

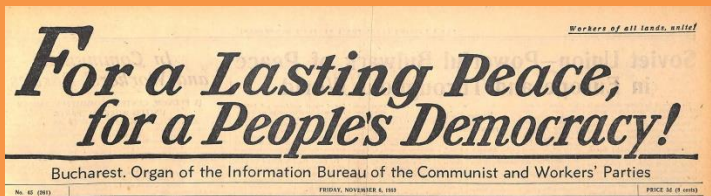
**Workers of all lands, unite!**

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

**Bucharest. Organ of the Information Bureau of  
the Communist and Workers' Parties**



**NO. 45 (261), FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1953**



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## **GREAT DAY FOR WORKING PEOPLE OF ALL COUNTRIES**

Thirty six years ago, on November 7, 1917, the workers and peasants of Russia, led by the Communist Party, overthrew the hated rule of the landlords and capitalists and established the dictatorship of the proletariat. Since then November 7 has become the greatest revolutionary holiday not for the working people of the USSR alone. It has become a momentous day for the working people of the world, for all progressive people fighting against the imperialist yoke, for a free life, for progress and peace among the nations.

The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia culminated in the world-historic victory over capitalism because at the head of the proletariat stood the glorious, militant Communist Party equipped with the advanced Marxist-Leninist theory. Having traversed a long path of class struggle the Party of Communists, tried and tempered in political battles, with great courage and heroism, led the people along the pathway of radical, revolutionary social-economic transformations.

Year by year the Soviet people sense ever more profoundly the grandeur of the historical victory won in October 1917. The Soviet people, who have built Socialism and are now successfully marching forward along the pathway to Communism, hail the thirty sixth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in conditions of a new, tremendous political and labour upsurge evoked by the decisions of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, by the decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Government which provide for important measures ensuring radical improvement in the wellbeing of the working people of the USSR.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government see their main task in assuring steadily, year by year and month by month, improved wellbeing and a higher cultural level for all Soviet people. It is towards this end that the Communist Party and the Soviet Government bend all their efforts, it is this that constitutes the essence of the domestic policy of the Soviet Union.

The world is also conscious of the wise and noble foreign policy pursued by the USSR—the unswerving

policy of consolidating and preserving peace, of thwarting preparations for and unleashing of a new war the policy of international co-operation and development of business relations with a nations. To strengthen peace and ensure the security of the peoples—this is the general line laid down by the Soviet state in the sphere of foreign policy. This policy corresponds to the vital interests of all peoples and is therefore ardently supported by the working people in all countries.

An entirely different picture is observed in the camp of imperialism and reaction. The power of the capitalist monopolies is based on brutal exploitation of the working people, on the oppression and enslavement of the peoples. For the sake of enrichment and extortion of maximum profits the imperialists attack the vital rights and interests of the working people, destroy remnants of bourgeois-democratic freedoms, seek to suppress every progressive thought, literature and art close to the people. Tens of millions of hungry and suffering people pace the streets of the towns in the US, Italy, West Germany and Japan in search of jobs, hundreds of millions still languish under the yoke of colonial slavery. Wherever possible, the monopolies implant militarism and foment war hysteria.

The imperialist aggressors are speeding up preparations for a new war under cover of the foul and hypocritical cry of an alleged “threat from the East”. The hired hacks of the monopolies, who have sold both their soul and honour for dollars, repeat this day and night over the radio, in the newspapers and magazines. Alarmed at the unprecedented growth of the forces of peace, of the forces of the camp of Socialism, the reactionary circles stop at no provocation, forgery or

gamble. International reaction and above all reactionary circles in the US need this foul stream of “lies and slander to revive fascism in West Germany and turn it into their arsenal, into a hotbed of a third world war, to justify before public opinion the feverish arms drive and the establishment of new US military bases on the territories of Greece, Franco Spain, Turkey, Japan, South Korea and of other countries.

But gone forever are the times when the imperialist monopolies undividedly ruled the world. The Socialist Revolution in Russia marked a turning point in the destiny of\* humanity, in development of contemporary society, in entire world history. It inflicted a mortal blow to international capitalism, opening in the history of man- kind a new epoch—the epoch of the proletarian revolutions in the capitalist countries, the epoch of the liberation of the working people from the yoke of capitalism.

The entire course of historical development since the October Revolution testifies to a progressing decay of capitalism, to the fact that the economy of the capitalist world is caught in the vice of the steadily deepening general crisis of capitalism and of constantly recurring economic crises. The policy of war and of the arms drive pursued by the ruling circles in the capitalist countries, a policy leading to a steady decline in the wellbeing of the broad masses, evokes profound indignation among the popular masses. The struggle of the working class against the imperialist aggressors is gaining in strength and intensity.

The October victory has awakened the gigantic forces of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries. The national-liberation struggle of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries is



growing in scale year by year, becoming more and more organised and drawing into its orbit ever new sections of the colonial population. Never before in the history of mankind had this struggle assumed such a powerful and organised character. The entire colonial world has risen and no force in the world can stop this process of liberating the colonies, the process of growth of the national liberation forces of the peoples, of their deepening national consciousness, of their striving for freedom and happiness.

In the way of the imperialist aggressors stands a mighty force—the millions-strong army of peace supporters. People of all nations and races, of different political convictions and religious beliefs and of different social strata are uniting their efforts in order to avert a new world war.

The leading and decisive force in the struggle for peace, for the security of the nations, against the intrigues of international reaction is the Soviet Union—indestructible mainstay of peace in Europe and the world, the bulwark of progress and genuine democracy for the people. The Great October Socialist Revolution gave the world the ideas of friendship and peace among the nations, the ideas of resolute struggle against national oppression and colonial occupation, against race and national discrimination, for self-determination, for complete equality of all peoples, great and small. Throughout its existence the Soviet state has persistently carried out these principles, fought for their implementation thus providing an inspiring example to all countries.

Together with the USSR the peoples of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism are firmly marching along the pathway of the Great October. The unity and

unshakable friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy in Europe and Asia, their fraternal mutual aid in building a new life constitute an inexhaustible source of invincibility of this camp.

Relying on the friendship and aid of the Soviet Union the working people of China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, the German Democratic Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic are successfully working for ensuring the further advance of the national economy, for improving the material wellbeing and cultural level of the people.

The great Chinese people linked by indestructible bonds of friendship with the peoples of the USSR and who have forever put an end to the feudal and imperialist yoke, are waging a successful struggle for industrialisation of the country, for a further advance of the national economy and culture, for all-round strengthening of their people's democratic state. The heroic Korean people, who dealt a crushing blow to the interventionists, are also waging a staunch struggle for rehabilitation of the national economy, for peace and national unity.

The successful building of Socialism in the USSR and the victorious march of the Soviet people along the pathway to Communism awake new revolutionary forces, facilitate the struggle of the international proletariat and cement the unity and solidarity of the working people of all countries, Under the impact of the Great October, following the inspiring example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Communist parties came into being in almost all countries of the world, representing now a powerful 25-million strong army of Communists—dauntless fighters against the

imperialist yoke, for freedom and the happiness of their peoples.

The decay of the capitalist world cannot be stopped. The banner of the Great October, the all-conquering banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin shows entire mankind the way to a bright future.

## **EVE OF ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER**

The peoples of the Soviet Union hail their great holiday with joy and pride. They are marking the 36th anniversary of October with new labour exploits.

Celebration meetings, rallies and talks, devoted to the glorious anniversary, are being held these days in all countries of people's democracy, Numerous exhibitions featuring the successes of the USSR have been opened.

Progressive people in the capitalist countries are also celebrating the victorious October. A mass meeting was held in Paris on November 4th. Tens of thousands of Parisians thronged the Winter Velodrome in response to a call of the French Communist Party and listened with close attention to a report delivered by Au. Lecoer, Secretary of the Party, devoted to the October Revolution.

**BANNER OF GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST  
REVOLUTION FOREVER  
UNCONQUERABLE. Wu Yu-Chang,  
Member, Central Committee, Communist  
Party of China**

In October 1917, the Russian working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party and its great leaders Lenin and Stalin, broke the fetters of capitalist rule and founded the first socialist state in the world. The toiling people throughout the world have seen daylight dawn in the history of mankind, with the old capitalist world daily moving to its end and the new socialist world, daily growing stronger.

Within the short span of 36 years, the great Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have transformed the backward, poverty-stricken Russia into the most advanced and mighty, industrialised socialist country. This country of toiling people has undergone the serious test of two wars and borne testimony to the incomparable superiority and immense vitality of the socialist system. While still in her infancy, she vanquished armed intervention of the imperialist countries and in the second world war won a great victory over the fascist aggressive forces, thus not only becoming more powerful herself but saving also the people of the whole world from the terrible calamity of fascist enslavement.

The glorious history of the Soviet people proves the great truth: the moment the oppressed and exploited working class and all toiling people, led by a Marxist-

Leninist revolutionary Party, shake themselves free from the yoke of capitalism and take the destiny of their nation into their own hands, they can generate inexhaustible and invincible strength. The great victory of the Soviet people has increased the confidence and power of the toiling people of all lands in struggle to be master of their own destiny and has inspired them with courage and determination to wage resolute struggle to free themselves from the yoke of imperialism.

Under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution the cause of peace, democracy and Socialism is ever advancing and developing. The Communist movement of the working class of all lands is growing unceasingly. The vanguard of the working class everywhere—the Communist Party—has been founded in an overwhelming majority of countries, with the ranks of the Communists growing to over 25 million people. Led by the Communist Parties, the people's struggles in the capitalist countries for democracy and liberty and in the colonial and dependent countries for national liberation have all developed tremendously. There are already 800 million people in the world who have shaken themselves free from imperialist enslavement and oppression and formed the world camp of peace, democracy and Socialism headed by the Soviet Union. A basic change has taken place in the relation of forces in the world situation. Peace, democracy and Socialism are brightly illuminating the road forward for the working class and all toiling people of the world.

The Soviet Union is now moving step by step from Socialism to Communism. Guided by the historical decisions of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the Soviet people have been triumphantly advancing full of confidence in their

strength, towards the building of Communism. The decision on “Measures: for Further Development of Agriculture in the USSR”, recently, adopted by the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the decision on “\*Measures for Further Development of Trade in the USSR”, adopted by the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other decisions of the Party and the Soviet Government will lead still further to the raising of the material wellbeing and cultural level of the Soviet people and to “further consolidation of the alliance between the Soviet working class and the collective farm peasantry.”

By its latest achievements in atomic weapons the Soviet Union has dealt a serious blow to the warmongers who have been practising atomic blackmail, and has inspired the people of all countries in their fight for peace. Every step forward by the Soviet Union in its development is invariably hailed by toiling people throughout the world, because they know that the interests of the Soviet Union are their own interests.

The great Communist Party and the people of the Soviet Union are, with warm concern and selfless aid, helping all the People’s Democracies to go ahead with socialist construction. All People’s Democracies are advancing along the same road taken by the Soviet Union and have already achieved remarkable successes.

The inspiration and material aid which the Soviet people are giving to the Chinese people in their revolution and construction are of immeasurable value. Due to the immense, selfless aid rendered by the Soviet Union since the founding of the People’s Republic of China our national economy has rapidly recovered and

advanced in the past four years. At the present time, our country is carrying out her first Five-Year-Plan of construction, the basic task of which is to concentrate our chief efforts on development of heavy industry and on laying the foundations of socialist industrialisation and to ensure a steady increase in the proportion and leadership of the socialist sector in the national economy. In our work for socialist industrialisation the fact that the Soviet Union is helping China to build or reconstruct 141 huge modern plants has particularly vital significance. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out in his cable to Comrade G. M. Malenkov, this Soviet aid plays “an extremely significant role in the industrialisation of China, in helping in her gradual transition to Socialism and in strengthening the camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union”. The Chinese people are boundlessly inspired by this all-round, long-term, unstinted aid from the Soviet Government and the people. The people of our country are now responding to the call of Comrade Mao Tse-tung to devote every effort to learning Soviet experience in socialist construction for the building of our country.

The growth and consolidation of the Soviet Union, the progress of all People’s Democracies, the surging development of construction work by the Chinese people and the solidarity of the world camp of peace, democracy and Socialism headed by the Soviet Union, all show that the new, world of Socialism, in its struggle against the war schemes of the aggressive camp of imperialism, is winning great victories all the time.

The peaceful construction and the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union have powerfully exposed and continue to expose the anti-Soviet slanders of the American imperialists. American monopoly capital is



making a vain bid for world domination by preparing and unleashing new wars in order to extort maximum profits and avert economic crisis in its own country. The United States is engaged in a frenzied armaments drive and war preparation, stepping up oppression and enslavement of the peoples of various countries and launching fascist attacks on their living standards and democratic rights. It is ceaselessly creating international tension, setting off all sorts of international provocations and stubbornly refusing to settle international disputes by peaceful means.

To cover up the criminal aims of its aggressive policy, the United States is using hypocritical talk about peace sponsoring at the same time the most malicious, witch-hunting slanders against the camp of peace and democracy and primarily against the Soviet Union. It has collected the rusty, dilapidated weapons from the bankrupt arsenal of loud-mouthed fascist liar Goebbels and invented bogeys of the “Communist menace”, “Soviet expansion” and other such nonsense.

Everybody can see it is the United States and not the Soviet Union that is engaged in frenzied armaments expansion and war preparation, that it is rejecting universal reduction of armaments and a ban on all weapons of mass destruction, atomic, chemical and bacteriological. It is the United States interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, violating their sovereignty, setting up war bases one after another in all corners of the world, organising aggressive groupings against the peace-loving peoples and staging all kinds of military demonstrations and provocations.

It is the United States and not the Soviet Union that is restoring, in face of the opposition of the peace-loving peoples of the world, Japanese militarism in the

East and nurturing West German militarism in the West. It is the United States and not the Soviet Union that is violating the UN Charter and turning the United Nations into an instrument for imperialist policies of aggression and the so-called “cold war”. It is the United States and not the Soviet Union that is pursuing the policy of “cold war”; “embargo” and “blockade”, that is aggravating international tension. It is the United States and not the Soviet Union that started armed aggression against the Korean People’s Democratic Republic and during that war perpetrated all manner of savage crimes—wholesale slaughter of peaceful inhabitants, wanton bombing of peaceful cities and use of chemical and bacteriological weapons—and what is more is even now brazenly obstructing the implementation of the Korean armistice agreement on the issues of POW repatriation and the political conference.

In contrast to American imperialism, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the camp of peace and democracy are faithfully following the policy of international peace, advocating peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems, opposing aggression and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, advocating equal and mutually beneficial development of economic and cultural relations between peoples of all countries and settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means. The steadfast efforts of the Soviet Union in safeguarding peace have led honest people all over the world to the unanimous conclusion that the Soviet Union is indeed the bastion of world peace.

The experiences of history over the past 36 years give us the firm belief that the work begun by the Great October Revolution will year by year win ever greater

victories, that the ranks of the friends of the Soviet Union among toiling people of all countries will grow year by year and that they will fight for their own happiness following the path taken by the Soviet people.

**SOVIET UNION—POWERFUL BULWARK  
OF PEACE IN EUROPE AND THROUGH  
WORLD. Jacques Duclos, Secretary,  
French Communist Party**

The victory of the October Revolution in Russia inspired with great hope the working class of all lands.

The immortal name of Lenin symbolised this great revolution which gave birth to great hopes also in the factories and trenches of battling France.

The French bourgeoisie dreaded the wide response evoked by the October Revolution among working people in France. The French rulers feared the international impact of the revolutionary activity of the Russian workers and peasants who had become the masters of their destiny. Hence, the French Government launched a foul slander campaign against the first steps of the young revolutionary power.

The Decree on Peace, announced the day following the victory of the October Socialist Revolution and addressed to the peoples of all belligerent countries, urged immediate cessation of the world war. This was an example unprecedented in international relations, a dangerous one in the view of the imperialists who were determined to prevent such policy.

The Decree on Peace branded imperialist war as the gravest crime against humanity, It urged universal peace on the basis of “equally fair conditions for all nations concerned”.

Lenin stressed that the Soviet Government did not regard these conditions as an ultimatum and was ready to discuss any other alternatives aimed at securing

peace. He insisted only that negotiations should begin at once and that secrecy during the negotiations be completely abandoned.

The bourgeois governments did not even reply to these proposals.

Another important act by the revolutionary Government was the ending of secret diplomacy and renunciation of all privileges enjoyed by tsarist Russia under the unequal treaties with China, Persia and other countries, The old agreements were substituted by new agreements based on the principle of equality.

In the course of 16 months, August 5, 1918—December 1919, the land of Soviets, tirelessly striving for peace, made 11 peace proposals to the capitalist countries. But all were turned down by the bourgeois governments. Taking advantage of the poor information and press facilities at the disposal of the advanced workers and all peace-loving people the bourgeoisie concealed these proposals from the public.

The spokesmen of the bourgeoisie did not as yet raise the cry of a “Soviet peace offensive”. In their anti-Soviet campaigns they, at the time, resorted to other means: intervention, blockade, “Sanitary Cordons” and monstrous intimidation campaigns when Soviet people were pictured with a knife between their teeth.

Being the only Socialist State in the world the land of Soviets experienced tremendous difficulties. It had to win the right of independent existence at the cost of a stubborn struggle and heavy sacrifices for which the peoples of the world express to it their gratitude.

The times are very different today. It is now impossible to conceal the peace acts of the great and mighty Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which the

capitalists speak of with fear and hatred and the people—with love and confidence.

In the course of 36 years the role of the USSR has been making itself increasingly more felt in settling international problems. This role is ever growing since the might and prestige of the USSR have grown immeasurably since the victory of the October Revolution. Moreover, the peace policy of the Soviet Union is now supported by the Chinese People's Republic, the countries of people's democracy, by the working-class and democratic movement and by the peace movement all over the world.

Throughout these 36 years the USSR has unswervingly pursued a policy of peace. Nowadays this policy is becoming increasingly more effective on a world-wide scale.

\*

In December 1919 the Seventh All-Russian Congress of Soviets unanimously adopted, on Lenin's motion, a resolution which reads: "The Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic wants to live in peace with all nations and direct all its energy to internal construction work with a view to developing production, transport and social administration on the basis of the Soviet system, that which at first was hampered by the yoke of German imperial-ism and later by interference of the Entente and by the hunger blockade".

None can fail to see that 33 years later, naturally, in the new historical set-up, the same striving for peace permeated the entire work of the XIXth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Comrade Malenkov

stressed: “The Soviet policy of peace and security of the peoples proceeds from the fact that the peaceful co-existence and co-operation of capitalism and Communism are quite possible provided there is a mutual desire to co-operate, readiness to adhere to commitments entered into, and observance of the principle of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states”.

Lenin and Stalin pointed out that fighting for consolidation and preservation of peace the Soviet Union stands for international co-operation and development of business relations with all countries, irrespective of their social systems, The Soviet Union is fighting for an international co-operation in which, in the interests of peace and security of the nations, all states can and must combine their efforts.

The striving to ensure peace has always inspired the Soviet people who, under the leadership of their glorious Communist Party, are daily winning fresh victories, improving and bettering their life.

The constant efforts of the USSR to uphold peace are now so widely known and meet with such universal support that “The Economist”, British weekly (November 11, 1962), evaluated the XIXth Congress of the CPSU as the culminating point in the ceaseless peace campaign.

\*

The propagandists of the warmakers have repeatedly asserted that the USSR wants peace because of its alleged weakness. The fable of “the colossus with feet of clay”, invented way back in 1917, was again brought in by Mr. Foster Dulles a few months ago.

However, following Comrade Malenkov's statement at the Vth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on August 8 and the statement of the Soviet Government released by the press on August 20 relating to the hydrogen bomb tests, this favourite slander topic of the enemies of the USSR seems to have undergone some change. John Gordon, British journalist on "Le Figaro" and "L'Illustration", featured several long articles on the growing might of the USSR. "Les Echos", a newspaper sponsored by French industrialists, had to admit in its issue of October 8: "The explosions of the Soviet atom bombs have already killed in its embryo the optimism which prevailed in Washington the day after the riots in Berlin".

It follows that the "optimism" of the US rulers was based on their conviction that the revival of the hotbed of a new war in the centre of Europe would be an easy job. But their schemes have suffered fiasco.

The warmakers are mistaken, however, if they think they can, by brandishing the bogey of the "threatening strength" of the USSR, easily alarm honest people and in this way intensify the arms drive. Nowadays no one believes in the aggressive designs of the Soviet Union.

The peoples who welcomed the defeat of Hitler fascism will not forget that they owe their liberation above all to the great Soviet Union, to its economic, political and military might.

In contrast to the USA, Britain and France, the USSR has nowhere conducted military operations since the termination of World War II. It is precisely the USSR which, in the period of greatest world tension, submitted proposals which served as a basis of the peaceful settlement of controversial issues. Suffice it to recall that it was the leaders of the USSR who, soon



after the aggression against the Korean People's Democratic Republic, submitted proposals which later on made possible the present armistice.

Thus many honest people who do not share the Communist viewpoint on all questions are becoming increasingly aware that the might of the Soviet Union is a reliable guarantee of peace. They cannot but give thought to the underlying reasons for the consistent peace policy of the socialist state.

Marx and Engels, the founders of scientific Communism, made a brilliant prediction in "Manifesto of the Communist Party": "In proportions as the exploitation of one individual by another is put an end to, the exploitation of one nation by another will also be put an end to. In proportion as the antagonism between classes within the nation vanishes, the hostility of one nation to another will come to an end."

The world of exploiters, of the capitalist monopolists hatching wars for oppression of other nations in order to extort maximum profits is counterposed by the country of victorious Socialism marching to Communism, the country where the power is in the hands of the working people of town and countryside.

Soviet citizens may proudly say: "Our state is we ourselves! This is our instrument for carrying out our strivings for peace and wellbeing".

Since 1917 strife between the nations and nationalities oppressed in the tsarist empire have been eliminated together with the elimination of exploitation of man by man.

"It is a characteristic feature of the October Revolution", said Comrade Stalin in connection with the 10th Anniversary of the October Revolution, "that it

accomplished these national-colonial revolutions in the USSR not under the flag of national enmity and conflicts among nations, but under the flag of mutual confidence and fraternal rapprochement of the workers and peasants of the various nationalities in the USSR; not in the name of nationalism, but in the name of Internationalism”.

Consequently the national interests of the USSR have not contradicted and can never contradict the genuine interests of other peoples.

The Soviet Union is fighting for peace not for itself alone but also for the peoples of the world.

This conviction adds to the strength of the French patriots at the moment when settlement of the German question is of vital concern to France.

How can any honest French man and woman fail to approve what Comrade Malenkov said in this connection on August 8! “... It is necessary”, G. M. Malenkov said, “to take as the starting point the interests of strengthening the security of all the European states and above all the security of the Western and Eastern neighbours of Germany and at the same time the national interests of the German people”.

Obviously, France alone cannot rid itself of the danger arising from the revival of German militarism. France alone cannot free itself from the dangerous Washington inspired clutches of the Hitler “Wehrmacht” which is being revived by Adenauer, and of the fascist Franco clique. This, of course, calls for joint effort by the peoples of the European countries, But we, French men and women, must display maximum activity in fighting the danger threatening France. As it was pointed out by the Plenum of the Central Committee of our Party there is nothing more urgent and more

important at the present moment than the rallying of all patriots in the struggle to frustrate the Bonn and Paris military agreements.

Our country will make its choice. It will not yield to US pressure and will not become a satellite in the service of the aggressive policy of the US billionaires. It will fight in defence of its national interests, contribute to preservation of peace in Europe and thus emerge again as a great independent power. Not a single patriot should forget that, in the grim days of Nazi occupation, the Soviet Government in its letter of September 27, 1941 addressed to the members of the French Resistance Movement emphasised the “firm resolve of the Soviet Government, following our joint victory over the common enemy, to ensure complete restoration of the independence and grandeur of France.”

It has not been lost on a single French patriot that France and the Soviet Union concluded a treaty of alliance and mutual aid which can serve as the basis for promoting relations between the two countries. The Franco-Soviet treaty will serve the cause of ensuring the security of Europe, simultaneously serving the cause of independence and regeneration of France.

When Comrade Maurice Thorez, on behalf of the Communist Party, solemnly declares: “The people of France will not, will never go to war against the Soviet Union”, he indicates to our people the pathway of struggle for regaining France’s independence and its grandeur.

The people of France who, inspired by the Communist Party, are more and more resolutely striving for a complete change in the policy of France, will strengthen their unity and will fight with redoubled energy for the triumph of the policy of genuine

negotiations, without intrigues and hypocrisy to which our rulers resort too frequently. They will fight for bringing about sound and loyal agreements with the USSR—the powerful bulwark of peace in Europe and throughout the world, the great model and hope for all who desire peace.

# **IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES**

## **IX PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY**

The IX Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party held on October 29-30 heard and discussed the report by Comrade Boleslaw Bierut "Tasks of the Party in struggle for a rapid rise in the living standard of the working masses in the present phase of socialist construction".

The Plenum decided to take Comrade Bierut's report as a guide in the Party's activity for solving economic-political tasks of the present period.

The following decision was adopted by the Plenum concerning the convening of the Second Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party:

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party resolved to convene the Second Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party on January 16, 1954, in Warsaw.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party adopted the following agenda for the Second Congress.

1. Report of Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.
2. Report of the Central Auditing Commission.
3. Main economic tasks of the last two years (1954-55) of the Six-Year Plan.

4. Tasks of developing agriculture in 1954-55 and carrying out necessary measures for ensuring an upsurge in agricultural production.

5. Organisational tasks and amendments to the Rules of the Party.

6. Election of central bodies of the Party”.

The Plenum also established the norms of representation and procedure of electing delegates to the Congress.

Delegates to the Congress will be elected by secret ballot at Party district and city conferences; in Warsaw and Lodz—at Party district conferences.

## **PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY**

On October 31 an enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party was held. It discussed the report of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee delivered by Comrade Matias Rakosi, First Secretary of the Central Committee, on the carrying out of decisions of the June Plenum and further tasks of the Party. After a detailed discussion the Plenum, on the basis of the report, unanimously adopted a resolution.

The Central Committee resolved to convene the Third Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party in April 1954. The Political Bureau moved a proposal to carry out, early in 1954, the election of leading bodies of Party branches and committees, On the basis of the report made by Lajos Acs, Secretary of the Central

Committee, the enlarged Plenum adopted this proposal and took an appropriate decision.

The Central Committee elected comrade Antal Apro member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party.

## **PARTY EDUCATION IN COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN**

The 22nd Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, held last autumn, decided to organise political education in the Party.

The Plenum of the Central Committee pointed out that in order to assimilate thoroughly the New Programme of the Communist Party of Japan all the Communists must systematically study the theory of Marxism-Leninism; it stressed the need for developing in the Party the ability for militant actions and educating the Communists in the spirit of revolutionary discipline.

It is known that since 1950 the Communist Party of Japan has been on a semi-legal status and for this reason it was not able to organise systematic political education of the Communists.

That is why, in accordance with the decisions of the 22nd Plenum of the Central Committee, in the beginning of this year a special commission was formed under the auspices of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Japan for organising political education in the Party. A fortnightly magazine "Party Functionary" has been published since February 15, 1953.

The Commission elaborated a concrete plan for organising political education of the Communists and called upon all Party members to display necessary persistence and energy in mastering the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

The Central Board of the Party resolved to publish systematically articles in the newspaper “Akahata” and the “magazines “Zenei” and “Party Functionary” on questions of the Programme and the Rules of the Communist Party of Japan to help the Communists in their political study, as well as the lists of necessary literature and aids in keeping with the Programme. Articles dealing with the experience of organising political-educational work in the CPSU and other fraternal Parties will be featured also.

The Party organisations have organised seminars for political study, short-term and long-term courses for Party activists, schools for the rural Party functionaries and schools for those working in the realm of culture. Party organisations employ the most varied forms of political education.

Some shortcomings have been revealed in the course of unfolding and organising political study. It turned out, for example, that some Party members have not familiarised themselves with the New Programme of the Communist Party of Japan, while others have read it only once. Party organisations in the universities and institutes study the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism in isolation from the latest decisions of the Party.

In the course of unfolding Party education all the Party members realised the significance and necessity of studying the New Programme of the Communist Party of Japan and other important documents of the Party.



The 23rd Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, held after the April Parliamentary elections, summed up the results of carrying out the decisions for organising Party education. The Plenum once more called on all Party members to intensify political educational work in the Party and stressed the significance of political education for the Communists.

In mid-June, 1953, the Central Board of the Communist Party of Japan published a New Programme for political study in connection with the 2-nd anniversary of the adoption of the New Programme of the Party.

Utilising the experience of the fraternal Communist parties year and quarterly plans are being worked out for all forms of political study. The three-month study plan (August-September-October 1953) includes materials devoted to the second anniversary of the New Programme of the Communist Party of Japan, to the study of works by the classics of Marxism-Leninism and the materials of the XIX Congress of the CPSU.

Striving to improve political education in the Party the Central Board of the Communist Party of Japan constantly stresses that without political study one cannot be an effective leader of the masses, cannot carry on successfully practical Party work among the masses.

**ALLIANCE BETWEEN WORKING CLASS  
AND WORKING PEASANTRY—  
GUARANTEE OF SUCCESSFUL BUILDING  
OF SOCIALISM IN RUMANIA. Gh.  
Gheorghiu-Dej General Secretary, Central  
Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party**

**I.**

Each and every anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is for all the Communist and Workers' Parties a stimulus for profound study of the historic lessons of the October Revolution and the rich experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the matter of building Socialism and Communism.

On the occasion of one of the earlier anniversaries of the October Revolution V. I. Lenin wrote that the best way of marking the anniversary of the great revolution is to focus attention on its unsolved tasks. Celebrating the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy focus their attention on the great tasks in their own activity in the matter of revolutionary transformation of society.

The alliance of the working class with the working peasantry, organised by the Communist Party, played a decisive role in the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Replying to a question as to what was the most fundamental and vital in the Russian Revolution and in all future socialist revolutions Lenin said: "The most fundamental, the most vital question is the attitude of

the working class towards the peasantry; it is the alliance between the working class and the peasantry; it is the skill of the advanced workers who have passed through the long, difficult but gratifying school of the large factory, their skill to win over to their side the mass of the peasants oppressed by capitalism, oppressed by the landlords, oppressed by their poor, miserable economy, and to convince them that only in alliance with the workers, irrespective of the difficulties they should encounter on this path—and the difficulties are many and we cannot close our eyes to them—in this alliance alone lies the deliverance of the peasants from the age-old yoke of the landlords and capitalists”.

While elaborating, in conditions of stubborn struggle against all the enemies of revolutionary Marxism, his teaching on the alliance of the working class and working peasantry, Lenin substantiated his brilliant thesis on the hegemony of the proletariat in the bourgeois-democratic revolution and its development into the hegemony of the proletariat in the Socialist revolution, into the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lenin pointed out that after winning to its side the peasantry as its ally in the struggle for the carrying out of the bourgeois-democratic revolution and for the abolition of the hang-overs of the feudal regime the proletariat draws the masses of the working peasantry and other working people into the struggle for the socialist revolution, for the dictatorship of the proletariat—the specific form of the class alliance of the working class and the mass of working peasantry, namely, such a form in which the proletariat plays the leading role.

It was this Lenin's teaching which guided the Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries liberated by the Soviet Union in carrying out the people's democratic revolution in its first phase as an anti-feudal, anti-imperialist revolution, forging and consolidating the alliance between the working class and working peasantry in the process of the revolutionary struggle, and later in leading the working people in town and ( country, headed by the working class, along the pathway of building Socialism.

Following the victory of the October Revolution the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was confronted, for the first time in history, with the task of creating socialist forms of economy. The Communist Party and Soviet power accomplished this grand task because the Soviet Union disposed of a social force capable of overcoming the stubborn resistance of the exploiting classes, of defeating the old forces of society and creating new, socialist forms of economy. This social force was the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, organised by the Communist Party.

The question of building Socialism in a country with predominant small commodity production in agriculture, with millions of small and medium individual producers and small-scale land tenure, is an extremely complicated problem the concrete solution of which was not and could not have been foreseen by Marx and Engels.

The genius of Lenin furnished the answer to the question of how to build Socialism in these conditions. Lenin elaborated his famous co-operative plan which is an integral part of his programme of turning Russia into a great socialist power. Lenin's co-operative plan called for gradual drawing of working peasants into producer

co-operatives—the collective farms—for placing a powerful technical-material base under the collective farms and establishing close economic ties between ‘town and country by preserving, for a time, commodity production. “There can be no doubt”, writes J. V. Stalin, “that in the case of all capitalist countries with a more or less numerous class of small and medium producers, this path of development is the only possible and expedient one for the victory of Socialism”. This thesis finds its complete confirmation in the experience of socialist construction in the countries of people’s democracy. While carrying out the Lenin co-operative plan the Communist Party of the Soviet Union effected the socialist transformation of agriculture. Millions of small peasant households with primitive implements of production and low productivity were replaced by collective farms equipped with hundreds of thousands of agricultural machines.

In the process of building socialist agriculture the Communist Party of the Soviet Union elaborated and solved many economic and social-political questions which today, in practice, confront the Communist and Workers’ Parties in the countries of people’s democracy.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Central ‘Committee, headed by J. V. Stalin, smashed the overt and covert enemies of Socialism who sought to prevent the realisation of the Lenin co-operative plan, undermine the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry, save the kulaks and restore capitalism in the country.

The tremendous aid rendered by the working class to the peasantry in the matter of mechanising agriculture, in raising the material and cultural level of

the peasantry and in building and consolidating the collective farms further strengthened the militant alliance of the working class and the working peasantry. Hand in hand with the working class the Soviet peasantry, year after year, participated more actively in the restoration and development of the national economy, in the consolidation of the socialist state.

In the postwar years the Soviet collective-farm peasantry, with the fraternal aid of the working class, has not only healed the wounds inflicted by the war but registered further grand successes in the development of agriculture, further consolidation of the collective farms and improvement of their wellbeing.

The measures recently adopted by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Government of the Soviet Union open up grand vistas before the collective-farm peasantry for a further substantial upsurge of agriculture. The September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU advanced before all the people the task of creating within the next 2-3 years an abundance of agricultural products on the basis of a powerful growth of socialist industry as the leading force in the national economy.

The measures taken by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union signify a further substantial step forward along the pathway of Communist construction, convincingly demonstrating to the working people of the world the vast superiority of the socialist system.

The entire experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union shows that the CPSU owes its historic victories to the past-and present constant concern for consolidating the alliance of the working class and working peasantry.

## II.

The experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the experience of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy teaches that consolidation of the alliance between the working class and working peasantry in these countries too is a guarantee for successful construction of Socialism.

Immediately after their liberation these countries were confronted, as their main task, with wiping out survivals of feudalism which in the case of Rumania were widespread in the economy and held the country in the grip of great backwardness. The exploiting classes had never spared themselves in giving vent to false feelings of love for the peasantry. But these effusions concealed the appalling reality—economic oppression, lack of civic rights, ignorance and backwardness. The history of Rumania is one of peasants revolts drowned in blood by the landlords. These revolts did not and could not yield fruit. The peasantry was not united, acted in isolation, the working class was numerically weak and its organisations were under the influence of opportunists.

Not until Leninism had triumphed in the international working-class movement, not until the founding of the Rumanian Communist Party did an organised struggle begin for building up the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry in our country. Lenin's idea of building-up this alliance illumined the pathway for the Rumanian Communist Party in the years of underground activity and, in particular, in the period following the Filth Party Congress which outlined the tasks for completing the

bourgeois-democratic revolution and for beginning the transition to the socialist revolution.

The great battles waged by the working class in our country, especially those of the railwaymen and oilmen in 1933, gave rise to the solidarity movement among the working peasantry. This testified that the Rumanian proletariat could play the leading role in the struggle of all working people for bread, peace, democracy and Socialism.

On emerging from its underground activity, our Party raised the banner of struggle for immediate agrarian reform, for the expropriation of land belonging to the landlords and its distribution among the landless and land-hungry peasants. This reform was carried out by the working peasantry with the help and under the leadership of the working class, headed by the Rumanian Communist Party, despite stubborn resistance on the part of the landlords, the state apparatus of the bourgeoisie and landlords, and the reactionary parties.

In the struggle for the carrying through of agrarian reform, for putting an end to the burden of heavy taxation, to the money-lending and various feudal forms of exploitation, imposed on the peasants, there was forged the militant alliance of the working class and the working peasantry. This alliance was strengthened still more in 1945-47 when the democratic Government and the working class rendered, with the generous aid of the Soviet Union, fraternal help to the peasantry suffering as a result of the drought.

From the very outset this alliance of the working class and working peasantry had an anti-imperialist character. The working peasantry clearly saw that the imperialist foreign circles stood behind the bourgeoisie and landlords who brazenly opposed the carrying out of



the agrarian reform and desperately strove to preserve the old order which the people hated. The working peasants could see for themselves who were their genuine friends and who their enemies.

The building up of the alliance of the working class and working peasantry has played a decisive role in the winning of power by the working people in our country. Thanks to this alliance of the working people of town and countryside the bourgeois-landlord parties were isolated and smashed, the king—biggest landlord of all and last pillar of political power of the bourgeoisie and landlords,—was overthrown and the Rumanian People's Republic established.

From the moment our country took the pathway of building Socialism profound changes took place in the life of the working peasantry. The dislodging of the landlords and the transfer of more than 1,000,000 hectares of land to the poor and middle peasants, the policy of giving constant material support to the working peasantry, abolition of the extremely heavy taxation, debts to the capitalist banks and to money-lenders, as well as the policy of restricting kulak exploitation—all this put an end to the impoverishment of the working peasantry and resulted in improving its standard of life.

In every village of our country one can see the fruitful results of the cultural revolution, abolition of illiteracy, bringing culture to the masses, improved medical service for the working people, etc. The working peasantry are taking an ever more active part in the political life of the country. Tens of thousands of working peasants are now deputies to the people's councils, members of various commissions of local

organs of power and active members of various public organisations.

In the years of people's democratic rule the socialist sector of agriculture came into being. Over 280,000 former individual peasant farms have formed approximately 4,000 agricultural producer co-operatives and societies for joint cultivation of land, disposing of nearly 1,000,000 hectares of land. Many of these co-operative farms have registered considerable achievements both in raising yields and in improving the material wellbeing of their members.

An important achievement in this building up of socialist agriculture is the creation of the basis for mechanised agriculture—the establishment of over 200 state machine and tractor depots which, together with the state farms, dispose of nearly 15,000 tractors. The Rumanian Workers' Party is guided in this by Lenin's counsel to the effect that heavy machine building, capable of re-organising also agriculture is the sole material base of Socialism.

The August Plenum of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party stressed that the achievements of the people's power were solely due to the consciousness and the feeling of responsibility displayed by our heroic working class—the leading force of the state and of the entire working people, and to the fact that our working peasantry, following its faithful ally and leader—the working class—is taking an increasingly active part in socialist construction.

### III.

Our Party would not be a Marxist-Leninist Party had it been content with the results achieved, had it not

boldly disclosed and analysed its shortcomings. In following the pathway of socialist construction new and complex problems arise before our people's power. Our Party will tackle them successfully if it is guided by the Marxist-Leninist teaching, if it creatively utilises the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, critically analyses its own experience accumulated in the struggle for building Socialism in Rumania.

Rectification of the course of the economic policy, particularly in respect to agriculture, is, at the moment, the chief concern of our Party. Carrying out the decisions of the August Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly and the Government of the Republic have recently adopted a number of important measures aimed at increasing agricultural output, at improving the wellbeing of the working peasantry, at further developing exchange between town and country. This concerns decisions such as, for example, the granting of certain privileges and the lowering of taxes and levies for individual and collective farmsteads; annulment of arrears for obligatory state deliveries for last autumn, the transfer for perpetual use by some collective farms and individual peasants of 500,000 hectares of state preserve land; promotion of contract-procurement of meat, milk, wool, etc.

The policy of the Party and the Government aimed at developing agriculture can be illustrated by the steady growth of capital investments in agriculture: from 7.2 per cent of total capital investment in 1953 (according to the initial plan) to 16.4 per cent scheduled for 1955.

While ensuring rational, steady development of heavy industry, which is the basis for developing the

national economy and improving the living standards of the working people, the Party and the Government pay close attention to manufacture of agricultural machinery, transport means, mineral fertilizers, etc. The Party and Government are constantly replenishing the tractor and machinery park of the machine and tractor depots and enhancing, their role in the development of agriculture and in consolidating the organisation and economy of collective farms.

Considerably increased investments in the light and food industries will facilitate steady improvement in supplying the countryside with mass consumption goods, will extend trade between town and country and improve state and co-operative trade.

The Party and the Government pay constant attention to organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms. The results achieved by these farms testify that when the Party and state organs give efficient leadership and pay close attention to collective farms they begin to attract the working peasantry and prompt increasingly larger sections of the working peasants voluntarily to take the path of socialist farming. Grand prospects for development open up before producer co-operatives which in form are most appropriate for the broad masses of working peasants and which enable the use of machines (tractors and harvester combines) and advanced agro-technical science on an ever increasing scale.

With a view to stimulating agricultural production the Central Committee adopted a series of measures for giving greater economic aid to collective farms and producer co-operatives on the part of the Government.

Simultaneously, the Plenum of the Central Committee again emphasised that the small and middle

peasantry would for a long time continue to be the main producers of market grain. The individual peasant households still possess great means and possibilities for increasing productivity of labour, for raising agricultural production, developing animal husbandry and other branches of agriculture. The measures taken by the Central Committee aim at creating the most favourable conditions for stimulating increased agricultural production by working peasants essential for feeding the working population and for providing the light and food industries with the necessary raw materials.

Consolidation of the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry means fighting against any violation of the Party line, against any distortion of the Marxist-Leninist teaching.

The Plenum of the Central Committee resolved to put an end to the practice when, instead of orientating the production of individual peasant households towards meeting the needs of the national economy by correctly combining state interests with the interests of these households, by providing greater incentives to the individual peasantry in increasing agricultural produce, crop sowing for individual peasants was planned without taking into account the fact that individual households are subject to the objective economic laws characterising small-commodity production.

The alliance between the working class and the working peasantry is strengthened in the sharp struggle against the class enemy, against the capitalist and exploiting elements. The policy of the Party for restricting the kulaks, the solely correct policy at the given stage, was, in many cases, distorted by the practice of dislodging the kulaks. The Plenum denounced this gross violation of the Party policy and

pointed out that at present the substitution of the policy of restricting by dislodging the kulaks means to follow a dangerous adventure.

At the present stage it is necessary, in the interests of the national economy, to ensure that the kulak farms turn out a considerable amount of agricultural produce, deliver the fixed state quotas and sell their produce on the market. While pursuing the consistent policy of restricting the kulaks and defending the interests of the working peasantry against the kulak exploitation it is necessary at the same time to enable the kulaks to take part in agricultural production and commodity exchange in conditions envisaged by law. The Party and state bodies are duty bound to see to it that the kulaks observe the laws of the country and the decisions of the Government, that they fully and on time fulfil their obligations to the state. The state bodies must warn and punish all acts of sabotage on the part of the kulak elements.

Only by persistently carrying out the tried Lenin policy of alliance of the working class and working peasantry under the leadership of the working class can our Party and other Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies successfully solve the tasks confronting them.

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Consolidation of the alliance of the working class with the working peasants—the basis and main source of strength of the people's-democratic system—is a major factor for strengthening the world democratic camp. The internal and external enemies of the democratic system fully realise that the stronger the alliance of the

working class with the working peasantry, the stronger the people's-democratic system, the greater the contribution of the People's Democracies to the cause of consolidating the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism headed by the Soviet Union.

It is precisely for this reason that the imperialist radio and the mercenary imperialist press raise such a hue and cry each time the People's Democracies record successes in developing agriculture and raising the standard of living of the working peasantry. Again it is precisely for this reason that imperialist propaganda strives might and main to undermine the alliance and mutual confidence of the working class and the working peasantry.

Imperialist propaganda found itself absolutely helpless in attempting to produce the slightest argument against the measures taken by the countries of people's democracy in the interests of further developing the national economy and raising the standard of living of the working people. This impotence is obvious in face of the facts, in face of reality. As for the working peasantry of our country, they are well aware of what they have gained from the people's democratic system. On the other hand, the working peasantry know full well that what the imperialists propose means restoration of the vast landlord estates and a return to the wooden plough, impoverishment and ignorance.

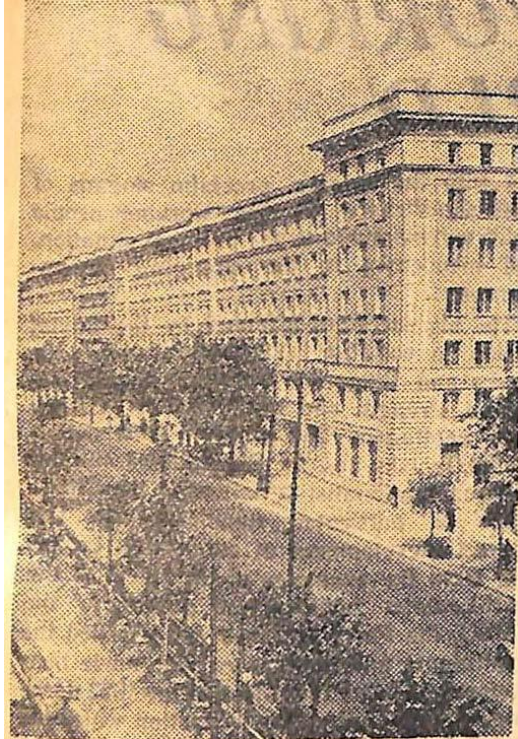
The life of the peasant masses in the capitalist and colonial countries is convincing evidence of the fate to which imperialism dooms the peasantry. In the USA more than 80 per cent farmers receive incomes which are below the subsistence minimum, In France, in the space of only five years (1947-52), over 800 thousand

hectares of land of the ruined small and middle peasants found its way into the hands of the capitalist owners linked with the banks. In Iran over 60 per cent of the peasantry is among the land-hungry. Deterioration of agriculture, soil exhaustion, eviction of peasants from land, the ever growing tax burdens, the plunder of the peasantry by the monopolists. in the capitalist and colonial countries render the situation more and more intolerable for the toiling peasantry.

The people's power has saved the peasantry in the People's Democracies from this fate. Shoulder to shoulder with the working class, the working peasants in these countries, inspired by the example of the USSR, are taking an active part in consolidating the people's-democratic state. Led by the Communist and Workers' Parties along the Lenin path, the working people of the countries of people's democracies are enthusiastically proceeding with their peaceful creative labour, raising their wellbeing, and creating their happy future.



## NEW RESIDENTIAL HOUSES IN MARSZALKOW DISTRICT IN WARSAW



More and more new comfortable houses are being commissioned in the capital of People's Poland. Photo: new residential houses in Marszalkow district in Warsaw.

*More and more new comfortable houses are being commissioned in the capital of People's Poland. Photo: new residential houses in Marszalkow district in Warsaw.*

## **WELLBEING OF WORKING PEOPLE IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC IMPROVING**

The four months since the proclamation of the new course in the German Democratic Republic have seen a substantial improvement in ensuring supplies of foodstuffs and articles of prime necessities to the population. The purchasing power of the population has grown. The wage increase for four basic categories of workers alone amounted to a total of 400 million marks. A wage tax cut, unprecedented in Germany in its scale, took effect on November 1. This tax cut will increase real wages of the working people by a total of 450 million marks annually. Increases in pensions will amount to a total of 200 million marks.

The peasants in the German Democratic Republic benefited to the extent of more than 1 billion marks from the reduction in the quotas of the state deliveries in 1953 alone.

The results of the latest and biggest price reduction in the German Democratic Republic can be best illustrated by the growth of trade turnover in the shops. For example, the state shops of manufactured goods in Barta during a single day after the price cut sold 4 times the usual amount of goods.

## **IMPOVERISMENT OF WORKING PEOPLE IN WESTERN GERMANY**

The policy of the intensified militarisation pursued by the Adenauer clique in Western Germany falls heavily on the shoulders of the working people. Taxes are increasing annually and prices are soaring. From 1950 to 1952 the taxes collected from the population rose by 65 per cent, and the taxes on wages of the workers and office employees rose 111 per cent. From 1949 to 1952 prices for foodstuffs alone increased 50-100 per cent, and even more than doubled.

**The subsistence level of the average family in Western Germany is now in the neighbourhood of 420 marks a month, while the monthly incomes received by 60 per cent of all working people do not exceed, on an average, 250 marks.**

The consumption of foodstuffs per capita in Western Germany in 1952 was 16 per cent below the 1938 level. A particular decline has taken place in the consumption of meat and butter which in 1952 was one-third less compared with the prewar. From January to July 1953 the consumption of butter registered a further drop of 14 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1952. Taxes paid by the peasants in Western Germany increased 12 times compared with 1938—the days the Hitlerites ruled in Germany. In the space of the past three years the number of peasant households in Western Germany dwindled by 116 thousand, i.e. 11.7 per cent.

**GREAT SOURCE OF INSPIRATION FOR PEOPLES IN STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE AND HAPPY FUTURE. Antonin Zapotocky, President, Czechoslovak Republic, Member, Political Secretariat, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia**

The history of every country that has taken the path of socialist construction is naturally linked with the existence of the Soviet Union—the first socialist state in the world.

The Soviet Union was the first country where the workers and peasants overthrew capitalist rule and began to build Socialism. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by Lenin and Stalin, began to effect in practice the majestic task of building a new state and a new society. Having completed the building of Socialism the Soviet Union is today engaged in successful construction of Communism.

The fact that must never be lost sight of is that the Soviet Union created the new social system, in one-sixth of the world, in a backward: country affected by the terrible ravages of the first world war and foreign intervention, and in conditions of capitalist encirclement; that it successfully repelled the military intervention of the capitalist enemies, smashed all the conspiracies of counter revolution inside the country and emerged the victor in the second world war, routing the sworn enemy of mankind—Hitler fascism.

The realisation of this fact is a source of strength and determination both for the Communist Parties in the capitalist countries in the struggle against the capitalist rule and for the Parties which have come to power and are successfully laying the foundation of

Socialism. It is also the source from which we too draw firm conviction and resolve to build Socialism in our Czechoslovak Republic.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, standing in the van of the working people, had waged for decades consistent struggle in the pre-Munich republic; it fought also during the Hitler occupation against oppression and denial of rights, for the freedom, sovereignty and independence of the Republic.

The glorious victory of the Soviet Army over Hitler fascism and the liberation of our country from ignominious occupation enabled our Communist Party to develop on a broad scale and carry out its programme which corresponds to the interests and aspirations of the Czech and Slovak peoples.

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The founding of our People's Democratic Czechoslovakia is indissolubly linked with the historic victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler Germany. Thanks to the victory won by the Soviet Army over the Hitler invaders and the national-liberation struggle of our people, the sacrifices made by our Communist Party in the struggle for state and national independence of Czechoslovakia have not been in vain.

We were able to begin building up our state with the power in the hands of the working people, led by the working class which is headed by the Communist Party. On the initiative of the Communist Party a National Front of working people of town and country was established as the political foundation of our new state.

We proceeded with the work of carrying out the programme of rehabilitation of our national economy devastated by the world war and rapacious rule of the

fascist occupationists. The closer tie-up of our state administration with the people and the establishment of national committees became the basis for consolidating and further developing the results of the national and democratic revolution. By confiscating the property of enemies of the state and by nationalising big industry and the banks we made the first breach in the capitalist order on which the pre-Munich Czechoslovak Republic was founded. We succeeded, in face of all enemy intrigues, to unite the hitherto extremely disunited trade union movement, to set up unified trade unions and make of them reliable pillars in the struggle against capitalist exploitation, for nationalisation and socialist construction.

True friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, our liberator, was for us our solid foundation.

During the glorious February of 1948, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, our people firmly and unhesitatingly smashed the attempts of reaction to evoke a political crisis and effect an anti-state putsch. We frustrated the plans of home and foreign reaction, which sought with their help to throw our Republic back into the embraces of the imperialist rulers of the old world and to wrest it from the camp of the peace-loving, people's democratic states, rallied round the Soviet Union—champion of peace, democracy and freedom.

The nationalisation already effected was consolidated after the smashing of the open enemies of our people—the unscrupulous agents of Western imperialism—enabling further nationalisation and paving the way for a speedy advance towards Socialism, towards the economic and cultural flowering of our homeland.

The National Front of Czechs and Slovaks representing the alliance of the workers, peasants and working intelligentsia continued to remain the political basis of our state, However, it was already a regenerated national front, freed and purged of all elements hostile to the state and the people. It was a new national front which unanimously recognised the leading role of the Communist Party the policy of which expressed the vital interests of the people, their most cherished and lofty dreams.

Learning from the experience of the Soviet Five-Year Plans we charted the first Five-Year Plan for the development and reconstruction of our economy, a plan which aimed at creating solid economic foundations for the new, socialist system.

We bent all our efforts to building heavy industry which is the basis of the entire national economy, the vital prerequisite for ensuring the economic independence of the country and for guaranteeing its development in conformity to the will and requirements of the people.

Along with our policy of building heavy industry we orientated our foreign policy towards establishing the closest possible trade relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, thus strengthening our economic independence of the capitalist countries.

In agriculture we took the path of converting our petty peasant production to large-scale, socialist co-operative production.

This line of our policy, the solely correct line, tested and confirmed by the experience of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, enabled us to augment the economic might of our state, to add to its defence capacity and to create the prerequisite for further

raising the material and cultural standards of our people.

It was precisely because we were guided by the experience of the Soviet Union and learnt from the history of socialist construction in the Soviet Union that we were able to rip the mask from the well-camouflaged enemy agency inside our Party and by resolute, ruthless action to liquidate the wrecking activity of the Slansky gang and his ilk.

It would, however, be wrong not to see that the activity of the Slansky gang was injurious to our national economic development and that it retarded our forward movement towards Socialism.

The consequences of the activity of this enemy agency were manifest in the sphere of planning, capital investments policy, agriculture, foreign trade and other fields. While outwardly agreeing with the principles laid down by our Party, Slansky and his accomplices in the practical work of carrying out the Party policy sought to distort the principles of this line and to prevent its realisation.

The Slansky gang succeeded for a long time to deceive the Party and the people. The injury it caused was of no little consequence. But precisely because we sought to effect the line of socialist construction as we were taught to do by Lenin and Stalin and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union our enemies failed to divert us from the main path and we succeeded in exposing the traitors.

Our Republic firmly remained in the camp of the countries building Socialism, in the camp of peace, democracy and progress headed by the Soviet Union.

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The Soviet Union for our country is not only a model and example from which we take over the theoretical and practical experience for building Socialism; it is also our sincere and genuine ally and friend. It has given us unstinted, fraternal aid since the founding of our people's democratic republic. Vivid proof of this is seen in the generosity of the Soviet Union during negotiations with the Czechoslovak Government on the question of compensation for war damage inflicted by Hitler Germany, when, for example, the Soviet Union made over to the enterprises of the Stalin works—one of the biggest chemical concerns in Europe—and in the really fraternal aid rendered us by the Soviet Union during the terrible drought and the resulting poor harvest in 1947; it is also seen in the long-term trade agreement signed with our country.

Economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union enabled us successfully to develop our national economy and create the prerequisites for utilisation of all our resources for raising the standard of life and cultural-level-of the population of our country. This is indeed a new historical phase in the history of our peoples, a phase” wherein the people have, for the first time, acquired real freedom and become real masters of their country, masters of their state.

It is due precisely to the economic and technical aid rendered by the Soviet Union that unprecedented prospects open up in our country for utilisation of raw material resources, development of industry and agriculture, etc. The five-year long-term agreement between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union is a far-reaching programme creating conditions for the Czechoslovak republic to still bolder develop its economy and overcome prevailing difficulties. In

realising the long-term trade agreement we proceed along the path leading to a higher phase in the development of the productive forces of the country, and in this way are already carrying out part of the plan for rebuilding our economy. Therein precisely lies the vast significance of Soviet aid.

Gone are the days when our republic was a plaything in the hands of capitalist monopolies, when chauvinistic and nationalist hatred-flourished, when the working people in town and country were deliberately divided and counterposed with the sole aim of diverting their attention from the increasing impoverishment of the people and the ever growing profits of the capitalists.

At present, in solid alliance with the Soviet Union, assured of its aid and support, we are confidently going ahead towards further prosperity of our country.

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Familiarisation with the day-to-day practical experience of Soviet working people in various fields of economic and social life is very important for our construction. And in this respect too the Soviet Union is giving us all possible help and support. Hundreds of our workers in industry, agriculture, state administration and cultural workers, have already visited the Soviet Union and familiarised themselves with the life and work of the Soviet people. A number of Soviet Stakhanovites, innovators, collective farmers, cultural and public education workers have visited our Republic and shared their advanced experience with our people.

Many brochures and books are being translated in Czechoslovakia in which Soviet people describe their work, their methods and how they achieve such high

productivity, and in this way contribute to (he building of Communism in their country.

It should be said that we must better assimilate and more effectively utilize Soviet experience.

Soviet experience should be utilised flexibly, creatively and not mechanically. Attention should be paid to the conditions and circumstances in which we apply Soviet experience.

Those who think that it suffices but to apply Soviet experience in order to improve production, raise labour productivity or improve the quality of produce are making a great mistake.

Soviet experience is not a miraculous cure with the help of which everything can be immediately rectified and remedied without raising a finger and without any effort. It must not be forgotten that the experience which the Soviet Union is now sharing with us was acquired precisely in the process of overcoming difficulties and obstacles. In the USSR new organisers, technicians, Stakhanovites, innovators, exemplary workers, scientists, workers in the realm of culture and public education developed from among the broad masses in the course of socialist construction. Now they are sharing with us their rich experience obtained in hard work, Hence, our position in this respect is easier and more simple. It should be borne in mind, however, that application of the Soviet experience in our conditions will not prove effective unless we overcome the difficulties and barriers standing in our way, and precisely for this reason it must be done in a creative manner.

Soviet experience will' prove an even more effective aid if we succeed correctly and consistently in applying

it in practice, to eliminate the obstacles preventing its full utilisation.

The slogan: “The Soviet Union—our model” can only be realised consistently if we apply Soviet experience in the given conditions and in the given circumstances, with the men and women we now have and with whom we are building Socialism.

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Profound and sincere friendship and alliance link us with the Soviet Union. We are loyal and shall remain loyal to the slogan: “With the Soviet Union forever !” which was advanced by Klement Gottwald; our first worker-President.

Friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union is for us not a mere sentiment. It is a vital question, the question of the existence of our people’s democratic-state; of building Socialism. The Soviet Union, the first socialist power in the world, is a guarantee that we also can build Socialism without any fear for the sovereignty, freedom and independence of our Republic.

Attitude towards the Soviet Union was and is for every Marxist-revolutionary Party, and for everyone of its active functionaries the touch stone of loyalty and fidelity to the idea of Socialism. We are convincing ourselves of the truth of this thesis day after day. Underestimation of the Soviet Union. hostility and hatred for this country on the part of the traitors of the working class stand out particularly as every trial of the enemies of the people’s democratic system. The present-day Yugoslavia is a graphic example of the mire into which sink those who, while talking about “socialist

construction” turn away from the Soviet Union, renounce friendly relations and ties with it.

It is impossible to build Socialism without close bonds with the Socialist Soviet Union.

In our country socialist construction goes hand in hand with the sharpening class struggle. We are living at a time when the imperialists, seeking a way out of their dire plight, dream day and night about a new military conflict which would save their shaken rule and enable them again to assume power over the world.

The Soviet Union and our solid friendship and close relations with it and with all countries of people’s democracy are a reliable guarantee that these criminal designs of imperialism, striving for world domination will be thwarted. The wheels of history cannot be reversed. Humanity is ever advancing. The Soviet Union cannot be erased from the map of the world; it is impossible to hide the fact that a number of countries have since the second world war taken the path of the Soviet Union, the path of building Socialism. It is impossible not to see the powerful and ever increasing international movement in defence of peace and for averting the danger of a new war.

The Soviet Union is the symbol of the struggle for freedom, independence and sovereignty of the nations. It has become the powerful mainstay of those who have already stepped onto the path of socialist construction.

We, here, in the Czechoslovak republic; will continue our march along the pathway of Lenin and Stalin, as we were taught by Klement Gottwald, along the pathway of the Soviet people. We shall consolidate our people’s democratic state, develop its economy and culture and ensure the satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of our

people, shall strengthen the defence capacity of our country, fight more and more intensively for peace and against the danger of a new war.

Under the leadership of our Communist Party, tirelessly strengthening and developing our friendship and ties with the Soviet Union—the first socialist country in the world—we shall follow the path leading to the joyful and happy socialist morrow of our homeland!

**SOVIET UNION—GREAT FRIEND OF  
POLISH PEOPLE. Franciszek Jozwiak  
Member, Political Bureau, Central  
Committee, Polish United Workers' Party**

The Polish working people, the Polish people have special reason to celebrate the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with a feeling of profound emotion. The land of Soviets, born as a result of the October Revolution, twice brought us national independence. In August 1918, V. I. Lenin, the leader of the revolution, signed a Decree of the Council of the People's Commissars abolishing all treaties and acts of tsarist autocracy pertaining to the dismemberment of Poland. However, the great historical opportunities for creating a genuinely free and independent Poland which would be linked with bonds of fraternal friendship to its natural ally—the Land of Soviets—were not utilised in those days. The young Communist Party of Poland had then just begun introducing the principles of Marxism-Leninism into its ranks.

The bourgeoisie took advantage of the nationalist prejudices and the still prevailing illusions among the masses in order, with the aid of the fraudulent methods of the Right-wing Socialists, to seize power and suppress the revolutionary movement of the working masses, disarm the working class, drive the Communist Party underground, turn Poland into an advanced post of imperialism spearheaded against the land of Soviets and to egg on Pilsudski against the Soviet Russia. In the course of its 20-years treacherous anti-people's rule the Polish bourgeoisie, supported by the Right-wing

chieftains of the Polish Socialist Party, bartered the independence of Poland to the American, German and other foreign capitalists. In the course of 20 years, with the aid of professional saboteurs in the ranks of the working class movement, such as Zarembas and Kwapirskis and their ilk, it poisoned the Polish people with the venom of hatred for the Soviet Union.

**But neither the policy of Sanacja nor the subversive activity of the Right chieftains of the Polish Socialist Party proved capable of weakening the bonds of proletarian fraternity between the working class of Poland and the land of Socialism. The traditions of the joint class struggle on the barricades in 1905 and in 1917 symbolise the names of the ardent Polish and Soviet revolutionaries Felix Dzierzynski and Julian Marchlewski. Those lofty revolutionary traditions were upheld, with boundless selflessness and loyalty to the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, in the years between the two wars by the Communist Party of Poland, and in the years of struggle against the Hitler invaders—by the Workers' Party of Poland.**

And again, almost 26 years later, the heroic army of the country of the October Revolution brought liberation to the people of Poland. The Polish working class, the Polish working people and all our people will not forget that the fraternal hands of the Soviet worker and peasant, having torn asunder the barbed wire of death, smothered the flames of the crematoria, restored human dignity to the millions of humiliated and oppressed and saved our people from destruction.

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The Great October Socialist Revolution only showed the world proletariat how to fight capitalism, not only showed it that capitalism can be overthrown and defeated, but also indicated to the proletariat the pathways of building Socialism and how to realise the great ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has become the model of the revolutionary, militant party of the working class, the great example for all the Communist and Workers' Parties of the world. The revolutionary teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin became an invincible weapon in the hands of the Communist and Workers' Parties.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union was the first party in history to indicate to the peoples the highway from capitalism to Socialism. Its experience in this heroic struggle has today become also the property of our Party which, learning from and following the example of the CPSU is able more rapidly, easier and with less sacrifices, to build Socialism in our country.

It is impossible to estimate the great fraternal aid which has been and is being rendered to us by the Soviet Union. During the years of Hitler occupation and in the years of the unequal struggle the popular masses of Poland against the fascist butchers our guerillas from among People's guard units and the People's Army received equipment from the Soviet Union. Our first regular military units were formed on hospitable Soviet soil and our soldiers were equipped and well-armed by their Soviet brothers. It is the Homeland of the Great October to which we are indebted for the fact that the Polish army as able, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army, to make its contribution to the great cause of annihilating the Hitler hordes. It is the Soviet Union

to which we are indebted for the historic, just unification of our homeland, for establishment of its order along the Oder, Neisse and the Baltics.

Today from the Bug to the Oder, from the Carpathians to the Baltics—wherever our creative work is in full swing—in the Wroclaw and Stalinogrod pits, the Gdynia and Szczecin shipyards, the Nowa Huta and Zeran, in the power stations in Dychow and Jawozn—there rise new construction sites symbolising the immortal fraternity and friendship of the Soviet and Polish workers, Soviet and Polish engineers. In our reconstructed capital—Warsaw—there stands the grand monument to Polish-Soviet friendship, a majestic edifice presented by the land of Soviets—the Palace of Culture and Science. Such friendship and aid are possible only between countries of Socialism, freedom and peace.

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Lenin taught us that it is not enough to be a revolutionary and an adherent of Socialism or a Communist in general; one must be able at each particular moment to find the particular link in the chain which he must grasp with all his might in order to hold the whole chain and to prepare firmly for the transition to the next link. Therein, Lenin taught, lies the great skill of the policy of the revolutionary. The decision of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU of September 7, 1953, on the measures for further development of agriculture in the USSR is yet another proof of the unique, Leninist skill of the CPSU to find at a given moment the main link for solving the historic

task of Communist construction confronting the Soviet Union.

Comrade Malenkov, in his report at the Vth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, pointed out that the realisation of the basic task of ensuring the further rise in the material wellbeing of the workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia and all Soviet people, on the basis of the successes registered in the development of the heavy industry, calls for further development of agriculture and expansion in output of consumer goods.

On this anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Polish working class, all our people and our Party convey to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—our inspirer and teacher—and to the fraternal Soviet peoples their heartfelt wishes of complete success in realising the historic tasks they have set themselves, since each and every success of the Soviet working masses is also our success, success for the world proletariat, for all ordinary people fighting for freedom and peace.

The Polish working masses are marking the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with more successes in all fields of political, economic and cultural life; they are celebrating this day amidst preparations for the Second Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

While contradictions grow in the imperialist camp and an economic crisis is maturing in the US—the biggest usurer state in the world; while unemployment is growing in the capitalist countries,—in our country, in the country building Socialism, our Party sets itself as the main task the ensuring of a more rapid improvement in the wellbeing of the working people of town and countryside.

In 1953 gross industrial output was 115 per cent over the 1949 level and 3.6 times greater than in 1938. The fact that our country, which in 1938 ranked among the most backward for gross industrial output, now occupies the fifth place in Europe is eloquent testimony of our industrial achievements.

A graphic illustration of the tempo of our development is provided by the figures on coal output and generation of electric energy. Poland's coal output in 1938 amounted to 38.1 million tons whereas now it totals 88.6 million tons. In 1938 Poland generated, 3.98 billion kilowatt-hours, and now it generates 13.53 billion kilowatt-hours of electric energy. Production of consumer goods has also risen, although on a lesser scale. In 1953 gross output of consumption-goods industry rose 99 per cent compared with 1949. Gross agricultural output increased 9 per cent compared with 1949 and 30 per cent compared with 1938 (per capita).

This year considerable progress was registered in developing socialist production relations in agriculture. At present we have roughly 8,000 agricultural co-operatives which cultivate roughly 6.5 per cent of the total land area. By the close of 1953 the state machine and tractor depots will have 16,700 tractors at their disposal (in 15 h. p. units). The Polish working class, the master and organiser of our national economy, by its selfless labour and socialist attitude towards labour, by introducing and mastering the new technique, secured in 1950-53 a rise in labour productivity in industry of nearly 50 per cent, in building—72 per cent and on railway transport—more than 47 per cent. These figures testify not only to the superiority of our new technique but, above all, to the fact that together with the new social relations there is growing in our people's

homeland a new individual, free master of his factory, of his construction site, of his transport—the master of our country.

The rapid development of our national economy steadily leads to improved wellbeing of the working people. The real income per capita of the working population, outside agriculture, increased in the first 6 months of the current year by nearly 15 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1949 and by approximately 36 per cent compared with 1938. The real income per capita of the rural population rose in 1953 roughly 20 per cent compared with 1949 and more than 75 per cent as against 1938. This must be supplemented, of course, with marked achievements in house building, public health, mother and child services, in public education and cultural development.

Summing up these achievements the IXth Plenum of the Central Committee pointed out simultaneously that while working on the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan considerable disproportion was observed in the development of the national economy manifested, above all, in the extremely slow tempo of agricultural development and in the insufficient numerical and qualitative growth of output of consumer goods compared with the growing requirements of the population. This resulted in non-fulfilment of the targets of the Six-Year Plan set for raising the standard of living of the working people.

Drawing conclusions from this analysis the IXth Plenum of the Central Committee adopted directives providing for the re-allotment of forces and re-distribution of the means to accelerate the tempo of development of agricultural production and output of consumer goods, thereby ensuring a considerable rise in

the wellbeing of the working people of town and countryside. The Plenum pointed out that such a tempo is quite feasible and possible thanks to the strengthening of the people's power, to the level acquired in developing heavy industry, thanks to the aid of the Soviet Union, and to closer economic cooperation between Poland and the countries of people's democracy.

The carrying out of the directives contained in the theses published for the Party Congress will show results in 1954-55 of an increase in output of consumer goods and foodstuffs, for example, meat—by nearly 16 per cent; butter and fats, nearly 23 per cent; vegetable oils, approximately 22 per cent; cotton fabrics, roughly 12 per cent; leather footwear, approximately 21 per cent; gross agricultural output will rise nearly 10 per cent, real wages of (factory and office workers and the incomes of the working peasantry—roughly 15 per cent.

Dwelling upon the great tasks facing us Comrade Bierut stressed, in particular, at the IXth Plenum of the Central Committee, that the decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU on measures for further developing agriculture and animal husbandry in the USSR must be a text-book and a guide for every Party and state functionary in carrying out the tasks which our Party now sets itself in this field.

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The working people the world over celebrate the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in conditions of the growth of the forces of the camp of democracy and peace. As always the eyes of millions of working men and women look with

confidence to the Soviet Union—the mainstay of peace, democracy, freedom and fraternity of the peoples.

Since the victory of the October Revolution the struggle for peace has become the symbol of the foreign policy of the USSR. It was not fortuitous that among the first decrees of Soviet power, adopted on November 8, 1917, that is on the day following the victory of the Revolution, was the Decree on Peace adopted alongside the Decree on Land. Lenin said at that time: “We are combating the duplicity of governments which in words all talk of peace and justice, but in fact wage annexationist and predatory wars”.

For thirty six years the Soviet Union has been guided in its entire policy by the historic words of Lenin. In accordance with this, the Soviet Union heading the camp of democracy and peace, has exposed and laid bare the machinations of those who, with words of peace on their lips, yesterday bombed Pyongyang and today are conducting the dirty wars in Viet Nam and Malaya, building war bases and striving to hammer together the “Little Europe” and the so-called “European Army” under command of Hitler generals, with a view to unleashing a third world war tomorrow.

The forces, which nurtured Hitler, are seeking again to throw Western Germany, this time under the leadership of the Bonn Fuhrer, against the land of Soviets and the people’s democratic countries.

However, a deep gulf stands between the strivings of the Pentagon politicians and the possibilities for carrying out these designs. This gulf is becoming wider with every passing day thanks to the resolute struggle for peace waged by the millions of ordinary people the world over—in Western Germany and In the USA, in

Britain and France, in Italy and Spain, in Guiana and Kenya.

It was the great prestige of the Soviet Union and the pressure of the peace forces that put an end to the bloodshed in Korea. It was the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union in the West and the growing strength of the German Democratic Republic which thwarted the US provocation in Berlin.

The peace fighters will not permit the ratification of the criminal Bonn and Paris agreements. The forces of the camp of democracy and peace are growing, the prestige of the Soviet Union and its political and economic might rising day by day and the bonds of friendship between the land of Socialism and the People's Democracies strengthening.

Simultaneously US prestige is sinking and the economic crisis in the country maturing. The US press has, in the past few weeks, featured with growing alarm figures showing the crisis phenomena, For example, in October, for the first time in 14 years, the press reported the closing down of oil wells in Kansas. Oklahoma contemplates the reduction of oil output by 30 per cent compared with last August. There is overproduction of cotton fabrics, export of which has declined by 15 per cent as against 1952, Some 5,859 bankruptcies were registered in the USA in the space of 6 months. The atom and H-bomb hysteria in the USA is mounting day by day, the contradictions between the parties to the Atlantic pact sharpening and the wave of the national liberation struggle rising. Discontent is growing against the piratic methods employed by the Chiang Kai-sheks acting under protection of the US imperialists.



Those who today seek to effect “the strategy of the cold war”, as is the case with the US rulers, to speak to the Soviet Union in the language of force, to conduct undermining activity in Uno, have long lost sight of the real relation of forces on the international arena. This relation is favourable for us, to the camp of peace and Socialism.

Helpless is the hatred of the senile, decaying capitalist camp for the peoples of the Soviet Union, for the land of Soviets, which for thirty six years towers as a powerful invulnerable citadel; helpless is the hatred for the state of social justice, which embodies the hope of the working people throughout the world for deliverance from humiliation and exploitation by capital, from the horrors of war and privations.

Our homeland—people’s Poland, all our people, united in the National Front are led by the Polish United Workers’ Party and its Chairman Comrade Boleslaw Bierut—is marching along with the freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples shoulder to shoulder with the great Soviet Union upholding the cause of peace and friendship among the nations.

We are confident that the country of the victorious October Revolution, translating into life the great ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin and heading the camp of progress, freedom and peace, will march forward from victory to victory in struggle for democracy, for peace and for the happiness of the millions of working people.

## **GUIDING STAR FOR WORKING PEOPLE OF WORLD. Georgi Damianov Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria**

The Bulgarian Communists and all working people in Bulgaria together with the Soviet people and the working people of the fraternal countries of people's democracy, the working class and all oppressed and progressive people of the capitalist world celebrate the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new epoch in the history of mankind—the epoch of the collapse of capitalism and of the victory of Socialism. It marked the victory of Leninism over Social-Democracy in the international working-class movement.

In the course of the irreconcilable struggle against the enemies of the working class Lenin creatively developed Marxism in the new historical setting, in conditions of imperialism, and formed the Party of the new type, capable of ensuring victory for the proletarian revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution confirmed in practice the might and correctness of Leninism. The Communist Party created by Lenin has become the leading force in the international working-class movement, the model for all Marxist working-class parties in the world.

The October Socialist Revolution showed the international working-class movement, the conditions needed, ways and means for the overthrow of

capitalism and the building of new socialist society. This explains why the October Revolution has become the guiding star for the proletariat and its parties in all countries along the road to victory. If these parties wanted to become genuine leaders of the proletariat and of the working masses in their countries, if they wanted to prepare for the new oncoming revolutionary battles after the first 'world war, they had to break with bankrupt Social-Democracy and step along the pathway of Leninism since it is impossible to liquidate capitalism without liquidating Social-Democracy within the working-class movement.

The victorious October Socialist Revolution vastly and decisively influenced the fate of the working-class movement in Bulgaria, the struggle of the Bulgarian working class against capitalism under the leadership of the Party of "narrow" Socialists.

The Bulgarian Communist Party which became a Marxist Party—the Party of "narrow" Socialists—in 1903, developed, prior to the Great October Revolution, as a trend of revolutionary Marxism, forming the left wing of the Second International and siding with the Bolshevik Party.

The Party of "narrow" Socialists was distinguished for its loyalty to proletarian Socialism, for its class irreconcilability towards the bourgeoisie and its agents in the working-class movement.

The Party of "narrow" Socialists was an ardent champion of international working-class solidarity, a resolute opponent of bourgeois nationalism and social chauvinism in the working-class movement. It waged a valiant struggle against the first world imperialist war, it voted against war credits, resolutely condemned the treachery of the leaders of the Second International and

rebuffed Plekhanov and Parvus who sought to draw it to the side of one of the belligerent groupings.

The “narrow” Socialists had boundless faith in the strength and future of the working class, inculcated in it class consciousness, equipped it with socialist ideas and organised and directed the struggle of the working class against capitalism. By its principledness, courage and selfless loyalty to the cause of the proletariat in the course of many-years struggle the Party of “narrow” Socialists won great prestige and advanced as the valiant champion, organiser and leader of the Bulgarian working class.

But the Party of “narrow” Socialists erred in its understanding of the basic questions of proletarian revolution in the “epoch of imperialism. It failed to assimilate the tremendous creative contribution made by Lenin to the theory and practice of the working-class movement, developing Marxism in the new historical setting.

The Party did not see Imperialism in the Lenin light, as the highest and the last stage of capitalism, as the eve of the proletarian revolution. Hence, it did not raise concretely the question of winning power by the proletariat, the question of the ways and means for achieving power. The programme of the Party did not include the point on the dictatorship of the proletariat as the basic issue of the proletarian revolution, The Party of “narrow” Socialists paid certain tribute to the Social-Democratic theory on the automatic operation of objective laws of social development, it did not understand its own role as the highest form of class organisation of the proletariat, as the militant vanguard

in preparing and carrying through the proletarian revolution.

The “narrow” Socialists did not understand the question of revolutionary compromises, of combining the struggle for democracy with the struggle for Socialism, did not understand the Lenin teaching on the alliance of the working class with the peasantry, as the absolutely indispensable prerequisite for the victory of the revolution.

However, despite these basic theoretical and tactical mistakes the Party of “narrow” Socialists already prior the October Revolution, thanks to its profound fidelity to the cause of the proletariat, more and more orientated itself on the Bolshevik Party, sharply criticising centrism and Kautsky.

The victorious October Revolution played the decisive role in the matter of complete and unconditional orientation of the Party of “narrow” Socialists on the Bolsheviks and Leninism.

The Party of “narrow” Socialists enthusiastically welcomed” the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, wholeheartedly hailed the Russian proletariat and firmly took the path of defending the young Soviet state.

Following the October Revolution the Party addressed an appeal to the workers and small owners in town and country explaining to them the great cause of the Russian proletariat and calling on the Bulgarian workers to follow “the example of their Russian comrades”.

The Social-Democratic Party of Bulgaria”, states the resolution of the Party Conference, held in 1918, “enthusiastically welcomes the victory of the Russian proletariat regarding it as the advanced detachment of

the European revolutionary proletariat, and the Russian revolution as the vanguard of socialist revolution in the European countries. There is no greater crime in respect to the interests of European proletariat and Socialism than that committed by the social-patriotic parties who had joined the counter-revolutionary crusade of the governments of two coalitions fighting against the Russian Revolution”.

The Party of “narrow” Socialists had radically to rearm itself and master the theory and tactics of Leninism, it had to draw serious historical lessons and conclusions for further revolutionary activity from the experience of the Bolshevik Party, from the world-historical changes brought about by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In 1919, the Party of “narrow” Socialists participated in the founding of the Communist International and joined it. At its Congress in the same year it announced itself a Communist Party and based its programme on the Lenin teaching on imperialism and proletarian revolution. Thus, in 1919 our Party, turning to the October Revolution, to Bolshevism, began its ideological, theoretical and tactical re-equipment.

Having taken this path the Communist Party of Bulgaria won great successes between 1919 and 1923, the period of the post-war revolutionary crisis in the country, became the mass party of the working people. At that time, however, the Communist Party, although the process of its Bolshevisation had already begun, did not as yet become a Party of the new type.

The Party seriously erred when, instead of organising a united front of struggle against fascism, it adopted injurious neutrality during the military fascist putsch on June 9, 1923. The Communist Party of

Bulgaria did not draw the corresponding lesson from a similar instance in the struggle of the Russian Bolsheviks against the Kornilov counter-revolutionary putsch on the eve of the October Revolution. It did not as yet understand the role of the Bulgarian peasantry as the necessary ally in the struggle against capitalism and did not realise the need of combining the fight for democracy with the fight for Socialism.

The mistake made by the Communist Party of Bulgaria during the June 9 putsch showed the seriousness of its tasks in the matter of profound assimilation of the theory and tactics of Leninism.

With the help of the Communist International the Party realised the mistake and started forming a united front with the Agrarian union, taking the course of preparing a popular uprising for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship and for establishing a worker-peasant government. The Communist Party prepared, organised and headed the September anti-fascist uprising of 1923.

The glorious anti-fascist September uprising of 1923, despite the defeat, was of great significance to the working-class movement and for winning victory over monarcho-fascism and capitalism. The September uprising was a turning point in the process of Bolshevisation of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

Following the defeat of the September uprising the Party regrouped its forces for a new struggle against the sanguinary fascist regime. It learned from the experience of the Bolshevik Party to combine underground work with legal activity, establish closer ties with the masses, proclaim slogans of vital significance to the working people which corresponded

to the political situation, and manoeuvre in the changing circumstances.

The big successes attained by the Soviet Union in socialist construction gave the Party and Bulgarian working people renewed strength and confidence in victory over capitalism. The exposure and defeat of the Trotskyites, the Bukharinites and the different nationalist deviations in the CPSU were of particular significance to the correct development of our Party. Learning from the examples of the defeat of the anti-Leninist factions and groups in the CPSU, the Party smashed and expelled the capitulants and liquidators, who made their appearance after the defeat of the 1923 uprising, and the left-sectarian faction which did much harm to the Party in 1929-34. Under the leadership of Georgi Dimitrov the Communist Party of Bulgaria became a Marxist Party of the new type ready in every respect to meet the maturing great events.

During World War II the Communist Party of Bulgaria mobilised the popular masses for struggle against Hitler occupation and the bloody monarcho-fascist dictatorship in the country, organised and rallied under its leadership, all patriotic forces in the ranks of the powerful Fatherland Front.

The great victories of the Soviet Army over the Hitler hordes added to the courage of the Bulgarian people and inspired them in their struggle for liberation from the Hitler occupationists and Bulgarian monarcho-fascism. A strong guerilla movement developed under the leadership of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

The victory of the heroic Soviet Army brought us liberation from Hitler slavery.

During their nine years of free life the Bulgarian people, led by their Communist Party, attained big



historic achievements. Tirelessly learning from the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—organiser of the Great October Socialist Revolution,—relying on the selfless fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, the Communist party of Bulgaria, now the leading force in all spheres of life in the country, is constantly carrying out a policy corresponding to the vital interests of the people. This correct policy has already resulted in elimination of the urban capitalist class and in resolute restriction of kulak elements in the countryside, in abolition of unemployment and poverty, in development of socialist construction and steady improvement in the material and cultural life of the working people,

The First Five-Year Plan has in the main been fulfilled in four years. Bulgaria, formerly a country of backward agriculture and underdeveloped industry (mainly light industry), has now become an industrial-agrarian country with large-scale and increasingly mechanised production in agriculture.

Overall industrial output has increased more than fourfold since September 9, 1944. Heavy industry which was practically non-existent has particularly developed. Output of the power industry, in the mining, engineering and chemical industries is increasing.

Profound changes have taken place in the formerly backward agriculture, changes that have altered the Bulgarian countryside beyond recognition. The number of producer co-operatives is increasing and the co-operative system in the countryside consolidating and developing. At present the producer co-operatives include 52.3 per cent of the total number of peasant households and cultivate 60.5 per cent of the arable land. Gross output

of agriculture has surpassed the prewar level and continues to increase.

The entire policy and activity of the Communist Party is aimed at constantly improving the standard of living and raising the cultural level of the working people. Evidence of this is the fact that production of mass consumption goods rose twofold in 1952 compared with 1939. The real annual wage of the factory worker increased, on the average, over 38 per cent in 1952 compared with 1939. In addition to free services provided by the state (free medical aid etc.).

**Our people's socialist culture is experiencing an unprecedented upsurge, and the general cultural level of the working people is steadily rising.**

The people of Bulgaria owe these great achievements to the correct policy of the Communist Party, whose path is illumined by the Great October Socialist Revolution, to the selfless all-round aid given by the Soviet state born in October, 1917.

Sparing no effort in consolidating life-giving Bulgaria-Soviet friendship the people of Bulgaria, closely rallied in the ranks of the Fatherland Front and guided by their Communist Party, are marking the 36th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with further successes in socialist construction and are fully aware that new and even brighter vistas open up before them in the near future.

# **FOR FREE AND DEMOCRATIC PAKISTAN.**

## **Statement by Communist Party of Pakistan**

On October 13 the Acting General Secretary of the Communist Party of Pakistan Feroz Din Mansoor issued a statement in connection with the discussion in the Constituent Assembly on the so-called “constitutional plan” aimed at restricting further the democratic liberties and usurping power by the ruling clique. The statement reads in part:

“The Communist Party of Pakistan appeals to the peoples of Pakistan and their patriotic organisations to vehemently oppose the present constitutional plan and also demand the dissolution of the present Constituent Assembly and the election of a new one on the basis of universal adult franchise, joint electorates and proportional representation for the framing of the constitution on the following democratic principles:

1. Pakistan should be a sovereign democratic republic.

2. The natural resources and labour, as well as the people of Pakistan in general, will not be exploited to the advantage of any foreign country.

3. Pakistan will be a voluntary union of autonomous units formed on the basis of language and constituting the homeland of the various nationalities that inhabit this country, namely, Bengalis, Punjabis, Sindhis, Pathans and Baluchis.

4. The Central Government will have limited powers.

5. Legal guarantees to the people, the right to work, social security, free compulsory education and free medical aid and other elementary human rights.

6. Legal guarantee for freedom of speech, assembly and strike, etc. Provision also that no person shall be arrested or detained except through legal processes and each person arrested shall be guaranteed a fair trial.

7. The official languages of the Centre to be Bengali and Urdu. In the Units the provincial languages to be recognised as official and national languages.”

**USSR—INDESTRUCTIBLE BASTION OF  
PERCE AND SECURITY OF PEOPLES. Kim  
Ir, Deputy Chairman, Central Committee,  
Korean Party of Labour**

The past 50 years in the history of the Korean people have been replete with exploits in their stubborn struggle for the liberation of their homeland from the yoke of the foreign imperialist aggressors, and for the independence of their country. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which ushered in the era of the liberation struggle of the peoples in the colonial and dependent countries, blazed the pathway for the national-liberation struggle also of the people of Korea, who had languished in slavery, suffered from denial of rights and poverty. The long and steadfast struggle waged by the people of Korea gained further momentum as a result of the aid and support from the Soviet Union—the nursling of the Great October. The liberation of Korea from the yoke of Japanese imperialism opened a new page in the history of the Korean people. This liberation was effected with the direct aid of the Soviet Union and its armed forces. Having rid themselves of the gloom of unbearable slavery our people, at long last, saw the sun of freedom and were able to set about realising their age-long dream of building up an independent state.

The people of Korea, liberated by the Soviet Army, have firmly taken their destiny into their hands and, as master, have begun to create a genuinely people's history.

Complete abolition of feudal relations, the earliest possible elimination of the consequences of the brutal colonial regime of the Japanese imperialists in all spheres of social life, the ensuring of democratic rights and freedoms and the stepping along the pathway of people's democratic development—all have become urgent tasks confronting our entire people.

The liberation of North Korea by the Soviet troops created for the people every opportunity and provided real prerequisites for realising this age-long dream and opened up brilliant prospects before them. But following the occupation of South Korea by the US army, which landed after the liberation of our country from the Japanese imperialists, our country found itself divided in two parts and faced with a new threat of colonial enslavement.

Having landed in South Korea the US army immediately embarked on realising its aggressive occupation policy, pursuing aims of colonial plunder. The policy conducted by the Soviet Army and the policy pursued by the US army graphically reflected the diametrically opposed political trends on the international arena. Whereas the Soviet Army, as genuine liberator of the Korean people and selfless and true friend, actively helped them in the up-building of an independent democratic state, the US army acted as the plunderer, as another enemy of the Korean people and as another colonial oppressor. The US army summoned the worst enemies and traitors of our people, who only yesterday, under the protection of the Japanese colonisers, had bartered the homeland and the people and actively collaborated with the Japanese imperialists, and turned them into a tool of their policy of colonial enslavement of South Korea; it has used and

is using them as its puppets. The US imperialists set this gang of traitors on the Korean people who had risen in struggle for freedom, independence and unification of their homeland. The colonising policy of the US imperialists in relation to Korea became a tremendous obstacle in the struggle of the Korean people for freedom and national independence, for unification of the country. The fate and future of the people of Korea were threatened as a result of the foul machinations of the US imperialists and the traitors of the nation protected by them. The great Soviet Union, however, exposed before the whole world the aggressive designs of the American imperialists.

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The situation which then prevailed in Korea and the historical conditions confronted the Korean people with the task of creating in North Korea a powerful democratic base for peaceful unification of the country, for setting up a democratic government, with the task of defending the homeland and the people against the aggressive intrigues and the colonising policy of the American imperialists. The struggle of the Korean people for the realisation of these historic tasks was organised and carried out under the leadership of the Korean Party of Labour. In the Northern part of the country, a land reform, nationalisation of vital enterprises and other democratic transformations were carried out which wrought radical changes in all spheres of social life. All these historic democratic transformations, once and for all, abolished the relations of feudal serfdom in the Korean countryside, deprived the hirelings of the Japanese imperialists, the

betrayers of the homeland and other enemies of the people, of their political-economic base, smashed the old social regime and opened up broad vistas for the flowering of the country. These democratic transformations put our country on the firm foundation of people's democratic development and played a decisive role in turning North Korea into a solid bulwark for the defence of the homeland against foreign aggression.

The successes registered in democratic upbuilding in the North of the country resulted in the creation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic—bulwark in struggle for the unification and independence of the homeland. The struggle of the Korean people for creating a democratic base enjoyed the friendly support and selfless aid of the Soviet Union. Following the general election, held in the North and South of the country and the proclamation of the Korean People's Democratic the Soviet Republic Union recognised the lawful government of the Korean people and established diplomatic relations with it, thereby facilitating the emergence of Korea on the international arena as an independent sovereign state. At the same time the Soviet Union rendered vast economic aid for the development of our national economy. This aid grew particularly after the signing, in 1949 of the Korean-Soviet agreement concerning economic and cultural co-operation.

In the brief space of time following the liberation of the country the Korean people in the Korean People's Democratic Republic registered outstanding successes in the national economy and culture.

The Korean Party of Labour—the leading force of the United Democratic Fatherland Front—was and is the



organiser and leader of the people's struggle for peaceful unification of the homeland. The struggle, as never before, enhanced the consciousness of the Korean people and further consolidated them politically. The enhanced consciousness and the unprecedented close solidarity of the Korean people evoked consternation and alarm in the enemy ranks, while the people's democratic system, established in the Northern part of the country, which was consolidating and developing from day to day, further added to the alarm and consternation of the US imperialists and their hirelings. The US imperialists, who had banked on seizing our country at all cost and turning it into their colony, took the path of provoking war in Korea.

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The US millionaires and billionaires, regarding war as a lucrative business and a source of vast profits, assigned to Korea the role of a springboard for spreading aggression against the countries of the Asiatic continent. Striving to establish their rule in Korea and kindle an aggressive war in Asia, and especially a war against the People's Republic of China, the US imperialists launched a brutal attack on the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

The Americans banked on isolating the Korean People's Democratic Republic, on strangling the Korean people with the blockade and on spreading the flames of the war throughout Asia. However, the enemy grossly miscalculated. The first days of the war proved that its desires were nothing but the ravings of a madman. No sooner had our People's Army launched its counter-offensive than the puppet army, trained and equipped

by the US imperialists, took to flight and the Syngman Rhee puppet regime established by the Americans, in fact, fell to pieces. Following this the American imperialists, under the guise of Uno, mobilised the armed forces of 16 satellite countries and launched a war of extermination, unprecedented in its brutality, against the Korean people. As a result of this war, imposed on them by the American imperialists, the Korean people were compelled to halt their peaceful construction. The Korean people were confronted with the vital historical task of defending the freedom, independence and honour of the homeland, and the people's democratic system established in the North of the country, against the bloody aggressor. The Korean people rose in sacred struggle against the American armed interventionists and their hirelings—the traitor gang of Syngman Rhee.

The heroic Korean people, with the aid of the valiant Chinese People's Volunteers won a great historic victory in their just liberation patriotic war against the American cannibals, contributing thereby to the cause of upholding world peace.

This victory was simultaneously a great victory for the entire camp of peace and democracy and a heavy blow to the camp of imperialism. It further inspired the oppressed peoples and the working people throughout the world for liberation struggle.

Comrade Kim Ir Sen said: "The war of liberation waged by the people of Korea is confirmation of the fact that the peoples of Asia, who were regarded as backward and who had tolerated untold humiliation from the imperialists, are capable of performing miracles, capable of upholding, arms in hand, their freedom and independence".

Throughout the three years of the sanguinary war the Korean people, led by the Korean Party of Labour, displayed boundless heroism, patriotic selflessness and staunchness. Neither the vaunted technical superiority of the Americans, nor their brutal methods of warfare could break the will of the free people, compel them to submit to the enemy. The valiant Korean people and their armed forces, fearing no sacrifices, difficulties or obstacles, courageously overcoming dire privations and displaying matchless valour inflicted, together with the glorious Chinese People's Volunteers, crushing blows on the enemy and forced the US imperialists to sign the armistice.

In the course of the fierce war the heroic Korean people defended their glorious homeland—the Korean People's Democratic Republic—upheld the independence of the country and the honour of the nation and raised still higher the prestige of the Republic. In the course of the liberation patriotic war the essence and the real countenance of American imperialism—the butcher of the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia—were completely exposed.

The Korean war revealed to the world the weaknesses of the enemy and gave the lie to the myth of US omnipotence. The mask has been ripped from the perfidious enemy, and now he stands before the world as a beast in human guise. The criminal deeds perpetrated by the Americans during the war completely isolated them morally from all honest people of the world.

The great victory won by the Korean people is a victory for the entire peace-loving democratic camp, the result of the joint effort of all progressive mankind.

The great moral support of the Soviet Union and of the fraternal countries of people's democracy inspired in the Korean people and their armed forces unprecedented heroism and patriotic selflessness. This moral support was a source of strength and an important factor in our struggles and our victory.

Profound awareness of the justice of the great cause of defending the freedom, independence and honour of our country ensured, in the conditions of great difficulties and privations, the indestructible unity of the Korean people, instilled in them unshakable confidence in victory and contributed to the unprecedented patriotic selflessness and heroism displayed by the people in the struggle against the enemy.

A vital factor in the glorious victory won by the Korean people is the indestructible solidarity of all progressive mankind with the Korean people. This unprecedented solidarity frustrated the enemy's design to blockade and strangle the young Korean People's Democratic Republic, testifying that the Korean people are firmly linked with the great camp of peace and democracy. It was the source from which the Korean people drew their mighty battle strength.

The moment the US imperialist robbers provoked war against the Korean people, the Great Soviet Union did its utmost to secure immediate cessation of hostilities and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, submitting concrete proposals for stopping the Korean war. Thus, in 1951 the Soviet Government proposed negotiations for a truce in Korea, and later J. V. Stalin declared that the Soviet Union would actively co-operate for putting an end to the war in Korea. On the international arena the Great Soviet

Union actively fought in defence of the rights and freedom of the Korean people.

In Uno the Soviet Union exposed to the world the foul designs of the US aggressors who strove to turn Korea into a jumping-off-ground for attack against the Chinese People's Republic, into a bridgehead and a war base for extending the sanguinary war.

Our great neighbour—fraternal China—sent us units of the People's Volunteers composed of the best sons and daughters of the Chinese people. Shedding their blood they helped us in our liberation struggle, while the Chinese people helped us, by rallying as one man under the glorious slogan: "Resist American aggression and aid Korea". The Korean people will never forget this fraternal help of the People's Volunteers of China,

The Korean people received moral support from the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the active support of all peace-loving peoples in the world. This help and support represent a grand manifestation of proletarian internationalist friendship and solidarity.

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The victory won by the Korean people in this war is an important historic lesson. The experience of the Korean war showed that the peoples of Asia, who were regarded backward and ignorant in the past, no longer want to be an object of imperialist gamble and a source of enrichment, that unity of the peoples of Asia, who have risen for national-liberation struggle against the invaders, is not only indestructible, but that this united

force will inevitably make Asia a mainstay of peace. As was said by Comrade Malenkov, today the word Korean had become a symbol of the greatness and fortitude of national spirit, a symbol of lofty and selfless service to the cause of freedom and independence of the homeland.

The signing of the armistice in Korea is a serious contribution to the cause of relaxing international tension. However, the armistice is but the first step on the way to achieving peace. In the South, US troops still remain and the treacherous Rhee clique is still talking about the march northward. A military agreement has been signed between the US rulers and the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee, known as the Korea-US Mutual Defence Agreement, under which the American imperialists have been granted the privilege of maintaining their troops in the southern part of our country for an unspecified time. Now that the armistice is signed the Korean people are confronted with the important tasks of preserving a lasting peace in Korea and of effecting the great cause of peaceful unification of their homeland.

Today the Korean people are bending all their efforts and resolutely working for a speedy restoration and further advance of their war-ravaged national economy, for raising the material wellbeing and cultural level of the people, for further strengthening and developing the people's democratic system won by the Korean people. This is the basic task confronting the Korean people in the postwar period. In carrying out this new task we receive vast material aid and support from the Great Soviet Union. The recent negotiations between the Government delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Government of

the Soviet Union testify to complete mutual understanding of the fact that relations of friendship and which have developed between the USSR and the Korean People's Democratic Republic conform to the interests of the peoples of both countries and serve the cause of strengthening peace and security in the Far East. The two parties fully agree that the signing of the armistice in Korea has created conditions which facilitate the peaceful settlement of the Korean question on the basis of national unification of Korea affording the Korean people the opportunity themselves to decide Korea's state structure.

The Government of the USSR and the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic expressed their readiness to co-operate with all interested states towards this end.

During the negotiations special attention was devoted to questions of economic help by the USSR to the Korean people who suffered heavy losses during the war for their independence and freedom. In the course of the negotiations questions were discussed pertaining to the utilisation of the one billion roubles granted gratuitously by the Government of the USSR for the rehabilitation of the war-ravaged national economy of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

In the results of the negotiations between the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union the peoples of the world see' a new type of international relations based on equality of great and small countries and on mutual respect, a new example of friendship and solidarity, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The fraternal aid rendered by the Soviet Union will promote rapid development and flourishing of our country. This aid will become a

powerful material base for postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy in our Republic.

Comrade Kim Ir Sen said in this connection: "This does not merely signify a considerable quantitative increase on the postwar level of the national economy of our country; it also signifies that we shall have an opportunity of attaining radical qualitative changes in our national economy which will facilitate elimination of the long-existing one-sided development of our industry and enable us to turn our country into an independent industrial state. In addition, the aid of the Soviet Union will ensure rapid rehabilitation and development of light industry and guarantee rehabilitation and development of agriculture and a better life for the people of our country. The outcome of the negotiations between the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Government of the Soviet Union will facilitate further consolidation and development of friendship and solidarity of the Korean and Soviet peoples, facilitate a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the establishment of a prosperous united democratic independent state, in conformity with the will of the Korean people, and greatly peace and independence of the peoples in the Far East and throughout the world."

The entire Korean people, expressing their profound gratitude for the aid rendered to them, firmly resolve to make the best and most effective use of this aid for rehabilitating and developing the national economy in the shortest possible time. Consolidation of the armistice in Korea, rebuff to all enemy intrigues aimed at frustrating a peaceful solution of the Korean question, withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korean



soil and peaceful unification of our homeland—these are the tasks of the day confronting the Korean people.

We have consistently urged a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. We shall always stand by our demand and resolutely uphold it at the political conference. Our political conference withdrawal of main goal at the is clear. It is speedy all foreign troops from Korea, solution of the Korean question by the Koreans themselves and frustration of all attempts on the part of foreigners to interfere in the home affairs of our country: This is our firm, urgent and just demand.

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A bright and happy future opens up before the Korean people. And we have not the slightest doubt that victory shall be ours. The experience gained' by the Korean people in the past 8 years teaches us that the nation which resolutely fights for its freedom and independence is invincible and that the imperialist aggressive forces are powerless either to conquer or intimidate it.

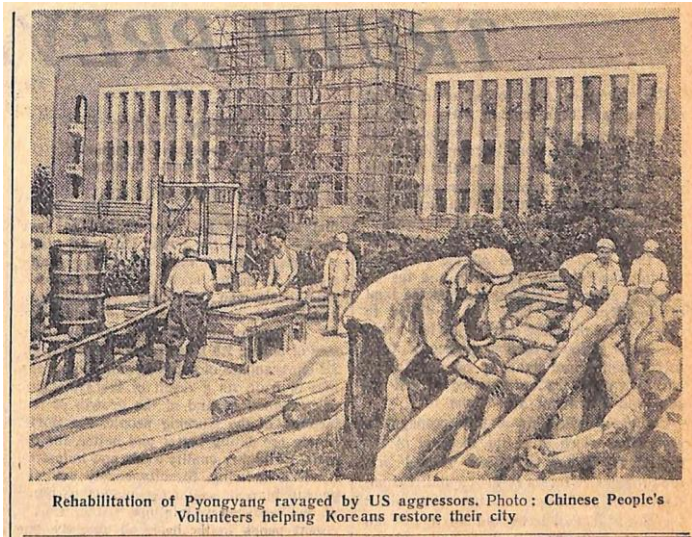
The Soviet Union is the symbol of friendship and solidarity of the peoples, the hope of our epoch and the inspirer of unshakable confidence of the working people in victory. The Soviet Union is an indestructible bulwark of peace, democracy and Socialism. Whenever grave difficulties confronted the people of Korea they recalled the Soviet Union, its hard struggles, drew inexhaustible strength from its experience and overcame the difficulties. Hence, whenever our people speak of our victory and our achievements they speak of the Soviet Union. It is not fortuitous that nowadays the word

“Soviet Union” has become the synonym of liberator and friend for Koreans.

Imbued with deep gratitude to and love for their liberator, their close and sincere friend—the Great Soviet Union—the people of Korea will, undoubtedly, achieve further victories in their efforts to ensure the flowering of their homeland and wellbeing for the people. Our experience teaches us that if the revolutionary wants to become a genuine patriot of his homeland he must have confidence in the Soviet Union, study its history, strengthen and develop the bonds of friendship with the Soviet Union, the People’s Republic of China and the countries of people’s democracy.

Proceeding from their own experience, the Korean people will, in future too, strengthen, on an ever increasing scale, the fraternal friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union, the People’s Republic of China and the People’s Democracies; they will, in future too, remain loyal to the banner of proletarian internationalism. The Korean people will strengthen still more their friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people. This is the sole path to the flourishing of our country, the path which ensures the freedom and independence of our homeland and guarantees victory in our struggle. Confidently marching along this path the Korean people will successfully effect their historic tasks.

## CHINESE PEOPLE VOLUNTEERS HELPING KOREANS RESTORE THEIR CITY



*Rehabilitation of Pyongyang ravaged by US aggressors. Photo: Chinese People Volunteers helping Koreans restore their city.*

## **ORDINARY PEOPLE IN AMERICA DEMAND POLICY OF PEACE**

Notwithstanding the efforts of the US warmongers, “air alarms” and intensified intimidation by the fascist-like committees and subcommittees, increasing numbers of Americans are demanding an end to the arms drive, to the policy of attacks on the vital and democratic rights of the working people. Ever broader sections of the people in the USA are joining the struggle against the Wall Street policy.

Typical of the feelings among ordinary Americans is a letter by Guy Allen published by a newspaper in Lynn (Massachusetts). Expressing his discontent with the policy of the Government Guy Allen writes: “We can make bombs and stack them until they reach the heavens. And they will’ not guarantee to us one day nor one hour of peace. Armament has never brought any good thing to us in the past, nor will it do so now or in the future”

“Why not cease to be morons and abolish all wars?”, asks a reader in his letter to the “Superior Evening Telegram”. “Why not establish a ‘peace Department’ in Washington?”

The passing of a resolution demanding a peaceful settlements of the international tension was the feature o the work of the recent annual convention of the Woodworkers Trade Union, CIO.

In face of the growing unemployment the people are ever louder demanding the establishment of normal trade relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the democratic camp. Such demands have

been voiced by a number of trade unions in the automobile and other industries.

“The continuation of the cold war”, the official trade union organ of the Chevrolet workers writes, “can only serve to drain more and more purchasing power by taxation and bring on a depression all the sooner. The way to prosperity does not lie in a war economy”. The trade union advanced a “program for jobs in peacetime”.

A demand for trade relations with countries of the democratic camp was voiced also by a group of the Dodge workers. “The trade with the USSR, China and the countries in Eastern Europe”, their letter says, “would mean several million jobs and boost the sagging buying power of the people.

Recent events testify to the fact that despite the constant whipping up of war psychosis, police terror and intimidation, every day adds to the number of Americans who are beginning to see the disastrous consequence of the present policy pursued by the US ruling circles aimed at the aggravation of the international tension, preparation of a new war, militarisation of the country’s economy and the robbing of the working people.

## **TUNISIAN PEOPLE FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM AND BETTER LIFE**

The French colonisers in Tunisia are resorting to brutal repressions including the so-called “combing operations”, death sentences, mass deportation and murdering of Tunisian patriots.

Dozens of Tunisians, including 30 people in M’Saken alone, were murdered in August as a result of the punitive operations.

According to the press reports since the arrival in Tunis of Voizard, the new Resident General, at least 11 people were executed without trial or investigation. On September 29, six Tunisians were unlawfully seized and shot on the city square in Monastir. On October 1, two Tunisians were killed in Gabes and their heads exhibited in the premises of the city military commissariat. On October 7 two patriots were shot in the presence of their families. On October 10 a mutilated body of a patriot, whose only “guilt” was that he collected funds for the national movement, was handed over to his family.

40 patriots were sentenced to death by the military tribunal since the beginning of this year.

However, despite these cruel repressions the French colonisers are powerless to suppress the national-liberation movement to Tunisia. Strikes were held during the past months involving thousands of working people; the strikes were distinguished for unity. The strikers insisted on the satisfaction of their economic demands, restoration of liberties, trade unions’ rights and the release of all the Tunisian patriots now held in prison. 7 thousand miners, 4 thousand employees of the

Ferryville arsenal, over 2 thousand workers of Moulares, 400 workers of the cement plant in Tunis, tram workers, railwaymen, post office employees and others took part in the strikes. The strike movement was joined by traders in many towns.

The Communist Party of Tunisia points out in a recent statement that “the Tunisian people, confident of the justice their cause, of their strength and of the support of their friends throughout the world—a fact which is confirmed, in particular, by the results of the voting in Uno Political Committee,—and confident the support of the French toiling people will, by means of unity of all their sons, frustrate any policy of repressions”.

## **LIVING STANDARD OF AUSTRIAN PEOPLE DETERIORATING**

While profits of the capitalists are soaring the living standard of the toiling masses in Marshallised Austria is steadily deteriorating. From the end of 1952 to October 1953 shares of many joint-stock companies went up more than 100 points. In Austria the share of the national income of the workers and employees declined from 46 per cent in 1937 to 31 per cent by 1952 while the capitalists' share rose during the same period from 44 to 69 per cent. The contribution by workers and employees to taxes is constantly increasing. In 1950, it was 48.6 per cent of the total sum collected, while in 1952 it rose to 59.3 per cent.

This year's budget deficit of Austria as was reported by Kamitsa. Chancellor of the Exchequer will be 655 million shillings. This deficit is to be made good by a "purpose finance policy", in other words the deficiency is to be squeezed mainly out of the workers. The decision to raise prices many consumers' goods has been already adopted. From January 1 prices for cigarettes are to be raised, railway tariffs go up 25 per cent. Bus fares increased in October more than 27 per cent. Prices for coal and briquettes have been raised from 6 to 13 shillings for 50 kilogrammes.

Prices for foodstuffs have increased considerably. In this connection the sale of pork compared with the previous year declined by one-third and sausage products 10-15 per cent. As is reported by the Institute of Economic Research the monthly cost May and October to 60 shillings while at the same time wages are frozen.



## **PLENUM OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDONESIA**

In the beginning of October 1953 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia held its Plenum at which the following main points were discussed:

1. The General Report on “The Road to People’s Democracy for Indonesia” by D. N. Aidit, Secretary of the C.C. of the C.P.I;
2. The Draft Programme of the Communist Party of Indonesia, including the attitude towards the Ali Sastroamidjojo government;
3. Amendments to the Constitution of the C.P.I;
4. The proposal to hold the Fifth National Congress of the C.P.I.

After having heard the General Report and introductions to both the Draft Programme and the Amendments to the Constitution, and after having thoroughly discussed all this material, the Central Committee approved the General Report presented by D. N: Aidit, Secretary of the C.C. of the C.P.I., to be the general political line and guide to the practical activities of the C.P.I, ratified the Draft Programme which will be submitted to the Fifth National Congress of the C.P.I. and approved the proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the C.P.I.

The proposal to hold the Fifth National Congress of the C.P.I. was also adopted unanimously. The following agenda was fixed for this forthcoming Congress: The General Report of the Central Committee, the Draft Programme of the C.P.I., the Constitution of the C.P.I, the Question of the General Elections and the Election

of a new Central Committee. Finally, the Plenum unanimously elected Comrade D N. Aidit as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.I.

## **TRUTH PREVAILS. Harry Pollitt General Secretary, Communist Party of Great Britain**

For 36 years the forces of capitalist reaction have been making every effort to prevent the peoples of the capitalist and colonial countries from learning the truth about the Great October Socialist Revolution, what it has meant for the peoples of the Soviet Union, and its significance for the working people of all other countries.

From November 7th 1917 to -November 7th 1953 they have used all the power of - the millionaire press, the radio and the cinema {o pour out slanders against the land of Socialism. They have not hesitated to manufacture the most outrageous lies about the Soviet Union to deceive the people. They lavish money and publicity on any fascist or any emigré traitor prepared to sell his soul and churn out anti-Soviet filth.

Compared with this mighty propaganda apparatus, which is at the disposal of the capitalists, it has sometimes seemed that the progressive forces in the capitalist countries desiring to spread the truth about the Soviet Union have had an almost insuperable task. They lack money and are excluded from the radio and the cinema.

But they possess one great asset denied to the capitalists—they have truth on their side. And whatever happens, in the end, truth prevails. In the last resort, it is impossible for reality to be concealed for ever from the people. The net of lies woven by the capitalists may succeed for a time in confusing, deceiving and bewildering the people, but it cannot do so for ever.

On this 36th Anniversary more people than ever in the capitalist world know of the great achievements of Socialism in the USSR and above all else are convinced that the Soviet Union not only wants peace for its own peoples, but uses its mighty influence to secure a lasting peace for the peoples of the whole world.

The lying allegations of the Tory and right-wing Labour leaders about the alleged “aggressive aims” of the Soviet Union have ceased to take a trick. At the recent Labour Party Conference at Margate, Morgan Phillips, the Secretary of the Labour Party, had to admit that the Soviet Union did not desire war. The reason for this is simple. Everyone can now see that the real danger of war comes from the policy of the United States Government, and from the criminal activities of its puppets, Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee in the Far East and Adenauer in Europe.

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The Soviet Union stands, as it has always stood, firmly on the side of peace. Its peace policy, expressed this year, for example, in the remarkable series of peace initiatives, is winning increasing support amongst thoughtful people everywhere. The fact that the alleged American monopoly of the hydrogen bomb has been ended is also a great contribution to peace. The insane and power- drunk millionaires in the United States, who have hitherto spoken so freely of the devastation they were going to inflict on the Soviet Union, are now having to pause and reflect on what would happen to the United - States itself if its short-sighted rulers were crazy enough to plunge the world into war.

The efforts of the Soviet Government and people to secure a just and peaceful solution of the German problem, on the basis of bringing about the establishment of a united, democratic, independent and peace-loving Germany, have been welcomed by wide circles in Britain who fear a resurgence of German militarism. When the Korean armistice was signed, the common people in Britain recalled that it was the Soviet representative in the United Nations who more than two years ago proposed the opening of negotiations to end the Korean war. Similarly the stand of the Soviet Union for a genuine Korean Political Conference including India and other Asian neutrals, and its persistent fight to bring about the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, are seen as evident proof of the Soviet Union's desire for peace.

great impression in our country, as well as the world over, has been made by the announcement of the radical and far-reaching plans of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for greatly increasing the supply of consumer goods and food-stuffs to the Soviet people. Already last year many people in Britain were asking how it was possible for the Soviet Union to prepare for war and yet reduce prices, carry out great schemes of peaceful reconstruction and raise the living standards of its people. Now the new plans for raising living standards should convince even the most doubtful that the Soviet Union's sole aim is peace and a better life for its people.

At the recent Third World Congress of the W.F.T.U, the delegates, guests and observers heard N. M. Shvernik, the leader of the Soviet Trade Union delegation, give a number of impressive facts about the

Soviet Union which will, undoubtedly, echo round the world. He stated that since 1947 six price reductions have been effected in the Soviet Union on goods of mass consumption. For the same amount of money spent in 1947 the working people can buy now 2.5 kilogrammes of white bread instead of one kilogramme, 2.4 kilogrammes of meat, 2.4 kilogrammes of butter, 2.3 kilogrammes of macaroni, 2.2 kilogrammes of potatoes and 3 kilogrammes of fruit. As a result of the systematic price reductions and of the growth of real incomes of the working people, the Soviet people are eating better and better, the demand for higher quality foods and industrial goods is growing. Simultaneously with the growth of real wages the money earnings of the working people are rising and in recent years have increased roughly one and a half times.

The Soviet state spends billions on free cultural and utility services for the working people, on education, public health, social insurance, vocational training and on improving the skill of youth and on other benefits and allowances. Real income per worker and office employee in 1952 was 68 per cent higher than in 1940.

Such irrefutable facts are of special significance for the working people of Britain where the cost of living is steadily rising, the value of real wages constantly falling, and social services being drastically cut.

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In bringing the truth to the people of Britain, a major part has been played by the visits of British delegations to the Soviet Union. These give the lie to those who talk of an "iron curtain" erected by the Soviet Union. It is in fact not the British delegations,

going to the Soviet Union, which have experienced any difficulty from the Soviet authorities, but many Soviet citizens desiring to enter Britain have had obstacles placed in their way by the British authorities.

Here are some of the delegations from Britain which have visited the Soviet Union in 1952 and 1953. In May 1952, a British workers' delegation of 12 workers visited the Soviet Union. In August of that year there was a delegation of Teachers, and a delegation of Women. In September 1952 a delegation went which included the well-known cartoonist "Vicky". Other delegations in 1952 included one from the South Wales Area of the National Union of Mineworkers, and one from the Authors' World Peace Appeal. A representative delegation also attended the November Celebrations in 1952 a delegation went which included the well-known cartoonist "Vicky". Other delegations in 1952 included one from the South Wales Area of the National Union of Mineworkers, and one from the Authors' World Peace Appeal. A representative delegation also attended the November Celebrations in 1952.

In 1953 another British and Irish workers' delegation of 13 attended the May Day Celebrations. There was a delegation of Students in the spring, a delegation from the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers went in the summer, nominated by the Executive Committee of the Union. There was also a delegation from the Scottish Area of the National Union of Mineworkers. In August a delegation of Architects went, and in September a delegation from the Science for Peace organisation, which included Professor Bernal. In August a cultural delegation consisting of many notable figures in the arts and sciences visited the Soviet Union on the invitation of VOKS, the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations.

Many of these delegations have afterwards published reports which have had a wide circulation. In every case members of the delegations have spoken at many meetings, including small informal meetings in private houses, on their experiences in the Soviet Union. Particularly important have been the addresses given by delegation members to trade union branches, local Labour Parties, and to Co-operative and professional organisations. In addition, letters and articles in the press have been written in great numbers. All this has had a profound effect, and has done a great deal to bring the truth to the British people.

Of course reactionary circles try to pretend that it is of no significance, that the delegations see “only what the Soviet Government wants them to see,” and so on.

An effective answer to this type of propaganda was given by Professor V. Gordon Childe, Director of the Institute of Archaeology, University of London, in a letter to the Times on September 15th in answer to statements by a “Special Correspondent” of the Times:

“...I am, seriously puzzled, by some of your Special Correspondent’s statements which seem to conflict with our personal experiences. In particular [wonder how he arrived at his estimate of 5,000 as the maximum number of foreigners who can have crossed the Russian frontier in the past seven years. In our short stay.. we just happened to see at least 350 foreigners in two weeks of a season that presumably began just before May Day, suggesting 13 5,000 for one such year.

“Again I am puzzled by references to supervision of visitors and prescription of places to be visited... On reaching Moscow 10 of our group asked to see a Central Asian Republic. Thanks to a lot of quick organising work ‘by our hosts, within a week we had flown to



Stalinabad, and we had two days in Tashkent in addition.

“In these towns, as in Moscow and Leningrad, we saw just what we asked to see.”

But just as important as the visits to the Soviet Union from Britain have been the ‘visits of Soviet workers, artists and professional people to Britain. Towards the end of 1952 a delegation of well-known figures in the realm of Soviet science and culture visited Britain. The lectures and concerts which its members gave made a tremendous impression, and were of great assistance in strengthening the bonds of British-Soviet Friendship.

During 1953 there has been a number of delegations of trade unionists, who came at the invitation of British trade unions, such as the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, the Fire Brigades Union, the Tobacco Workers Union and the South Wales Area of the National Union of Mineworkers. These were all warmly greeted and what they had to say about conditions of life in the Soviet Union was listened to with great interest.

A particularly notable event in 1953 was the visit of the Soviet Cruiser “Sverdlov” for the Coronation Naval Review. A tremendous impression was created by the skill and efficiency of her Captain and crew. As the right-wing periodical “Time and Tide” put it, “Sverdlov” at the Naval Review, “stole the show”. The members of the crew of “Sverdlov” who visited Portsmouth and London received a warm and enthusiastic welcome from the ordinary people wherever they went.

These are only some of the events which have contributed to strengthening the friendship between the British and Soviet peoples. They prove that despite every effort of the anti-Soviet elements, the British

people cherish warm feelings towards the Soviet people, that they are increasingly becoming aware of the Soviet Union's desire for peace, and that they, as well as the peoples of the Soviet Union, want to strengthen understanding and co-operation between our two countries.

There is also a growing determination amongst the working people, and also amongst sections of the capitalists, to end the bans on trade with the Soviet Union which have been imposed as a result of American pressure.

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On this 36th Anniversary militant working class fighters in Britain salute the Soviet Union and its people above all because they have created a new sense of confidence amongst the working people. They have proved to the entire world that the working class can do things which the capitalist class is incapable of doing=They have showed that there is no difficulty the workers cannot overcome if they take political power out of the hands of the capitalists, and if they are led by such a Party as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The colonial peoples struggling heroically for their national independence recognise in the Soviet people their true friends. They see how tsarist Russia, "the prison-house of nations", has been transformed into a country where all nations and races have equal rights, and where a gigantic advance has taken place in the economic, political and cultural level of formerly backward peoples.

In the midst of the slaughter in the imperialist war of 1914-18 a new hope was born when the workers and peasants of Russia took power in 1917. The Great October Socialist Revolution kindled a flame which neither time nor the enemies of Socialism can ever extinguish.

Today, as also throughout its history, the Soviet Union is a beacon of hope to all who want peace, all who are oppressed and exploited, all who are fighting for their national independence, and all who want a better life for themselves and their children.

Never let us forget either the heroic labour of Soviet people in peace or the gigantic sacrifices they have made in the war so that this new hope has been given to the workers of all lands. And let us pay our unstinted tribute to the inspiration given to the Soviet people by Lenin, Stalin and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. We owe them a debt we can only repay by redoubling our efforts and activities to secure Peace, National Independence and Socialist development for Britain.

Long Live the Friendship between the British and Soviet Peoples!

Long Live the Communist Party of the "Soviet Union!"

## **ACTIVITY OF PEACE SUPPORTERS IN INDIA**

Many more thousands of men and women of India are joining the movement for a peaceful settlement of the controversial international issues. Conferences, rallies and meetings are being held in Bombay, Punjab, West Bengal, Andhra and other parts of the country. The participants of these gatherings unanimously support the All-India Peace Council which initiated this movement in India; they are demanding an end to the criminal policy of sabotage pursued by the US Government on the Korean question, protesting against repressions resorted to by the British imperialists in British Guiana and demanding peace negotiations in Indo-China and Malaya.

A meeting of the Madras Peace Committee was addressed by Bharathi, the well-known scholar and writer. He said: "We must not tolerate foreign intervention in Asian affairs. Let unity between China, India and other Asian countries be forged to defend the rights of the Asian peoples and the people of the world". Bharathi and other participants at the meeting stressed that existence of "foreign pockets" such as in Goa, Pondicherry, Mahe and Karaikal used by the imperialists as war bases are a menace to the independence of India. They adopted a resolution calling for a conference of all political parties to be held at the end of November for rallying public opinion in the struggle against these foreign war bases in India.

One of the forms in the work of the peace supporters in India is the collection of signatures through squad activities on the street.. A 5-man peace

squad in Jullundur (Punjab) organised a brief street meeting at which it collected 500 signatures in the space of but two hours, distributing a large quantity of peace literature. As a result of the meeting 11 persons, who hitherto stood aloof from the peace movement, joined the signature collection campaign. In Punjab activists of the peace movement Bibi Surinder Kumari, S. Narinder Dosang, Satwant Singh and others collected more than 1,000 signatures each.

## **NEW VICTORIES OF PEOPLE OF VIET NAM**

The People's-Liberation Army of Viet Nam registered new victories in October. The biggest offensive of the 8 year-old war launched by the French command ended in complete failure.

During the heavy fighting which continued for many days the People's Liberation Army inflicted heavy losses on the invaders and puppet units of Bao-dai. On the night of October 18 the enemy's 703-rd and 707-th battalions were put out of action in Namdinh province. Nearly all the staff officers of the enemy were killed, wounded or taken prisoner. Units of the People's Liberation Army wiped out near Thaibinh two companies of the 22-nd and two companies of the 58-th puppet battalions and in Namdinh province routed three French companies heading southwest. The People's Liberation Army successfully repulsed an attack by the French colonial troops in the Red River Delta, where, after a five-day action which ended on October 20 the enemy lost 14 companies. The enemy was also dislodged in many other areas.

These successful operations of the People's Liberation Army resulted in the liberation of the northern and eastern areas in Thanh Hoa province, south of Ninhbinh.

Total losses sustained by the enemy during these days included two battalions and 11 companies. The units of the People's Liberation Army destroyed scores of guns, armoured cars and captured large quantities of American equipment. Guerilla detachments operating in liaison with regular units of the People's Army are also

active, dealing surprise blows on the enemy in the rear and on the flanks.

## **MALAYAN PEOPLE STEADFAST IN STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE**

For over six years the British colonisers have waged sanguinary war in Malaya trying in vain and at all cost to strangle the Malayan people's striving for national independence. Month after month reports on "complete extermination" of armed Malayan patriots get big headlines in the British capitalist press. However, the Singapore correspondent of "The Times" had recently to admit that the Malayan National Liberation Army is now twice as strong as it was in the first days of the war and complete victory of the British colonisers "remains illusive".

The National Liberation Army enjoys the wholehearted support of the people. The population refuses categorically "to inform" General Templer and his troops about the guerillas. Typical in this respect are the examples of the inhabitants of the village of Pekan Nanas and of the town of Sungei Pelek. They have already, twice during the current year and several times throughout the war, heroically taken their "collective punishment" but refused to give away the guerillas, The striving of the Malayan people for national independence has become so widespread that Sopiee, chairman of the pro-British Pan-Malayan Labour Party, had recently to declare: "The people of Malaya are no longer satisfied with their colonial status".

While fighting for national independence of its own people the National Liberation Army simultaneously supports the national-liberation struggle in the other colonial and dependent countries. It also gives wholehearted support to the peoples' struggle for world



peace. The General Headquarters of the National Liberation Army made statements in support of the World Peace Council's resolutions and hailed the Egyptian people fighting against the British colonisers.

## ITALY-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MONTH

The Italy-Soviet friendship month this year is meeting with a wide response not only among the workers, peasants, handicraftsmen, but also among brain workers, artists, sportsmen and small and medium employers. All want to know more about life in the USSR and point to the need for Italy to improve economic and cultural relations with the Soviet Union since it corresponds to the interests of the Italian people and contributes to the cause of peace.

This friendship month opened in Rome on October 17 with a meeting of the national council of the "Italy-USSR" Society. Prominent political, cultural and trade-union figures, leaders of mass democratic organisations and representatives of the democratic press attended. On the Sundays of October 25 and November 1 meetings, lectures, talks and exhibitions illustrating the achievements of the Soviet Union and the strivings of the peoples for peace were held in Genoa, Florence, Turin, Naples, Bologna, Milan, Venice and other towns. Participants of these meetings called for closer relations with the Soviet Union. Two national conferences will be held during the friendship: month. The first, devoted to Soviet sports, is due to be held on November 19 in Milan and the second devoted to trade relations with the Soviet Union—on November 22 in Genoa. In addition conferences on Soviet cinematography, literature, agriculture and other topics are being prepared. The "Italy-USSR" Society is using the occasion for publication of materials popularising the peaceful policy and economic successes of the Soviet Union: posters, a book exposing anti-Soviet slander, leaflets, plans of

talks concerning the latest decisions of the Soviet Government for developing agriculture and a special publication on sports in the USSR. The mass democratic organisations are taking an "active part in the friendship month.

Orazio BARBIERI  
Chairman,  
"Italy-USSR" Society

# UNCLE SAM, HIS FRIENDS AND ALLIES.

## Drawing by J. Novak

US ruling circles are busy recruiting friends and allies from among such sworn enemies of mankind as Chiang Kai-shek, Adenauer, Syngman Rhee and Franco.

(Press item)



## POLITICAL NOTES

### “Wehrmacht” Blackmail

For some time past France has object of unprecedented blackmail. Pressure and threats, overt and covert demands have become more frequent and repeated. Hardly a day passes without one or another “Western” politician, civilian or military, official or semi-official, demanding that France ratify the Bonn and Paris military agreements. This brazen campaign is directed, without doubt, from Washington. “Ratify or we stop our aid!, continually repeat the US rulers. “Ratify”, echo the advocates of the “Wehrmacht in the different European capitals dominated by the Dollar.

First fiddle in this US conducted orchestra is played by Adenauer, Eisenhower’s trusted man. Some time ago, in an interview with an American United Press correspondent, he said with cynical arrogance, typical of the German revanchists: “We cannot endlessly wait for the ratification of the ‘European Defence Community’ treaty by France. Nor can the rest of the world wait any longer”. Thus, Adenauer, the mouthpiece of the Wall Street magnates, now speaks on behalf of the “Atlantic world”.

Churchill, who seems to envy the laurels of the “Paper Chancellor”, (as Adenauer is frequently designated) decided to show that, in case of need, he can also anticipate and abide by the wishes of his American master. Evidence of this is provided in his speech at the recent Margate Conference of the Tory

Party. This speech makes one think, as an “Atlantic” journalist put it, of a mountain which produced a mole. For several weeks the Western press and radio repeatedly asserted that the British Prime Minister would again show himself to be a resolute champion of East-West negotiations. It turned out, however, wrote the French newspaper “Le Monde”, that “Sir Winston's speech was much the same as Mr. Foster Dulles’... and indeed a profound analysis of his speech clearly reveals his main idea: Germany must be rearmed. It must be rearmed either through the defence community or without it”. Even the organ of the French big bourgeoisie “Le Monde” denounced the “Wehrmacht blackmail” employed by Churchill in relation to France.

Impudently interfering in the internal affairs of France Churchill insisted that the French parliament ratify the Bonn and Paris military agreements threatening that to the adverse case Britain would support the direct inclusion of Western Germany into the Atlantic bloc. This, in fact, is openly envisaged in the treaty on “European Community”. Consequently, the alternative suggested by Churchill leaves no choice: either a Wehrmacht with Western Germany included in the North Atlantic bloc or a Wehrmacht with Western Germany outside it. The difference as one will see is practically nil. In both cases France is told again to equip the Nazi generals with a weapon for revenge.

Noteworthy is the deep satisfaction Churchill’s statement was accorded in Washington and Bonn. The newspaper “Frankfurter Allgemeine” translated the British ultimatum into the frank language of the German militarists. “The French Government”, it says with satisfaction, “will have to choose between a European

rain and an Atlantic shower”, or in other words, to choose between cholera or plague.

Seeking to push France into the hornet’s nest which goes by the name of “European Defence Community”, into which, it might be mentioned, Britain itself has no intention of being involved, Churchill remains true to the old traditions of British imperialist policy: to have others pull the chestnuts out of fire. He insists that France should unconditionally capitulate to Adenauer. In this way, he hopes, France, no longer an independent state, would turn to Britain for help and protection.

Like Dulles and Adenauer, Churchill is well aware that France is assigned an important role in the schemes of the warmongers. Washington, Bonn and London realise that the rearming of Western Germany is impossible without France. This explains precisely the combined pressure which is being brought to bear on the French parliament.

This impudent blackmail, however, gives rise to indignation among all honest people in France. The crude ultimatum and cynical intrigues of Churchill evoked a storm of indignation in the country. The entire press protested unanimously. Many French men and women of varying outlooks began to talk about a “diplomatic Dunkirk”, recalling Mers el Kebir, a North African port, where during World War II the British sank part of the French Navy. “Had there been in Paris today a government concerned with the country’s plight” writes the newspaper “Combat”, “France’s ‘No’ would resound with all its vigour”. Strong censure of Churchill’s statement was voiced by many prominent figures, including ex-Prime Minister Daladier, Senator Michel Debre and Philippe Barres, “were entrusted with

the administration of France. Leave it to us to decide whether we want to commit suicide”.

Such statements testify to the scale of the present movement in France against the Bonn and Paris military agreements, French men and women do not want to commit suicide, they want neither plague, nor cholera. Patriots of their country which in the space of three quarters of a century had thrice suffered from invasion by German militarism, they do not want to see their country invaded, devastated, and looted a fourth time. As the newspaper “l’Humanite” stresses, the British ultimatum “can only prompt the working people—Socialists and Democrats—to join those in France who, with the support of the overwhelming majority of the nation, are determined to prevent the ratification of the Bonn and—”Paris treaties, to do their utmost to prevent the rearming of a revanchist Germany, whose first victims, as we know from our own experience, will be France irrespective of whether we have or have not Britain’s guarantee”.

**Jan MAREK**



## **FACTS EXPOSE**

### **Following Footsteps of “Hitler” Doctors**

A number of articles in the “Washington Post” shows that jail and lunatic asylum inmates are used for different barbarous “experiments”. According to the paper experiments of this kind were started way back in 1944, when 2,000 Federal prisoners were infected with malaria, jaundice, and dysentery. Beginning with the summer of 1951 experiments of a similar nature were carried out in three prisons: Ashland (Kentucky), Louisburg (Pennsylvania) and Mensil Island (Washington). Five hundred and fifty inmates of these prisons were infected with a severe form of jaundice by means of injections. The “Washington Post” says, such experiments are practiced on mental patients in the St. Elizabeth Asylum in Washington. Their mental condition, writes the paper, makes it improbable that they voluntarily agreed to these tests.

### **“Too Old”**

“Why should fear begin at forty?”—under this headline the bourgeois “Daily Mirror” describes the tragic fate of middle-aged workers in Britain.

A fit, keen and experienced man tramps from factory office to office looking for a job only to meet with refusal everywhere. His employment book is disgracefully stamped “too old”, The sole reason is that factory owners do not want to bother with middle-aged

workers who may get sick and to whom—God forbid!—they may have to pay a pension.

These “unemployables” of forty years and upward number 200,000 in Britain.

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