

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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INVIOLEABLE FRIENDSHIP OF GREAT PEOPLES OF U.S.S.R. AND CHINA

On February 14, the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and China, and together with them all peace-loving peoples throughout the world, celebrate as a great holiday the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Chinese People’s Republic.

The indestructible alliance and fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Chinese peoples are distinguished by deep sincerity and unprecedented firmness; they are a model of the completely new international relations that have taken shape

among the countries of the democratic, anti-imperialist camp. The friendship, alliance and mutual aid of these two great peoples are based on full equality, on mutual respect for national interests and on the common desire for peace. They testify to the triumph of the Lenin-Stalin principles of proletarian internationalism. The friendship and alliance of these great peoples are cemented by the all-conquering ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

The struggle of the Chinese people for their freedom and independence unfolded and developed under the direct impact of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Communist Party of China which headed the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution in its country, was built on the model of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The victory of the people's revolution in China is the most deadly blow suffered by world imperialism since October 1917. Vital factors that facilitated the struggle of the Chinese people against the Kuomintang reaction, supported by U.S. imperialism, were the world-historic victory won by the Soviet Union over German fascism and Japanese militarism in the second world war, the rise of the countries of people's democracy and the weakening of the forces of world capitalism.

As a result of the second world war, Comrade Stalin points out in his brilliant work "Economic Problem of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.": "... China and other, European, People's Democracies broke away from the capitalist system and, together with the Soviet Union, formed a united and powerful Socialist camp confronting the camp of capitalism".

"... Since the war", J. V. Stalin continues, "these countries have joined together economically and established economic co-operation and mutual assistance. The experience of this co-operation shows that

"... Since the war", J. V. Stalin continues, "these countries have joined together economically and established economic

cooperation and mutual assistance. The experience of this cooperation shows that not a single capitalist country could have rendered such effective and technically competent assistance to the People's Democracies as the Soviet Union is rendering them. The point is not only that this assistance is the cheapest possible and technically superb. The chief point is that at the bottom of this co-operation lies a sincere desire to help one another and to promote the economic progress of all".

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, and in like-manner the working masses in all countries of the socialist camp, are vitally interested in the mutual strengthening of the economic might of their states. The steady advance of the economy and culture in the U.S.S.R., in China and in the countries of people's democracy fills the hearts of the working people of the world with pride and joy, because they see in the growth and consolidation of the "Shock-brigades" of the world revolutionary and working-class movement the guarantee of a bright future for all mankind.

The great friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic is a reliable guarantee against the threat of new imperialist aggression, a mighty bulwark of peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

"Everybody sees", says Comrade Mao Tse-tung, "that the unity of the great Chinese and Soviet peoples, sealed by this Treaty, is eternal, indestructible and unshakable. This unity will inevitably influence not only the blossoming of the great Powers – China and the Soviet Union – but also the future of entire mankind and will lead to the triumph of justice and peace throughout the world".

In a brief space of time, relying on the selfless aid and support of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic successfully completed the rehabilitation of its national economy which had been devastated by long years of war, and for many important items of industrial and agricultural

production surpassed the highest pre-war level. Under the guidance of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, its tried leader, the country has completed the great agrarian reform on territory with a rural population of nearly 450 million, has achieved an unprecedented rallying and unity of its people and consolidated the state system of the people's-democratic dictatorship. The Chinese People's Republic has now entered the period of large-scale planned economic construction.

The first Five-Year Plan for the development of the Chinese People's Republic confronts the, Chinese people with truly grandiose tasks. Already in the current year output of pig-iron will be 14 per cent more than in the previous year, steel ingots 23 per cent, electric energy 27 per cent, machine-tools 34 per cent, oil 42 per cent, etc. Agricultural production likewise will register a considerable increase. Expenditure on education will rise more than 150 per cent; expenditure for social and cultural needs also will be greater.

These figures are striking testimony to the great vitality of the system of the dictatorship of people's democracy; they reveal the grand prospects opened up before the multi-million Chinese people freed from the chains of imperialism and feudalism.

“We intend carrying out large-scale national construction”, says Comrade Mao Tse-tung. “The work confronting us is difficult and our experience inadequate. Hence, we must persistently learn from the advanced experience of the Soviet Union. Irrespective of whether we are members of the Communist Party or not, of whether we are old or young cadres, engineer-technical personnel, intellectuals, workers or peasants, – we must learn in all sincerity from the Soviet Union. We must study not only the theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin but also the advanced science and technique of the Soviet Union. In order to build up our country we must

develop the campaign to learn from the Soviet Union on a national scale”.

It is quite understandable that the U.S. imperialists have no intention of reconciling themselves to the regeneration of the Chinese people, to the existence of Soviet Chinese alliance and to the failure of their evil plans for enslaving and plundering China. They are plotting new designs aimed at extending aggression in Asia and throughout the world. The “Joint Defence” treaty signed between the U.S. and the Philippines and the tripartite U.S., Australia and New Zealand “Security Agreement” constitute, in particular, a serious threat to the peoples of Asia. The “bilateral treaty” of the U.S. rulers with the Chiang Kai-shek gang, the so-called U.S. “denuclearisation” of the Chinese island of Taiwan, and the U.S. provocations on the Burma-China frontier are also aimed at unleashing a new war. The raids by American air pirates on China’s border regions, the deliberate American frustration of the truce negotiation in Panmunjom, their use of chemical and bacteriological weapons, the monstrous crimes of the U.S. barbarians in the prisoner of war camps, the multitudinous obstacles raised by the United States in order to prevent representatives of People’s China from taking their lawful place in Uno, – all these actions are also designed to further the aim of unleashing a new war.

For the purpose of amassing new fabulous profits from the blood and lives of the Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Malayan, Vietnamese and other peoples, the U.S. imperialists elaborated the diabolical misanthropic and racial “doctrine” of getting “Asians to fight Asians”. They resort to all kinds of machinations striving to build up mercenary armies in Asia, to revive the Japanese militarist forces to build the Pacific aggressive military bloc.

The entire wisdom and foresight of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and of the Chinese People’s Republic

become particularly clear in the light of the present situation.

The stronger Soviet-Chinese friendship and the greater the achievements of the economy and culture of the U.S.S.R. and China, the more savage the malice of the U.S.-British imperialists and their hirelings in international brigandage. Feverishly preparing for a new world war they send to the countries of the socialist camp their agents, spies, saboteurs and assassins in a frantic effort to hold up peaceful construction in the Soviet Union, People's China and in all the states of people's democracy. The vigilance of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, the vigilance of the peoples in all countries of the socialist camp, the vigilance of the working people throughout the world is the main weapon especially needed just now in order to expose in good time and mercilessly eliminate the enemies of Socialism, democracy and peace, the foul hirelings of imperialism.

The Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid stands guard over the peaceful construction of the new and happy life in the U.S.S.R. and in the Chinese People's Republic; it serves the cause of peace and security of the peoples.

Long live the inviolable alliance and the great fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Chinese peoples!

V. I. LENIN'S WORKS PUBLISHED IN POLAND

V. I. Lenin's works have been issued in people's Poland in large editions totalling 8,096 thousand copies, including 12 volumes in a total edition of 1,750 thousand copies and a two-volume edition of "Selected Works" (in two editions totalling 200 thousand copies). 33, V. I. Lenin's works have been published separately. V. I. Lenin's work "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" has been printed in 7 editions totalling 425 thousand copies and the work "Karl Marx" in 6

editions, 166 thousand copies), etc,

In addition to the selected works the following volumes of V. I. Lenin's works will be issued during the current year: "Karl Marx", "State and Revolution" and a volume of works by V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin "On Party Building".

MEETING OF COAL-MINING WORKERS IN POLAND

Addressing Party and Industrial activists in Katowice, Comrade B. Bierut, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, characterised the state of affairs in the coal industry and the tasks facing it.

Comrade Bierut pointed to the steady development of the

coal industry, expressed in increased output from 59 million tons in 1947 up to 84.5 million tons in 1952 and stressed the great significance of the coal industry for the entire national economy and, the importance of the export of coal to the People's Democracies. He noted that the state makes big investments in reconstruction of the coal industry and is planning its further big upsurge.

Analysing the shortcomings in the coal industry and the reasons for non-fulfilment of the 1952 plan by 1.8 per cent, Comrade Bierut pointed to the ways and means for improving work in the industry: effective and better use of allocations for capital construction, struggle against the conservative attitude towards mechanisation and all manifestations of inadequate attention to the equipment and machines, struggle against squandering, attention to providing conditions for the quantitative and qualitative growth of mining personnel.

The main danger in the coal industry and the main enemy of the miners is the bad labour discipline still to be found in many places. It is necessary to fight more resolutely to improve discipline, to make full use of the working day and to work according to schedule.

Referring to the tasks of the Party organisations in the coal industry Comrade Bierut said that they must work for the political consolidation of their ranks, must be militant, not complacent, must constantly study Marxism-Leninism and share their knowledge with the broad masses of the working people. It is necessary to combat two dangerous tendencies: the tendency of the so-called "pure policy" isolated from production, from concern for the daily affairs of mines, for the workers, their life and work, "a policy" lacking the living content of Marxism-Leninism. It is also necessary to combat the tendency of the so-called "pure production" without policy, that is, naked practice, lacking perspective and losing sight of aim and direction: to combat the opportunist tendency of

separating the ideological tasks from the common tasks of society.

It is necessary persistently to sharpen vigilance in relation to the enemies, Comrade Bierut said, to be able quickly to discover enemies: the open as well as the masked enemies, to remove and render them harmless in good time. In addition, the Party organisations must resolutely root out sectarianism in their ranks, and in particular must combat the sectarian tendencies in relation to the engineer technical personnel. “The Party leaders in the mines”, said Comrade Bierut, “must learn to apply correct forms of leadership, avoid commandism, and take care not to substitute orders and commandism for educational, propaganda and mass political work; they must constantly master the art of explaining daily, persistently, patiently and skilfully the tasks and policy of the Party.

AGAINST RATIFICATION OF BONN AND PARIS AGGRESSIVE TREATIES

A wave of popular protest against Government attempts to secure ratification of the Bonn and Paris military agreements is rising throughout France. Members of the Chamber of

Deputies and other elected members are receiving thousands of letters, resolutions and petitions calling on them to oppose ratification. Numerous deputations from different parts of Paris have called on the National Assembly. Demonstrations were held at war memorials in Nanterre and Noisy-le-Sec.

A number of municipalities, including those of Cannes and Donzere-Mondragon, adopted resolutions denouncing the Bonn and Paris military agreements. In Haute-Vienne the Department peasant committee for defence of peace and agriculture is heading the protest movement in the villages.

The French Permanent Peace Committee has called on the peace committees to organise manifestations in all towns and villages, to appoint deputations to call on their elected representatives and to acquaint the public with the real meaning of the Bonn and Paris aggressive agreements.

“At this grave moment”, the Committee statement points out, “the Peoples’ Congress decisions, the struggle for a Peace Pact are the decisive means with which to oppose war”.

In reply to the call of the French Teachers’ Movement, members of which have united, for struggle against, the menace of a new world war, urging support for the action of the French teachers against the Bonn and Paris military treaties, hundreds of letters have been received from Bonn, Erlanger, Hamburg, Munich, and from the German Democratic Republic.

The Mayer Government’s policy of collaboration with the Bonn neo-Nazis also finds expression in attempts to whitewash the Hitler gangsters and their henchmen. Acting on instructions from the Government and its U.S. bosses, the Bordeaux military tribunal seeks to acquit the SS-men who massacred the inhabitants of Oradour and razed the town. The legal farce there has evoked wrath among French patriots. A fifty thousand-strong demonstration, held in Limoges, near Oradour, demanded punishment for the butchers.

Popular indignation brought about the resignation of

Minister Butemy, former Petain prefect and murderer of patriots .

**PEOPLE OF BULGARIA WELCOME
DECISIONS OF PEOPLES' CONGRESS
FOR PEACE**

A joint session of the National Assembly and the National Council of the Fatherland Front in Bulgaria adopted a declaration on the decisions of the Peoples' Congress for Peace.

The people of Bulgaria, reads the declaration, are convinced that there are no outstanding questions between the states that cannot be settled through negotiations, The Bulgarian people approve the decisions of the Peoples' Congress. They express support for all its proposals concerning the methods of preserving peace and express their readiness to effect, on an equal basis, exchange of material and cultural values with all countries. The people of Bulgaria are also confident that the peoples call change the course of events and restore the confidence that tomorrow will be a day of peace.

The declaration further continues that, while giving full support to the decisions of the Peoples' Congress and fully associating themselves with the struggle waged by all peoples for peace and, against war, the people of Bulgaria cannot help noticing that some of the great powers still resist admitting Bulgaria to Uno. The people of Bulgaria hold that in doing so these countries not only trample on the rights of a sovereign people but also flagrantly encroach on the most sacred principles of Uno.

Today the people of Bulgaria are stepping out along the broad highway, grand perspectives open up before them. They have everything they need for peaceful creative development, for effecting a still more powerful and steady advance. This explains why the great cause of peace is of vital significance for them. The people of Bulgaria regard defence of peace as their noblest duty and give all their creative energy in the fight for the great cause of preserving and consolidating peace.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF FEBRUARY STRIKE BATTLES IN RUMANIA

February 16 marks the 20th anniversary of the heroic strike battles, fought by Rumanian railway workers and oil workers headed by the Communist Party of Rumania and personally by Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej.

The revolutionary character of the February battles of 1933, the active participation in them of the working masses of the country and their international significance made these battles an outstanding event in the struggle waged by the Rumanian working' class and all the people of Rumania against the native bourgeoisie, against the enslavement and shameless plunder of Rumania by the U.S., British and French imperialists.

This glorious anniversary is being observed by the working masses of Rumania. The significance of the February battles is widely featured in the national and local press and in radio broadcasts, by numerous teams of agitators and propagandists, by Party schools, mass organisations and by the houses of culture in town and countryside.

On February 16, the country will celebrate "Railwaymen's Day". An all-Rumanian conference of railway workers under the auspices of Ministry of Railways and the Central Committee of the Railwaymen's Union opened on February 12. Meetings of railway workers to elect delegates to this conference were held in Bucharest, City of Stalin, Jassy, Crajova, Galatz and in other towns.

SESSION OF COUNCIL OF WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

The session of the Council of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held in Prague on February 5-9 was attended by about 200 delegates, guests and observers from 62 countries. The guests included representatives of the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions, World Democratic Women's Federation and other international bodies. A Soviet Youth delegation took part in the session.

The delegates discussed the following questions of the unanimously adopted agenda:

1. Convening of the third World Youth Congress.
2. Holding the fourth World Festival of Youth and Student.
3. Results of the Peoples' Congress for Peace and the tasks of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

On the first point of the agenda it was decided to hold the third World Youth Congress in Bucharest on July 25, 1953, for which the Council submits the following questions for discussion:

1. Activity of the World Federation of Democratic Youth since the Second World Youth Congress and the tasks of the youth in the struggle for peace and their rights.
2. Report of Auditing Commission.
3. Election for Council of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the Auditing Commission,

The session adopted the proposal of the Rumanian youth to hold the Fourth World Festival of Youth and Students on August 2-16 in Bucharest. The Festival will be held under the slogan: "Youth unite! Forward in defence of peace, for Friendship among nations, for a better future!". The Council addressed a call to all youth organisations urging them to

develop active preparation for the coming Festival.

The Council of the W.F.D.Y. approved the appeal of the Peoples' Congress for Peace and the Congress Appeal to the Governments of the Five Great Powers and called upon all youth organisations to support these documents of the Congress.

At the closing session the Council resolved to admit to the W.F.D.Y. 17 new youth and student organisations from 13 countries in Austria, Belgium, Burma, India, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Nepal, Nicaragua and other countries. At present the W.F.D.Y. has a membership of 75 millions in 88 countries.

The Council elected Vice-Chairmen of The W.F.D.Y. – from the youth of the U.S.S.R., A. Shelepin and from the youth of Czechoslovakia, Ladislav Lis. M. Nixon, representing the British youth, and A. Namazi, representative of the Iranian youth, were elected Secretaries of the Federation.

GENERAL STRIKE OF METAL WORKERS IN LUXEMBURG

A 24-hour token strike by 18,000 workers of the metallurgical industry of Luxemburg took place early in February. The metal workers are demanding a 48-hour week with full pay. A feature of the strike was the unity and solidarity of the workers.

HEROIC ARMY OF FIGHTING PEOPLE OF KOREA

On February 8th, the working people of Korea, who for more than two and a half years have been upholding their freedom and national independence in grim struggle against the U.S. aggressors, celebrated the 5th anniversary of their heroic People's Army.

On the previous day the Pyongyang radio broadcast the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean People's Democratic Republic bestowing on Comrade Kim Ir Sen, Supreme Commander of the People's Army, the rank of Marshal of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

Marshal Kim Ir Sen, Commander-in-Chief of the People's Army, issued a special order on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the People's Army.

"In the great liberation patriotic war", reads the order, "the Korean People's Army, displaying matchless heroism, valour and patriotic selflessness, is demonstrating invincible military might. Our People's Army is armed with mighty patriotic ideas and imbued with the spirit of internationalism. Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour and the People's Government of the Republic it is selflessly serving the homeland and the people".

Kim Ir Sen pointed out that the heroic Chinese Volunteers are rendering selfless aid to the Korean people in their just struggle, and that all peace-loving peoples support the righteous cause of embattled Korea.

The working people of Korea are everywhere voicing warm sympathy for their Army. The People's Army of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, which grew out of the revolutionary traditions of anti-Japanese partisan warfare and which is selflessly fighting the forces of imperialism, has won

for itself universal affection and respect.

In the summer of 1950 the People's Army – defender of the democratic gains – not only repelled the assault of the hirelings of U.S. imperialism, it passed over to the counter-offensive. In the course of further operations the People's Army, enjoying the fraternal aid of the Chinese People's Volunteers, repulsed, at the end of 1950, the frantic onslaught of the U.S. imperialists who had mobilised against a small country the armies of their satellites in Europe, Asia and America and who were enraged at the collapse of their predatory plans.

The interventionist hordes, camouflaged under the flag of the United Nations, were thrown back beyond the 38th Parallel.

Despite all the efforts of the U.S. commanders, despite the abundance of military equipment, the interventionist troops are powerless to achieve success and are suffering tremendous losses. In two and a half years the People's Army has put out of action and captured approximately 1,100 thousand enemy officers and men, has downed and captured more than 6,400 enemy planes, including numerous jet fighters and "flying fortresses", destroyed and captured 250 enemy war vessels, over 3,000; tanks and armoured cars, 7,800 guns, 11,000 lorries and 16,000 rifles.

Seeking to avenge their defeat on the field of battle the U.S. cannibal generals brought up their air forces for terror raids against the civil population. The air pirates are razing towns and villages with napalm, machine-gunning children, women, aged folk and wounded. The U.S. barbarians have gone so far as to use bacteriological and, chemical weapons. Unprecedented crimes are committed against those Korean and Chinese soldiers and non-combatants who have fallen into enemy hands and are now held in prisoner of war camps. The crimes of the U.S. savages on the Islands of Koje, Cheju and Pongan and in the other death camps have evoked wrath and,

indignation among all honest people in the world.

“... The war in Korea can only end in defeat for the interventionists”, said Comrade Stalin in an interview with a “Pravda” correspondent in February 1951.

The Korean People’s Army is invincible, because it is waging a just war and is boundlessly faithful to its people. The ideas of defence of the homeland and of peaceful labour inspire the Korean soldiers and their Chinese brothers. Valour is an everyday feature of life in the People’s Army: 407 officers and men have had the title of Hero of the Korean People’s Democratic Republic conferred on them, and more than 400,000 have been decorated with orders and medals.

A few days after the perfidious attack of the U.S. interventionists against the Korean People’s Democratic Republic, Kim Ir Sen, the leader of the Korean people, said in a radio address to the nation:

“Our People’s Army was born of the people and is made up of the best sons and daughters of the homeland and the people. It has been trained in the spirit of respect for the people and the country and armed with up-to-date technique. It is the army of the Korean people, imbued with the consciousness that: it is battling for the interests of the homeland and the people”.

The Army enjoys the support of the entire nation. The keynote of the labour of all the people behind the lines is: “Everything for the front!”, “All for victory!”.

In a report recently delivered at a conference of high-ranking officers Kim Ir Sen stressed that the rear of the Korean People’s Army has been considerably strengthened during the war and continues to supply the Army with soldiers well-trained politically, and is increasing production of arms and munitions. The rise in the moral-political level of the officers and men of the Korean People’s Army is indissolubly bound up with the general deepening of political consciousness among the working masses.

Assimilating the battle experience of the Soviet Army, the Korean People's Army has become stronger, more tempered, and is now an army of trained cadres. Mechanisation has been extended. The numerical strength and military skill of the commanding personnel have grown in the course of the war. Forty-five per cent of the commanders took refresher courses or received advanced training in military schools during 1952. The commanders are armed with the theoretical knowledge acquired on the basis of recent battle experience.

Equipped with the Lenin-Stalin teaching the Party of Labour of Korea, which has rallied around it all the patriotic forces of the country, is mobilising the Korean people for the final defeat of the U.S. interventionists.

The struggle of the Korean people with the great fraternal support of the Chinese People's Volunteers for liberation, independence, and for the freedom and the honour of their homeland, against the American interventionists, enjoys support and sympathy among all democrats and patriots in all countries. The struggle has become the symbol of the liberation movement of the oppressed peoples against the aggression of U.S. imperialism.

The just cause of the Korean people will triumph!

OUR BASIC TASKS IN SPHERE OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK* . Vylko Tchervenkov, General Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria

The main purpose of this Conference is critically to analyse our work in carrying out the tasks set by the Party and Government in the sphere of cultural development in 1952.

Have we acted correctly in accentuating: the need for a critical analysis of short. comings and drawbacks, in our work?

Yes, we have acted correctly.

Why?

Because in order to consolidate our big successes in the socialist transformation of the country, in order to add to these successes, to further them and in this way accelerate completion of the work of laying the economic foundations of Socialism and begin construction of the edifice of Socialism itself, we must, undoubtedly, overcome the weaknesses and shortcomings which have hampered us and which continue to hamper us. And in order to overcome them we must clearly see them, understand the reason for them, to find the means for eliminating these reasons, and, in this way, eliminate the weaknesses and shortcomings conditioned by them.

This is all the more necessary since the 1953 tasks will be greater and more complex than in the past year and their fulfilment will require better work on the part of all builders of Socialism.

Big success was registered on both the ideological and

[†] From speech by Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov at Conference of Party and state leaders and leaders of creative unions convened by the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, and devoted to work on the ideological front. January 30, 1953.

cultural fronts in 1952. We are making headway. There are no ground whatever for scepticism. On the contrary, we have every reason for looking at the future proudly and confidently. Our economy is making rapid strides, the social-economic transformations are radically changing the face of the country. But we are not advancing on the ideological front at the same rate. It is lagging, lagging considerably compared with the rapid tempo of economic development. And, as is known, the superstructure plays an active role in relation to its base; it helps to shape and reinforce this base; as Comrade Stalin expressed it, it helps the new system to break and destroy the old base and the old classes. All our institutions and organisations engaged in the dissemination of socialist ideology – the organs of public education, the higher schools, our Academy of Science, publishing houses, radio, cinema, theatres, our literature, fine art and the press – all, in fact, are integral parts of the superstructure and, consequently, upon their active and fruitful work depends the further consolidation of the people's-democratic institutions, of implanting Marxism-Leninism as the dominant ideology in our society in all spheres of knowledge, of speeding up the task of deepening socialist consciousness, of completely and finally smashing each and every reactionary and bourgeois idea and influence. This, precisely, is great help to the cause of the final triumph of the socialist system in our country.

The affirmation of Marxist-Leninist science in all spheres of knowledge as the dominant science, smothering out the ideology of the reactionary bourgeoisie from its last sanctuaries and shelters, deepening the socialist consciousness of the popular masses, constantly strengthening the people's-democratic institutions and their effective transforming role – this is the basic task of our ideological front, of our cultural front.

How then is this front fulfilling its basic task?

Can we say that our achievements correspond to our rapid economic development, achievements made possible as a result of the liberation of the country from the fetter of imperialist dependence and capitalism, as a result of the aid we are constantly receiving from the Soviet Union?

Clearly, we cannot say this.

We have, as already said, considerable successes, we are going ahead, individual setbacks and mistakes have not made us turn back, but, together with the serious weaknesses which we still have, they prevent us from making speedier headway. On the whole, the ideological front, development of culture, and training of cadres are seriously lagging behind the rapidly growing needs of the situation.

Take, for example, the enormous demand for engineer-technical personnel, agrarian and zoo-technical cadres and how this demand is being met and you will see how great is the lag. There is a daily growing demand for skilled personnel, educated in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, in industry, building, transport and in all other branches of the national economy. We established recently that our country contains industrial deposits of oil, that extraction of Bulgarian oil is quite possible and what we have to do now is to train personnel for this new and highly promising branch of our industry.

When we reviewed the fulfilment of the 1952 economic plan and analysed the reasons for the weaknesses and shortcomings met with during the year for the purpose of finding the lever on which we must press to open the door to future successes, we arrived at the conclusion that all our efforts must be directed towards enhancing among all our leaders and functionaries **consciousness of personal responsibility to the country and the people** for accurate and precise fulfilment of assignments, to improve their political and professional qualifications, their ability and their capacity

always to work in close contact with the working masses and to leave nothing unfinished.

To raise the work of all state, Party, public, economic and cultural leaders to a level worthy of our people and the tasks of the rapidly developing socialist construction – such is the vital task of the moment.

We drew this conclusion since the analysis of the reasons underlying our weaknesses and shortcomings in the economic sphere show, that in 99 cases out of 100 they result from poor organisation, from insufficient persistence and consistency in carrying out decisions of the Party and Government, from poor knowledge of economic laws, complacency towards shortcomings, indecision or unwillingness to develop widely criticism of shortcomings, to foster the initiative of the working people. These are weaknesses and shortcomings of organisation, of leadership of the work.

The political line of the Party and the Government and our economic plans are correct. What is necessary is that they are thoroughly carried out. And this depends on organising work, on the skill and persistence of the leadership in the broad sense of the word.

Hence, our task is to improve organisational work, resolutely to improve the political and professional skills of the leaders, and the quality of leadership.

This task cannot be solved without developing a hundredfold criticism of shortcomings in work and self-criticism, without creating everywhere an atmosphere of strict irreconcilability in relation to faint-hearted justification of shortcomings by pleading objective reasons, to slow tempos, to negligence, carelessness, bureaucratism, nepotism, irresponsible attitude to state interests, without constantly deepening revolutionary vigilance, without instilling into each and everyone that the given Government plan must absolutely be fulfilled in all respects, qualitatively as well.

How must we act on the ideological front, in the sphere of culture, whenever we see it lagging, whenever in some sphere or other we observe serious shortcomings, mistakes and even failures?

It is evident that this front has its own peculiarities which must be taken into consideration. But how to combat the weaknesses and shortcomings here, on this front, on which lever must we press in order to overcome these weaknesses and shortcomings, in order to open, the door to future successes?

In analysing the shortcomings in work on the ideological front, on the cultural front, can we say that the basic reason for them lies, for example, in the insufficiently clear political line of the work on this front, in inexact and not sufficiently clear elaboration of its basic tasks?

No, we cannot say this.

We cannot say this because both the political line and the basic tasks of the work on this front are clear, elaborated and correct.

What then is the basic reason?

I think that the basic reason is that this correct line and the clearly elaborated tasks on the ideological front are not always, not everywhere, and not carried out consistently by all, to the end.

What, then, is necessary for us always to have success, to win and to multiply our achievements? Naturally, it is necessary above all to have a correct political line and clearly-posed tasks. But this is not enough. It is necessary, Comrade Stalin teaches, that there should be at least two additional prerequisites. First, it is necessary that the correct line and the clearly posed tasks to be carried out diligently and to the end. Secondly, it is necessary to have people, workers, capable of carrying out this line and these tasks to the end. For this purpose it is necessary correctly to select leading cadres, and systematically to verify carrying out of the tasks which in turn

bring us back to the question of selecting cadres to leadership.

This means that the main task at the moment in the sphere of ideology and culture too is selection of cadres and verification.

This means that the matter is one of leadership of the ideological front in the broad sense of the word.

We must strain every effort in order to improve this leadership.

It is necessary to ensure conformity with the correct line of the Party in questions of ideological work and persistence and ability to carry it out.

The practical task facing us is to ensure for the ideological front thoroughly-trained theoretical workers who have creatively mastered Marxism-Leninism, militant, high-principled cadres irreconcilable to every manifestation of reactionary bourgeois ideology, inflexible and staunch fighters for carrying out the Party line on the ideological front.

For this purpose it is necessary to give the closest attention and care to the work of the higher educational establishments and postgraduate courses.

For this purpose it is necessary to devote the closest attention and care to training teachers for our schools.

For this purpose it is necessary to devote the closest attention and care to large-scale development of Marxist-Leninist self-education among our intelligentsia.

A peculiarity of our social development after September 9, 1949, is that the vast majority of our intelligentsia adopted a favourable attitude to people's rule, stepped out with it and is marching forward with it.

This is a plus for people's rule. A major plus. But what follows from this?

It follows that, first, it is necessary further to consolidate the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry with the intelligentsia; secondly, not to weaken but, on the

contrary, to intensify educational work, self-educational work among the intelligentsia – that section of the intelligentsia which for long was under the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie – to help it rid itself completely of this influence, to help all accept, not through fear, but consciously, the Marxist-Leninist teaching, the sole correct science of the laws of development of nature and society; thirdly, boldly to promote the new intelligentsia from the rank of the working class and the working peasantry.

The task is to ensure that our intelligentsia becomes a people's intelligentsia in the real sense of the word. In present conditions there can be no genuinely people's intelligentsia without Marxist-Leninist ideology.

All our intelligentsia must be brought into the work of assimilating Marxism-Leninism by way of self-education, courses and schools, post-graduate courses and correspondence courses – this is what is needed today.

But the task of raising the leadership of the ideological front to the level of the political line will not be carried out unless we subject all the work on the ideological front to the fire of criticism and self-criticism. We will not achieve lasting success unless, alongside correct and necessary demonstration of our progress, we develop criticism of shortcomings in science, in literature, in the fine arts, in the theatre, music, in the other forms of art and in the press.

Some comrades fear criticism. But such fears are harmful.

Criticism of shortcomings aims at eradicating shortcomings and not those responsible for them. On the contrary, only by means of criticising their shortcomings those responsible for them can get rid of them, do better work and, win the respect of society.

The biggest weakness on the cultural front is the almost complete absence of systematic and high-principled criticism, – criticism which is relentless in relation to enemy influence,

strict in relation to vulgarisation, but which furthers, helps and displays consideration for all that is new, necessary and useful.

We must and will develop criticism of this kind. And, if I may say so, we shall develop it also together with the comrades who essayed their pens in the sphere of criticism but who made mistakes, grave mistakes, and who are now silent, as if silence were the best cure for mistakes; and we shall develop it without them, too, should they prove incapable of understanding the simple truth that the best way to go ahead after acknowledging one's error is to participate even more vigorously in work so that everyone can see that no matter how serious the mistake was, it was a fortuitous thing, and can be rectified.

The talk that some comrades are afraid to write after the well-known articles that appeared in "Rabotnichesko Delo" concerning the unfortunate criticism of "Tobacco"* and of the even criticism of "Delyana"*[†] is harmful talk and is a useless cover for lack of principle and civic faint-heartedness. This should be clearly stated in order to put an end to this unworthy talk.

With these well-known articles "Rabotnichesko Delo" rendered an important service and help to the Bulgarian cultural front, to our literary and dramatic critique. Who would maintain that this was not helpful? And this being the case why should anyone be afraid and be reluctant to write? Is that how Soviet creative workers and critics react when "Pravda" criticises them? Fadeyev can re-write "The Young Guard", Shostakovich can listen to just criticism, be inspired and write

[†] "Tobacco" – a novel by Dimitr Dymov, Bulgarian writer, subjected to severe, but unwarranted criticism. An article in "Rabotnichesko Delo" condemned this criticism. (Ed.).

^{†*} "Delyana" – an unsuccessful operetta about present-day, rural life in Bulgaria, which was lauded by reviewers. "Rabotnichesko Delo" came out against it and evaluated it as being vulgar, ideologically vicious and harmful (Ed.).

new, more perfect works. But some of our comrades in the literary field regard as an insuperable obstacle the criticism made of their work by “Rabotnichesko Delo”, central organ of the Party!

There are still many negative habits, prejudices and notions embedded in the minds of no small number of our workers on the ideological front, on the cultural front; bourgeois and petty-bourgeois influence has not yet been overcome; there are still unprincipled “friendly” circles, special “associations” with the tacit and here and there also with the openly proclaimed motto “Don’t touch me and I won’t interfere with you”. Can there be any doubt that if we do not overcome the negative hang-overs from the past, if we do not completely purify the atmosphere, do not open murderous fire against absence of principle, against coteries, false friendliness, against the philistine morality of sacrificing the public interest to personal interest, to one’s own “ego”, we shall not achieve lasting success in the sphere of our culture. And we want to achieve it and we shall achieve it. In order to do so we must make every effort to set on its feet, develop and systematically strengthen literary, dramatic, musical and art criticism and self-criticism, criticism and self-criticism in the fine arts and in science, to develop real emulation for works worthy of our people.

Comrades scientific workers, scholars, writers, artists, composers, actors, professors, teachers and journalists! Comrades in the leadership of the Committee for Science, Art and Culture, in the leadership of People’s Education, of the Writers’ Union and other cultural unions! Success on the cultural front depends on your correct work, on it depends the level of the socialist consciousness of our people. Do not become reconciled to shortcomings, weaknesses, and errors, boldly adopt criticism as the basic method of work, show no mercy for laziness, negligence, discrepancy between words and deeds; no mercy for the scamped work, for the average work of

those who can and who should work in an exemplary way; drive from your midst the unprincipled coteries, greediness, putrid self-glorification, neglect of the collective; tirelessly raise your ideological, Marxist-Leninist training, your professional qualifications; strengthen yourself as true fighters for the cause of our ascending socialist homeland, and battle, battle, comrades, for the carrying out of the correct general line of our glorious Party!

That is what is asked of you.

You are asked to ensure a constant creative upsurge in the work all along the ideological front, in developing our culture. All the conditions exist for this.

Our nation is a young nation – full of vital energy, diligent, bold and capable. It produced Vasil Levsky, Hristo Botev, Ivan Vasov, Smirnensky and Vapsarov. It gave the world Georgi Dimitrov. That is only the beginning. It can and shall give the world scholars and writers, poets and artists, composers and actors. I am deeply convinced of this. Both the small and big nations have equal access to the treasury of world culture. So let us roll up our sleeves, all of us to the last man work as the Party directs us, as Georgi Dimitrov bequested us, as the example of the great Soviet Union and Comrade STALIN teach us – and we shall reap successes unprecedented for our country, shall ensure for it an upsurge such as even its brightest minds could not dream of in the past.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY HONOURS MEMORY OF ERNST THALMANN

On February 7 a memorial meeting in honour of Ernst Thaelmann, unforgettable leader of the German working people, was held under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party.

The meeting was held in the Sporthaus Ziegenhals, Königswusterhau district, (German Democratic Republic) where 20 years ago, on February 7, 1933, Ernst Thaelmann made his last address to an underground meeting of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party.

At the suggestion of Comrade Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity party, who opened the meeting, the audience rose in tribute to Thaelmann's memory.

Comrade Waiter Ulbricht, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party, spoke on "Ernst Thaelmann's struggle against war and fascism". He dwelt in detail on the last speech made by Ernst Thaelmann on February 7, 1933, stressing that this speech, and his scientifically-grounded theses elaborated in fascist prison, constituted Thaelmann's behest to the Party, to the working class and to all working people in Germany. Comrade Ulbricht described the historic role of Thaelmann as leader of the German working class and outstanding representative of the German nation.

He further stressed the great and vital importance of Thaelmann's behests for the struggle of the German people against imperialism, fascism and war, for peace, national liberation, independence and for inviolable German-Soviet friendship, and also the importance of Thaelmann's counsel in the struggle for unity of action by the working class and for building up the alliance of the working class and working

peasantry in Western Germany, in the struggle for democracy and Socialism.

Comrade Ulbricht concluded his speech by vowing – to wage in the spirit of Thaelmann the struggle for a united, peace-loving, democratic and independent Germany, for the victory of Socialism.

Comrades Franz Dahlem, Herman Matern and Max Opitz also addressed the meeting.

In a concluding speech Comrade Wilhelm Pieck urged the workers in Western Germany and Berlin to learn from the defeat suffered by the German working class in 1933, and, in keeping with Ernst Thaelmann's behests, to forge united action by the Communist, Social Democrat, Christian and non-party workers.

FURTHER SUCCESSES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY IN ALBANIA

A report has been published by the Statistical Board of the State Plan Commission of the People's Republic of Albania on the results of the national-economic plan for 1952.

The 1952 plan for gross industrial output fulfilled 105.8 per cent. Compared with 1951 coal output rose one and a half times, copper-ore output almost twofold, electric power 64 per cent and cotton fabrics more than fivefold.

Big success was achieved in agriculture. The crop area increased 3.6 per cent as against the previous year. The agricultural co-operative sector became more consolidated and was extended. The number of co-operatives increased 20 per cent.

Last year a number of new industrial enterprises were commissioned; work began on construction of the cement factor in Vlora, on the oil-refinery' in Cerrik and woollen mill in Tirana, a tannin producing plant in Vlora, and others.

The overall volume of trade in goods of mass consumption was fulfilled 106.8 per cent.

**OUTSTANDING DOCUMENT OF
CREATIVE MARXISM. Sorin Toma,
Member, Central Committee,
Rumanian Workers' Party**

February 9 marked the seventh anniversary of J. V. Stalin's historic speech at a meeting of voters in the Stalin electoral district, Moscow.

This was the period when World War II had just ended. Converting the economy of their country to a peace footing the heroic Soviet people – the victors – enthusiastically began work on the rehabilitation and further development of the national economy. To the accompaniment of exceptionally vigorous activity in the political sphere and in production, they began to prepare for elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on the basis of the most democratic Constitution in the world, the Stalin Constitution. In these circumstances the speech of the great leader was of exceptional inspiring and mobilising significance.

In this speech, remarkable for its theoretical wealth and profundity, its classical clarity and simplicity, Comrade Stalin drew a magnificent picture of the historic victories won by the Soviet people during World War II, unfolded a grand programme for the construction of Communism in the U.S.S.R., brilliantly illumined the vital problems of the day, problems of greatest significance for the peoples of all countries.

Comrade Stalin made a profound Marxist analysis of the origin and character of the second world war. He pointed out that this war was not and could not have been a fortuitous phenomenon in the life of the peoples, that it broke out as the inevitable result of the development of the world economic and political forces on the basis of modern monopoly capitalism.

Particularly important in this speech by J. V. Stalin is his

characterisation of the vital reasons which conditioned the victory of the Soviet Union in the war – a war particularly severe and devastating for the Soviet Union. Comrade Stalin showed that, basically, the world-historic victory of the Soviet Union in World War II was not, and could not have been due to fortuitous factors, the result of the circumstances or of factors outside the Soviet Union. It was the Soviet socialist social system which triumphed, the genuinely people's system which, grew up from the heart of the people and which enjoys their powerful support. The war showed that the Soviet social system is more viable and stable and a better form of organisation of society than any non-Soviet social system.

The victory of the Soviet Union signified at the same time victory for the Soviet state system. The Soviet multi-national state system proved to be not only a fully viable state system but also a model of a multi-national state, such a system of organisation of the state wherein the national question and the problem of co-operation of nations have been solved better than in any other multi-national state.

Thirdly, the victory of the Soviet Union signified victory for the Soviet Army. Having completely smashed the German army which sowed terror among the armies of the capitalist states, the Soviet Army proved that it was a first-class modern army, equipped with the most up-to-date armaments, led by most experienced commanders and possessing high morale and fighting qualities.

Now, in view of the menace of a new war, resulting from the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists, the brilliant Stalin analysis of the sources of the victory of the Soviet Union is all the more valuable because in addition to the Soviet Union, whose might has grown immeasurably, there are its friends and allies, the free peoples of the camp of democracy and Socialism successfully utilising the Soviet experience in creating and perfecting their social and state system and their

armed forces.



Comrade Stalin's speech forcefully revealed the foresight and the tremendous transforming force of the wise policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union – the policy of socialist industrialisation of the country and collectivisation of agriculture. Due to this policy the Soviet Union effected in a remarkably brief, thirteen-year period, a gigantic qualitative leap, developing from a backward agrarian country into an advanced industrial power.

An immense, genuinely world-historical service rendered by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and by Comrade Stalin was the exposure and smashing of the espionage Trotsky-Bukharin agency of imperialism which, seeking to weaken the Soviet state and waiting for the favourable opportunity to plunge a knife into its back, systematically pulled the Party back and by, all possible means tried to drag it onto the “ordinary” capitalist path of development.

The results of the war revealed in full the significance of the irreconcilable struggle which, over a period of years, the Lenin-Stalin Party waged against all manner of enemies of Marxism-Leninism, Trotsky-Bukharin degenerates, against the capitulators and betrayers, and for unity of its ranks. “It will be readily understood”, said Comrade Malenkov in his report to the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U., “that had we not done this in good time then our position during the war would have been that of people under fire from the front and the rear, and we might have lost the war”.

These lessons are exceptionally important and urgent for the international Communist movement and in the first place for the Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy. Directing socialist construction, utilising in full measure the Soviet experience in the sphere of

industrialisation of the country and socialist reorganisation of agriculture the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies expose opportunist deviations from the correct Lenin-Stalin line and liquidate the masked imperialist agents who have infiltrated into their ranks.

J. V. Stalin's speech on February 9, 1946, is an invaluable guide to action for the Communist and Workers' Parties in their struggle for the triumph of the new socialist system. It teaches those Parties in power to give daily and correct leadership to the many-sided economic and cultural-educational activity of the people's democratic state, which is the basic instrument in building Socialism. It teaches the Parties tirelessly to reinforce the might of their countries, to strengthen the moral political unity of the people, to educate the working people in the spirit of ardent patriotism and proletarian internationalism. It teaches all Communist and Workers' Parties the need for unsleeping vigilance and all-round strengthening of their ranks. Sharp revolutionary vigilance in relation to the intrigues of international reaction and its agents was, and is, the paramount task of the Communist and Workers' Parties; it is their powerful weapon in the struggle for a happy future for the peoples.



Defining the tasks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the immediate, period and its long-term plans Comrade Stalin, with his usual foresight and daring, stemming from profound knowledge of the laws governing social development, outlined a grand programme for a new powerful upswing of the national economy in the U.S.S.R. This programme, envisaging a threefold rise in the level of industry compared with pre-war, opened up before the Soviet people the clear perspective of a mighty advance along the road to Communism.

“We must see to it,” Comrade Stalin said, “that our industry shall be able to produce annually up to 50,000,000 tons of pig iron, up to 60,000,000 tons of steel, up to 500,000,000 tons of coal and up to 60,000,000 tons of oil. Only when we succeed in doing that can we be sure that our Motherland will be insured against all contingencies. This will need, perhaps, another three five-year plans, if not more. But it can be done, and we must do it”.

With unswerving resolve to go straight ahead and with boundless enthusiasm, the Soviet people, under the leadership of their glorious Communist Party, embarked on fulfilment of the brilliant programme outlined by Stalin. Already in 1948 industry in the Soviet Union had reached and surpassed pre-war. The fourth Five-Year Plan was fulfilled in four years and three months. In 1950 the pre-war level of industrial production was surpassed 73 per cent.

In taking the Soviet people forward, to Communism, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is guided by Comrade Stalin’s brilliant work “Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.” The Stalin programme-theses which represent a further development of Marxist-Leninist science, the peak of this science, are the bedrock of the directives of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. for the fifth Five-Year Plan of the U.S.S.R.

Already the splendid results of the first two years of the fifth Five-Year Plan are indisputable testimony that the grand tasks outlined by Comrade Stalin in his speech on February 9, 1946, will be fulfilled on schedule, while some will be fulfilled ahead of schedule. By the end of the Five-Year Plan the level of industrial production in the U.S.S.R., which in 1952 was 2.3 times pre-war, will exceed the 1940 level threefold. In 1952 output of pig-iron reached 25 million tons, steel 35 million tons, coal 300 million tons, oil 41 million tons.

The Lenin-Stalin Party ensures unprecedented

development of the productive forces of the country. Last year's output of machines and equipment of modern design was three times that of pre-war, while the amount of electrical energy generated was 2.4 times the pre-war figure. Utilising the magnificent achievements of Soviet science and technique the Soviet people are remaking nature, building giant hydro-electric stations and canals, erecting splendid edifices designed to make life happier and brighter.

As distinct from the capitalist countries where American plunder and militarisation of the economy have caused a considerable decline in the standard of living of the masses compared with the already low pre-war level, the material and cultural well-being of the working people in the Soviet Union is steadily ascending. In 1951 real income of the Soviet factory and office workers rose approximately 57 per cent compared with 1940, while real peasant income rose approximately 60 per cent. As a result of the successive reductions in state retail prices, the prices for consumer goods have dropped, on the average, twofold in the past five years.

As distinct from the growing disintegration of the capitalist economy exposed to the destructive effects of the basic economic law of modern capitalism, the peace economy of the Soviet Union is developing under the fruitful influence of the basic economic law of Socialism.



The historic victories of the Soviet Union in building Communism are of tremendous international significance.

Increasingly, the growing might of the Soviet Union is changing the international correlation of forces in favour of the forces of peace, thereby making more and more real the perspective of victory in the struggle for peace. The successes of the great peaceful construction in the Soviet Union arm the

peace supporters with an ideological weapon of colossal convincing force, smashing the brazen slanders of the warmongers and their Right-wing Socialist and Tito-fascist lackeys. The peoples of the world see in the Soviet Union an indestructible vanguard in the struggle for peace.

For the peoples of the socialist camp that which is taking place in the Soviet Union today is a striking and mobilising perspective of their immediate future, a perspective that gives them confidence and added strength; the growing economic might of the Soviet Union is for them the guarantee of their accelerated advance along the road of progress, the road of economic and cultural flowering, along the road to Socialism.

The genius of the great Stalin has opened up for the peoples of the world a new highway – the highway of peace, freedom and happiness, of struggle and historic victories.

FOURTH SESSION OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

The 4th session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference was held in Peking on February 4-7.

The session heard and discussed the political report delivered by Chou En-lai, report by Chen Shu-tung, Vice-Chairman, on the past year's work of the Bureau of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and a report on the Peoples' Congress for Peace by Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee.

The closing speech, delivered by Chairman Mao Tse-tung on February 7, was punctuated with tumultuous applause.

MAO TSE-TUNG'S SPEECH

Mao Tse-tung expressed approval of the reports, of the entire course of the entire course of the discussion and the resolutions adopted at the session, congratulated the delegates on the successful completion of its work and pointed to three urgent tasks confronting the Chinese people:

“First, to intensify the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. This struggle must be intensified since U.S. imperialism insists on detaining Chinese and Korean prisoners of war, since it is disrupting the truce negotiations and is striving frantically to extend the aggressive war in Korea. We want peace. However, until U.S. imperialism abandons its haughty and groundless demands and its schema to extend the aggression, the sole decision of the Chinese people must be to go ahead with the struggle together with the Korean people. This does not mean that we like war. We want an immediate ceasefire and are ready to leave outstanding questions for subsequent settlement. However, U.S. imperialism prefers not to do this. That being so, we shall go on with the struggle. No matter how many years U.S. imperialism intends waging the war we are ready to fight; to fight until such time as American imperialism withdraws, until the Chinese and Korean peoples achieve complete victory.

“Second, to learn from the Soviet Union. We intend carrying out large-scale national construction. The work confronting us is difficult and our experience inadequate. Hence, we must persistently learn from the advanced experience of the Soviet Union. Irrespective of whether we are members of the Communist Party or not, of whether we are old or young cadres, engineer-technical personnel, intellectuals, workers or peasants, – we must learn in all sincerity from the Soviet Union. We must study not only the theory of Marx,

Engels, Lenin and Stalin but also the advanced science and technique of the Soviet Union. In order to build up our country we must develop the campaign to learn from the Soviet Union on a national scale.

“Third, to combat bureaucratism in our leading organs and among leading personnel at all levels. At present a considerable number of the lower organisations and lower functionaries show more or less serious signs of using methods of issuing commands, of violating laws and discipline. The rise and growth of this phenomenon is indissolubly, linked with bureaucratism in the leading organs and among the leading cadres. Take the central Government organs; even here many leading cadres in many departments still confine themselves to shutting themselves up in their offices and to drafting decisions and directives. They concentrate only on preparing and handing in assignments, paying no attention to ascertaining the situation and to verifying the work. Hence, their leadership always tends to isolation from the masses and alienation from reality.

“As a result many serious problems arise in our work. If we want to carry out our large-scale national construction we must overcome bureaucratism and maintain close contact with the masses. All leading cadres at all levels in the central and local governments must constantly mingle with rank and file functionaries with a view to verifying their work. If we overcome bureaucratism in the leading organs and among the leading cadres, we shall, undoubtedly, overcome also the bad features observed among rank and file functionaries such as methods of command and violation of laws and discipline. If we overcome these shortcomings, planned construction in our country will, undoubtedly, be crowned with success, our people’s-democratic system will, undoubtedly, further develop, the intrigues of imperialism will, undoubtedly, suffer fiasco and we shall, undoubtedly, win complete victory!”

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT SESSION

The resolution adopted at the closing session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference fully endorsed the political report made by Chou En-lai.

“This session holds”, the resolution says, “that the main tasks of the Chinese people at the present moment are:

“First, to intensify, the struggle for resisting U.S. aggression and for aiding Korea, to reinforce national defence and deliver a crushing rebuff to any new aggressive act by the U.S. aggressors against Korea and China in order to ensure a reasonable, peaceful settlement of the Korean question and other questions relating to the Far East.

“Second, to concentrate all our efforts on increasing output, practising economy, fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1953 assignments in the sphere of economic development, in strengthening national defence and developing social and cultural life with a view to laying a sound basis for realising the first Five-Year Plan of national development.

“Third, to conduct active preparations for the elections to local People's Congresses at all levels and the All-China People's Congress for the purpose of ensuring a further strengthening of democracy in the country.

“The session calls on all nationalities in the country democratic classes, democratic parties, popular organisations, patriots-democrats among all strata of the population and the Chinese living abroad to unite and form a still more consolidated people's-democratic united front led by Chairman Mao Tse-Tung, the Chinese Communist Party and the Central People's Government and to prepare ourselves for struggle for the successful realisation of the above-mentioned three great tasks”.

The session adopted a resolution endorsing the report made by Chen Shu-tung, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, on the work of the Bureau of the Committee. The session delegated the Bureau to prepare for convening the Second Plenary Session of the People's Political Consultative Conference of China and decided to extend the composition of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference by electing 23 new members.

The session also adopted a resolution expressing wholehearted support for the demands contained in the documents of the Peoples' Congress for Peace.

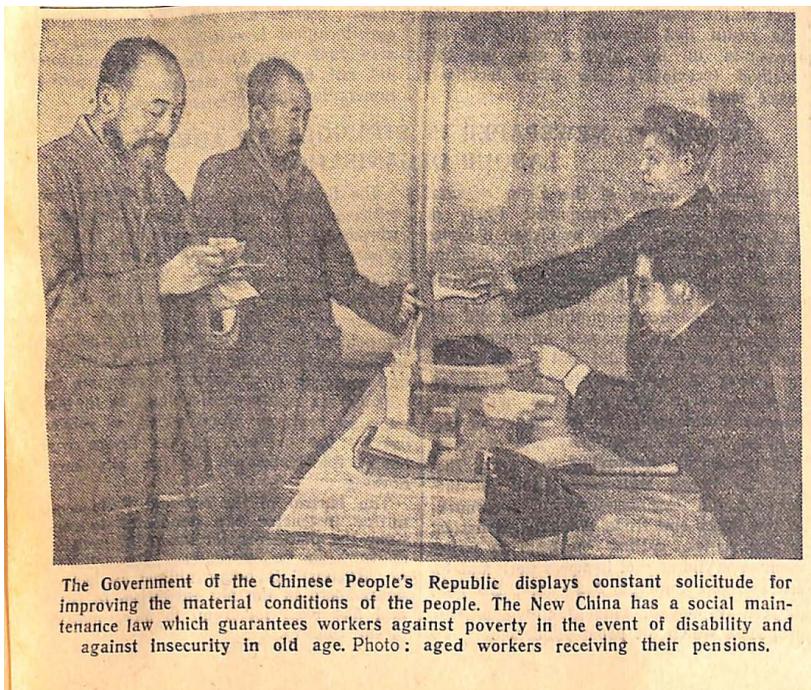
"The Fourth session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference", the resolution says, "unanimously approves the report made by Kuo Mo-jo, deputy-head of the Chinese delegation to the Vienna Congress, concerning the Peoples' Congress for Peace and its success. The present session resolves to give resolute support to the demand advanced by the Peoples' Congress for Peace.

"The present session calls on the people of the country to unite, and, together with their friends in all other countries, to strive for a Five-Power Peace Pact and for realisation of all the other just demands of the Peoples' Congress for Peace".

MESSAGE TO CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS

The meeting decided to send a telegram of greetings to the Chinese People's Volunteers pledging support for their heroic struggle until the final victory.

The fact, reads the telegram, that China is able to launch large-scale national construction and establish the system of People's Congresses is indissolubly connected with the victories won by the Chinese People's Volunteers fighting on the Korean front side by side with the Korean People's Army. "Although U.S. imperialism has suffered devastating blows, the U.S. warmongers refuse to recognise their defeat. They still insist on the absurd demand for forcible detention of prisoners of war, resort all the time to provocative incidents aimed at disrupting the truce negotiations, and seek to tend the aggressive war in Korea. Consequently, the struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea must be intensified until the U.S. Government agrees to a just and reasonable termination of the war in Korea".



The Government of the Chinese People's Republic displays constant solicitude for improving the material conditions of the people. The New China has a social maintenance law which guarantees workers against poverty in the event of disability and against insecurity in old age. Photo: aged workers receiving their pensions.

The Government of the Chinese People's Republic displays constant solicitude for improving the material conditions of the people. The New China has a social maintenance law which guarantees workers against poverty in the event of disability and against insecurity in old age. Photo: aged workers receiving their pensions.

FORWARD TO STILL GREATER VICTORIES!

Chou En Lai's Report to 4th Session of National Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

Chairman, members of the Committee and Comrades:

The 4th session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is being held at a time when the Chinese people's struggle against American aggression and for aid to Korea is being continuously intensified; when the stage of economic restoration of our country has come to a close and when the first Five-Year Plan of national-economic construction is beginning. It is being held at a time when the Central People's Government has adopted a resolution calling for the convening this year of the People's Congresses at the hsiang (village), hsien (county) and provincial (or municipal) level, to be elected by universal franchise, and for the subsequent convening on the foundations thus laid of the All-China People's Congress, so as further to strengthen our state system of the people's-democratic dictatorship. A tremendous and glorious task thus lies before us.

Let us look back to three years and four months ago. At that time, when our People's Republic of China first came into being, conditions were not yet present for us to embark on large-scale planned economic construction, National unification had yet to be completed; the residue of the semi-feudal, semi-colonial system had yet to be wiped out; the new

democratic social system had yet to be established; the scars of more than 20 long years of war had yet to be healed; the level of the political consciousness of the people had yet to be raised and their degree of organisation to be strengthened. For this reason, our task during the past three years and more has been to concentrate all our efforts on creating the necessary conditions under which our people could strive for the industrialisation of the country and to ensure the steady progress of our nation toward Socialism. In conformity with the situation at that stage, we adopted provisional measures under which the plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference has temporarily exercised the functions and powers of the All-China People's Congress, and the local people's representative conferences of all circles have been taking on, step by step, the functions and powers of the local People's Congresses at each level. At the same time, the Common Programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference became a provisional charter for achieving the great revolutionary unity of all the peoples of China.

Under the leadership of the great Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people have during the past three years and more won brilliant victories on all fronts by their firm efforts and resolute struggle against the enemies, both at home and abroad, causing deep and basic changes in Chinese society.

An unprecedented unity of the people has been achieved in our country. Except for Taiwan, more than two million bandits have been mopped up on the mainland of China, and counter-revolutionary remnants have suffered heavy blows. We have successfully carried out the work of strengthening our national defence and have effectively smashed the monstrous conspiracy of the American imperialists trying to occupy Korea and then invade the mainland of China. We have achieved an unprecedented, great victory in our national

independence and unification.

Except for a few national minority areas, land reform has been completed throughout the country on territory with a rural population of some 450 million, completely shattering the basis of feudalism. All vestiges of imperialism have been abolished and the era in which the Chinese people were used as objects of plunder and exploitation has come to a close. All enterprises belonging to bureaucratic capital have been taken over by the state, thoroughly reorganised and changed into state enterprises of a socialist character.

Industrial and agricultural production has not only been completely restored throughout the country but has in general surpassed the highest levels of past years. Correspondingly, communications and transport have also been restored and developed to a very great degree. Internal trade has become brisk and is growing steadily as a result of the big advances in the exchange of goods between town and country. The income and expenditure of the state have been balanced and commodity prices throughout the country stabilised. There has been a marked improvement in the material and cultural life and the health conditions of the people.

There has been a great growth in the strength and the relative proportion of the state-owned economy which is socialist in character. In the fields of industry and wholesale trade, the state economy is in the dominant, leading position. In 1952, state-owned industry accounted for more than 60 per cent of the nation's total industrial output, (handicraft industry excluded). In heavy industry it accounted for some 80 per cent and in light industry for some 50 per cent. Wholesale commercial transactions involving major commodities of importance to the life of the country – such as grain, cotton, cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, iron and steel, coal, limber, oil and fats, salt and important exports, etc, – are all mainly handled by the state. All banks in China have been placed

under unified management by the state. All this guarantees the requirements of social production and consumption, stabilisation of commodity prices and currency throughout the country and the balance of export and import trade and state income and expenditure.

On the other hand, private industrialists and merchants have, gradually, cut down or have ended their shady, speculative and disruptive activity, thus following the road laid down in the Common Programme and achieving a certain development. This is a result of the leadership given by the state-owned economic organisations and administrative institutions and their assistance to private industry and commerce in such ways as placing orders, supplying goods for processing, rational purchase of commodities and commercial adjustments; it is also a result of the great “Wu Fan” movement which eliminated the “five evils” (bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing state economic information – **Ed.**) greatly detrimental to the national economy and the people’s livelihood. The reform of the individual economy of peasants and handicraftsmen, has already begun and there is a great expansion in the agricultural mutual-aid and co-operative movement.

In the old liberated areas organised peasant households now average more than 65 per cent of the whole, and in the newly liberated areas they generally account for some 25 per cent. Throughout the country, nearly 4,000 agricultural producer co-operatives have been set up, and more than 10 experimental collective farms, over 2,000 state farms, and upwards of 2,600 handicraft producer co-operatives have been organised. Up to the end of 1952 there were more than 34,000 supply and marketing co-operatives in China with a total membership of more than 141 million. Their purchases of agricultural products represented, on the average, some 60 per cent of all state purchases. Obviously, these facts show that the

mutual-aid and co-operative movement has become an increasingly important factor in the economy of our new democracy.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people have become further organised, on a nation-wide scale, through the trade unions, peasant associations, the New Democratic Youth League, the women's federations, the students' federation, the industrialists and merchants' associations, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, and the people's organisations in the spheres of literature, arts and science. By relying on the strength of the broad masses of the people, we have, during the past three years, carried out such great struggles as land reform, the suppression of counter-revolutionaries, the movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea, 'the "San Fan" movement (against corruption, waste and bureaucratism – **Ed.**), and "Wun Fan" movement and the ideological remoulding of intellectuals.

Educated by these struggles the Chinese people have raised their political consciousness to a level never known before. In this respect, the most striking achievements are – the drawing of a sharp distinction between ourselves and the enemy by the masses of the people in our country; the destruction of the remaining influence of the Chinese counter-revolutionaries and the imperialists: the repudiation of decadent capitalist ideology and the further consolidation of the leading role of the working class and of socialist ideology. All this has strengthened our people's-democratic united front more than ever, welding hundreds of millions of people into an organised and conscious force. Throughout the past year, all groups of the people in our country have taken up study of the "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung" and the Common Programme. More recently, they have embarked on the study of Comrade Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." and Comrade Malenkov's report to the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. These

studies will arm us and enable us to work better and remould ourselves ideologically.

Since the return of the Tibetan people to the great family of the motherland, solidarity between the Han and Tibetan peoples has made immense progress. National autonomous regions are being built up step by step in the areas inhabited by the national minorities. Patriotism and political consciousness are growing daily among the peoples of all nationalities. Fraternal relations of equality, co-operation, friendliness and solidarity, among all these nationalities have been increasingly consolidated. United within one big family in our great motherland, these nationalities have embarked on developments of historic importance in their political, economic and cultural life.

All these achievements show that the leading position of the working class of our country has been strengthened economically, politically and ideologically; that our economy, which was disrupted by prolonged wars, has been rehabilitated and that a solid foundation has been built for the people's-democratic dictatorship. This has created favourable conditions for our long-term, planned, large-scale national construction.

It must be pointed out that these successes were attained mainly in the process of the great struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea. Two and a half years ago, the American imperialists launched their heinous war of aggression against our neighbour, Korea, crossed the 38th Parallel and pushed to the bank of the Yalu and Tumen Rivers along the borders of our country. At the same time, they occupied our territory of Taiwan. In order to preserve peace in the Far East and the world, to safeguard the security of our country and to support the just struggle of the Korean people against aggression, the Chinese people resolutely started their great campaign to resist American aggression and aid Korea. Hundreds of thousands of the finest sons and daughters of the

Chinese people joined the Chinese People's Volunteers and have fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army, repelling the U.S. imperialist aggression and forcing the enemy back to the 38th Parallel, thereby upsetting the timetable of the American imperialists for a war of worldwide aggression, increasing the internal contradictions within the camp of imperialism and placing increasingly serious difficulties in the way of the frantic schemes of the American imperialists to attack the camp of peace and democracy and extend aggression.

This armed struggle against aggression by the Chinese people has not, as the imperialists imagined, caused any halt or interruption in the social transformation and economic rehabilitation of China. On the contrary, it has greatly stimulated the Chinese people's great spirit of patriotism and internationalism, infinitely strengthened their moral and political unity, conspicuously elevated the international status of our country, powerfully expanded the world movement against war and in defence of peace and reinforced the strength and influence of the world camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union.

This great struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea has been a tremendous driving force in every aspect of our work of national transformations and rehabilitation. The people of our country have everywhere ardently joined in the struggle by signing patriotic pacts, increasing production and developing the economy. In the course of the struggle, they have resolutely rooted out any pro-America, worship-America or fear-America ideology which had been left among a section of the people as the residue of reactionary Kuomintang indoctrination. The people of our country have answered the American imperialist war schemes by enthusiastic participation in the campaign for signatures for world peace. They have defeated American germ warfare by their patriotic mass

sanitation movement.

The campaign to resist American aggression and aid Korea has guaranteed and accelerated the early and successful completion of our work of social transformations and economic rehabilitation.

Comrades! Three years is not a very long time. But our country's achievements in every field have already made our enemies panicky and uneasy, while delighting and inspiring our friends. We have been able to achieve these great successes because our people's-democratic social and state system is greatly superior to the capitalist system; and because it enables the broad masses to develop their initiative and creativeness in labour; because the various nationalities democratic classes, democratic parties, people's organisations and all patriotic democratic elements of our country, as well as overseas Chinese have been welded into a great people's-democratic united front under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party; because the brilliant foresight and leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung guide the Chinese people, who, confidently marching onto victory, are overcoming all obstacles of a domestic and international character, correcting shortcomings, overcoming difficulties, and achieving success.

Our successes are inseparable from the sincere, selfless, fraternal assistance of our great ally, the Soviet Union. Chairman Mao Tee-tung, in his message of greetings to J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., on February 11, 1952, on the second anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid, said:

“We are grateful for the fact that in the course of the past two years the Soviet Government and the Soviet people, acting in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid between the Chinese People's Republic and the U.S.S.R., and of the agreements connected with the Treaty, rendered

earnest and selfless support to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, which helped considerably in rehabilitating and developing the national economy and in consolidating the State of new China”.

This assistance is precisely what Comrade Stalin referred to in his “Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.” when he wrote: “The point is not only that this assistance is the cheapest possible and technically superb. The chief point is that at the bottom of this co-operation lies a sincere desire to help one another and to promote the economic progress of all.”

The Sino-Soviet Communiqué of September last year on the transfer of the Chinese Changchun Railway to our country, together with the notes on the postponement of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Port Arthur, and the subsequent transfer without compensation of the Chinese Changchun Railway at the end of last year as scheduled, are a powerful expression of the sincere desire. The unbreakable, friendly co-operation between the two great powers, China and the Soviet Union, continues to develop and grow stronger. It has been and will continue to be a strong guarantee for peoples all over the world against imperialist aggression and for the maintenance of peace and security in the Far East and the rest of the world.

In carrying out our work of transformation and rehabilitation, we have also enlisted the friendly support of the People’s Democracies. Sincere friendly relations are growing between our country and the People’s Democracies. We have concluded a series of economic and cultural agreements with them, including the Sino-Mongolian Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation, which was signed on October 4, 1952. These have brought further development and consolidation of the profound friendship and co-operation between our country and the other People’s Democracies.

Trade relations between our country and the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, especially our trade relations

with the Soviet Union, .are expanding by leaps and bounds. The total value of our trade with these countries rose from 26 per cent of our total foreign trade in 1950 to 72 per cent in 1952, and it will grow still further. Our country is a powerful component in the new democratic world market, Since relations between us are such that there is sincere concern for each other's interests and an earnest desire to help one another to advance victoriously, since economic co-operation among us is founded on the "sincere desire to help one another and to promote the economic progress of all", this new democratic world market is certain to continue to develop, consolidate and grow, boundlessly strengthening the camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union.

We do not discriminate against any capitalist country that is willing to develop trade relations with us on terms of equality and mutual benefit. We believe that countries with different systems can co-exist peacefully. We firmly adhere to the policy of peace and oppose policies of war and aggression. We are willing to resume and establish trade relations, to develop a peace economy, jointly with all countries willing to maintain peaceful relations with us.

The trade agreement between China and Ceylon and the tripartite trade agreement between China, the Soviet Union and Finland illustrate this vividly. On the other hand, the policy of "blockades" and "embargoes" against China, carried out by countries following the lead of the American imperialists is designed to intimidate us; in fact it is precisely the countries which have submitted to the diktat of the American imperialists in applying such blockades and embargoes against our country, not we, that have really suffered from these blockades and embargoes. It must be pointed out that the U.S. Government is using its policy of "blockade" and "embargoes" to interfere in the domestic affairs and the diplomatic, trading and economic policy of other countries and to undermine normal relations in

the world market, attempting to monopolise certain raw materials and markets and to expand U.S. military bases, in order to control the economic arteries and political life of these countries. We believe that all the truly peace-loving, democratic forces in these countries, the forces which demand independence and sovereignty will ultimately rise against this vicious scheme of the American imperialists.

Our policy of peace is determined by our country's system of people's democracy: this policy entirely conforms to the interests of our people and of the peoples of all other countries. However, in their reluctance to accept ignominious failure in China, the American imperialists, who head the camp of imperialism and who are imbued with fanatic ambition to dominate the world, have never ceased, throughout the three years since the victory of the Chinese people's revolution, to intervene and commit aggression against our country. At first, the United States ordered the remnant Chiang Kai-shek brigands to bomb and blockade our southeast coast, but this very quickly failed. Then the American imperialists launched their aggressive war against our close neighbour, Korea, simultaneously invading and occupying our territory of Taiwan, and pushing toward the north-eastern borders of our country in a vain attempt to recover their lost position in Asia and to enslave the Korean and Chinese peoples once more. But owing to the heroic and stubborn fight waged by both the Korean and the Chinese people the criminal conspiracy of the American imperialists and their accomplices once again met with ignominious defeat. From the time the Chinese People's Volunteers began to fight alongside the Korean People's Army up to the end of 1952, the so-called "United Nations Forces" suffered losses amounting altogether to 740,000 men. Among these, the U.S. casualties accounted for more than 320,000 men, a figure approximately equal to the total number of U.S. troops killed, wounded and captured during the first world war.

Now the chief characteristics of the Korean war are that the Korean and Chinese people's forces are growing stronger and stronger in the course of battle and the comradeship-in-arms between the Chinese and Korean peoples is becoming firmer day by day, while on the enemy side the loss and waste of troops and material is mounting, morale is dropping and internal contradictions are becoming more and more acute.

Because they want to create and maintain international tension, so that the Wall Street bosses can grab the maximum amount of war profits, the American imperialists refuse to learn anything from this defeat. In spite of the fact that the Korean and Chinese side in the Panmunjom armistice negotiations repeatedly put forward just and reasonable proposals for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, and agreement was reached on 63 paragraphs of the Draft Korean Armistice Agreement; in spite of the fact that the Soviet delegate at the Seventh Session of the United

Nations General Assembly submitted a proposal for an immediate cease-fire and for the transfer of the question of the repatriation of all prisoners of war to the "Commission for the Peaceful Settlement of the Korean Question" and this proposal obtained the assent of the Korean and Chinese side, yet the American aggressors persisted in rejecting peace. They coerced the Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly into illegally adopting, without the participation of the Korean and Chinese delegates, the Indian resolution which was based on the American so-called principle of "voluntary repatriation" or "non-forcible repatriation", in order to prolong and extend the Korean war and maintain international tension. Emboldened by this illegal U.N. resolution, the U.S. Government has, in the past two months, become increasingly active in its preparations for the extension of its military adventures in Asia. The U.S. aggressors are continuing their slaughter of prisoners of war in Korea, their germ warfare and

indiscriminate bombing of peaceful civilians and peaceful installations in the rear areas of Korea, and are unilaterally tearing up the agreement providing for immunity from attack for the vehicles of the truce delegation in order to complete the wrecking of the Korean armistice talks. At the same time, in order to facilitate their military activities for the purpose of extending aggression, they are more and more frequently using their air force which is attacking Korea to intrude into the territorial air-space of China, bombing, strafing and killing Chinese people. Moreover they have sent aircraft carrying special agents into our country for criminal strategic reconnaissance and the parachuting of secret agents to organise sabotage within China; and they are also directing and assisting the remnant Chiang Kai-shek brigands in schemes for hostile actions against our country. The whole Chinese people must be extremely vigilant with regard to this situation. While continuing to strengthen the struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea, they must also reinforce our national defence and be ready at all times and in all places to deal devastating blows to enemies who dare to attack us.

The present U.S. imperialist policy of war and aggression is a universal menace that threatens the peaceful life of all the peoples of the world. The American imperialists have occupied and are building a large number of military bases in many countries in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas. They are ruthlessly interfering in the domestic affairs of these countries, enslaving their peoples and forcing them to supply manpower and material for the unjust war of aggression in Korea. The U.S. Government is tightening its control over the already weakened British and French colonisers and spurring them on in the wars they are waging in Malaya and Viet-Nam where they are massacring the people; under the pretence of "aid", it is actually trying to control and seize all the British and French colonies in Asia and Africa. The U.S. imperialists are

attempting to attain their sinister end of extending aggression by means of intrigues to make “Asians fight Asians”. They are trying by every means to gather a handful of reactionaries throughout Asia, above all, to rearm the militarist forces of Japan and organise an aggressive Pacific bloc, seriously threatening the security of the Asian nations. The U.S. imperialists are barbarously using the peoples of Asia for “testing” their “new weapons”. Their first two atomic bombs were dropped in Asia; their first germ bombs were dropped in Asia. Korean and Chinese prisoners of war have been constantly sent to secret places and used as victims in such “tests”. Obviously, American imperialism has become the biggest menace to peace in Asia and the whole far East. Only by checking and throwing back this threat can the peoples of Asia achieve peace and security. This is the common task of the peoples of all Asian countries.

As Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., pointed out in his brilliant work “Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.”, the imperialist camp of aggression headed by the United States is now seeking “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”. Clearly, the criminal activities of the U.S. imperialists are daily increasing the menace of war to the peoples of the world.

On the other hand, however, the world camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union has become still mightier. The Soviet Union has overfulfilled the first two years’ target of its Five-Year Plan. The Soviet people are confidently marching forward toward Communism, in the direction set by

the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The People's Democracies in Eastern Europe, with the warm-hearted assistance of the Soviet people, are successfully carrying out the tasks of Socialist construction and have already achieved brilliant successes.

The people's movement for peace and against war has assumed world-wide proportions and is continuing to develop and grow with tremendous momentum, drawing in hundreds of thousands of new people by the day and by the hour. The Peace Congress of the Asian and Pacific Regions last October and the Congress of the Peoples for Peace in Vienna last December were a powerful demonstration of this ever-growing strength of the peoples struggling for peace.

The national liberation movement, which aims to cast off the fetters of colonialism and semi-colonialism, has spread from Asia and Africa to Latin America. The mass struggle of the Japanese and German peoples against American occupation and enslavement, against the rearming of the German and Japanese militarists is also developing with each passing day.

At the same time, the contradictions within and between the various capitalist countries, and between the capitalist countries and their colonies and semi-colonies, are becoming more and more acute every day. From Japan across Southeast Asia, Africa and Europe to the Americas, the mounting sentiment against the American imperialist policy of enslavement can be seen everywhere.

Thus the camp of imperialist aggression headed by the United States has exposed its inherent weakness, the weakness in the relations between the ruler and the ruled, made up, as it is, of countries on an unequal footing. This has generated insoluble contradictions which will lead inevitably to discord and war. This is precisely what Chairman Stalin told us when he described the situation in the capitalist world as follows; "Outwardly, everything would seem to be 'going well'... But it

would be mistaken to think 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”. (“Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.”).

It is also what Chairman Mao Tse-tung told us when he said: The enemy’s foundation is weak; his camp is disintegrating; he is alienated from the people and confronted with insoluble economic crisis, therefore he can be defeated. (“Revolutionary Forces of the World, Unite Against Imperialist Aggression”).

The growth and consolidation of the camp of peace and democracy, the development of the people’s peace movement throughout the world and the increasing contradictions within the imperialist camp all prove that the present international situation is developing in the direction forecast by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in his report on “The Struggle for a Basic Turn for the Better in the Financial and Economic Situation of the State”, delivered in June, 1950. The situation increasingly favours us.

This is the picture of China’s present domestic and international situation.

In these circumstances the most pressing and important tasks for the Chinese people today are;

1. The Chinese people’s struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea must be still further strengthened; the strength of China’s national defences must be still further consolidated and made more powerful. We shall mobilise the people throughout the country to support the great struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea by increasing production, practising economy and working with redoubled efforts. The people all over the world have seen clearly that China has triumphantly ended her period of economic recovery

and entered the epoch of large-scale planned construction, and that the Chinese people are full of enthusiasm for peaceful construction and the desire to maintain lasting peace.

But the Chinese people must, at all times, keep up their vigilance and expose the war schemes of the aggressors. They must be ready at any moment to wage resolute struggle against the imperialist forces which are hostile to them and obstruct China's construction. The Chinese people love peace but do not fear war. If the new Administration in the United States has any intention of ending the Korean war by peaceful means, it should unconditionally resume the Panmunjom negotiations. The Korean and Chinese side is prepared to stop fighting immediately in accordance with the Draft Korean Armistice Agreement which has been reached and to leave the question of repatriation of all prisoners of war to be settled subsequently by the "Commission for the Peaceful Settlement of the Korean Question". In this way the ardent hopes of the peoples of all countries involved and of the rest of the world for an immediate cessation of the current hostilities would be speedily satisfied. This would also pave the way for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and the other related questions in the Far East.

If the new U.S. Government continues to pursue the policy of the Truman Administration and does not want to resume the Panmunjom negotiations but goes on with and extends the Korean war, then the Korean and Chinese people on their part will continue their struggle and they are fully prepared to do so. The Korean and Chinese peoples are deeply conscious of the fact that in dealing with imperialist provocations, the enemy can be forced to retreat and the peace, which the people so eagerly desire, can be attained only by conducting resolute struggle so that every imperialist war scheme will encounter devastating blows and every aggressive action will suffer complete defeat.

2. Begin the first Five-Year Plan of national construction. In 1953, the first year of the first Five-Year Plan, our industry and agriculture will register a marked rise in output compared with 1952. Based on the scheduled output of 1952 and the preliminary plan for 1953, taking the output of 1952 as 100, the production of important industrial and agricultural products in 1953 will be as follows: pig iron 114, steel ingots 123, coal 100, power 127, petroleum 142; copper 139, lead 149, zinc 154, machine tools 134, caustic soda 131, cement 117, timber 138, cotton yarn 109, cotton piece goods 116, paper 106, sugar 123, grain 109, raw cotton 116 and tea 116.

Alongside the growth in industry and agriculture, the expenditure for the country's social, cultural and educational developments will go up by 55.86 per cent as compared with 1952; the investment in transport and communications undertakings will go up by 64.97 per cent and investment in water conservancy by 12.8 per cent. These figures show that our planned national construction is on a grand scale from the very beginning, that the tasks before us are both immense and glorious and fraught with many difficulties.

Our weightiest and central task throughout this year is therefore to mobilise the working class and all other people of the whole country to concentrate their efforts on overcoming difficulties and to exert themselves to fulfil and overfulfil the plan of construction for 1953. To complete this complex and arduous task we must develop intensive, precise work at every link in the process. We must guarantee the income of the state and ensure that our plans of economic construction, national defence and social and cultural development are not affected by any shortage of funds. We must practise strict economy and oppose waste in every department, especially in those concerned with production. In accordance with the need and the possibilities, we must tap latent production capacities to the full, reduce production costs and raise the quantity and quality

of production. We must strengthen trade, transport and communications, improve management and administration and speed up the flow of industrial and agricultural goods and the exchange of commodities between town and countryside so as to meet the requirements of the people, stabilise commodity prices and accelerate the development of industry and agriculture.

We must rally all industrialists and merchants whose enterprises are beneficial to the national interests and the people's livelihood, and enable them to develop their initiative under the leadership of the state economy and the unified national plan. We must make a serious study of advanced Soviet experience, propagate the application of advanced experience, organise patriotic emulation and economy campaigns on the broadest mass base and gradually lift the living standards of the workers and peasants by raising the level of industrial and agricultural production.

We must make all working people understand that we are facing new problems and new tasks, that we can overcome difficulties, fulfil our tasks, master our work and make fewer errors only by setting ourselves firmly against arrogance and complacency, by making every effort to learn hard and by correcting our mistakes and shortcomings. We must strengthen our state discipline, oppose bureaucratism and commandism, mete out punishment to lawbreakers and keep a strict watch against sabotage and destruction by hostile elements. It is our belief that under the correct leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party and with the assistance of advanced Soviet technique and the Soviet experts, the intelligent, diligent workers, peasants and intellectuals of China will certainly be able to bring their great initiative and creativeness into play and to carry out every concrete task and plan.

3. In order to strengthen further our capacity to resist

American aggression and aid Korea and to fulfil the state plan of construction successfully, we must mobilise the people throughout the country, in accordance with the resolution of the Central People's Government, prepare actively for, and take part in, the election of the All-China People's Congress and the local People's Congresses at all levels, and achieve a fuller democracy so as to give the greatest expression to the positive initiative of the entire population in their common effort.

We all know that, in accordance with the provisions of the Common Programme and the Organic Law of the Central People's Government, the provisional organisational form which we have used in the past three years or more – the Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference exercising the functions and powers of the All-China People's Congress and the local people's representative conferences of all circles at all levels, gradually assuming the functions and powers of the local People's Congresses, – was intended to pave the way for the All-China People's Congress and the local People's Congresses to be elected by universal franchise. At the present time, taking the country as a whole, military operations on the mainland have long since ended completely and, with the exception of a few areas, land reform has been finished and all sections of the people have been organised. Consequently, conditions have fully matured for the convening of the All-China People's Congress and the local People's Congresses at all levels elected by universal franchise in accordance with Article 14 of the Common Programme. In fact, during the past three years and more, the number of delegates taking part in local people's representative conferences throughout China has reached more than 13,637,000. The number of these who have been directly or indirectly elected by the people has gradually grown. In most areas it has reached over 80 per cent of the total number of delegates. In the whole of China, 19 provinces, 85 cities, 436

counties and the greater part of 280,000 hsiang (or villages) have duly elected their people's governments through people's representative conferences of all circles. This is ample proof that the immediate application of universal franchise is fully compatible with the real situation and the development of our people's democracy and conforms to the urgent needs of the people throughout the country. Though this is so far our first application of universal franchise and preparations will take a certain amount of time, nevertheless, because the level of consciousness and organisation of our people throughout the country has been lifted, because of their experience in convening local people's representative conferences at all levels, because at the same time the adoption of the system of direct election is starting primarily with the People's Congresses, which constitute the basic level of state power, there is no need for a lengthy interval between the election of the representatives and the convening of the People's Congresses at country and provincial (or municipal) levels so long as there is ample time for the election work in the villages and urban areas to be prepared and carried through satisfactorily. And the subsequent convening of the All-China People's Congress on these foundations will present no difficulties. The nation-wide election campaign will soon be launched. We should widely popularise among the people the vital significance of the resolution of the Central People's Government and mobilise them to take part in this election conscientiously and seriously, so that they can elect those whom they themselves consider satisfactory and indispensable to represent them in the organs of the state power and to take responsibility for administering national and local affairs.

After the convening of the All-China People's Congress, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will continue to exist as the organisational form of the Chinese people's-democratic united front, in accordance with the

provisions of the Common Programme. However, since it has been decided to convene the All-China People' Congress, it follows that the second plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will have no right, in accordance with the provisions of the Common Programme, to exercise the functions and powers of the All-China People's Congress. As to the role it will play in the future, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, in his closing speech at the second session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in 1950, put it this way:

“At present our country is advancing steadily through war, through new democratic reforms and, in the future, after we have a flourishing national economy and culture, after all conditions are ripe and it has been considered and endorsed by the whole nation, in our steady forward movement, we shall advance into the new era of Socialism...

“Internationally, we must firmly unite with the Soviet Union, the various People's Democracies and all the peace-loving and democratic forces throughout the world, for our great aim. There cannot be the slightest indecision or wavering on this question.

“At home we must unite the various nationalities, democratic classes, democratic parties and groups, people's organisations and all democratic patriotic elements and consolidate the great revolutionary united front which has been built and has won great prestige. We welcome anyone who contributes to the work of consolidating the revolutionary united front – no matter who he may be, he is correct. We oppose anyone who harms the work of consolidating this revolutionary united front for he is wrong.”

This directive of Chairman Mao Tse-tung shows that the people's democratic united front, which made a great contribution to the revolution, must continue in the future too to be developed and consolidated. In view of this new situation,

preparations should be made to introduce appropriate and necessary revisions in both the Common Programme and the Organic Law of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Under the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party of China, each component of this united front must henceforth understand its own responsibilities, clearly distinguish between friend and foe and between right and wrong, and unite as one in the common effort to build the new democratic state and advance to Socialism.

Comrades! The three tasks ahead of us are as important as they are glorious. We have every confidence that we can victoriously complete these three great and urgent tasks. Experience in the past has proved that, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people are capable of achieving great and brilliant successes.

People of all nationalities and strata throughout the country! Unite still more closely, raise higher the banner of Mao Tse-tung, advance with full confidence to still greater and more brilliant victories!

IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

New Members Join French Communist Party

The exchange of Party membership cards in 1953 in the French Communist Party developed into a great campaign for recruiting new members. "L'Humanite", the Party's central organ, features the course of the campaign daily in its "Honours List".

The Nord-Maritime Federation was the first to complete exchange of membership cards and at the beginning of February 1953. registered 603 more members than in the same period last year.

The Pas-de-Calais Federation reports that it has 677 more members than last year and 26 new branches. Particularly good results were registered in the coal-mining towns: in Lens 46 new members joined the Party, in Sallaumines 46 and 63 in Carvin.

1,200 new members joined the Party in the Seine-et-Oise Federation.

Successes were recorded not only in industrial districts. The Federation in the agricultural Department of Los has 596 new members and 47 new branches compared with the previous year.

The fact that the results achieved are not equal and that some Federations are lagging, writes "L'Humanite", is due to the fact that the Party leadership of these Federations did not wage struggle for correct realisation of the directives of the Central Committee which recommended that close attention be devoted to the political life of the branches. The best results

were recorded in those places where Party organisations boldly headed the working masses in the struggle against fascism, against the Pinay-Mayer policy of impoverishment and war.

M. Vandel, Secretary of the Seine-et-Oise Federation, writes: "In those places where, 'until it was exposed by the recent meeting of the Central Committee, there was a tendency to consider the working class isolated – the activity of our comrades is now distinguished by an atmosphere of faith in our forces in the struggle to frustrate the Government conspiracy against freedoms, in defence of peace and national independence, for bread and the immediate demands of the working people'".

The new members also include former Socialists who are disgusted at the anti-popular policy of the Right-wing Socialist leaders. This testifies to the success of the movement for unity now developing throughout the country.

This movement will, undoubtedly, grow if the Communists activate the work of Party organisations in the enterprises in accordance with the call of the Party.

Annual Branch Meetings In Communist Party of Bulgaria

The annual meetings have been taking place in the Communist Party of Bulgaria since January 1st. To date the annual meetings have been held in nearly 50 per cent of the branches.

The Party bureaus base their reports on the historic decisions of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U., now being studied by the entire Party, and on the conclusions drawn from these decisions for the Communist Party of Bulgaria by Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov, General Secretary of the Party. The work of the Party organisations is being analysed also in

the light of the directives given by Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov at the 1952 annual conference of the Dimitrov district (Sofia) organisation of the Party and at the annual conference of the Stalin region concerning the need for systematic and persistent verification and for assimilating the Bolshevik style of work and leadership.

A feature of this year's annual meetings is the deeper analysis of the achievements, the higher level of the criticism of the weaknesses and shortcomings in Party organisational work, in the Party's leadership of agriculture, in Party education and mass-political work, and also the greater activity and vigilance displayed by the Party members.

As a rule there is a 100 per cent attendance of members at the meetings. For example, 100 per cent attendance was observed at the meetings held in Haskovo. A nearly 100 per cent attendance was also observed in such districts as, for example, Lovech, Svishev, Chirpan and Gorno-Oriachov. The enhanced activity of the Party members is particularly seen in the numbers taking part in the discussion. For example, 57 per cent of the membership took part in the discussion at the meetings in the Staro-Zagorsk regional organisation, in the Tyrnov regional organisation the figure was 70 per cent, in the Sofia district organisation 75 per cent and in the Drianov district organisation 78 per cent.

Party members are subjecting to frank and sharp criticism the shortcomings hampering successful carrying out of Party assignments and, economic tasks. In the village of Goliamo-Drianovo (Kazanlyk district) the members criticised the bureau of the area Party organisation for violating the principle of collective leadership replacing it by administrative measures. In the village of Zagrazhden (Nikopol district) the members criticised the branch bureau for its failure to carry out Party decisions. The members subject to criticism not only the Party bureaus but also the activity of individual members including

public and business leaders. For example, in Novo-Zagora a the Party members severely criticised the manager of the “Pobeda” factory who failed to fight for the carrying out of his own orders and instructions. At a number of meetings in the Rusa region the members criticised some Party leaders and members of the village people’s councils for violating Party and state discipline.

The fight for fulfilment of production plans occupies a prominent place in the reports and in the discussion.

But questions of Party propaganda and mass political work are, not infrequently, discussed in a casual manner and are insufficiently analysed. A very important matter – work with individual peasants – was not discussed at all at many meetings.

After the instruction issued by the Central Committee of the Party, and with its help, the district and regional committees are now eliminating these shortcomings.

Struggle of District Organisation of Polish United Workers’ Party For Higher Crops

The organisations of the Polish United Workers’ Party in the Widzew district in (Bydgoszcz region) are carrying out active political and organisational work among individual peasants, producer-co-operative members and the workers employed on state farms for rallying them in the struggle for higher crops.

A wide-spread campaign for dissemination of agro-technical knowledge has begun on the initiative of the district Party committee. With a view to better acquainting the district and county activists with methods of achieving higher yields, weekly lectures on agriculture have been organised for district

committee functionaries, county committee secretaries and other local activists.

A group of 51 lecturers is functioning in the district. During the past year several hundred lectures were delivered and talks held on agro-technical subjects in villages, producer co-operatives and state farms.

The lectures and the political work of the Party organisations helped also the individual peasants to appreciate the significance of mechanisation, As a result the area cultivated in the district by the tractor park of the machine and tractor stations increased by 30 per cent. On the initiative of rural Party organisations, the branches of the peasant mutual-aid union conducted widespread explanatory work on the subject of the complex use of fertilisers with the result that the vast majority of the peasants in the district now use this method (previously only nitric fertilisers were used).

At the end of 1951, there were 1,500 hectares of waste land in the district. The district committee placed before the rural Party organisations the task of making full use of this land. With the active participation of the Party organisations some villages organised artels for joint cultivation. They tilled 465 hectares while 200 hectares were tilled by the individual peasants and the remainder by the state farms and producer co-operatives.

For example, 110 hectares of the waste land were cultivated jointly under the leadership of the Party organisation in the village of Widzew. Thanks to the work carried out by the Party organisation the artel had big success in its first year. The peasants who had taken part in the joint tillage resolved to organise a producer co-operative.

In its work to ensure the further growth of agricultural production the Party organisation in the Widzew district still disposes of vast unused reserves.

A recent meeting of the district committee pointed to these

reserves, and, in particular, to the inadequate work of the district committee and the village organisations of the Party in the matter of mobilising the local people's councils, their members and village elders in the fight for higher agricultural output; it drew attention to the poor use made of the local radio centres and clubs in popularising agro-technical knowledge and pointed out also that individual Party organisations did not use some members and probationers for this important work.

Regional Newspaper In Struggle for Advanced Labour-Organisation

“Rovnost”, organ of the Brno regional committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, recently published a series of articles and letters under the headline “How to eliminate irregularity in fulfilling the plan in the Rosice coal pits?”

Because the Rosice mining area did not introduce in due measure advanced methods of work and did not daily control fulfilment of assignments, fulfilment of plan was very irregular. The newspaper opened a discussion in its pages of the reasons for the irregularity and of ways and means for improving the work. The editorial board addressed itself to the workers and engineer-technical personnel, to the Party and trade union functionaries in the mines, calling on them to write about everything that hampers work and to criticise shortcomings. More than 110 employees responded, sending criticisms and proposals which the paper published.

The Bureau of the regional Party committee supported the initiative of the paper; it convened a meeting of managers, functionaries of Party and trade union organisations in the big plants in Brno as well as editors of factory newspapers to

discus, these materials. Those present at the meeting pointed out that the materials published in “Rovnost” helped to unfold self-criticism and criticism from below, to eliminate the reasons for many shortcomings in the pits, revealed reserves about which, as pointed out by the manager of the Rosice coal basin, the leadership of the pits knew nothing.

The bureau of the regional Party committee instructed the newspaper to continue the discussion for improving methods of work in the enterprises. The initiative of “Rovnost” is being utilised by factory newspapers in the big enterprises in Brno and has been taken up in other regions of the country.

FOR PEACE, NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE, Hilding Hagberg, Chairman, Communist Party of Sweden



Communists in all countries note with great joy the extent to which the XIX. Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has strengthened the inviolable bonds linking the Communist Parties of the world, on the one hand, and, on the other, the community of interests of the Soviet peoples with all other peoples fighting for peace and democracy.

The XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. is, undoubtedly, the most important international event of recent times.

The significance of the XIX. Congress is that:

it outlined the concrete programme of building Communism in the U.S.S.R. a programme based on the profound scientific theses and conclusions contained in Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.";

it made an analysis of the laws governing the development of modern capitalism made an evaluation of the 13-years' turbulent period in world history and concretised its main lessons;

it enriched Marxist-Leninist theory advanced it and added still more to its significance for the working-class movement of the world;

it marked a big advance in raising the ideological level of the Communist Parties, thanks to which the lag in the sphere of

ideology is being overcome, and likewise the influence of alien ideas and harmful traditions, and therefore the Parties are in a better position to carry out their basic function: to be leader, teacher and conscience of the masses.

After the second world war there arose in Europe and Asia the strong stages of people's democracy. At present one-third of mankind is stepping out along the path of building Socialism and Communism.

Together with the rapid advance of the camp of Socialism, progressive economic disintegration is taking place in the camp of capitalism.

Comrade Stalin's thesis on the inevitability of wars between capitalist countries, and his thesis that the struggle of the capitalist countries for markets and the desire to swamp their rivals proved, in practice, to be stronger than the contradictions between the camp of capitalism and the camp of Socialism, although theoretically the contradiction between capitalism and Socialism are greater than the contradiction between the capitalist countries – these theses made all of us do some hard thinking. In the past we noted to a greater extent the outward phenomena, the facade of the North Atlantic bloc, rather than its inner weakness. In particular, we paid scant attention to the growing contradictions between the U.S. and Britain. The restricted sphere of influence of U.S. and British monopoly capital gives rise to an ever greater sharpening of the contradictions between them, with the result that conditions are maturing for an open break between the U.S. and Britain. In essence, the same reasons can, inevitably, give rise to the same outcome also in the relations between the U.S. and France.

As regards Western Germany and Japan, in these countries a leading role is played by the very same forces which caused two world wars in the course of a single generation – monopoly capitalism and militarism. The accelerated development of production in Western Germany and Japan

intensifies the competition on the contracting capitalist world market. The West German and Japanese competition, now threatening their rivals, is felt more and more in Western Europe.

Against Aggressive Blocs And War Preparations

The danger of a new world War has grown mainly because wars are already taking place. This fact determines why the fight for peace is the most important task of the Communist Parties in all countries . The big successes achieved in the fight for peace by no means do away with the need for continuing this struggle.

Our election campaign we devoted special attention to that which is causing the greatest concern to the Swedish people – the danger of war and the threat of an economic crisis with its accompanying unemployment. The frauds connected with the “Catalina” airplane and Operation “Mainbrace” in the Baltic were designed to further the U.S. plans in ensuring an electoral success for the Right-wing parties. These actions, however, opened the eyes of many people among the different sections of the population. In our work among the masses we show the graveness of the danger and how great is the tension, and we expose the anti-Soviet activity of the Swedish rulers.

At present the U.S. already has strong-points in Scandinavia and is penetrating to vital spheres of Sweden’s internal policy and of its administration. The presence of U.S. strong-points in Norway and Denmark, the rearming of Western Germany and the U.S. penetration into our country should serve to whet our alertness and mobilise us for resolute resistance.

Should one country or a number of countries in Western

Europe tear loose from American bondage this would be a blow to the forces engaged in war preparations. Should Sweden act in this manner this would contribute not only to the cause of peace and national independence, it would also benefit the country's economy, improve the food supply to the population, ensure full employment and the well-being of the country.

The desire of the Swedish people to live in peace is common knowledge: in the course of the past 140 years they have not participated in wars. Without active participation by Sweden in the war now under preparation against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the U.S. military bases in Denmark and Norway would, to a considerable degree, lose their significance.

The chieftains of the North Atlantic bloc have no doubts whatsoever about the Swedish rulers supporting this bloc; they know that politically and ideologically the Swedish rulers are on their side. This explains why the U.S., while alleging disagreement with Sweden's foreign policy, supplies the Swedish armed forces with jet aircraft and radar installations and shares its experience with them. It regards the Swedish armed forces as auxiliary reserves in the war now being prepared and advocated by it.

The Swedish quislings from the ranks of the country's financial magnates, their parties and military staffs are ready to let occupation troops of the Western powers into the country, to convert Sweden into a sphere for military operations and to drive our youth to war. With Government sanction they direct Sweden's foreign policy towards support for the North Atlantic bloc although formally Sweden is not a member. They have bound and are binding our country to the North Atlantic bloc and its member-countries through numerous agreements and unions, such as the "Marshall plan", the so-called Council of Europe, the Council of the Northern Countries, the International Payments Union, the European Bank, the Havana

Statute, the Fulbright Agreement and the “Coal and Steel Amalgamation”. All these links in one way or another, bind our country to the imperialist war chariot.

At first the Government sought to portray these agreements as something peaceful and harmless. But it refuses to reconsider its attitude now that the true nature of these agreements is being disclosed for example, in connection with the decision of the U.S. Government to transform the “Marshall plan” system into an organisation serving, in the economic and military respects, the purpose of war preparation, or in view of the fact that the Council of Europe is linked to the North Atlantic bloc and it is decided to create the so-called “European Army.” It is likewise known that the “Coal and Steel Amalgamation” is an organisation the purpose of which is to provide the countries of the military bloc with important military raw materials. In this way the Government is paving the way for Sweden’s entry into this organisation.

A vital question for our nation is to ensure that the country’s foreign policy serves peace aims. This explains why all supporters of a foreign policy free from aggressive blocs, observe with growing alarm that the Government is entering into still closer collaboration with the military bloc.

The Swedish people want genuine freedom from aggressive alliances. They have no desire to further the building of blocs for the purpose of preparing and waging war. We are fighting in order to ensure that this will of the people finds reflection in Sweden’s foreign policy. Stemming from this our line is as follows:

Sweden’s foreign policy must proceed from the possibility of peaceful co-existence of the social systems of capitalism and Socialism;

foreign policy must be directed towards settlement of all conflicts by means of negotiations between the states;

foreign policy must pursue the aim of easing the

international tension and must display initiative in measures that would contribute to elimination of the war danger; these measures are: prohibition of the atomic weapon, signing a Pact of Peace. Foreign policy must contribute to conducting negotiations and not to the use of violence;

Sweden must annul all treaties linked directly or indirectly with war preparations and abandon organisations such as the bloc of “Marshall plan” countries and the Council of Europe, which serve the aims of preparing war;

the Government must uphold the United Nations Charter and help it to regain its power;

it is necessary to develop trade with the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies as well as with all other countries on a business basis and to mutual advantage.

The Communist Party gives active support to the peace movement and all other movements directed against the war plans. It wants to keep to the path of peace along with all peace-loving people even if their views on the ways of preserving peace are not clearly expressed.

Defence Of The Nation

Many nations lost their national independence during the war; their countries were occupied by the Hitler imperialists which led to the plunder, humiliation and national enslavement of the peoples of these countries. The lessons of the Hitler occupation show the small nations that the striving for world domination on the part of the imperialists threatens the existence of these peoples as independent nations and states and that war facilitates realisation of the policy of occupation since the so-called war interests serve as a pretext for encroachments on the independence of the weak nations.

It would be incorrect, however, to assume that the

independence of nations is threatened only during war. The policy of occupation carried out by the U.S. imperialists is also a policy of preparing for war. In carrying out its war preparations the U.S. occupied Iceland and Greenland and quartered its troops in many West European states. Simultaneously, it is exercising control over the economy of these countries and has taken the command of their armed forces into its own hands. The people of a country in which foreign troops are garrisoned is no longer a free people. Thus, all these West European countries already partly occupied, have actually forfeited their independence and their sovereignty. They are reduced not only to the role of U.S. satellites, they are gradually becoming its colonies.

This encroachment on the national independence of many nations is effected, without military action by means of so-called agreements and treaties between governments. And although U.S. imperialism has achieved definite results in this respect, this, does not at all mean that they can be consolidated and stabilised. The peoples must, in their own interests, rise in struggle against the perfidious rulers and occupationists.

In Sweden which the U.S. seeks in every respect systematically to deprive of its national independence, the American plunderers act not only by means of political and economic pressure, intense espionage and by gathering political and economic information; the dollar is beginning to exert direct influence on vital branches of our industry. Americanisation of cultural life in Sweden has assumed, literally, a menacing scale. U.S. propaganda is disseminated by means of establishing direct organs – U.S. propaganda magazines, by wide-seals circulation of hand-outs and by exerting pressure on the Swedish press and also by direct bribing of publishers of newspapers and journalists. Influence over the youth is effected by means of crime books and films. Radio programmes are being consistently Americanised.

Americanisation and cosmopolitanism, which seek to root out all progressive traditions in our national culture, are part of the U.S. ideological offensive aimed at imposing on other peoples the so-called “American way of life”.

As for trade policy, Sweden is being harnessed more and more to the U.S. and the North Atlantic bloc countries. While all kinds of obstacles are placed in the way of trade with the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, measures are taken to extend trade with the U.S. The Swedish Government openly encourages Swedish capitalists interested in trade with the U.S. even to the extent of the state paying their travelling expenses to and from New York to enable them to establish contact with U.S. capitalists. Many other privileges are granted for this trade, such as guaranteed credits and reimbursement of storage expenditure. A particularly striking fact is the new direction of Swedish iron-ore shipments.

For National Freedom, Democracy And Peace

A big shortcoming in the policy of our Party in the past was that we did not always come out consistently and seriously in defence of national independence, which is in danger. We did not stress sufficiently that in Sweden, as in all other countries, the working class and its Communist Party are, above all, the backbone and decisive force of the nation, that it is they who are the sole reliable defenders of national freedom and independence of their country.

In the well-known declaration which we made in the Riksdag in 1949 we emphasised that our Party heads the forces which want to uphold national independence. We showed that our freedom and independence are threatened not by the Soviet Union or by the People’s Democracies, as slanderously asserted by bourgeois propaganda, but by the imperialist bloc.

We also stated on that occasion what we would do in the event of foreign powers, against the will of the Swedish people, involving our country in an aggressive war against the camp of Socialism. These are the things that should permeate our policy, our propaganda. We must defend our national freedom not only against menaces from outside but also from the reactionary forces inside now betraying the country.

The peoples fighting for national freedom have a reliable pillar in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. In contrast to the countries of the camp of imperialism, the countries of the camp of Socialism have never threatened and do not now threaten the national freedom of other nations.

Instead of economic plunder which has become a practice with the imperialists, the Soviet Union stands for free co-operation, mutual aid and close contact among nations. While the U.S. seeks to organise on a world scale a trade blockade of the democratic camp, the Soviet Union strives to develop all-round trade for the benefit of all. If the Swedish people defend their national freedom with the aim of restoring it to the degree that it has been lost, they can count on the support of the Soviet Union.

In the struggle for peace, which is still our basic task, we must, in greater measure than hitherto, advance to the fore defence of national independence and freedom, defence of democratic rights. We need to show in particular, on the basis of convincing examples, that the threat to national freedom emanates from the West, that monopoly capital and its agency in Sweden are active accomplices of U.S. imperialism.

In connection with the discussion of the draft programme of our Party we must put special emphasis on these questions as well as on the gulf between the imperialist policy in relation to small nations, on the one hand, and the socialist policy, on the other, – a policy, based on free co-operation with all, including small nations, on supporting them with a view to

developing their resources and extending trade relations on the basis of mutual benefit.

Our policy in the realm of culture demands that we constantly expose the infiltration of U.S. imperialism and its decadent ideology, expose cosmopolitanism in our country, wage struggle against them, and safeguard the values of Swedish national culture.

COLLAPSED OF POLICY OF MARSHALLISED GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA. Johann Kopenig, Chairman, Communist Party of Austria

The general election in Austria, scheduled for February 22, will take place in circumstances of serious and constantly growing economic difficulties and of growing crisis. The economic difficulties find expression in the growth of unemployment, in the shrinking of the home market as a result of the declining purchasing power of the broad masses of the Austrian population, in curtailment of industry, especially those branches producing for mass consumption, in the critical situation of handicrafts, etc.

I.

In the middle of January the number of officially registered unemployed at the Labour Exchanges amounted to 281,324, that is, nearly 100,000 more than at the end of December 1951. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the official unemployment figures do not include the tens of thousands of young people without work and the many thousands only working part-time.

The mass unemployment leaves its impress on the economic and social development of the country. It hits hard not only those who suffer directly from it – the unemployed men and women – it is also the curse of the **entire** working population, even of those workers still employed in the enterprises; it is the curse of the poor peasants and agricultural labourers who “usually” found work in the towns during the winter months and who are now deprived of this possibility;

and, finally, it is the curse of the small owners, handicraftsmen and artisans who suffer particularly from the sharp fall in the purchasing power of their permanent customers, as a result of the unemployment.

The mass unemployment and its disastrous effect on the entire economic and social life of the country are the result of the policy of the Marshallised Figl-Schärf-Government and of the Government parties – the “Socialist Party” (S.P.A.) and the clerical, capitalist “Austrian People’s Party” (A.P.P.). The coalition Government of the S.P.A. and A.P.P. subordinated economic, financial, export-import and the foreign policy of Austria to the diktat of the American authorities, the organisers of the “cold war”, the imperialist instigators of war.

The Communist Party of Austria right from the very inception of the “Marshall plan” waged a persistent struggle against subordinating the country to the control of the American monopolies. Despite all the actions of the enemies, despite the frantic slander campaign of the Government parties and their behind-the-scenes partner – the fascist “Union of Independents” – despite all the vilification, the Communist Party tirelessly explained and explain to the masses that the American millionaires, chasing after maximum profits, instead of being disinterested “benefactors and friends” of the Austrian people, as is continually shouted by the Government parties, seek to bring Austria into the Western aggressive war bloc and are the real enemies of the Austrian people. From their own bitter experience, ever greater masses of people are now, becoming convinced that the Communists are right, that the Austrian people are paying for the “American aid” with a high cost of living, mass unemployment, onerous conditions for pensioners and uncertainty for the morrow.

On the basis of agreements with the American imperialists, the Figl-Schärf Government is obliged to ship to the West – to American satellites – for armament purposes iron and steel,

aluminium, timber and electric energy, and is obliged to do so at prices considerably lower than those obtaining on the world market. In this way the economy of Austria suffers an annual loss amounting to billions of schillings. The coalition Government of the S.P.A. and A.P.P., which involved the country in the trade war unleashed by the Western powers, has undertaken not to supply the Soviet Union, the countries of people's democracy and the German Democratic Republic with a considerable number of vital items which the Americans have placed on the black list. Sabotage of trade with the East is having an increasingly disastrous effect on the economic life of Austria and is one of the chief reasons for the growing mass unemployment.

In keeping with the anti-peoples policy of American monopoly capital the coalition Government during recent years, by dictating agreements concerning wages and prices, considerably reduced real income of factory and office workers. The fifth agreement alone, concerning wages and prices, decreed in August 1951, signified, by the end of 1952, a 13 per cent reduction in real income for factory and office workers.

The Right-wing Socialist leaders, lackeys of the dollar and warmongers had the audacity openly to admit that the lowering of the living standard of the working population of Austria is being effected in the interests of the frantic arming of U.S. satellites. For example, the Right-wing Socialist Eksl, secretary of the Vienna office workers trade union, wrote in the union organ "Der Privatangestellte" on November 12, 1951: "We have established that our real incomes are declining. But why not say that we take due note of the decline since it represents that bit we must contribute to the cause of arming the world (the author "forgot" to add – the Western world. – J. K.). We refuse to participate in the movement for higher, wages..."

Pittermann, the leader of the Socialist group in Parliament,

expressed himself even more cynically. On December 5, 1951 he said, virtually, the following in the Austrian Parliament: "Anyone in Austria who thinks that the cold war does not concern him, that his private and economic life can continue in peaceful conditions, is a deserter".

It is precisely this cold war policy which is dooming the masses of the Austrian people to unemployment, growing need and privation.

The purchasing power of the Austrian population is declining more and more in consequence of the anti-popular taxation policy of the coalition Government and the Government parties. While big capitalists and speculators are freed from tax payments to the tune of billions of schillings, while the Government has not stirred a finger to force businessmen to pay their tax arrears which, according to official data, run into 1.4 billion schillings and does nothing to stop the flow of capital from the country, the tax burden is becoming increasingly more oppressive for the ordinary citizen.

The war tax on wages, introduced in Austria by the Hitlerites for financing armaments and war way back in 1938 and which still exists, is a particularly heavy burden. If the **ordinary** wage tax prior to 1938 constituted, depending on the wage scale, from 1 to 3 per cent of the earnings of factory and office workers, today, seven years after the war, **the war** tax on wages robs factory and office employees of 8-10 per cent of their already meagre earnings. All the proposals of the Left bloc (Communists and Left Socialists) in the late Parliament for annulment of the war tax on wages and its replacement by a more just system of taxation were rejected by the S.P.A. deputies who acted in contact with the A.P.P. and the fascist "Union of Independents". On the question of taxation and all other questions concerning the interests of the working masses the Right-wing leaders of the S.P.A. side with capitalist

reaction.

A number of facts which have come to light recently testify that the leaders of the Socialist and People's parties stop at nothing in servility before foreign monopoly capital, in sacrificing the vital interests of the Austrian people. In an interview given to the newspaper "Stuttgarter Zeitung" Foreign Minister Gruber assured the Ruhr capitalists that the Austrian Government was ready to return former German "property" in Austria to its old owners. The Government had already adopted a unanimous decision on this point four years ago. "Neue Zürcher Zeitung", "Financial Times" and other organs of finance capital reported that at a conference on the subject of Austria's pre-war debts, held in Rome in November 1952, the Figl-Schärf Government undertook to pay foreign creditors 20 billion schillings. Austria is to pay nearly 1.3 billion schillings per annum in interest and part payment of debts for a term ranging from 1954 to 1980. By this agreement Austria has to pay not only the debts of the First Republic but also those of the times of the Habsburg monarchy (for example, the loan to cover expenditure in connection with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1878 as well as other debts. The Government is plunging the Austrian people into real debt slavery.

II.

At the historic XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Comrade Stalin, the great leader of working people of all countries, in his inspiring speech, said:

"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”.

These profound words by Comrade Stalin fully characterise also the policy of the Austrian rulers. The leaders of the Government parties are shamelessly bartering Austrian independence.

Had the Austrian Government defended the interests of the Austrian people it would have done all in its power to further mutual understanding among the Great Powers and to secure the termination of the “cold war”, thereby helping to create the prerequisites for the signing of a state treaty and for effecting sound and progressive development of Austria. But the coalition Government does the very opposite. It tries by all means in its power to worsen the situation and sabotages the signing of a state treaty. The trump card of the Americanised leaders of the Socialist Party, People’s Party and of the “Union of Independents” in the present election campaign is once again slander against the countries of Socialism.

However, thanks to the tireless explanatory work of the Communist Party of Austria, thanks to the sound judgement of the common people the slander conducted by the leaders of the Socialist Party meets with less and less success. One can often hear factory and, office workers, intellectuals, handicraftsmen and working peasants saying: “Slander will not provide work”. Indignation at the policy pursued by the Marshallised Government is growing among all sections of the population and there is also a growing desire for a change for the better in the situation.

This indignation and the growing activity of the masses were expressed at a representative conference of factory representatives called in Linz last December on the initiative of the production councils and devoted to questions of the struggle against the hated war tax on wages. The conference was attended by 1,037 members of the production councils and

delegates representing 547 of the most important enterprises in the country. The party affiliation of those present at the conference was as follows: 234 members of S.P.A., 40 Left Socialists, 346 Communists and 285 non-party people; 132 delegates did not supply information about their party affiliation. The conference presidium elaborated the draft of a law for the annulment of this tax and for restoration of Austrian tax laws. This draft is now the subject of a nation-wide campaign.

III.

The formation of the electoral bloc – the Austrian People's Opposition – at a conference in Vienna in November 1952 is the strongest expression of the growing indignation of the masses against the policy of the coalition Government. The People's Opposition unites all dissatisfied sections of the population irrespective of party affiliation, political views and world outlook; it embraces the Communist Party, Socialist Workers' Party (Left Socialist), the Democratic Union headed by Dr. Josef Dobretsberger, Catholic professor, mass organisations and local associations of tenants, pensioners, war victims, the Union of Smallholders, the Union of Democratic Women, famous sportsmen, representatives of the intelligentsia, and others. "In Austria things must be different, things must be better", – such is the slogan of the People's Opposition.

The programme of the People's Opposition says that for the first time in the history of the Austrian republic all those who disagree with Government policy have the opportunity "while fully retaining their political convictions, world outlook and religious belief to act as a united force and express their will". The People's Opposition takes part in the election struggle with a progressive programme which corresponds to

the aspirations and the interests of the Austrian people. It puts forward the following demands:

1. Adhering to a policy of strict neutrality, Austria must not participate in the “cold war”, in war preparation of any kind, in pacts and alliances. No slanderous and misanthropic propaganda; to carry out a policy that would facilitate the cause of peace and mutual understanding among the Great Powers and in this way end the occupation and ensure the independence of tile country.

2. Instead of arbitrary rule and corruption – a policy of democracy. Abolition of the system of dictatorial decrees; no arbitrary action in relation to democratic organisations, newspapers, and national minorities: no toleration of, and no connivance in relation to, militarist and fascist actions; inviolability of democratic liberties.

3. An economic policy that would correspond to the needs of Austria and not to alien interests; no obstacles in the way of trade with the East which is of vital importance to Austria; an economic policy ensuring higher real income for factory and office workers; full employment: abolition of the war tax on wages and extension of social maintenance; peasants are ensured revision of the unjust tax system, protection for tenants and the carrying out of land reform; an economic policy corresponding to the interests of pensioners, handicraftsmen, war victims and victims of fascism.

The formation of the People’s Opposition was received with profound sympathy by considerable sections of the population and evoked lively interest. This found expression in the fact that hundreds of local district and regional People’s Opposition committees were formed all over the country.

By its pro-American policy the coalition Government has created an exceedingly grave situation in Austria. The broad masses are becoming convinced that continuation of this course will lead the country to economic, social and political

catastrophe. They are fully determined to fight against those who are ruining Austria.

CANDID ADMISSION OF U.S. REACTIONARY JOURNALIST

The not unknown Hanson Baldwin, military correspondent of the New York Times, who recently concluded a three-months tour of exploration in Western Europe, made a highly interesting “discovery”.

Baldwin discovered quite a lot of “anti-Americanism” among the “natives” of Western Europe. He noted that Europeans find it difficult “to reconcile” the U.S., whose rulers talk so much about “democracy”, with the U.S. of the McCarran Act and Senator McCarthy”.

He also discovered that Europeans dislike Washington officials “who ride roughshod over the age-old traditions and customs of a country”, that they dislike the misconduct by men in American uniform “notably in Germany and more particularly in England”, and that they are worried because “U.S. agencies in Europe are vastly over-staffed with scores of high-ranking officers and diplomats”.

In a nutshell, Baldwin discovered, of those who sent him out on his voyage that, after six years of the American-declared cold war, the people of Western Europe, who are reassured by the Soviet Union’s consistent peace policy, are gravely alarmed at the warlike actions of the warmongers in the Pentagon.

THE DULLES “DIPLOMATIC” TOUR

John Foster Dulles, the new-born Secretary of State, accompanied by Harold Stassen, the so-called Director of Mutual Security, made a lightning tour of Western Europe. He touched down in ten days in seven European capitals and in each conferred with the heads of governments and ministers behind closed doors.

World public opinion has every reason to keep a careful eye on the machinations of Dulles – the hardened warmonger. For it was he, who in June 1950, gave his blessing to the aggressive U.S. and South Korean troops in crossing the 38th Parallel and invading the Korean People’s Democratic Republic. There can be no doubt at all about the aims of his present travels – they are closely bound up with the latest aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism.

Setting out for Europe Dulles did not conceal the means to be used for achieving his goal-speeding up ratification of the popularly abhorred Paris and Bonn military treaties, and restoration of the German revanchist army. While still in Washington he deemed it necessary to shout a warning to the West European satellites. Thus, in a television broadcast he threatened that he would have to re-examine the European policy should France and Britain “decide to go their separate ways”, that is, should they attempt to break loose from their subordination to the U.S.

When the Secretary of State set out on his visit to Europe, said the well informed “Wall Street Journal”, he would have in his briefcase quite an arsenal of weapons which he would intend to use in an attempt to end the lethargy which of late had

paralysed the efforts to establish European unity... The West European bourgeois newspapers, whose masters personally experienced the entire force of the Dulles “arguments”, spoke about this arsenal in greater detail. For example, the Labour “Daily Herald” featured an article under this characteristic headline: Drop the big stick, Mr. Dulles, The West German “Badisches Tagblatt” headlined its article “Dulles takes the whip”. Commenting on the statement by the Secretary of State the London “Daily Express” wrote, that, since these words came from a friend, they sounded more like a slap on the face, while the “Daily Herald” queries what is more effective in Dulles’ hands – the magic wand or the bludgeon... True enough, Dulles’ diplomacy on his tour of Western Europe was, indeed, varied.

According to the newspapers Dulles bluntly demanded that the West European governments ratify the treaty on the so-called “European Army” within 75 days. The deadline was the same for Britain: either it adheres to the “European Army” by April 20 at the latest, or U.S. military and economic “aid” to Britain ceases.

It is not difficult to guess that behind the closed doors of the ministerial studies Dulles didn’t simply discuss European affairs. The bourgeois press links the visit of the Secretary of State with Eisenhower’s new decision in relation to Taiwan Island, a decision directed towards extending the aggression of the U.S. imperialists against the Chinese People’s Republic. Dulles insisted that the European satellites support these Wall Street gambles.

But this tour of his European estates by the transatlantic overseer was not by a long way as pleasant as he would like it to be. As for the most servile of servile lackeys such as de Gasperi, Adenauer, René Mayer and Bidault, there was no shortage on their part of servile smiles and assurances of profound respect. However, it is not they that matter, it is the

peoples in the West European countries who are rejecting more and more resolutely the aggressive schemes of the imperialists, and the increasingly broader sections of the population who are beginning to realise the abyss towards which they are being pushed by their mercenary rulers. The people in Western Germany made this very clear when, on the day Dulles arrived, they chalked on the walls in Bonn and other towns: "Dulles, clear out of Germany!", "We want a peace treaty, not the general contract!". Voicing the indignation of the French public, the democratic newspaper "Liberation" wrote: "The time has come to say 'No' to the crazy U.S. policy in Asia and Europe. We have nothing to lose but our Atlantic chains; we shall win national independence and peace".

Precisely for this reason the Bonn "Parliament" had to postpone ratification of the Paris and Bonn treaties. Precisely because the French people are resolutely protesting against the war policy, the policy of abolishing national independence, of restoring the "Wehrmacht" in Western Germany the American puppets Mayer and Bidault are forced to invent "additional protocols" in order, with their help, to try once more to get the military treaties pushed through Parliament.

Simultaneously, the Dulles' travels further revealed the growing and deepening contradictions in the imperialist camp and the increased wrangling between the "allies". Industrialists in France, Italy and Belgium encounter powerful rivals in the Ruhr magnates who have again risen with the help of lavish U.S. subsidies. The acute rivalry, the bitter clashes for markets and spheres of influence have not ceased among the North Atlantic "allies". The U.S. diktats, and its adventurous aggressive policy have further aggravated these contradictions. The contradictions between Britain and the U.S.A. have, of late, become particularly acute.

Pointing out that the new U.S. policy is causing grave anxiety in the Western countries, the London "Sunday

Dispatch” writes that the entire course of events confirms the statements of the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union about the inevitability of sharpening contradictions between the U.S. and Britain as well as among other capitalist countries. A valuable acknowledgement by one of the most reactionary bourgeois newspapers! The contradictions between Britain and the U.S. in the postwar have never been so acute as at present. Mindful of the mood among considerable British circles, the “Sunday Pictorial” wrote in an open letter to Eisenhower that the first nineteen days of his administration have been catastrophic, that they have given rise to a crisis in the relations between Britain and the United States and have increased the danger of a third world war.

Many British newspapers are demanding that the Government take resolute measures to defend Britain’s vital interests. Various trade union, party and public organisations are voicing opposition to the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists in the Far East. Indignation has gripped broad sections of the population including a section of the bourgeoisie.

The American press writes that Dulles succeeded only “to an insignificant degree” in “convincing” the Western allies of the need to carry out the U.S. plans. The West European lackeys of the American warmongers and their Right-wing Socialist henchmen will, of course, spare no effort to please their transatlantic masters. But, as is evident from the reverses suffered by Dulles during his European tour, these plans can be completely frustrated by resolute action on the part of the peoples.

John Smith

ITALIAN WORKING PEOPLE REJECT FRAUDULENT ELECTORAL LAW

The leadership of the Italian Communist Party published a communique on February 1 in which it notes the growing public indignation against the attempts of the de Gasperi Government to abolish the democratic liberties of citizens. The Communist Party leadership called on all Italians to give their support to Comrade Togliatti's suggestion for a referendum on the draft electoral law, the enactment of which the Christian Democratic Government seeks to take from Parliament and appropriate to itself.

The communique calls on all organisations to conduct, with the broad participation of citizens, preparation for the Assembly of the people's representatives which is being convened on the initiative of the opposition deputies, and to ensure successful collection of signatures to the popular petition which will be submitted to the Senate of the Republic.

Every day, Italian working people send to the Senate – in support of the opposition proposal – numerous deputations, resolutions and letters demanding the annulment of the fraudulent law. Frequently, the deputations include members of the Christian Democratic, Republican, Social Democratic Parties and even members of the Vatican organisation “Catholic Action”. Thus Gina Marini, member of “Catholic Action”, delegate from Valle Aurelia district, Rome, informed the Vice-Chairman of the Senate, the Christian Democrat Alberti, that the women members of “Catholic Action” in the district would no longer vote for the Christian Democratic Party since it has not abided by its promises.

In the Emilia and Tuscany regions members of hundreds of co-operatives, rallied for struggle against the electoral law. In

Cassina (Pisa Province) a protest resolution was signed by 1,800 co-operative members.

A resolution adopted at a inter-regional conference of former members of the Republican Party, held in Perugia, pointed out that the new electoral law was a serious danger to the Constitution and the Republican system.

In Palermo the pupils and students of secondary and higher educational establishments have joined the struggle. Despite police persecution they circulate leaflets among the population against the fraudulent law.

On February 8th hundreds of meetings and demonstrations, protest strikes and popular rallies were held throughout the country. Big demonstrations took place in Florence, Verona, Milan, Pisa, Vercelli, Novara, Ancona, Agrigento, Gorizia and in other towns.

IN COLONIAL AND DEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Slavery in XX Century

The European and American colonisers, ever since the day they first penetrated into Africa, have shipped 20 million slaves from the tropical regions of Africa alone. Today the imperialist plunderers, while preaching “love of man”, and their “civilising mission”, continue to practise slavery in Africa.

Forced labour exists both de facto and de jure in British colonies in Africa. Any African labourer in the British colonies of East and South Africa can, on the orders of the British authorities, be sent to forced labour in the event of not paying taxes. More than 100,000 Africans working in the gold mines near Johannesburg – in the Union of South Africa – live in concentration camps behind barbed wire, reduced to the status of slaves. Corporal punishment is still enforced both in the British colonies and in the colonies of the other European countries.

Savage acts of arbitrary rule are practised by the French colonisers in the Cameroons where workers are “hired” for construction and other work through the medium of police. Armed policemen seize African peasants, shackle them in couples and drive them to the places of work.

A lucrative export trade in slaves is plied by the Portuguese colonisers. Every year the scores of thousands of Africans cheated by the recruiting agents or simply seized in mass raids are shipped from Mozambique to the gold mines and coal mines of the Union of South Africa. The Portuguese slave merchants are paid for each worker. The same pattern is practised by the rulers of Liberia – zealous lackeys of the American monopolists who have enslaved the country. In the

guise of “public work” they ship the Africans to plantations owned by the U.S. Firestone Rubber Co. The latter pays the native government 1.5 cents and the chief of the tribe half a cent a day for each slave.

Forced labour is widely used in mining and agriculture in the Belgian Congo. Native workers are subjected to ruthless exploitation by U.S.-Belgian companies. They are herded into in dirty barracks, in camps surrounded with barbed wire and constantly watched by police. The colonisers’ “courts” in Leopoldville area sentenced more than 100,000 Africans to forced labour in the space of one year.

As a result of the barbarous rule of the European and American “civilisers” the population of a number of African territories is on the verge of extinction. For example, the population of Gabon (French Equatorial Africa) has dwindled from 1.5 million in 1914 to 390,000. The population of a number of British colonies, including Bechuanaland and Basutoland, is also declining. One can get an idea of the “medical service” provided for the native population from the fact that, there are more than 1,000,000 blind in the British African colonies, the vast majority of whom could have been cured had they been given proper medical treatment. Ninety per cent of the population of Africa is illiterate.

V. N.

FACTS EXPOSE

Fruits of “American Way of Life”

The West German press reports that 12,473 morality crimes were committed in Bavaria last year. This is almost double the number of 1950. The majority of these crimes were committed by soldiers of the U.S. occupation troops. Crime among youths and girls corrupted by American gangster films and decadent literature has assumed menacing dimensions.

Victims of Capitalist Exploitation

According to clearly underestimated official statistics for the U.S. coal industry 546 miners were killed and 36,800 injured during 1952 as a result of accidents. The drive for profits of the U.S. coalmine owners and the lack of elementary safety measures take a heavy toll among U.S. workers.

HANDS OF COMMUNIST PARTY GERMANY!

Adenauer, the U.S. puppet chancellor stops at nothing in his endeavours to install a military dictatorship in Western, Germany. He openly ignores even those few articles of the Bonn Constitution which provide for certain democratic rights. But this same Adenauer and his clique, brazenly falsifying the facts, accuses the West German Communists of anti-democratic activity in an attempt to get the Communist Party of Germany banned and thus to do away with the leading force of the national-liberation struggle of the people in Western Germany.

On November 1951, on the basis of false charges, the reactionary Bonn Government requested the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe to ban the Communist Party of Germany. The request bears the signature of the notorious Lehr, Minister of the Interior in the Adenauer Government, the same Lehr who, as ober-burgomaster of Dusseldorf in 1933, distinguished himself by his rabid hatred of Communists and Jew-baiting. Lehr, who today champions the U.S. aggressive aspirations and the revanchist policy of German imperialism, which is now being revived, introduced Hitler to the Union of German Industrialists in 1932 and later zealously served the Nazis.

Clearly these bitter enemies of the German people have a deadly hatred for Communist Party of Germany, since it is the Communists in Western Germany who are the most consistent and courageous defenders of the democratic rights of the people. They are pursuing a selfless and stubborn struggle

against ratification of the Bonn and Paris agreements, against the disgraceful policy of national betrayal pursued by the Bonn puppets. The Communist Party of Germany strives to avert fratricidal war between Germans and is fighting for averting a new world war. "The Programme for the National Unification of Germany, submitted to the population by the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany, attracted and continues to attract new forces to the patriotic movement in Western Germany.

In order "to help world public to become acquainted with the struggle of the Communist Party of Germany for its legal existence", the Central Board published four special issues on "the struggle against the design to ban the Communist Party of Germany, on the fight for peace and democracy, national unity and independence".

"From Cologne to Karlsruhe – Communists on trials 100 Years Ago and again Today" – reads the headline of one of the articles in the Bulletin. "From Cologne to Karlsruhe", the article says, "is the path of German reaction which tried to destroy the Communists, Communism."

The self same methods used by Prussian reaction 100 years ago in Cologne, the methods, which Bismarck, Hitler and Goering used, are now, being used by the Bonn rulers in their attempt to wipe the Communist Party of Germany off the face of the earth. But the Communists are no longer a small group; Communist ideas have gripped the minds of millions.

The Bonn Government's proposal to ban the Communist Party of Germany, declared Max Reimann, Chairman of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany, "signifies a further step forward towards fascist methods of administration... Just as in 1932-33, when the persecution of Communists created the prerequisites for remilitarisation and the unleashing of the second world war, so now, by banning the Communist Party of Germany, they seek to prepare the ground

for the formation – against the will of all German people – of a West German mercenary army and for incorporating Western Germany into the Atlantic bloc with a view to preparing a third world war”.

The attempt to ban the Communist Party of Germany is an endeavour on the part of the Adenauer Government – a U.S. stooge – to deprive the national movement, which has spread to all sections of the population, of its leading force – the Communist Party – in order later to strike at all other opponents of the Bonn regime. Even the bourgeois press recognises this. The “Deutsche Zeitung”, one of the chief bourgeois organs in ‘South Germany, wrote in its issue of October 15, 1952: “What guarantee have we that the measures taken today in relation to the Communists will not be undertaken tomorrow in relation to other political opponents?”.

The Bulletin contains irrefutable documentary evidence showing that the fascist measures of the Adenauer Government are, in fact, directed also against all honest Germans who oppose the militarist policy dictated by U.S. imperialism. In the present conditions the aspirations of the freedom-loving and peace-loving Germans are also the aspirations and the aims of the struggle of the German Communists. This clearly shows that the Bonn Government seeks to rid itself not only of the Communists but that it intends also to suppress the slightest manifestation of patriotism.

The Adenauers intend likewise to utilise as a pretext for banning the Communist Party the fact that its final goal is Socialism. In its reply to the Federal Constitutional Court on the question of the contemplated ban on the Communist Party, the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany writes:

“As everybody knows the Communist Party of Germany, like the Social Democratic Party of Germany, is one of the oldest parties of Germany, and has never concealed from the public either its final aims or its proposals for solving concrete

present-day tasks.

“The final goal of the Communist Party was also known, naturally, to the 6 million electors who in November 1932 voted for the Communist Party of Germany during elections to the Reichstag. This aim was also known, naturally, to those organs which after May 8, 1915 sanctioned, on the basis of the Potsdam Agreement, the existence of the Communist Party of Germany as a democratic political party”.

“The proposal to ban the Communist Party of Germany,” reads the letter of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany, “is a warning to all the patriotic and democratic forces of our people. The arguments submitted today by the Federal Government against the Communist Party are similar to those used by the Hitlerites when they banned and then persecuted not only the Communist Party but also the Social Democratic Party and later even the bourgeois parties”.

One of the latest fascist acts of the Adenauer Government is its demand that the Bundestag deprive the nine Communist deputies of their Parliamentary immunity. However, at the session of the Bundestag on January 22, the puppet Chancellor suffered ignominious defeat during the vote; he did not succeed in utilising Parliament for realisation of his vile designs. His proposal was returned to the corresponding committee of the Bundestag by a majority vote. Equally futile was Adenauer’s attempt to rush through Parliament another anti-democratic law. On February 6, the Bundestag (second chamber of the Bonn Federal Parliament) voted against the draft of the reactionary electoral law elaborated by the Adenauer Government.

The illegal, fascist actions of the Adenauer clique are evoking mass protests among the West German population. Members of the Social Democratic Party, of the Christian Democratic Union, non-party members of the production councils and the entire personnel of factories and

representatives of the intelligentsia – all more and more frequently take action against attempts to ban the Communist Party. Waiter Nagel, member of the production council in the “Pfaff-Werke” in Kaiserslautern, clearly expressed this thought in the words: By defending the Communist Party of Germany we are defending peace”. It is not the Communist Party of Germany but Adenauer and Lehr who will have to depart from the scene.

W. EWERT

Ridgway needs soldier who are cold-blooded murderers, savages lacking all human semblance, who destroy everything, and who blindly obey orders. This is the type of soldier which, on Ridgway's orders, is being trained for the "European army".

(Press item)



**RIDGWAY'S IDEAL SOLDIER FOR THE
"EUROPEAN ARMY".**

Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

Joseph McCarthy the Gangster-Senator

In the United States of America where gangsterism is an integral part of the way of life, some of the biggest gangsters can be found in the Government apparatus, in the House of Representatives and in the Senate where they revel in the patronage and support of the President. What is more, these Washington gangster-politicians, if one may so distinguish them from heir pure gangster brethren operating in the underworld of Chicago and New York, are always the most loud-mouthed in the anti-Communist crusade.

A typical example is Senator Joseph McCarthy, one of the representatives from the state of Wisconsin in the U.S. Senate. This particular gangster in senatorial toga would hardly merit attention were it not for the fact that he is now the palace favourite or President Eisenhower, the same Eisenhower who, all last summer and autumn, in pleading for the votes of the electors, solemnly vowed that he, "Ike" the Republican, would, if elected, purge and purify Washington's Augean stables of the 20 years filth and corruption of Democratic rule. But as well ask where are the snows of yester year as ask the President of the United States about his solemn promises. For he has promoted Senator McCarthy to the position of chairman of the Committee on Government Operations which, in the words of "Newsweek" means that McCarthy becomes one of the "most powerful men in the Congress and in the country". Thus, one of the biggest crooks in the United States is now given a position which makes him one of the "most powerful men" in the Congress.

Why has Joseph McCarthy become the doyen of the Wall Street magnates?

McCarthy, fanatical organiser of anti-Communist hysteria in the U.S., combines in his evil person all the typical features of the rabid fascist. Even American bourgeois newspapers, fearing the undesirable effects of his crude demagoguery on world public opinion, have denounced him as an unscrupulous liar and have charged him with cowardice and crockery.

McCarthy first began to be heard of in 1944-40. After the Hitler hordes and the forces of imperialist Japan had been smashed with the Soviet Army playing the decisive role, the American reactionaries shed their hypocritical mask of "allies" and launched, their "cold war" against the U.S.S.R. And McCarthy immediately became one of the noisiest "cold-war" warriors.

In passing it should be said that, in a way, McCarthy has distinguished himself not only in the "cold war". In 1943 and 1944, during the second world war, he served as intelligence officer in the United States marines, but, to quote the magazine "Nation", "when the war was at its height", he "returned to Wisconsin to play at politics". Upon returning to Wisconsin he began to boast publicly that he had been wounded in the Far East and that he carried in his leg "ten pounds of shrapnel". Unfortunately for McCarthy eye-witnesses were found who exposed his "wound" lie by reporting that he had broken his leg on board a ship en route to the far East. But McCarthy still craved for military glory. At the beginning of this year, eight years after the war, he begged for, and received, six medals including a Cross usually awarded to airmen for "heroism and extra-ordinary achievement". The incredible thing about this unprecedented procedure is not that the brazen McCarthy begged for the medals, what is truly astonishing that they were actually awarded him and pinned on his breast at an official ceremony in Washington. This episode evoked disgust among genuine war veterans, so much so that one of McCarthy's voters in Wisconsin; an airman, sent all his decorations to him

saying: “wear them and your medals at the next session of the Senate and maybe you can really convince your fellow Senators you’re a hero”.

McCarthy’s loudest anti-Communist thunderings coincided with the periods when he had not a single cent to his name. In December 1945, according to the bourgeois “New Republic”, McCarthy’s debt to the Appleton Wisconsin State Bank was 169,540 dollars. A Senate subcommittee which investigated the McCarthy affair found that his financial position at this time was “quite desperate”. But in the last four years alone, McCarthy whose salary as Senator is 12,500 dollars a year, not only liquidated his debt, but, according to the same subcommittee, banked 176,623 dollars and 18 cents.

How was this “miracle” performed? The explanation is that McCarthy, the crook, was, most conveniently, a member of the Senate Banking Committee, which supervised Government loans to needy enterprises. The Lustron Corporation, for example, a building enterprise, was on the rocks. It urgently needed a loan. It got the loan and McCarthy – 10,000 dollars from Lustron, allegedly for a manuscript on housing, a manuscript which, according to the Senate subcommittee, was “neither finished or publishable form.

With his inside knowledge of things as member of the Senate Banking Committee, McCarthy invested his 10,000 dollars in buying stock from the seaboard Airline Railroad. Then, in September 1951, he sold 1,000 of these shares and netted a profit of 35,614 dollars.

Other McCarthy speculations brought to light included a 20,000 dollars cheque paid him by the Pepsi-Cola firm, and 17,534 dollars gained from speculating in soybean in the company of Chiang Kai-shek traitors, sheltering in the U.S.

There was, however, one thing the Senate subcommittee “failed” to find out. It did not name the “anonymous” fascists who, thrilled with McCarthy’s anti-Communist demagoguery, took

out their cheque books every time he delivered an anti-Communist tirade and wrote out cheques for him to the tune of thousands of dollars. All that the Committee did in this respect was to query, were “funds supplied to Senator McCarthy to fight Communism... diverted to his own use?”

But that about which the Senate subcommittee preferred to remain silent, has been said by other Americans who on numerous occasions have denounced this crook who foments anti-Communist hysteria for the purpose of getting rich quick. George Haberman, President of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labour, denounced him as “a disgrace to the United States Senate”. According to the newspaper reporters covering the Senate, McCarthy is “ignorant and the worst Senator in the United States”. “McCarthy must be removed from the United States Senate”, said Michael Griffin, a prominent Catholic in Wisconsin. William Evjue, editor of the Wisconsin newspaper Capitol Times, said indignantly: “how can he (Eisenhower) condone by silence a man who has disgraced the Senate of the United States, who has cynically adopted the big lie as political technique, who has been charged with moral turpitude by the bar of his home state”.

McCarthy, the brazen crook and charlatan, disowned and denounced by progressive thinking people, the conscienceless liar and grafter, one of the biggest gangsters – this is the specimen chosen by President Eisenhower to head the new anti-Communist crusade in America.

Jan Marek

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