

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

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

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## **ON GUARD OVER PEACE, SECURITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE PEOPLES**

On February 23 the great Soviet people, the working people in the People's Democracies and all progressive people in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries fighting for peace will mark the 35th anniversary of the heroic Soviet Army and Navy.

The Soviet Army was founded by V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin-the greatest strategists of proletarian revolution. It is a model army of a new type radically different from the armies in the capitalist countries. Born in the crucible of grim battles against the robber hordes of German imperialism, the Army of the Soviet people covered itself with unfading glory already in the first few years of its existence and won the sympathy and fraternal recognition of the working people of the world. Having smashed the combined forces of the foreign

intervention of fourteen countries and the bourgeois-landlord white-guard counter-revolution, headed by the British, U.S., French and Japanese troops, the Soviet Army upheld the young Soviet state, saved the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and under the leadership of the Lenin-Stalin Party and with the active support of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, developed into, a great militant revolutionary force.

The prestige of the Soviet Army grew immeasurably during the years of World War II as a result of the world-historic victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler fascism and Japanese imperialism, in the defeat of which the armed forces of the Soviet people played the decisive role. In mortal combat with the deadly enemy of all mankind – the Hitler hordes – the Soviet Army, led by J. V. Stalin, the greatest captain of all times and of all nations, not only upheld the honour, freedom and independence of its homeland, it wrested from Hitler bondage the peoples of Europe, bringing them the liberation for which they had yearned so long. In the countries liberated by it in Central and South Eastern Europe the people's-democratic system has been established. The Soviet Army saved mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement, saved the centuries-old culture and civilisation of the peoples from the Nazi pogrom-mongers. It paved for the peoples the way to peace and friendship, national independence and democratic freedoms. The Soviet Army fulfilled with honour its great liberation mission. By this greatest of exploits it made itself immortal, won the gratitude of the working people, of all progressive people in the and who love it sincerely, hold it in the highest respect and who are deeply grateful to it.

During World War II the peoples not only became clearly convinced of the splendid fighting mettle of the Soviet Army and its invincibility, they also understood the source of its strength and staunchness, the peculiar features which radically

distinguish the Soviet Army from the armies of the capitalist states. They saw that the Soviet Army is an army of emancipated workers and peasants, an army which has its source in the people, which is linked with the people by indestructible ties and which enjoys their boundless love, solicitude and all-round support. Army and people in the Soviet Union constitute one whole, one family.

Not a single army in the capitalist states has, or can it have, such monolithic unity, such ties of kinship with the people because, unlike the Soviet Army which is the army of emancipation of the working people an instrument confirming the rule of the workers and peasants, these armies were and are armies confirming the rule of capital, the pillar of its domination and an instrument for suppressing the working people.

The strength and staunchness of the Soviet Army lie in the fact that it is an army of fraternity of the nations of the Soviet Union, the Army of defence of the freedom and independence of nations, in the fact that its very essence and system are founded on consolidating the bonds of friendship between the nations, on the idea of emancipating the oppressed peoples. This explains why in the years of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against Hitler fascism the Soviet Army found absolute support among the million-fold masses of all nations and nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union. There is not, nor can there be such fraternity of nations in the armies of the capitalist countries since these armies, in their very essence, are armies of national and colonial oppression.

The source of the strength and might of the Soviet Army lies in the fact that it is trained in the spirit of internationalism, in the spirit of love and respect for the peoples of other countries, in the spirit of preserving and consolidating peace among the peoples. This peculiar feature the Soviet Army demonstrated once again during World War II and in the

postwar years.

After the war the Soviet state demobilised a number of age groups, reduced the strength of the Army to prewar level, displaying thereby its profound peaceful intentions. The Soviet Union has never menaced and does not menace anyone; it has not built and is not building military bases on the territories of other states; it is not organising aggressive blocs and is not forcing upon other countries enslaving treaties with a view to unleashing a new war.

In contrast to the peace policy of the Soviet Union, predatory American imperialism, preparing to unleash war against the countries of the socialist camp, has spread over the entire capitalist and colonial world a network of military, naval and air bases. On U.S. initiative and under its leadership the aggressive North Atlantic pact has been knocked together, the basis has been laid for a Pacific bloc and feverish efforts are being made to set up the so-called "European Army" and the "Middle East Command". In Japan and Western Germany militarism is being revived, aggressive revanchist armies formed. Today the West European states, including also those which were once regarded as "Great Powers", are reduced to the status of countries occupied by the U.S. troops. Like the Hitter robber army, the U.S. occupation troops behave like wild hordes on the territory of their "allies": they are rowdy, they plunder the population, rape, level peasant fields and farms with their tanks, and for all this... enjoy extra-territorial rights.

It is becoming perfectly clear that the U.S. Atlantic pact "allies" are, with relentless consistency, being reduced to colonies of their American "friend", that the proud, freedom-loving peoples of Britain, France and other West European countries, by the will of their rulers who have become lackeys of the dollar, are being deprived not only of the remnants of bourgeois-democratic liberties but also of every vestige of national independence. It is now clear even to those who



previously were reluctant to admit it, that the countries subjected to U.S. occupation are no longer free and independent and that they have, in fact, lost their sovereignty.

While the majority of people, even in the prewar years, clearly perceived the vast difference between the Soviet Army and the armies of the capitalist states, during the war and in the postwar this diametrically opposed distinction of the armies of the two worlds has been manifested most strikingly and convincingly.

The Soviet Army – the army of liberation of the peoples and of defence of their national independence, the army of fraternity and friendship among nations, which vigilantly and unswervingly stands guard over peace, the peaceful labour and security of the nations – consists of conscious people aware of the great and noble aims they serve. Such an army is invincible.

The armies of the capitalist states are armies of social and national enslavement of the peoples, armies of colonial brigandage, of plunder and oppression of weak nations, armies of aggression and war.

The soldiers of these armies have no lofty and noble aim to inspire them, an aim which would raise their morale and instil pride in them. Such an army cannot be a stable army.

Awareness that they serve to enrich a handful of parasitical monopolists, that they lack a just and lofty aim, is penetrating ever deeper into the soldiers of the armies in the capitalist countries, giving rise to anti-war sentiments among them. In the Belgian and Danish armies this has been manifested in the widespread movement against extending the term of military service. Among the British forces posted in the Suez Canal Zone disturbances are rife – the soldiers demanding that they be sent home. But anti-war sentiment, unwillingness to serve as cannon fodder for the sake of increasing the monstrous profits of the billionaires, are most widespread in the U.S. army and in

the first place among the units in Korea. Anti-war sentiment and wholesale desertion are now a state problem in America.

Mad with crazy “idea” of achieving world domination the American imperialists are waging an aggressive predatory war of extermination against the Korean people. On their orders and with their aid the British and French interventionist troops are spreading terror in Malaya and Viet Nam. The U.S. imperialists are ready, without the slightest hesitation, to plunge mankind into the abyss of a new world massacre. But the road to the realisation of their criminal designs is blocked by such an insurmountable barrier as the world-wide movement for peace, the might of the Soviet Union and its invincible army, the strength, might and consistent peace policy of the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The name of J. V. Stalin – inspirer and organiser of the world-historic victories of the Soviet Army – serves, for all progressive mankind, for all freedom-loving peoples as an inextinguishable light, the symbol peace and security of the nations, the banner of struggle for national independence and democratic freedoms.

**PUBLICATION OF VOLUME SEVEN OF J.  
V. STALIN'S WORKS IN GREEK  
LANGUAGE**

The publishing house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece has published volume seven of J. V. Stalin's works in the Greek language.

**TELEGRAM**

**Chairman, Central People's Government,  
Chinese People's Republic, Comrade Mao  
Tse-tung**

**PEKING**

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid, accept, Comrade Chairman, my hearty congratulations

and wishes for further consolidation of the friendship and alliance between the Chinese People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the interests of the cause of peace and security of the nations.

**J. STALIN**

## **TELEGRAM**

**Chairman, Council of Ministers of Union of  
Soviet Socialist Republics, Comrade J. V.  
Stalin**

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid between the

Chinese People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics I, on behalf of the Chinese people, the Government of the Chinese People's Republic and on my own behalf, express warm gratitude and heartily congratulate the great Soviet people, the Soviet Government and you personally.

During the past three years the relations of close friendship and co-operation between the two great allies – China and the Soviet Union – have become much stronger and have developed. The truly selfless aid rendered by the Soviet Government and the Soviet people to the New China has not only accelerated rehabilitation and development of China's economy, it will also have important significance for carrying out the first Five-Year Plan of large-scale state construction in China.

My wish is that the great inviolable friendship between the two countries – China and the U.S.S.R. – shall, day by day, become stronger and develop in the struggle against the attempts at new aggression by imperialism and in the matter of upholding peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

**Chairman, Central People's Government,  
Chinese People's Republic  
MAO TSE-TUNG**

February 10, 1953  
Peking.

**GREAT INVIOABLE FRIENDSHIP**

## **Peoples of U.S.S.R. AND China Enthusiastically Celebrate Outstanding date of Signing Sino-Soviet Treaty**

The Soviet people widely celebrated the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Aid between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic. Lectures and talks on the inviolable friendship between the U.S.S.R. and China, on the successes of the great Chinese people in building their new life were held in enterprises, in workers' clubs and Palaces of Culture.

The working people of the U.S.S.R. are displaying more and more interest in the life of the Chinese people. The works of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, which have appeared in a number of editions in the Russian language, are profoundly studied by the Soviet people. Volume I of Mao Tse-tung's selected works was published last year and volumes two and three are now ready for the press.

Books by Chinese authors are very popular with the Soviet readers. Among those well known to the Soviet public are books by Lu Hsin and by Stalin Prize winners Din Ling, Chou Li-po, etc. Chinese plays have great success in the Soviet theatres, and concerts of works by Chinese composers are performed. Millions of Soviet people see Chinese films.

The Soviet press featured numerous articles and other material devoted to the anniversary.



The working people of the Chinese People's Republic celebrated the third anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty as a national festival. Meetings and rallies devoted to this splendid date took place in towns and villages throughout the country. The Chinese press published articles and other material

describing the friendship of the great peoples and its significance for the cause of world peace.

“The events of the past three years”, wrote the newspaper “Jenminjihpao”, “have confirmed that the might of this great fraternal alliance is a vital guarantee of peace in the Far East and throughout the world. This Treaty struck a heavy blow at the war schemes of the aggressive imperialist forces”.

A rally devoted to this outstanding anniversary, sponsored by the National Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, was held on February 13, in Peking-capital of the Chinese People’s Republic. Among those present at the rally were members of the Central People’s Government, Ministers of the Chinese People’s Republic, numerous representatives from the democratic parties and public organisations, prominent workers in the sphere of art and culture, leading workers in industry and agriculture as well as the diplomatic representatives of the Soviet Union and the countries of people’s democracy.

The meeting was opened by **Kuo Mo-jo**, prominent public figure in China and holder of the International Stalin Prize “For Strengthening Peace Among the Nations”. A detailed report on the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid between China and the Soviet Union was delivered by **Liu Shao-chi**.

The entire Chinese people, said Liu Shao-chi, as well as the entire Soviet people together with all peace-loving mankind unanimously celebrate this date. Three years have passed since this great Treaty was signed. The events of these three years have fully confirmed that the solidarity and friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, sealed in this Treaty, have become further consolidated and have grown stronger. This alliance and friendship is of particularly vital significance not only for the flowering of China and the Soviet Union; they are of immense significance for the cause of maintaining peace and for the triumph of justice throughout the



world.

The facts show, Liu Shao-chi said, that revival of Japanese militarism and also repetition of aggression by Japan or by any other state uniting with Japan in acts of aggression has an extremely serious significance. Consequently, prevention of revival of Japanese imperialism and of repetition of aggression, on the part of Japan or any other' state uniting in any form with Japan in acts of aggression, is an exceedingly serious and vital matter. Precisely for this reason, Liu Shao-chi went on, the alliance and friendship between China and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics are of vital significance in the present international situation.

Stressing that the Treaty has greatly influenced the rapid development of economic and cultural relations between the two countries Liu Shao-chi pointed out that the Soviet Union rendered great technical aid in rehabilitating and developing the economy of the Chinese People's Republic.

Citing concrete facts testifying to the strengthening of cultural relations between the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union Liu Shao-chi said: "These facts signify that cultural relations between the two countries – China and the U.S.S.R. – have made tremendous headway and will continue to develop steadily in the future".

The above-mentioned facts, Liu Shao-chi said, show that the unity and friendship of the peoples of the two great countries –the U.S.S.R. and China – sealed in the Treaty, have been greatly consolidated during the past three years and will continue to develop steadily in the future. This unity and this friendship are eternal and inviolable and there is no force in the world that could destroy them. They are invincible.

The Soviet Union, Liu Shao-chi went on, is the model for the Chinese people, their teacher; the path traversed by the Soviet Union is the path now being followed by the Chinese people, the path which they will follow in the future too. Today,

when the Chinese people hail the further strengthening of friendship and alliance between China and the U.S.S.R., they must set themselves the task of learning from the Soviet Union.

This year the Chinese People's Republic has entered the period of large-scale planned construction. For successful realisation of this construction the Chinese people must learn hard from the Soviet Union, must regard learning from it and introducing the advanced Soviet experience as one of the main prerequisites for successful realisation of our country's upbuilding.

Referring to the great significance of Comrade J. V. Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." and the materials of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Liu Shao-chi said that they are invaluable help for the Chinese people in building their country.

Liu Shao-chi called for further consolidation of the great and inviolable friendship and alliance between the U.S.S.R. and China and wished long life to Comrade Mao. Tse-tung, great leader of the Chinese people, and to Comrade Stalin, the beloved friend of the Chinese people, leader and teacher of the working people of the world.

Liu Shao-chi's report was followed by a speech by **A. S. Panyushkin**, Soviet Ambassador to the Chinese People's Republic. The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid, said Panyushkin, ushered in a new era in the development of friendly relations between the great peoples of China and the Soviet Union. It marked the beginning of a new phase in the development of international relations because the Sino-Soviet Treaty transformed the friendship between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and China into a mighty and great force for the strengthening of world peace such as history has never known and could not know.

Panyushkin pointed out that the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid between China and the Soviet Union

enjoys the support of all peace-loving and progressive mankind which is becoming more and more convinced that Soviet-Chinese friendship and alliance represent a mighty force in the struggle for preserving and consolidating peace.

In his speech **Po Yi-po**, member of the State Administration Council, dwelt on the aid rendered by the U.S.S.R. in the economic upbuilding of China.

To the accompaniment of tumultuous applause those present at the rally sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade J. V. Stalin.



The third anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty was widely celebrated also in the People's Democracies.

**ALL-RUMANIA CONFERENCE OF  
RAILWAY WORKERS**

The all-Rumania conference of railway workers held on February 12-14, was an important milestone in the further development of rail transport in Rumania.

Addressing the closing session of the conference Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, pointed out that during the years of people's-democratic rule the length of the railways, the park of rolling stock and the volume of goods carried by the railways have increased considerably. However, the rate of development in rail transport lags behind the rate of general development of the national economy. Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej went into detail on the measures needed to overcome the lag.

Better mass political work is the guarantee for rallying the railway workers to carry out this task. The Party organisations, learning from the materials of the historic XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U., and from the decisions of our Party, said Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, must ensure the consolidation and development of inner-Party democracy, must support and encourage criticism from below and demand punishment for those who dare to stifle criticism.

The Party and trade union organisations must ensure a resolute advance in the socialist emulation, eliminating all manifestations of bureaucratism – the enemy of progress, the enemy of all that is new, the strangler of initiative and creative effort on the part of the masses. “We have declared relentless war on bureaucratism and will wage this struggle with all determination not by words but by deed. The bureaucrats, either old or new, must be shaken and aroused from their lethargy”.

The Council of Ministers has instructed the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Transport to elaborate, by March 15, measures for improving the material conditions and cultural wellbeing of the railway workers, for improving the

skills of the workers and for equipping the railways with new technique.

# **DECISIONS OF PEOPLES' CONGRESS FOR PEACE – TO MASSES!**

## **Unanimous Opinion of Indian People**

The session of the Bureau of the all-India Peace Council adopted an appeal to the Indian people calling on them and also on the Indian Government resolutely to oppose the U.S. attempts to extend the war in Korea.

“We insist”, reads the appeal, “that the Indian Government, in conformity with the unanimous opinion of the Indian people, takes action against extending the Korean war, that it demands through the medium of international bodies an immediate and unconditional end to military operations in Korea and that it urges the five Great Powers to start negotiations for a Peace Pact”.

This appeal was submitted to the deputy chairman of the National Chamber of the Indian Parliament. The Bureau decided to make February 27 a day of mass protests all over the country against the U.S. aggressive policy which threatens peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The Bureau approved the decisions of the Vienna Peoples' Congress for Peace and called on all district peace committees to hold, in the next three months, special conferences embracing all sections of the population.

The Bureau adopted an appeal calling on members of the Indian Parliament, members of the legislative assemblies in the states and also religious leaders in the country to join the peace movement.

## **PEACE FIGHTERS IN CHILE EXPOSE U.S. AGGRESSORS**

Members of the peace movement in Chile arranged a special welcome for the delegates who attended the Peace Congress of the Countries of Asia and the Pacific and the Peoples' Congress for Peace in Vienna. Present on the platform of the crowded hall were: Santiago Wilson, well known political figure; Colonel don Alfredo de Amesti (retired); Pablo Neruda, poet; Teitelboim, author, etc.

Colonel de Amesti, who was a delegate to the Peace Congress of the Countries of Asia and Pacific, adduced convincing facts testifying that the U.S. aggressors used the bacteriological weapon against the civil population of towns and villages. His speech made a big impression on the audience. An exhibition of documents and the reports made by scientists testifying that the U.S. aggressors used the bacteriological weapon also evoked keen interest.

The meeting demanded that the Government pursue a firm peace policy and abrogate the war treaty with the U.S.A.

## **WORLD-HISTORIC ROLE OF SOVIET ARMY. Emil Bodnăraș, Member, political Bureau, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party**

February 23 marks the 35th anniversary since the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy. Together with the Soviet people this glorious date is celebrated by the working masses in the countries of people's democracy and by all progressive mankind.

The Soviet Army is an army of a new type, radically different in character and in aim from the armies of the capitalist countries. The Soviet Army was founded by V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin for the purpose of carrying out a noble, world-historic mission – to defend from the attacks of the imperialist aggressors the first socialist state of workers and peasants, the bulwark of peace, democracy and Socialism.

In the course of the 35 years of its existence the Soviet Army has inscribed in the annals immortal pages of glory and legendary heroism; it has given convincing proof that it is honourably carrying out its historic mission.

In 1918-21 the young Soviet Army, supported by the entire Soviet people, rebuffed the foreign military intervention of 14 imperialist states organised by the ruling circles of the U.S. and Britain, routed the white-guard counter-revolutionary armies, upheld the gains of the Revolution, the honour, freedom and independence of the Soviet state.

During the second world war the Soviet armed forces made smithereens of the hordes of the German fascists and of the Japanese imperialists.

The victory of the Soviet Army had an enormous world-



historic significance. By smashing German fascism and Japanese militarism the Soviet Army not only defended the homeland of Socialism from the threat of fascist enslavement, it saved all mankind and world civilisation from fascist barbarism and liberated the peoples of Europe and Asia from the yoke of German fascism and Japanese militarism.

By its great victories the glorious Soviet Army fully justified the hopes reposed in it by the peoples of the world, and won their profound gratitude.

## I.

Comrade Stalin, organiser and inspirer of all the victories of the Soviet armed forces, the greatest captain of all times and of all peoples, revealed with the utmost clarity that the source of the strength and the might of the Soviet Army is contained in the features inherent in it as an army of a new type.

“The first and basic peculiarity of our Red Army”, says Comrade Stalin, “is that it is an army of the liberated workers and peasants, the army of the October Revolution, the army of the dictatorship of the proletariat”.

All armies in the capitalist countries are instruments for affirming the rule of capital; they have been utilised and are being utilised for suppressing the working people. As distinct from these armies the Soviet Army upholds the power of the emancipated workers and peasants and stands guard over the Communist construction in the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Army is the beloved offspring of the Soviet people; it enjoys their complete confidence and is surrounded by their care. That is why the Soviet Army, in contrast to any capitalist army, had, and has, the most stable rear-lines, one of the sources of its invincibility.

“The second peculiarity of our Red Army”, says Comrade Stalin, “is that it, our Army, is an army of fraternity among the

nations of our country, an army of the liberation of the oppressed nations of our country, an army for defence of the freedom and independence of the nations of our country”.

Precisely for these reasons the Soviet Army enjoys the boundless support of all nations and nationalities in the Soviet Union. During the Great Patriotic War Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Bashkirs, Georgians, all the peoples of the Soviet Union, rose as one man in defence of the socialist homeland and defeated the fascist invaders.

Things are altogether different in the armies of the capitalist countries. They are trained in the spirit of national enmity and race hatred, in the spirit of aggressiveness and enslavement of other peoples. Consequently, the capitalist armies are armies of national and colonial oppression. This is one of the biggest weaknesses of the bourgeois armies.

Characterising the third peculiarity of the Soviet Army Comrade Stalin points out that it lies “in inculcating and strengthening the spirit of internationalism in the ranks of our Army, in the spirit of internationalism that runs right through our Red Army”.

The capitalist armies are trained in the spirit of hatred and scorn for other peoples, in the spirit of oppression and plunder of the peoples of other countries, particularly, of the economically backward countries. A typical example of a predatory and aggressive army of this kind is the army of the U.S. This army is hated by millions of working people in France and Western Germany, in Britain, Italy and in other countries. Workers, peasants and progressive intelligentsia all over the world hate the imperialist armies for the aggressive war waged by them in Korea, for their barbarous crimes against the Korean, Vietnamese, Malayan and other peoples.

As distinct from the capitalist armies the Soviet Army is trained in the spirit of internationalism and respect for other peoples, in the spirit of love and respect for the working people

of the world, in the spirit of preserving and consolidating peace among the nations. It has never raised and never will raise its arms for the purpose of enslaving other peoples.

The aims for which the Soviet Army fought – defence of the country against imperialist aggressors, the liberation of the peoples and of the oppressed nations from fascist slavery – were in complete accord with the aspirations of the working people of the world. This explains why the working people in all countries regard the Soviet Army as an army of liberation, upholding peace, security and the freedom of the peoples against U.S. imperialism – the instigator of a new war. This explains why the Soviet Army has countless friends and allies in all parts of the world.

The Soviet Army with its noble goal, consisting of conscious people trained by the Communist Party and by Comrade Stalin, an army enjoying the wholehearted support of the Soviet people and their numerous friends, is an invincible army.

## II.

The Lenin-Stalin Party has always devoted special attention to preparing and organising the armed struggle of the proletariat for its emancipation. It has consistently applied the Marxist-Leninist thesis to the effect that the proletariat can overthrow the bourgeoisie and win power only by means of proletarian revolution, that the proletariat can defend its power only when it creates its own army.

“In rising to power”, said V. I. Lenin, “the new social class never could, and cannot now, attain power... except... by gradually building up in the midst of the civil war a new army, a new discipline, a new military organisation of the new class”.

“Either we create a genuine worker-peasant, strictly disciplined regular army and defend the Republic, or we fail to do so and then the cause will be lost”, Comrade Stalin pointed

out.

Acting on the counsel of its great leaders, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, advanced as an urgent task the job of founding and consolidating the Soviet Army.

Lenin and Stalin stressed time and again that so long as capitalist encirclement exists the danger of armed intervention against the Soviet state remains. Consequently in the period of peaceful construction the Lenin-Stalin Party also displayed and displays now constant concern for strengthening the defence capacity of the Soviet Union.

Socialist industrialisation of the country and socialist reorganisation of agriculture, headed during the Stalin Five-Year Plans, made it possible to equip the Soviet Army with first class technique and with everything needed for waging war in modern conditions. Thanks to the solicitude of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and of Comrade Stalin personally, military cadres of a new type were trained, cadres capable of successfully solving complex problems and of directing military operations on a huge scale, and, on the whole, the Soviet Army was transformed into a mighty and formidable force for the aggressors.

The world-historic victory of the Soviet Union during World War II brilliantly confirmed that the Soviet Army is a first class modern army, an invincible army. This victory demonstrated the immense superiority of the Soviet social system over the capitalist system, proved the indestructible stability and viability of the Soviet state system, the undoubted superiority of the Stalin military science and military art over the reactionary, adventurist bourgeois military science, which suffered complete fiasco. The victory of the Soviet Union was a triumph for the wise policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, for Comrade Stalin's brilliant leadership.

As is known the fascist invaders disposed of the economic and manpower resources of nearly the whole of Europe when they launched their perfidious surprise attack on the Soviet Union. The Hitler Hordes who, covertly and overtly, were aided by the American and British imperialists, struck with monstrous force at the Soviet Union. There is not the slightest doubt whatever that no bourgeois state could have withstood such a blow, it would, inevitably, have collapsed. Only the Soviet Union and its glorious armed forces succeeded in repelling this frantic onslaught of the rabid fascist hordes and in winning a great victory.

The great exploit of the Soviet Army was eloquent confirmation of the prophetic words spoken by Frederick Engels way back in 1845. "Think of the marvellous deeds accomplished by the enthusiasm of the revolutionary armies in the period from 1792 to 1799, which after all fought only for an illusion, for the semblance of a fatherland, and you will realise how powerful must be all army which fights, not for an illusion, but for tangible reality."

Speaking of the defence of the future Communist society Engels said: "In the event of war... the member of such a society will have a real fatherland, a real fireside to defend... consequently, he will fight with an enthusiasm, staunchness and courage, before which the mechanical training of any modern army will scatter like chaff...".

During World War II the whole world witnessed the high moral qualities of the Soviet soldier, his ardent patriotism, boundless love for the working people, for whose freedom and happiness he was ready to shed his last drop of blood. The Soviet soldiers fought for the liberation of the countries in enemy hands with the same resolve and selflessness that they fought for the liberation of their own homeland.

Carrying out its world-historic mission the Soviet Army freed from the fascist yoke a number of countries in Europe

and Asia, Under the leadership of their Communist and Workers' Parties the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania overthrew the power of the bourgeoisie and landlords and established people's-democratic power. A smashing victory, was won by the Chinese people, The triumph of the people's revolution in China was a heavy blow to the entire imperialist system.

The people of Rumania who for long years had suffered under the imperialist yoke, acquired genuine independence for the first time in history as a result of liberation by the glorious Soviet Army. The unforgettable days when Rumanian soldiers joined the battle and, shoulder to shoulder with the glorious Soviet soldiers, participated in the struggle for the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia from the fascist yoke, for the final defeat of Hitlerism, will go down forever in the history of the Rumanian people.

Wherever the Soviet Army appeared, the peoples welcomed it with love and great joy. The working people embraced the heroic Soviet soldiers, strewed their victorious path with flowers, thus expressing their ardent gratitude. In the towns and villages spontaneous mass meetings and rallies were held at which the working people voiced their boundless gratitude to the Soviet Army – their liberator – to the heroic Soviet people and to the great Stalin. The peoples liberated from the fascist yoke as a result of the great victory of the Soviet Army are enthusiastically building their new, socialist life.

And in contrast, wherever the army of the U.S.-British imperialists appeared and landed, the peoples came under the yoke of an even more ruthless and cruel imperialist beast.

### III.

Almost immediately after World War II the U.S.

imperialists, intoxicated by the insane idea of establishing the world domination of Wall Street, began intense preparations for war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. With this criminal aim in view U.S. imperialism is accelerating militarisation of the economy, fascist terror against the working class and its Party, against peace supporters. With this criminal aim in view the U.S. imperialists are knocking together aggressive blocs, pursuing a frantic arms drive, building war bases, remilitarising Western Germany and Japan and further extending espionage and subversive activity against the countries of the camp of Socialism and democracy. The U.S.-British imperialists have converted Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey into springboards for the aggression they are preparing, into espionage-subversive centres. In the war designs of the U.S. a considerable place is given to the formation of the so-called "European Army", the core of which will be the Hitler Wehrmacht now being restored. In Asia this role has been assigned to Japanese militarism and to the hireling gangs of Chiang Kai-shek and Bao Dai.

The U.S. has been waging an aggressive war for nearly three years in Korea. It is becoming more and more evident that its intention is to spread the aggression to People's China and throughout Asia.

But no matter how the U.S. imperialists rave, their plans to achieve world domination are doomed to failure.

The blocs and alliances which the U.S. imperialists are knocking together are unstable, because irreconcilable contradictions are, at an increasing rate, disintegrating the decaying capitalist system.

The U.S. army and the armies of the countries dependent on the U.S.A. are engaged in unjust, aggressive wars and wars of plunder which are extremely unpopular with the soldiers.

"It stands to reason", says Comrade Stalin, "that the most experienced generals and officers can suffer defeat if the

soldiers regard the war imposed upon them as profoundly unjust and if, as a result of this, they perform their duties on the front in a formal way without faith in the righteousness of their mission and without enthusiasm”.

The camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the great Soviet Union, and the mighty organised front of peace champions in all countries constitute an insurmountable barrier in the way of the imperialist warmongers.

Carrying out the postwar programme of peaceful construction the Soviet people have won new outstanding successes along the pathway of gradual transition from Socialism to Communism, have further enhanced the strength and might of their state. The peace economy in the Chinese People's Republic and in the European countries of people democracy is developing at a rapid tempo. New, socialist relations, ensuring mutual aid in order to attain a common economic advance, have been established between these countries.

The Soviet Union and the People's Democracies are perseveringly fighting for peace and international security. Simultaneously the U.S.S.R., like all the countries of the socialist camp, does not for a moment forget the machinations of the imperialist warmongers.

Big changes have taken place in the post war years in the organisation of the Soviet Army and in equipping it with arms and battle technique. Successful fulfilment of the fourth Stalin Five-Year Plan made it possible to equip all branches of the Soviet Army with new, up-to-date arms which far surpass the equipment of the Soviet Army in the period of the Great Patriotic War. The fifth Five-Year Plan for the development of the U.S.S.R. will, undoubtedly, further strengthen the economic base, of active defence of the Soviet Union. All conditions will be created for equipping the Soviet Army in even greater measure with first class, modern battle technique and



armaments.

The experience of history teaches us that the weaker the positions of imperialism, the greater the danger of military adventures on its part. Hence, the working people of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies are keeping an alert eye on the intrigues of the warmongers, and are bending every effort to strengthen their armed forces and improve their fighting capacity.



The battle-tempered Soviet Army maintains vigilant guard over the peaceful constructive labour of the Soviet people and securely safeguards the state interests of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Army upholds the cause of world peace and is a formidable adversary for any aggressor.

The army of the great Chinese people and the armies of the People's Democracies, built on the splendid model of the Soviet Army, are safeguarding with honour the new life.

These armies stand guard over the peaceful construction and security of their peoples. They have everything needed to uphold the great revolutionary achievements of the free peoples and to give a mighty armed rebuff to any aggressor.

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

### **Working People of Albania Study Comrade Stalin's Work**

Factory and office workers, peasants and students in the People's Republic of Albania are reading, discussing and studying Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.", his speech at the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. and also the documents of the Congress. Lectures and talks devoted to these historic documents are being held in enterprises, offices and villages.

"Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.", the materials of the XIX Congress and Comrade J. V. Stalin's speech are included in the curriculum of secondary and higher educational establishments. Newspapers systematically publish articles to help those studying "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." and the materials of the XIX Congress.

### **Comrade Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism In the U.S.S.R.", Evokes Great Interest in Uruguay**

Members of the Communist Party of Uruguay are studying with great interest Comrade Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." and the materials of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

According to "Justicia" the leadership of the Communist

Party has reorganised propaganda work in the direction of thorough study of Comrade Stalin's brilliant work and the materials of the XIX Party Congress. Lectures and reports on such themes as: the world-historic significance of Comrade Stalin's work and of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U., the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system, basic economic laws of modern capitalism and Socialism, discovered by Comrade Stalin, Comrade Stalin's teaching on the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism, etc., are being planned.

### **Organisations of Communist Party of Germany Expose Shortcomings in Political Education**

At one of the recent conferences on the subject of propaganda called by the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany it was demonstrated how the level of propaganda makes itself felt on the every-day activity of the Party organisations fighting for unity of action by the working class in Western Germany.

In the Baden-Württemberg laend, for example, the leading Party organs are actively engaged in improving the propaganda. In the Bremen laend the improved training of the tutors and their increased activity led to a considerable improvement in the work of the Party classes in the last quarter of 1952. The number of non-party people and Social Democrats attending Party classes in this laend has doubled in the recent period.

The speakers and those who took part in the discussion at the conference pointed also to the shortcoming in propaganda work. A most serious shortcoming is the absence of Party classes in a number of the big enterprises in Western Germany.

Only some of the main enterprises, as stated at the conference, have classes dealing with the history of the C.P.S.U.

In the report “eliminate shortcomings in our propaganda work” this fact was taken as a sign of the insufficient attention in the propaganda to the working class as the main force in the struggle for realising the “Programme for National Re-unification of Germany”. The report stressed : “By studying the history of the C.P.S.U. we learned of the role played by the Putilov Works. Every laend in Western Germany has its own Putilov Works. Therefore this year we must do our utmost to see to it that not a single factory branch is left without a political school or Party class”.

The participants of the conference subjected to severe criticism those Party organs which pay insufficient attention to propaganda work. For example, during the election campaign Party organisations in a number of districts in the North Rhine Westphalia laend stopped Party education altogether. Such underestimation of political-educational work was denounced as impermissible.

## **Extension Of Propaganda Work In China**

According to the provincial newspaper “Kiangsijihpao”, Party organisations in Kiangsi Province have considerably extended and consolidated the agitation-propaganda network since publication of the decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party devoted to development of propaganda work. Propagandists and agitators are now engaged in a deeper and more detailed explanation of the Communist Party policy. Improvement in the propaganda work has played a big role in strengthening contact between the Party and the masses and in deepening the political consciousness of the working people.

According to incomplete data there were in December last year 2,593 lecturers and 69,505 agitators in the agitation-propaganda network in Kiangsi Province. This year, says the newspaper, the Party organisations are faced with the task of increasing the number of agitators in the province to 120,000.

## **Towards XVI Congress Of Communist Party Of Sweden**

### **Sweden Broad Discussion of Programme “The Swedish Road to Socialism”**

The Communist party of Sweden is now preparing for its XVI Congress scheduled for April 3-6. Party conferences were held in all districts during January. Wide discussion of the draft of the new programme of the Party “The Swedish Road to Socialism”, elaborated by the Central Committee, is taking place in the Party and outside its ranks. The draft programme is being circulated in booklet form. Discussion of the draft programme and of the other points on the agenda of the XVI Congress will be featured also in the columns of “Var Tid”, theoretical journal of the Party, and in the entire Party press.

Organisational questions will be discussed throughout the Party on the basis of the directives of the Central Committee on organising work.

All Party organisations are carrying out large-scale work for recruiting new members. This work is aimed mainly at consolidating the Party in the big enterprises.

The Party branches are engaged in systematic work to secure a bigger circulation of the Party press.

The Party’s Publishing House has issued J. V. Stalin’s work “Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.”, G. M. Malenkov’s Report to the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U., and the Report “Our line is national freedom, peace and

democracy”; delivered by Hilding Hagberg, Party Chairman, at the December meeting of the Central Committee. Study of Comrade Stalin’s work and the materials of the XIX Congress is being organised in classes in the district centres, in the large towns, in the Party branches and in courses.

Preparing for the Congress the Communist Party places before itself the following tasks: rallying of the mass organisations for active participation in the struggle for peace; struggle against the policy of the Right-wing leaders of the Social Democratic Party and the bourgeois parties which is aimed at collaboration with the members of the North Atlantic bloc, struggle for a foreign policy which would contribute to peace, struggle for freedom from aggressive alliances; rallying of popular opposition against militarisation and against the growing expenditure on armaments; exposure of the machinations of financial capital and its accomplices directed against the vital interests of the nation; leadership of the people in the struggle against the threatening danger; establishment of a wide front to defend the independence of the country and its culture, creation of a movement in defence of democratic liberties and rights.

## **Federation Conferences in French Communist Party**

### **Communists focus attention on Struggle for Unity of Working Class**

In connection with the federation conferences now taking place in the French Communist Party the publications of the Party federations have opened special discussion columns in which the members discuss and criticise the work of the Party organisations. Members are focusing attention on the struggle

for unity of the working class – the main condition for building the National United Front. Those taking part in the discussion stress that the Party must strengthen its organisation and extend its activity in the enterprises and in this way strengthen its contact with the working class.

The hangovers from anarcho-syndicalism and underestimation of political work in the enterprises are denounced by A. Stil, member of the Central Committee, who in an article published in “Franca Nouvelle”, the Party weekly, analyses the work of the Party Federation in the Soome Department.

In another article, in “France Nouvelle”, Raymond Guyot, Secretary of the Party federation in the Seine Department and member of the Political Bureau, discloses shortcomings in the work of this federation. Guyot points to the fact that the section conferences are attended, as a rule, by all the territorial branches and only from 50 to 70 per cent of the factory branches. In the Seine Department the number of factory branches has declined and the circulation of “L’Humanite” has fallen. Many workers in the Department did not vote in the recent by-elections. Disclosing the reasons this fact Comrade Guyot writes: “We retreated before the difficulties and descended to opportunist positions instead of adopting a principled attitude in the matter of the role and character of the Party – the party of the working in close contact with the enterprises.

Raymond Guyot stresses: “The main thing is to improve the Party’s relations with the working class. To achieve this we must orientate all the work of the Party on the enterprises”.

## **For Militant Political Agitation**

### **Meeting of Agitators in Atabanya (Hungary)**

“Szabad Nep”, central organ of the Hungarian Working

People's Party, reports that a meeting of agitators from pits and factories took place in Tatabanya under the auspices of the town Party committee.

The purpose of the meeting was to exchange experience and to verify the carrying out of the Political Bureau decision which says, in particular, that "in addition to individual agitation it is necessary to make wider use of the methods of group agitation; to make group talks a systematic feature of agitation, and, wherever necessary, to practice group reading of newspapers and magazines and brief talks".

Many useful points were brought out at the meeting. Pal Csillag, miner from No. 10 pit, said that there is every opportunity for group talks in hostels before and after working hours. Comrade Laszlo Inczédi, representative from No. VIII pit, shared the experience acquired by him in holding group talks. "Preparing for a talk", he said, "I carefully think over in advance what I intend saying to the workers. For my talks I use newspaper articles and especially those passages bearing on the work of our pit". Comrade Inczédi criticised the Party Committee of his pit for not helping the comrades who conduct group talks. Comrade Gyula Villinger, fitter in a cement mill, said that the working people turn up in numbers for group reading of newspapers. Reading is regularly attended by 60-70 people.

The meeting revealed that there was a considerable number of agitators in Tatabanya pits and enterprises capable of conducting group talks and reading provided, of course, they are given effective help by the Party committees.

However, despite the fact that in January the Tatabanya pits were greatly behind with the plan, little was said at the meeting as to how agitators are fighting to make the agitation a militant weapon or of their work in helping to carry out the directives contained in Comrade Rakosi's speech to the State Assembly last December and also the directives contained in the



decisions adopted by the Central Committee of the Party on November 29, 1952 concerning everyday fulfilment of the assignments for coal output, and for steady growth in output and in the quality of coal.

## **FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PRESS**

### **For Better Contact Between Party and Masses. (“Drapeau Rouge” – Central Organ, Communist Party of Belgium)**



Recently “Drapeau rouge”, central organ of the Communist Party of Belgium, published a number of critical articles and reports on the work of individual Party branches, on their poor contact with the broad masses. The newspaper criticised the attitude of some comrades in the Schoten-Merxem section who, in view of the smallness of their organisation... resolved to give up work in the mass organisations so as “not to disperse their forces”. “For these members”, said the newspaper, “work is confined to selling literature, to discussion among the unemployed at the Labour Exchange, house to house visits, putting up posters and other forms of agitation and propaganda”. These Communists, it adds, do not understand, “in the full sense of the word”, the essence of Party work. “As for their contact with the masses it is altogether weak”.

“Drapeau rouge” makes it clear that in order to strengthen

their contact with the masses “the Party members must become the best champions of the common interests of the members of the popular organisations. In this way they will be able to win the sympathy of the masses and enable them to understand the line of the Party in relation to peace, national independence and defence of bourgeois-democratic freedoms”.

The newspaper gives the example of a number of Party branches which, by consistently upholding the interests of the working people and by the active participation of their members in the work of mass organisations, and in the trade unions in the first place, extended their contact with the masses.

Last year the Party members in the “Carels” iron and steel works in Ghent established close contact with their fellow-workers during the powerful movement in defence of the social maintenance system, during the nation-wide strike against extending the term of military service and in other successful but smaller actions. Thanks to regular publication of the factory newspaper ‘De Stalen Pijl’, and to their talks and participation in the trade union meetings the Communists succeeded in explaining to the working people the reason for the lower living standards, namely, the war preparation. A number of non-party workers undertook to donate a certain sum of money each month to the Party branch.

This example, the newspaper stresses, shows that “unity of action can be achieved not only in the struggle for immediate demands but also in the political struggle”.

The territorial branches are also strengthening their contact with the masses. For example, the Dam branch (Antwerp section) took part in organising the women in its area. The members of the Lejour branch (Schaerbeek section) made a careful study of their street bloc, the demands of its residents and popularised these demands through the medium of the branch bulletin – “La voie”. They also helped to organise a

tenants' defence committee.

In its conclusions about the work of the Lejour branch the "Drapeau rouge" writes: "There is no doubt that the branch is stepping out along the right road leading to still closer contact with the different sections of the working people residing in the block. However, it is necessary to link this work with the general struggle waged by the Party, thoroughly to explain to the working people the political reasons that produced the situation which forced the population to advance their demands".

"Drapeau rouge" further stresses: "It is necessary in carrying out the line of the Party to take into account the specific conditions in the factory, commune and residential block, to rally the working people and the entire population in defence of their immediate demands, including the most insignificant. The people, suffering from the policy of war preparations must unite and become organised. The Communists must take an active part in their struggle, show them the ways and means for achieving victory; show them on the basis of their own experience, how to combat the manoeuvres and false propaganda of the enemy, help them link the movement for immediate demands with the central problem – the fight for peace".

## **ENLARGED MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY, REPORT BY HARRY POLLITT**

The enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the British Communist Party, held on February 14-15, heard a report by Comrade Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Party.

The colossal war budgets of the Anglo-American bloc, said Comrade Pollitt, their refusal of a cease-fire in Korea; the American demand for extending the war in Korea; the character of the new U.S. Government – all these represent an intensification of the war plans of the imperialists. The warmongers in their desperation, he said, are proceeding to more and more direct acts of provocation, sabotage and incitement to war against the socialist nations of the world. The growing contradictions between Britain and the U.S., and the open differences among the members of the North Atlantic Pact, are all being intensified as a result of the pressure of the world-wide movement for peace and national independence.

At home, he said, we see how the Tories more and more are proceeding in their attacks on all the gains won by the working class in years of struggle. The rise in the cost of living, the threats to wages and working hours, the growth of short-

time working and unemployment, the increasing economic difficulties of Britain, face the working class with new, serious issues.

A new stage has now been reached in the British Labour movement, said Comrade Pollitt. Despite all the efforts of the Right-wing Labour leaders to hold back the working class from struggle against the Tory Government and the employer, more and more workers are fighting back and indicating their desire to defeat the Tory Government.

The conflict inside the Labour Party between Right and Left on issues of policy and leadership; the growing differentiation inside the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and inside the Labour Party Executive Committee and the serious conflicts on policy between these two bodies also reflect the serious character of the situation in Britain, the disillusionment of the rank and file with the present reactionary Labour policies and their desire for a change.

Touching on the fight for peace in Britain, Pollitt recalled that 1,300,000 signatures were obtained for the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact. Including these individual signatures it is estimated by the votes at various trade union conferences and Co-operative conferences for a Pact of Peace that some four million people in Britain expressed themselves in favour of this demand.

Turning to organisational questions Comrade Pollitt pointed out that the present small size of the Party is the greatest obstacle to the successful achievement of both the immediate and long-term policies of the Party. It is necessary to draw attention to some weaknesses in the application of our policy for which the Executive Committee must take responsibility. We have underestimated the extent of leftward moods among the rank and file of the Labour Party and the trade unions, he said, and have not made sufficient effort to reach an understanding with these workers; we have

underestimated the character of the fight for national independence raised sharply in “The British Road to Socialism” as a united fight of the British and the colonial peoples and we have not used on anything like the scale demanded the long-term programme of “The British Road to Socialism”.

Referring to the profound changes taking place in the thoughts and actions of the working people, especially of those organised in the Trade Unions, Labour Party and Co-operative movement, Comrade Pollitt said, the new factors in our favour are precisely this awakening, this rising mood which the work of our Party over a long period has done so much to bring about.

An important place in the report was devoted to building the Party in the factories. We have paid a heavy price for the tendencies to liquidate the factory Party organisation which we tolerated after the end of the war, Comrade Pollitt said. We are making only slow progress, he said, in building factory branches and as a general aim it is not yet being seriously operated. We have sufficient members, for establishing factory organisations in hundreds more factories once all the opposition to doing so is overcome. Unless we speedily change the situation it is playing with words to talk about a big advance for the Party.

The “Daily Worker”, said Pollitt, is the principal daily medium through which our Party is in the best position to explain its policy, to expose the policies of the capitalist and Right-wing labour leaders, to give facts, figures and arguments which can stimulate all forms of mass action in defence of the present and future interests of the working people of our country and thousands of new readers must be won for it.

Comrade Pollitt summed up the basic points in the report as follows:

We need to strengthen in every way our fight for the

immediate policy of the Party and for the development of mass united action so that it leads to speedy and decisive defeat of the Tory Government.

New impetus must be given to the drive to establish factory organisations wherever there are, three or more members.

It is necessary to ensure further popularisation of, and fight for, the Party programme – “The British Road to Socialism”.

## **MORE ECONOMIC SUCCESSES IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

The Central Statistical Bureau of the State Planning Commission in the German Democratic Republic has issued a report on the fulfilment of the 1952 state-economic plan.

The plan for industrial output was fulfilled 103 per cent.

Volume of industrial output as a whole was 116 per cent compared with 1951, while the figure for the state-owned enterprises was 118 per cent. Since beginning the Five-Year Plan the volume of industrial output rose 43 per cent.

Agriculture also registered further success in 1952. By the end of December there were 1,1815 agricultural producer co-operatives in the German Democratic Republic; 50 more machine and tractor stations were opened.

In 1952 the volume of state capital investments rose 33 per cent compared with 1951.

Wages of industrial workers rose on the average 6 per cent compared with 1951, and 7 per cent for workers in the state-owned enterprises.



**FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF FEBRUARY  
VICTORY OF WORKING PEOPLE OF  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Vaclav Kopecky,  
Member, Presidium, Central  
Committee, Communist Party of  
Czechoslovakia**

The working people of Czechoslovakia celebrate the fifth anniversary of the events of February 1948 when they, under the leadership of their beloved Communist Party and their leader Klement Gottwald, frustrated the attempt by bourgeois reaction to effect a counter-revolutionary coup and, having won a smashing victory, completely cleared the way for building Socialism in Czechoslovakia.

The victory of February 1948 was of historical significance for the successful development of our country which was given its freedom in May 1945 by the glorious heroes of the Soviet Army. Today this victory stands out in all its brilliance as a triumph of the force of the working class, as a victory of the new system over the forces of the old world trying in vain to reverse the wheel of history.

While the working people of Czechoslovakia joyfully celebrate the fifth anniversary of the victorious February, the imperialist instigators of hostile intrigues against the countries of the socialist camp are experiencing moments of bitter recollection, because, February 25, 1948 signified the ignominious failure of the schemes of the U.S. imperialists. They wanted to help the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie once again to take power into their hands. Instead, they had to witness how, during five dramatic days, the attempted counter-revolutionary coup was frustrated by the revolutionary forces of the people of Czechoslovakia.

They tried to overthrow the people's democratic system in

Czechoslovakia and to arrest the development of the country along the path of Socialism. Instead, they had to witness how the people of Czechoslovakia, after the victorious February, consolidated their people's-democratic rule and confidently took the path of socialist construction. They tried, in the interest of their war plans •. to undermine the friendly allied relations of the Czechoslovak Republic with the Soviet Union, but instead they had to stand by and see how, after the victorious February, our country rallied still closer around the U.S.S.R., made its bonds with the fraternal people's-democratic countries stronger and added considerably to its weight in the camp of peace.

The U.S. imperialists are all the more bitter because they have suffered another defeat in Czechoslovakia as a result of the smashing of the treacherous Slansky gang. The American imperialists banked heavily on this gang. This is evident from the lamentations for these traitor in the capitalist West. As is known, Truman and Eisenhower in special speeches in New York mourned the end of Slansky and his accomplices. Up to this very day the imperialists in the West complain that their agency was smashed in Czechoslovakia, an agency made up of Trotskyite-Titoite, bourgeois-nationalist and Zionist elements, complain that the attempts to build an imperialist fifth column behind the back of the people of Czechoslovakia were frustrated. The enemies are enraged, seeing that the working people of Czechoslovakia, constantly enhancing their revolutionary vigilance, are determined to deal ruthlessly with anyone who dares to encroach on their homeland, on the victories of Socialism, on the great cause for which thousands of the heroic sons of the valiant Soviet Army and the glorious patriots of our homeland sacrificed their lives.

Today it is also evident that the working people of Czechoslovakia, by smashing the anti-state conspiracy centre headed by Slansky, also struck at the conspiracy web which

extended beyond the boundaries of Czechoslovakia. Striking confirmation of this is the exposure of the subversive, espionage activity of the Jewish bourgeois nationalists. The exposure of the subversive machinations of the Zionist elements in other people's-democratic countries, the unmasking of the gang of doctor killers in the Soviet Union and the additional evidence testifying to the espionage-subversive activity of the Zionists, irrefutably prove that world Zionism, which relies on the U.S. monopolies and the state of Israel, is a criminal weapon in the hands of American imperialism, that it is used for hatching plots in the people's-democratic countries, for preparing a new world war.

The working people of Czechoslovakia have demonstrated that they are determined relentlessly to smash this enemy, as is demanded by the interests of our country, the interests of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The Czechoslovak working masses celebrate the fifth anniversary of the February victory fully confident that no intrigues on the part of the imperialist enemies and their foul agents can halt our victorious march along the path of Socialism. Having rid themselves, by smashing the Slansky gang, of particularly dangerous enemies and, wreckers, the working people of Czechoslovakia feel themselves sufficiently strong to tackle the building of Socialism with renewed energy. The national conference of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia held in December 1952 acted as a tremendous stimulus to creative labour on the part of our people. This conference acquired an exceptional significance because it registered as its task the consolidation of the strength of our Party and the unfolding of its further activity in the spirit of the decisions of the historic XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U., in the spirit of the new ideas contained in Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R."



The working people of Czechoslovakia celebrate the fifth anniversary of the triumphant February under the slogan of outstanding successes in building Socialism, under the slogan of the new great tasks scheduled for the current year.

If we glance back at 1948 when our Five-Year Plan was still being elaborated we shall clearly see how greatly we have exceeded the original targets as a result of the grand scale of construction. In the course of fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan the tasks of the economic plan were enlarged and socialist construction assumed truly unprecedented dimensions. The success of our construction was, to a decisive degree, conditioned by the great, literally immeasurable, selfless aid rendered us by the Soviet Union. This aid is not confined merely to tremendous material support. It is invaluable also in the sense that our Soviet friends instilled in us confidence in our strength, revealed to us the tremendous vistas opened up before our country. The generous aid of the Soviet Union, its fraternal friendship and valuable counsel which help us to overcome the old ideas concerning economic activity and to master the Soviet methods, have opened wide for us the highway to further success.

Significant successes in socialist construction have been registered both in industry and in agriculture. Industrial development in the four years of the Five-Year Plan assumed such a rate that overall output of industry in the Republic, which was already considerable doubled compared with 1937. Gross output of our industry in 1952 compared with 1951 rose 18.3 per cent including a 27.3 per cent rise in output of heavy industry. During the four years of the first Five-Year Plan overall output of Czechoslovak heavy industry more than doubled. Ever greater headway is being made in the development of such branches of heavy industry as metallurgical, engineering and in the chemical industry. This

explains our desire to develop to the utmost our own raw materials base.

The pride of our creative effort is the industrialisation of Slovakia which is ending its former backwardness, raising it more and more to the level of the developed Czech lands.

In agriculture the advance along the path of Socialism is evident from the fact that last year 38 per cent of all the cultivated land already belonged to the socialist sector – to the unified agricultural co-operatives and state farms. The number of agricultural co-operatives in our country grows year by year. This growth is greatly facilitated by the achievements of the existing co-operatives and, in particular, by the Soviet harvester combines which vividly demonstrate to the peasants the superiority of large-scale, co-operative agricultural production.

Such, in the main, are the successes won by our economic construction during the past four years of the Five-Year Plan.

However, with the onset of 1953 we realised the responsible tasks that face us in this, the final year of our Five-Year Plan. This year our main job in industry is to overcome the considerable disproportion between the raw materials base, the power base and the manufacturing industries. The main thing is to ensure balanced output by the iron and steel plants, forge plants and foundries and to link this output to the production targets of the engineering industry. A further task is to extend our own raw materials base, both fuel and ores, by vigorous geological prospecting. And, finally, we must ensure speedy completion of the big power stations now under construction, launch construction of additional power stations, both thermo-and-hydroelectric stations, in order to supply the constantly growing needs for electric power.

Big tasks face us also the matter of the socialist transformation of agriculture. In his address to the National Party Conference Comrade Gottwald defined our main task as follows: to ensure internal strengthening and successful

development of the agricultural producer co-operatives which are growing in number. In this respect an important contribution was made by the 1st National Congress of Agricultural Producer Co-operatives held in Prague on February 14-15. The Congress adopted the new model rules of the producer co-operatives, elaborated in accordance with the Rules of the agricultural artel in the Soviet Union. This Congress, which took place amid great enthusiasm and which aroused keen interest among the working peasantry as a whole, decided a number of important points relating to the further development of the producer co-operatives and the sharpening class struggle accompanying the building of Socialism in the countryside.

The task of the Party is to strengthen in every way the fraternal alliance of the working people of town and country with the working class playing the leading role, and, by means explanatory work, to draw increasing numbers of the working peasants into the job of building Socialism. For realisation of this aim we have such a vital condition as the striking success of the producer co-operatives and the state farms. Proceeding from this we plan to secure, already this year, decisive successes in raising labour productivity in agriculture by means of increasing crop yields per hectare and by ensuring more productive animal husbandry. Of decisive help in this matter will be the introduction of the achievements of advanced Soviet agro-biology, agro-technique and zoo-technique.

In the present phase of development of our country along the road to Socialism we must solve in a new way many questions of importance both from the standpoint of the tale and economic activity and from the standpoint of the new social relations. This refers, for example, to our supply system which will be radically changed – the preparations for this change are now being made. The existing supply system – rationing of foods and other items and the existence of the two markets (ration and off-ration) with two price systems – no

longer corresponds to present conditions. Consequently, we plan gradually to do away with rationing and to introduce a single market without rationing, with single prices, regulation of which will lead to a steady improvement in the wellbeing of our working people. In order to ensure the new method of supply we have, in addition to other measures, introduced a new system of agricultural purchasing similar to that operating in the Soviet Union.

All establishments in our country, – social, cultural, public health and others – the network of which has grown to unprecedented dimensions in the process of building Socialism, must also serve this aim, that is the aim of ensuring steady improvement in the wellbeing of the working people. In 1952 the free service given to the population by establishments of this kind comprised 42 per cent of the average wage compared with only 17 per cent in 1937. In the 1953 state budget expenditure on social, cultural and public health needs is even greater.

In the struggle for carrying out the tasks of our further creative work, the ideological and moral preparation of our working people for realising the great goal of building Socialism acquires an even greater significance.

Among other tasks the National Conference of the Party stressed the need for greater persistence in raising question concerning state and labour discipline. From the Soviet example we are learning to inculcate among the broad masses a new attitude to labour and to socialist property. In strengthening labour discipline in the factories we place before the entire people the question: how much more quickly we could step out along the highway to a happy and joyful life if, along with the great creative abilities of our working masses, we had a sufficiently high level of state and labour discipline.

Of vital importance for improving state and labour discipline is improvement in the work of the leading state and

economic organs. That is why we are striving systematically to improve the structure of the state apparatus, in order to bring it into line with the new tasks of giving leadership to economic affair and in order to ensure that its functionaries have the skill and the special knowledge needed for their jobs. We are effecting changes, necessitated by life itself, in the structure of the central establishments, ministries and department.

Year by year public education in our country is perfected and extended.

Our purpose is to ensure that the spirit of the new, socialist education, based on the experience of the Soviet Union, permeates the entire educational system and cultural life of our country. The new advance made by our science, manifested in the opening last year of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and in the recent opening of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, also serves this aim. Realisation of this aim is also furthered by the development of all our cultural establishments which now serve the broad masses of the working people, irrespective of whether it is a matter of education, art, theatre, cinema, radio, amateur art, etc.



Inspired by their successes, the working people of our country are confidently marching towards their goal – the construction of Socialism in Czechoslovakia. The big tasks ahead of us call for greater mobilisation of the creative forces of the working people. The spirit of the victorious February rallies these forces!

At the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. Comrade Stalin named our country, together with the other countries of people's democracy, a "Shock-brigade" of the world revolutionary and working-class movement. On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of victorious February the working people of Czechoslovakia pledge that they will spare no effort in order



always to be worthy of this noble title.

## **INTERNATIONAL DAY OF STRUGGLE AGAINST COLONIAL REGIME. Jacques Denis General Secretary, World Federation of Democratic Youth**

On February 21, two months after the Peoples' Congress for Peace, the youth in all countries will mark the traditional international day of struggle against the colonial regime.

In its work and in its decisions the Peoples' Congress for Peace devoted much attention to the question of national independence and national sovereignty. The Congress demanded an end to the wars now in progress, an end to violence and the strangling of the lawful national strivings of the peoples, and observation of their indefeasible rights to independence. It pointed out to the oppressed nations that the struggle for saving peace and the struggle for winning or restoring national independence are indivisible. The national independence of states is the best guarantee of peace.

The youth everywhere enthusiastically hailed the historic decisions of the Peoples' Congress. These decisions gave them a better understanding of the vital need to wage with renewed vigour the struggle for a Five-Power Peace Pact and for regulation of all international differences by means of negotiation. The youth, together with all the peoples fighting for peace and national independence, are beginning to realise more and more clearly that the signing of a Peace Pact would signify an end to the wars in Korea, Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, in Malaya and in the Philippines, an end to foreign occupation. A Peace Pact would signify a guarantee of national independence for each nation.



The decisions of the Peoples' Congress for Peace extended the scale of the struggle of the peoples, including the struggle of the youth, against the danger of a new war, for peace, national independence and democracy. The call "Youth, unite in the struggle for peace, national independence and for your rights!" gives added strength to the millions of young people in the capitalist and colonial countries, rallies them for resolute intensification of their day-to-day struggle against imperialism – the cursed enemy of the people and of the young generation.

February 21 this year will be widely marked in all countries, past years have shown that this day is marked not by the youth, alone, not only by the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries, that it has become the day of struggle for the peoples of the world against colonial oppression, for national independence.

It goes without saying that the youth in the metropolitan countries now occupied by U.S. troops are particularly conscious of the truth that a nation which oppresses other nations cannot be free. The young people in these countries personally experience the heavy burden of the colonial wars unleashed and waged by their reactionary rulers. French youth are taking an active part in the struggle of the people of France against the "dirty war" in Viet Nam. It is not accidental that Henri Martin, Raymonde Dien and their comrades – noble representatives of the French youth – persecuted by the government or national betrayal, have become the banner of the struggle. The democratic youth organisations in France, Britain and the Netherlands constantly explain to the youth that the exploiters of the colonial peoples are simultaneously the exploiters of young workers and peasants, in their own countries. These organisations constantly stress the lawful right of all colonial peoples to independence. But February 21 is not only marked by the members of the democratic youth

organisations, it is marked by the youth of varying social strata views and convictions. For example, on February 21, 1952, a national front of Algerian youth, the appearance of which evoked the fury of the colonisers, was established in Algeria. Similar developments took place in other countries.

Hundreds of millions of people are now participating, under the leadership of the working class, in the struggle for peace, national independence and freedom. The youth are marching in the van of this struggle with their usual vigour, enthusiasm and patriotism. They are inspired in this struggle by the great example of the youth of the Soviet Union, who, together with their fathers and elder brothers, are now erecting the majestic edifice of Communism. They are inspired by the example of the youth in the Chinese People's Republic and the People's Democracies who are actively participating in building the new society, the new bright life.



The youth in the colonial and dependent countries live and struggle in arduous conditions. As a result of the domination of the colonisers, of the monstrous exploitation, poverty, disease and chronic malnutrition, the average span of life is 25-27. Infantile mortality frequently exceeds 50 per cent, in most colonies there are corporal punishment and slave traffic. The youth are actually deprived of the opportunity of obtaining even an elementary education. Vocational training for colonial youth is absolutely out of the question.

The U.S., British, French and other imperialists look upon the youth exclusively as cheap "cannon fodder". The U.S. plans for unleashing a new world war provide for using the manpower of Africa, Asia and Latin America precisely for this purpose. However, realisation of these plans is not as simple as the imperialists imagine. Facts show that the youth in the

colonial and dependent countries are beginning ever more resolutely to resist the design of turning them into “cannon fodder” for the Ridgways and Eisenhowers. For example, there have been instances of complete units of African youth, forcibly driven into the expeditionary corps in Viet Nam, refusing to fight against the heroic Viet Nam people.

The youth in the colonial and dependent countries are beginning to understand ever more clearly that the imperialist beasts who amass maximum profits from the plunder and enslavement of colonial countries are their irreconcilable enemies. The youth see how the tentacles of the U.S. tycoons, gradually dislodging their weakened partners, are spreading out to the so-called “backward” countries, dooming to dire privation the already ruthlessly exploited and oppressed colonial peoples. From South Africa to Panama, from Arabia to Indonesia, from Kashmir to Morocco – there are roaming American “experts” in pumping out profits for their Wall Street masters, in turning fertile fields into military airfields and bases for aggressive war.

And everywhere the U.S. warmongers strive to stupefy the popular masses, to poison the minds of the youth with the venom of militarism and misanthropy, to deprave them, inculcate in them the vilest impulses and instincts.

But the agents of the enemies of peace striving to prepare the minds of the youth for war, encounter strong resistance. This was seen, in particular, in the ignominious failure of the so-called “World Youth Assembly” convened by the agents of imperialism in Dakar. The youth in Black Africa and other colonial countries soon grasped the import of this manoeuvre by the lackeys of imperialism. About 20 youth organisations in French Sudan, for example, unanimously refused to participate in this machination of the colonisers.



On March 22 an international conference in defence of the rights of Youth will open in Vienna. The World Federation of Democratic Youth and its national organisations are giving wholehearted support to this conference. In many countries united action committees are being formed. National and local conferences are being held and cooperation with the trade unions consolidated.

The movement in defence of youth rights also holds out great promise in the colonial and dependent countries. In this movement the democratic youth organisations in the colonial and dependent countries are establishing close contact, which will grow still more in the future, in the struggle for satisfaction of the needs of the youth, of the young workers and peasants who constitute the huge reserve of the forces of peace and national liberation.

The struggle in defence of their rights helps to convince all young people, on the basis of personal experience, that the imperialist beasts are directly responsible for their impoverishment, that it is they who want to convert the youth into soldiers, doomed to death in the interests of the capitalist monopolies.

The Third World Youth Congress, which will take place this summer, will have particular significance for youth in the colonial and dependent countries. Organised on the initiative of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, this Congress is open to all youths and girls, to all youth organisations willing to co-operate with the W.F.D.Y. In the struggle for peace, national independence and the vital interests of the youth.

At present the growth of youth organisations is particularly marked in places where previously they did not exist. New youth organisations are being formed in countries ranging from Sudan to Nepal, from Guiana to Black Africa. In India, for example, hundreds of organisations have been formed and

consolidated and conduct activity everywhere, even in remote villages. The youth are keenly aware of the need to struggle; they want to make their struggle still more effective and are confidently consolidating their forces. The establishment of new democratic youth organisations is happy tidings, reflecting the growing consciousness of millions of youths and girls aspiring to a better life and peace. The first steps of these organisations, the formation of numerous youth groups and organisations in the enterprises and in the countryside, their activity reflecting the needs and hopes of all youth, the striving for co-operation and unity with other democratic organisations, – all this must be the object of tireless attention by the World Federation of Democratic Youth. This is all the more necessary because, as the facts show, the agents of imperialism seek to divert this powerful movement from the correct path and to utilise it for their own interests.

Help in rallying all democratic youth into organisations of a really mass character, resolute exposure and isolation of the splitters – the agents of imperialism – maximum support for the struggle of the youth uniting in the movement for peace, for their rights, for the freedom and independence of their countries – these are the tasks confronting the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Let February 21, 1953 – the international day of struggle against the colonial regime – become the black day for the colonial oppressors, for all enemies of peace and independence of the peoples! And, at the same time, let it become an important milestone, in the struggle of the peoples for peace, for national independence and democracy!

## **ZIONIST AGENCY OF U.S. IMPERIALISM. M. Mitin**

### **I.**

The different Zionist organisations to be found in many capitalist countries represent nowadays an altogether widespread international espionage network in the service of the U.S. imperialists carrying out their criminal assignments. There is nothing fortuitous in this role of Zionism. It stems from the entire history and activity of the Zionist organisations.

Zionism made its appearance at the end of the eighties of the last century as a reactionary nationalist, movement of the Jewish bourgeoisie in Austria, Russia, Germany and other countries.

In 1896 Theodor Herzl, a reactionary Austrian journalist, published the booklet "The Jewish State", and a year later the first Zionist congress took place in Basle. This was quickly followed by the establishment of a Zionist society in London and a Zionist bank, supported by Rothschild, the notorious millionaire.

A central task of the Zionist movement right from its inception was to divert the Jewish working masses in all countries from participating in the general revolutionary struggle of the proletariat. In furtherance of this aim Zionism advanced its ultra-reactionary idea of the so-called "Jewish community", irrespective of country, of the economic, social and cultural conditions of the Jewish people and of the classes to which they belonged. This Zionist "idea" of the "Jewish community" was a typical manifestation of bourgeois nationalism and cosmopolitanism designed to deceive the Jewish petty bourgeoisie and the backward sections of the Jewish proletariat with the aim of getting them to follow in the wake of the rich Jews. It differed radically from the Marxist



understanding of the nation and ran counter to the interests of the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat.

Way back at the beginning of the XXth century Lenin and Stalin sharply criticised such ideas and views, exposing both the Zionists and the nationalist and opportunist standpoint of the “Bund”.

In his article “Position of Bund in the Party” published in 1903, V. I. Lenin pointed out that the advancement by the “Bund” of the argument concerning the “Jewish nation” was simply a rehash of bourgeois ideas. Lenin wrote that “this Zionist idea is utterly false and reactionary in its essence”. He pointed out that “the idea of the ‘Jewish nation’ bears the obvious reactionary hallmark not only in the case of its consistent adherents (Zionists) but also of those who seek to make it compatible with the ideas of Social Democracy (Bundists)”.

J. V. Stalin, having smashed the reactionary nationalist “theories”, elaborated, in his work “Marxism and the National Question”, the Bolshevik theory and programme on the national question. He proved that a nation is not a racial or tribal, but a historically constituted community of people; that a nation is not a casual or ephemeral conglomeration, but a stable community of people. He gave a perfectly concise and clear, the sole correct and scientific definition of the nation, a definition which is an outstanding contribution to the advancement of social science.

**“A nation”, wrote Comrade Stalin, “is a historically evolved, stable community of people which arose on the basis of community of language, territory, economic life, and psychological make-up manifested in a community of culture”.**

Comrade Stalin further pointed out that only all the above-mentioned characteristics taken together can define a nation and that not one of these characteristics taken separately is

sufficient for defining a nation. Moreover, the absence of one of these characteristics is sufficient for a nation to cease to be a nation. In the light of these scientific theses in relation to the nation the reactionary-nationalist essence of Zionism becomes particularly clear.

The bourgeois-nationalist “ideas” of Zionism helped the Jewish capitalists and bankers to instil in the minds of the Jewish working masses the most harmful political illusions.

It should be borne in mind that in reality Zionism never combated anti-Semitism and those who fomented it in the interests of reaction. On the contrary. The above-mentioned Herzl, for example, crawled before the tsarist government in Russia. In May 1903 in a disgusting letter to von Plehve, the Tsar’s Minister of the Interior, butcher of workers and inspirer of anti-Jewish pogroms, Herzl attacked the Russian revolutionary movement and offered the tsarist government the services of the Zionists to combat the influence of this revolutionary movement on the Jewish youth.

In August 1903, Herzl recorded with satisfaction in his diary the following words of von Plehve: “We were sympathetic to your Zionist movement”. And this was said by the same von Plehve who, only four months earlier, had organised the terrible anti-Jewish pogrom in Kishinev the brunt of which was borne by the Jewish working masses.

The Zionists entered into contact with potentates and “high dignitaries in different countries: with Kaiser Wilhelm II, with the Sultan of Turkey, with the Pope, with Chamberlain, and so on. There is hardly a reactionary force in the world which the Zionist leaders did not try to contact. They had dealings with Petlura, with Pilsudski and Mussolini. The Zionist movement in the person of its leaders and inspirers was not averse to entering into contact even with Hitler fascism. It is common knowledge that Jewish financiers in America, the men who subsidised the Zionists, simultaneously lavished money on

Hitler before his advent to power. Incidentally, the meeting between von Papen and Hitler, which took place just before fascist rule was installed in Germany, was held in the premises of Baron Kurt van Schroder, a director of the "Stein Bank", which was connected with the Zionist movement, and correspondent for the "Levi", "Solomon", "Oppenheim & Co." firms. The big American banking firms, "Dillon Read & Co.", "Kuhn Loeb", "Lehman Brothers" and others with which the Zionist movement has always been closely connected, gave tremendous financial help to the German monopolists and facilitated fascism's advent to power. At present the same banking interests are again active in helping to revive predatory German imperialism.

## II.

For years the Zionists have been closely connected with British imperialism and with the British Secret Service. Their head office was located in London for a long time and all their activity was directed by British diplomacy. The late Dr. Weizmann, leader of the Zionist movement and later President of Israel, was until 1946 an official of one of the British ministries. Other Zionist chieftains were direct agents of British imperialism. Eban, the Israeli representative to Uno, and Shiloah, who heads the Israeli intelligence service, worked for the British Secret Service for years.

Since the end of the second world war the Zionist movement, headed by reactionary bourgeois elements, has come more and more under the control of the U.S. imperialists. With branches all over Europe the Zionist movement, which includes numerous and varied organisations, has proved for the new pretenders to world domination a highly convenient instrument for organising espionage, sabotage and subversive work directed against the Soviet Union and the countries of

people's democracy.

American capital is establishing financial and political control over the world Zionist organisation, meeting all the expenditure incurred in maintaining a widespread espionage apparatus. In America the Zionist organisation was headed by Robert Szold, businessman and brother of Harold Szold, an associate of the Lehman banking firm.

At the Rajk trial in Hungary the accused Tibor Szonyi, who confessed that he was a U.S. secret agent, testified as follows: "I knew, and I understood this very well while in Switzerland, that the Zionist movement as a whole maintains very close conflict with the U.S. secret service".

The trial in Czechoslovakia of the anti-state conspiracy centre headed by Slansky showed the important role the Zionists played in the organisation of the centre. The witness Ornstein testified in court that already "in 1947, prior to the formation of the Israel state, a secret conference was held in Washington attended by Truman, Acheson, Ben Gurion, Sharett and Morgenthau junior. At this conference Morgenthau, Ben Gurion and Sharett agreed that Zionist organisations would be used for espionage and other subversive activity in the People's Democracies, while the U.S. on its part would help the Israel Zionists carry out their plans".

Thus, recognition of Israel in May 1948 by the former U.S. President Truman was preceded by the Morgenthau-Acheson" plan, by an agreement between the U.S. rulers and Zionist leaders to the effect that the Zionists would place themselves wholly and completely in the service of U.S. imperialism for realisation of its aggressive designs.

### III.

Israel, in recent years, has passed completely into the sphere of influence of the U.S. In a brief space of time U.S.

capital largely dislodged British capital in Israel. Financial aid rendered Israel by American bankers amounts to 270 million dollars. “Kuhn Loeb”, “Dillon Read and Co.”, “Lehman Brothers”, “Mellon” and other big U.S. financial groups are becoming the actual rulers of Israel.

The Israel Government is at present subordinated to the U.S. monopolies. A big role in the Israel economy is played by the “Palestine Economic Corporation”. The chairman of this company is Morgenthau junior, former Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, who, simultaneously, is chairman of the “United Jewish Appeal”, an international Jewish organisation, collecting funds for Israel.

In June 1951 the U.S. State Department officially announced that the Israel Government had agreed to accept U.S. military aid and to purchase military equipment in the U.S. In August 1951 Israel granted the use of its harbours to the U.S. Navy. In this way Israel’s ruling circles have linked the fate of their state entirely with the aggressive policy of the United States. The American imperialists speak of Israel as one of their most faithful – after Turkey – pillars in the Near East. Israel, in the words of the U.S. political gangsters, is the advanced post of “American democracy” in the Near East.

In its aggressive plans in relation to the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies U.S. imperialism has assigned Israel the role of its base in the Near East.

In March 1952 the “New York Herald Tribune” openly wrote that Israel is being converted with U.S. assistance into a state which from the military standpoint will have vital significance in this part of the globe.

This, without doubt, accounts for the fact that such a small country as Israel with a territory of 21,000 square kilometres already has five big inter-continental airfields: in Lydda, Haifa, Jerusalem, Galilee and Negev. It goes without saying that these airfields are useless from the point of view of normal air

communication but they are very important strategically in the aggressive designs of U.S.-British imperialism.

Simultaneously, the Israel rulers are taking a most active part in the “cold war” which the U.S. imperialists are waging against the countries of the socialist camp, and are doing all in their power to aggravate international tension. The Israel rulers have also established friendly “diplomatic” relations with the Tito-fascist gang.

In May 1952 Israel’s Foreign Minister Sharett travelled to Washington to beg for more credit. He was granted two loans of 76 and 25 million dollars. Immediately afterwards Ben Gurion, Sharett and other Israel “leaders” began a frantic campaign of lies and slander against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, against the world peace movement, against the national-liberation movement in the Arab countries. The Israel rulers have now resolved to take their country openly into the aggressive North-Atlantic bloc.

The criminal act of terror perpetrated by the Zionist bandits against the U.S.S.R. Legation in Tel-Aviv was not fortuitous. It was the natural and logical result of the anti-Soviet line carried out in the past, and carried out now, by the Israel rulers at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. It should be noted that the bomb thrown into the Soviet Legation, with the connivance of the police, was preceded by two attacks on the part of Zionist bandits against the Czechoslovak Embassy in Tel-Aviv.

Cultivating the lowest chauvinistic instincts the Israel Government seeks, on the one hand, to divert the attention of the working people in the country from the catastrophic state of the economy and, on the other, to fulfil the utterly provocative assignments of the warmongers with a view to aggravating the international tension.

All the foulness and the monstrosity of the crime of the Zionist fascist gang against the Soviet Legation in Tel-Aviv stands out particularly in the light of the fact that it was precisely the

Soviet Union which, by smashing Hitler Germany, saved millions of Jews from extermination.

The wrath and burning indignation of the working people in the Soviet Union and of all progressive people in all countries were aroused by the foul crime of the terrorist group of doctor-killers, exposed and rendered harmless by the security organs in the Soviet Union. The majority of this criminal gang was associated, as is known, with the international Jewish bourgeois-nationalist, Zionist organisation known as "Joint" – a branch of U.S. intelligence.

The names of the doctor-killers, who, on orders from the U.S. and British secret services, killed Comrades A. A. Zhdanov and A. S. Shcherbakov, outstanding leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, will be cursed for ever. Progressive mankind will never forget these black crimes of the Zionist lackeys of the imperialist secret services.

The evil crimes of the group of doctor-killers, like the activities of the Zionists-participants in the anti-state conspiracy centre in Czechoslovakia and in the act of terror against, the Soviet Legation in Tel-Aviv-all are links in the same chain. All are manifestations of the criminal activity of the U.S.-British imperialists and their hangers-on, aimed at preparing a new world slaughter. This explains why active struggle by all progressive forces in all countries against the machinations of the warmongers, why the sharpest vigilance by the popular masses are vital tasks of the day.

The peace-loving people in all countries brand with shame the imperialist jackals committing monstrous crimes, who resort to provocation after provocation and whip up war hysteria. The day will come when the warmongers and their henchmen will be tried for all their crimes by the great court of the peoples!

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN FINLAND

Unemployment is a constant threat to the working man in Finland. According to the "Työkansan Sanomat" between 70,000-75,000 lumber workers alone are unemployed. There are also large numbers unemployed in building, metal-processing, wood-processing, etc. Careful calculation, continues the newspaper, shows that the actual unemployed figure is approximately 90,000. The official figure, it (approximately 51,500), does not reflect the true state of affairs.

The Finnish democratic press reports that wholesale dismissals from industrial enterprises and construction sites continue. For example, 500 building workers have been sacked since autumn in Oulunkylä, near Helsinki.

The employers are intensifying pressure on the workers in order to secure further wage cuts. In pursuit of this aim they are discharging workers, forcing them to go on vacation and introducing short-time working. The management of the footwear factory in Raumo, for example, sacked workers. In the same town the management of the "Satakunnan Kenkätechdas" factory announced a 5-day working week. Workers are also being discharged from the footwear factory in Helsinki and from other enterprises.



## AMERICAN STATUE OF LIBERTY IN THE LYNCH NOOSE



THE LIBERTY THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE.  
Drawing by Deran  
("L'Avant-garde") organ of Republican Youth Union of France)

## **TWO CULTURES**

### **Libraries in People's Hungary**

The people's-democratic state does everything necessary to satisfy the growing striving of the working people for books and knowledge.

In the last month of 1952 hundreds of new cultural-educational establishments opened in Hungary, including many libraries. In the Veszprem region, for example, 34 new cultural-educational establishments opened. Public libraries were opened in 20 villages in this region. Libraries in villages with German inhabitants now have books in German as well. The Veszprem region now has a total of 235 libraries. Every village in four districts of the region has its library. The miners' library in Varpalota has added 2,000 volumes to its shelves. Reading-rooms have been opened in many of the libraries.

### **Obscurantists in U.S. Congress**

Velde, the new chairman of the "Anti-American Committee" voiced objection in Congress to the bill envisaging the free use of state libraries for public education.

The use of libraries for public education, he said, could change the outlook of people more quickly than anything else. Education, declared this obscurantist, is the basis of Communist and socialist influence. If we are against Socialism in the U.S., we must give heed to the voice of conscience and vote against this bill.

## **IN COLONIAL AND DEPENDENT COUNTRIES**

### **Tanganyika in the Fetters of British “Trusteeship”**

The “trusteeship” of the British imperialists over Tanganyika is a typical example of how the colonisers retard development of the trusteeship territories and ruthlessly plunder the native population in gross violation of the Uno Charter.

The 7.5 million Africans in Tanganyika suffer from extreme poverty. 14,000 Europeans have seized the best land, totalling over one-third of the cultivated area. Labourers on the colonisers’ plantations earn one shilling a day, the equivalent of less than two pounds of bread.

As a result of the ruthless exploitation the working people are on the verge of physical exhaustion. For all practical purposes there is no medical service. Epidemic diseases such as plague, smallpox, etc. are frequent. There are over 100,000 lepers in Tanganyika. Almost the entire African population is illiterate. The Africans suffer from the unrestrained arbitrariness of the British colonial authorities. Whippings and floggings are as common as in the days of slavery.

The arbitrariness of the colonisers evokes a growing protest on the part of the Africans.

A big protest movement developed not long ago in connection with the eviction of thousands of families of the Wameru tribe from their land, and their deportation to desolate areas where sleepy sickness is rife. During this eviction the

police met with strong rebuff on the part of the Africans.

The working class which has grown considerably in recent years (there are over 400 thousand factory and office workers in the country), is at the head of the liberation movement. The trade unions play an important role in the movement. The "Association of Africans" and other organisations are also resisting the colonial yoke.

The Africans are demanding an end to the ruthless arbitrariness of the British imperialists, return of the land seized by the colonisers, a higher standard of living, political rights, and a democratic system of administration.

**W. N.**

## **POLITICAL NOTES**

### **Krupps, Stinnes and Schachts Astir...**

During World War I General von Lettow-Vorbeck commanded the Kaiser's troops in the German colonies in Africa; his uniform is stained; with the blood of countless victims. Many years have passed since the General undertook his last sea voyage. But a few weeks ago he again sailed for South Africa. His travelling expenses were paid by his masters – the magnates of the West German heavy industry. Lettow-Vorbeck was assigned the task of establishing “business contacts” in South Africa and in Egypt. In other words, his job as agent of the magnates of revived German imperialism, was to make it clear as soon as possible to their “partners” in plundering underdeveloped countries that already operating in the old sphere of influence of the Western Powers, in addition to the U.S.-British and French monopolists, were the German monopolists, once more anxious to secure maximum profits for themselves and dreaming once again of plundering and enslaving other nations.

Lettow-Vorbeck is but one of the commercial travellers of the West German monopolists. The plans of his masters are far-reaching and are carried out in great haste. Realisation of these plans became possible as a result of the direct backing of the U.S. imperialists. As was the case after World War I, when the golden rain of American dollars restored the heavy industry of Hitler Germany, restored its war potential, so today, the U.S. imperialists are actively contributing to the revival of German

imperialism which nurtures brigand revanchist designs.

It became known, recently that, between the High Commissioners of the Western Powers in West Germany and the cannon-king Krupp, agreement had been reached for the full restoration of his concern. According to this agreement Krupp retains in his hands all his property to the value of 600 million marks.

But this is far from being all. Only a little while ago there opened in the West German Adenauer state the big bank of "Schacht and Company". This was the occasion for a conference in Düsseldorf of over 300 magnates of heavy industry, former top administrators of the military economy of the "thousand-year-old Reich", including high officials of the Adenauer government. The conference was attended by avowed fascists and war criminals such as Franz von Papen, Hugo Stinnes, Dinkelbach, M. C. Muller, Boettges and also Mayer and Straeter, West German Ministers of the Christian, Democratic Union. This was a gathering of self-same industrialists and financial tycoons who in 1932 twenty-one years ago, held council at the same place with Hitler how to bring the Nazis to power. The only difference was that the chairs then occupied by Hitler and his henchmen were now occupied by Adenauer's trusted men.

What, then, did the "new" big banker Schacht – the same Schacht, who thanks to the American favours of the past eight years was able to exchange the war criminal dock in Nüremberg for the chair of one the most predatory financial magnates of the Adenauer state – have to say to this "council of the gods"?

At this conference Schacht furnished a "competent" evaluation of the situation in a number of colonial and dependent countries. As is known Schacht made lightning visits to a number of countries since 1950 – Egypt, Iraq, Iran, India and Indonesia. The outcome of these "business trips" was

Schacht's report at the conference in Düsseldorf to the magnates of the war industry. In this report he insisted on renewal of the export of German capital and intensified plunder of the colonial peoples. "Authoritative views" and observation in relation to the position of the colonial people", said Schacht, "lead to the conclusion that at present capacity for work of the population is far behind the former level. In view of the increasingly growing demand of the workers for higher wages and their lower efficiency many plantations proved no longer profitable".

Having drawn this conclusion Schacht decided to prove that he could "do" better and squeeze greater profit out of working people in the colonial countries. And so he opened a couple of big banks (one in Hamburg and another in Düsseldorf) to prepare the way for the "leap to the world market".

And before emptying his wine glass, Schacht, toasting the opening of the Düsseldorf bank, expressed himself even in clearer terms. He said: "The time has again arrived for touring the expanses of the South-East, from Sarajevo to Japan".

In the wake of the first conference in Düsseldorf there followed another at which the big West German industrialists and the former Hitler "chiefs of the military economy" went ahead working out a new programme for reviving German imperialism – a programme of expansion and plunder, a programme of preparation for a new war.

As is known the Adenauer government is a docile instrument in the hands of monopoly capital, fulfilling to the letter the instructions of the ruling bankers and industrialists. In carrying out their expansionist programme, the West German imperialists seek from the very beginning to penetrate farther and deeper. Penetration by West German monopolies into colonial and dependent countries is already creating a serious threat to the interests of the British and French bourgeoisie.

In order more vigorously to realise predatory design and successfully to infiltrate into countries where there is a chance of squeezing out British and French monopolies, Schacht and company decided “to see to it” that “order is established” in their “own” country. Consequently, the ruling industrialists and bankers decided at their conferences: to exert greater pressure on the working people and in the first place on industrial workers, to prepare a ban on strikes; to incorporate, on a greater scale than hitherto, the trade union leadership into the observation councils of the concerns in order to exercise control over the trade unions in Western Germany; to give still greater support to the Adenauer government; to finance in greater measure the reactionary West German parties; to intensify the terror against the patriotic forces, above all, against the Communists, who act for peace, for a united democratic Germany.

“All this has happened before! This can be heard from thousands of working people in Western Germany today, from rank and file Social Democrats, Communists and non-party workers. And they recall with alarm the sequel to the Düsseldorf conference of 1932: Hitler’s accession to power on January 30, 1933, the unleashing of war, the predatory 22, 1941 – the black days in German history.

The working people of Germany hate the Schachts and the Stinnes, the Adenauers and Blanks, they hate all German warmongers and those who have brought them back to the political arena – the American imperialists. There is a growing resolve among the West German workers to fight still more resolutely against remilitarisation and fascisation, for a united, democratic Germany, against the threat of a new war, to fight boldly, to fight united, in order to smash completely the criminal plans of the enemies of the German People and of peace.



Jan MAREK

# CRISIS ECONOMY IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

**Italy's foreign trade under heel of Americans. • Consequences of one-sided development of national economy in Brazil. • Source of Adenauer's money for reviving Wehrmacht. • Whither leads militarisation of British Economy. • Famine in Pakistan.**

★ **Italy's unfavourable balance of foreign trade** in 1952 rose 78.9 per cent compared with 1951. According to official data imports exceeded exports by 582 billion liras.

The Italian market is flooded with high-priced but low quality American goods supplied under the so-called "aid". Simultaneously, Italian export trade encounters more and more difficulties. Export of cars and lorries, for example, showed a 17.9 per cent decline in 1952. As a whole Italy's exports in 1952 dropped by 16.1 per cent.

★ **The food shortage in Brazil** is becoming more and more acute. The newspaper "Correio da Manha" reports that in the past two years the price of meat rose 110 per cent, flour and haricot beans 90 per cent, etc. All in all the rise in prices ranges from 50-100 per cent. In a number of places, particularly in the North-East states, the population is suffering from hunger.

A fertile country which in the past always had surplus food products, but which developed its economy one-sidedly, has become an appendage to the economy of the U.S. Export cultures, mainly coffee and cocoa, have squeezed out grain

crops.

★ **The rise in the price of coal in Western Germany** introduced by the Adenauer government in January will cost the working people an additional 328 million marks. The withdrawal of the subsidies for lower-grade bread, scheduled for April 1, will cost them approximately 300 million marks.

Following the example at the central authorities, the provincial governments are also picking the pockets of the working people. In Munich, for example, charges for gas, electricity and fares have gone up 50 per cent. In the Rhineland-Pfalz charges for electricity will be increased 80-90 per cent. In the North Rhine-Westphalia rye-flour anti sugar prices have gone up 30 per cent.

This is one of the sources of the Bonn government's expenditure on rearmament.

★ The fall in the 1952 output in Britain's civilian industries is due, in particular, to the shortage of many raw materials which are diverted to war purposes. For example, the steel shortage led to difficulties in shipbuilding and in the motorcar industry and caused cuts in construction schemes for industry.

"Financial Times", organ of the British financiers and industrialists, commenting on the official statistics, uttered the warning that in 1953 the difficulties for the British capitalists would grow due to the shrinking market. At present the question of markets is the main problem, complaint the "Financial Times".

★ **The food crisis in Pakistan** is growing. Newspaper reports give a picture of actual famine in almost all provinces. In the Sialkot area, according to the newspaper "Imros", grain is completely unobtainable and the sole food of the population is vegetables and leaves. And this is taking place in Western

Punjab which has the reputation of being the country's granary. Similar conditions obtain in Lus-Bela (Baluchistan).

Meanwhile the crisis in agriculture has produced a situation in which in West Punjab, for example, only 70 per cent of the arable land was sown to crops. The area sown to food crops is being reduced. Simultaneously, industrial cultures, the object of export, do not find a market. The price of cotton, for example, is now below the lowest level since the founding of Pakistan, that is, since 1947. The quantity of unsold jute has caused the government to cut jute harvesting twofold.

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## EDITORIAL BOARD

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