

# For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!

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## For High Ideological Level of Party Education

The strength and invincibility of the Communist and Workers' Parties are due to the fact that in all their activities they are guided by the great teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin which makes it possible to formulate a strictly scientific policy corresponding to the fundamental interests of the working people and the requirements of the material life of society. Party education is a powerful means of equipping Party members with the Marxist-Leninist teaching. Its task is to help Party cadres and all Party members to gain an understanding of the laws of development of mankind; to help them to acquire deeper understanding of the really scientific foundations of the policy of Marxist Parties, to enhance the awareness and political vigilance of Party members and foster in them ideological staunchness, a principled approach and the ability to be guided in their practical work by revolutionary theory; to constantly explain the grand aims of the proletarian struggle and inspire Party members to active and courageous struggle for the cause of the working class and the entire working people.

The Communist and Workers' Parties have accumulated not a little experience in the organisation of Party education, to which they pay constant attention. The model in this great and important sphere of work is the organisation of the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Relying on the wealth of experience of the CPSU, a tremendous amount of work is carried on by the Communist Party of China and the Communist and Workers' Parties of all the People's Democracies in the sphere of political education of the Party members and working people. Party education in these countries has assumed wide proportions, it has become richer in content and more effective.

But in the organisation of Party education in the People's Democracies there are a number of serious drawbacks which prevent the entire power of revolutionary theory from being directed towards carrying out the great tasks of building the new, socialist society.

The decisions of the Central Committees of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Hungarian Working People's Party, the Socialist Bulgarian Communist Party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and of other Parties, adopted in connection with the beginning of the study year in the Party education network, point out that one of the shortcomings of Party education in some shortcoming is the talmudist and Party organisations towards the study of dogmatic approach towards the study of Marxist-Leninist theory. Quite often the education bears a narrow academic charac-

even pass over a number of major problems of Marxism-Leninism: the teaching on the dictatorship of the proletariat, the peasant problem, the national problem, the basis of Marxist strategy and tactics, as well as questions such as the nature and specific features of the people's-democratic system, the Lenin norms of Party life, the Lenin teaching on the manner of building Socialism.

There are serious drawbacks in the dissemination of economic knowledge. Instead of giving concrete help to Party members in their study of political economy certain Party committees continue to confine themselves to talk about the importance of studying economic matters. In view of the fact that Party cadres can run industry and agriculture capably and with full knowledge of the matter only if they have a good grounding in the economic theory, if they can go deeply into the questions of a concrete economy, the Communist and Workers' Parties pay particular attention to spreading economic knowledge, to the study of Marxist political economy.

As is known, the building of Socialism in the People's Democracies is going on in an atmosphere of sharp class struggle. Party education and propaganda are called upon to equip the Party members for struggle against the class enemy, mercilessly to expose the hostile bourgeois "theories" of various types; they are called upon to combat the vestiges of the discredited apologist and opportunist "theories" of class peace and the dying out of the class struggle in the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to train the masses in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism, in the spirit of fraternal friendship and solidarity with the great Soviet Union and all countries of the democratic camp.

It is the duty of Party committees to constantly help Party members in their political studies, to see that they tenaciously study the classics of Marxism-Leninism and the documents issued by both the CPSU and the Communist and Workers' Parties of their own countries, to improve work with tutors and give them daily theoretical and methodological help.

Party education is assuming ever greater proportions in the Communist Parties of capitalist, colonial and dependent countries. In spite of the grave difficulties in organising political study, a uniform study year has been established in many of the Communist Parties of these countries, the network of schools, courses and circles has been considerably enlarged, the publication and distribution of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, of popular pamphlets and lectures on political themes have been extended to advanced schools and

## STRONGER OPPOSITION OF PEOPLES TO WEST GERMAN REARMAMENT

### ★ GERMAN YOUTH SPEAK FOR PEACE AND UNITY OF HOMETLAND

The movement against the resurgence of German militarism, for the unity of the country and for a peace treaty is gaining momentum among the young people of Germany. At the traditional all-German students' rally which took place in Eisenach (GDR) students from both parts of the country spoke out vigorously against the London decisions. They demanded a speedy withdrawal of the occupation troops from Germany and the restoration of the unity of the country on a democratic and peaceable basis.

At the recent meeting of the first All-German Conference of Young Shipyard and Port Workers in Warnemünde representatives of the working youth of both parts of Germany spoke out resolutely for peace and the unity of Germany, against the new plans for reviving the West German Wehrmacht. They unanimously upheld the resolution of the youth organisation of the Amalgamated Trade Unions of Western Germany, in which the young trade unionists expressed their protest against the military plans of the Bonn Government, against the raising of a West German army and the introduction of conscription. The participants in the conference also adopted an appeal to working youth throughout Germany to convene similar conferences in other industries with the object of establishing contacts and organising unity of action of the young workers in both parts of Germany in the struggle against the remilitarisation of Western Germany.

### ★ Protests of Norwegian Working People

Disturbed at the revival of German militarism the Norwegian working people are protesting against the intensified efforts of the Government in support of the remilitarisation of Western Germany.

An appeal to the Government from the trade union covering the workers in the paper-mills in Granfoss says that the workers are watching with real alarm the persistent efforts of the authorities to resurrect German militarism. It is beyond our understanding, the workers say, how the Government can in its foreign policy support the restoration of this monstrous

### ★ ★ Strengthening of Peace is Europe's Need Not a New EDC

★ ★ Interview With PALMIRO TOGLIATTI

On October 19 "Unita" published an interview with Comrade Togliatti, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, appraising the debates in the Italian Parliament on the foreign policy of the Government. Putting forward strong arguments against those who declared in the Chamber of Deputies that as EDC had fallen through an "ersatz" plan was necessary, Comrade Togliatti stressed that what Europe needed was not a new EDC but a new policy, one that would secure peace for all the peoples in Europe and a relaxation of the international tension.

We have always spoken of the possibility of the coexistence of different economic and social systems, notes Togliatti. Now we must take a step forward. In the interests of both sides and of the whole of mankind it is now necessary to speak not of the possibility but of the necessity for this coexistence.

Togliatti cited points which the Communists are putting forward for a new foreign policy:

1. We demand that the Government definitely relinquish the imperialist policy which, discriminating against states, governments and parties, is aimed at dividing

the world into two parts and is leading it to graver conflicts, to war.

2. We demand that there be openly adopted and proclaimed a policy directed at securing the peaceful coexistence of all states, a policy which would reject any aggressive bloc of an ideological character and would be directed at solving all the present controversial issues by negotiation.

3. Consequently we demand the recognition de facto and de jure of the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic, the rejection of any measures whatsoever envisaging discrimination in or restriction of economic and cultural contact with any countries and, first and foremost, with the countries of the European and Asian East.

4. As regards European problems we demand that before making any attempt at a one-sided solution of the German problem, and particularly before permitting the rearmament of Western Germany in any form whatsoever, negotiations between the Great Powers be resumed in order to prevent the rearmament of Western Germany and to find an agreed solution of the question of the unity and sovereignty of the German people.

### Progressive Public of Asia Condemns London Decisions

The latest plans for rearming Western Germany, drawn up by the London nine-power conference, have aroused justifiable condemnation in the progressive press and among public opinion in the countries of Asia. The Peking People's Daily writes that the London decisions to resurrect German militarism and set up a military bloc of certain Western states will not only perpetuate the division of Germany but also accentuate tension in Europe. Consequently, it will greatly aggravate the danger of a new war in Europe, and thereby of a new world war.

In conclusion the People's Daily urges the peoples of Europe, and above all the French people whose unflinching struggle has already dealt a crushing blow to the EDC plans, to develop the fight against

the new criminal designs of the U.S. aggressive bloc to revive German militarism.

Describing the London decisions as dangerous not only to Germany but to the world, the Indonesian newspaper "Harian Rakjat" expresses the hope that the German Democratic Republic will be successful in its efforts to achieve a reunified and democratic Germany.

The Indian newspaper "New Age" points out that the decisions of the London conference have the same aggressive objects as was the case with EDC and expresses the conviction that the common people of Europe will oppose the latest machinations of the warmongers in the same resolute way as they opposed the European Defence Community.

### ★ GERMAN MILITARISM— DEADLY MENACE TO AUSTRIA

The Austrian public denounces the latest plans for West German rearmament. The working people, progressive organisations and the democratic press declare that the London nine-power decisions run counter to the interests of all peace-loving peoples.

"Der neue Vorwärts" has stated that the London decisions mean the rearmament of Western Germany and the establishment of another Wehrmacht. This new Wehrmacht is being set up with the sole purpose of waging an aggressive war. Past experience shows that German militarism spells deadly danger to all neighbouring countries and above all to Austria, whose inclusion in a Western bloc is now, as before, one of the aims of the Bonn rulers.

### ★ Statement of Danish Professor

The Danish newspaper "Politiken" recently organised a discussion between three prominent political and public figures—Professors Jørgen Dik, Alf Ross and Doctor of Medicine Halvdan Lefevre. Exposing the danger of West German remilitarisation Social Democrat Jørgen Dik declared that it would inevitably result in the rule of the fascists, who would take control of the army as well. They would be supported by U.S. ruling circles who regarded the remilitarisation of Western Germany as the way to reinforce their "positions of strength" policy. Even now, he added, Adenauer and his ministers were making statements which showed that the tension in Europe would increase with the consolidation of German militarism. Jørgen Dik stressed further that it was alleged that the danger from Western Germany could be avoided by the conclusion of treaties, but such treaties would only be valid until the correlation of forces was changed. When Western Germany was remilitarised it would easily get rid of its commitments under these treaties and was already preparing to do so.

### ★ Young Belgian Socialists Oppose Revival of Wehrmacht

The broad masses of the Belgian people are daily becoming more and more aware of the danger which the rearmament of German revanchists represents to Germany's





worked out collectively. That is why many of the district committees are drawing not only workers from the apparatus and individual committee members into the preparations for plenums and meetings of the bureau, but also the broad Party activists.

This is the way, for example, that the Jihlava District Committee works; in discussing the principal tasks arising from the decisions of the Tenth Congress, it decided on methods of making Party decisions known to all Communists and outlined concrete measures which would ensure their being carried out. This Committee has sent special teams of activists to give practical help to rural organisations and keeps a check on the activities of these teams, helps them, holds individual talks with Communists sent to

branches from their offices by way of simple administrative methods, by circulars and a spate of general and therefore ineffective decisions, decisions taken several times over on one and the same question.

To successfully cope with the responsible tasks set by the Tenth Party Congress we have to ensure a further, more fundamental improvement in the work of district Party committees, a strengthening of the leadership given to Party organisations in rural areas and in enterprises. It is precisely with this in view that the district Party committees must constantly strengthen and deepen their ties with the branches, energetically root out the shortcomings in work with Party activists and with their help lead all Communists towards the realisation of the great aims of socialist upbuilding.

of mass organisations moved proposals which resulted in a number of measures being put into effect to ensure that the responsible tasks put forward by the Party are carried out. At conferences, committee meetings and meetings of activists from mass organisations concrete decisions corresponding to the vital interests of the people were adopted. For example, the regional trade union council summed up the experiences of leadership in socialist emulation. A conference of rationalisers in the region to exchange experiences and check on the fulfilment of the 1954 plan was held. The regional trade union committees held meetings and conferences to discuss how to increase labour productivity, lower production costs and improve quality.

The city and regional organisations of the DPYU held annual conferences which devoted particular attention to the work among youth in agriculture and the mines. After the conferences the youth organisations of Sofia took patronage over the mines in the Sofia Region, which produce 60% of the country's total coal output and sent scores of young specialists to work in the pits. Over 600 Union members were assigned to work on cattle-breeding farms, in agricultural producer co-operatives etc.

To raise the socialist consciousness of the working people to a higher plane, to draw them into more active work for the realisation of the Party and state tasks we must eliminate a number of serious shortcomings in the Party leadership of the mass organisations. We must resolutely oppose any underestimation of the role of these organisations and of the importance of work in them.

We often listen to the reports of Party members working in the mass organisations on the carrying through of the tasks assigned by the Party, but never to their reports on the fulfilment of decisions of the higher leading bodies of the mass organisation in question. The harmful practice of transplanting Party methods of work into the mass organisations has not been completely eliminated and this stifles their initiative. Certain Party organisations are incorrect when they insist on Party members joining some or even all mass organisations. This has resulted in Party members becoming mere paper members of these organisations or in the numerous assignments occupying the whole of the free time of Party members, time which they need for work to improve their ideological and political knowledge.

The Sofia city and regional Party organisations are taking steps to overcome these shortcomings, seeking to turn mass organisations into a training ground for leading and educating the working people in the spirit of Socialism, into a powerful lever of the Party for leading the broad masses and drawing them into active participation in building Socialism.

★  
**Ivan Raikov**  
Secretary, Sofia City  
and Regional Committees,  
Communist Party of Bulgaria  
★ ★

members of branch committees only 215 are Communists. The promotion of non-party people to posts in leading bodies is one of the most important ways of enlarging the body of non-party activists and rallying them around the Party.

We pay a great deal of attention to the ideological development of these cadres. In Sofia, for instance, 90% of the leaders of mass organisations are involved in some form of Party education and a large body of non-party activists is studying in the network of courses, circles, political schools, seminars and so forth. In Sofia, during 1953, more than 45,000 people attended classes of the Fatherland Front alone.

Of great help in improving Party leadership of mass organisations are the reports of Communists working in the leading bodies of these organisations as well as reports made by Party groups to the corresponding Party committee.

It has become a rule in the Sofia City Committee of the Party to hear reports by Party members on their work in the Executive Committee of the Sofia People's Council, in the City Committee of the Fatherland Front, in the DPYU, in the regional trade union committees and other organisations two or three times a year. Over the past year and a half the City Committee has held several meetings to examine how the City People's Council was progressing with the redevelopment of Sofia, how it was checking on the fulfilment of its decisions, strengthening its bonds with the masses and so on.

The Party branch meetings hear reports and information given by the chairmen of executive committees of the local people's councils. Their work is also discussed at meetings of branch committees. The branch committee in the village of Myrvo-dol, Stanke-Dimitrov district, has discussed various aspects of the council's work several times during the year. These matters have also been discussed on two occasions at general Party meetings. As a result of the correct leadership of the Party in the local people's council this village is one of the first in successfully carrying out tasks relating to agriculture.

The Sixth Congress of the Communist Party set as the immediate task the sharp improvement of the material welfare and the cultural standards of the working people. It is impossible to implement this task without active support to the Party from trade unions, the DPYU, the Fatherland Front, the co-operatives and cultural, sports and other organisations.

Immediately after the Congress the Party members working on the leading bodies

## Party Leadership of Mass Organisations

The mass organisations in Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, and in the Sofia Region cover an enormous number of working people. They include about 456,000 members of the Fatherland Front and 250,000 trade unionists; the Dimitrov People's Youth Union (DPYU) numbers 182,000 young men and women, the Union of Bulgaro-Soviet Societies 304,000, while sports organisations have a membership of more than 140,000. The task of Party organisations is to rally the forces of all mass organisations and direct their activities towards building Socialism.

The decisions of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Bulgaria are a guide for the Sofia City and Regional Party Committees in their leadership of the mass organisations. At committee meetings and at meetings of Party activists and branches we explain the meaning of Party decisions on improving the leadership of mass organisations and map out concrete measures for carrying out these decisions.

The Sofia city and regional Party organisations, learning from the experience of the Party as a whole and from their own experience, are certain that the activity of mass organisations and the way they fulfil their tasks depend, above all, on the political maturity and capability of the leaders of these organisations. Party leadership and influence in mass organisations are carried on through Party members working in these organisations.

In accordance with the new Party Rules we are setting up Party groups within the leading bodies of mass organisations, and this enhances the responsibility of Party members who are drawn into work in mass organisations. Members of Party groups are now discussing ways and means of implementing all Party and Government decisions and those taken by the mass organisations themselves.

The city and regional Party organisations have carried out a number of measures with a view to improving the Party leadership of the Fatherland Front and the people's councils and integrating their activities. Now, as a rule, chairmen of committees of the Fatherland Front, who are deputies, are elected members of the corresponding executive committees of the people's councils. Secretaries of people's councils, who are responsible for organisational and mass work, are, in their turn, elected to the bureaus of the Fatherland Front committees. This greatly helps in uniting efforts to solve the tasks before the people's councils.

Sending experienced Communists to work in mass organisations, city and regional Party organisations at the same time help to draw honest non-party working people who are devoted to their homeland and the cause of Socialism into work in the leading bodies of these organisations. At present, out of the 236 members of rural and town committees of the Fatherland Front of the Botevgrad district 166 are non-party people, and of the 731

country, in the independence, peace and social progress, for democracy and for France."

Comrade Alvarez then spoke on domestic problems. The Communist Party of Argentina, he reminded the meeting, had given a warning that the policy of the Peron Government would aggravate the economic crisis in the country. He said that all branches of the national economy were in the throes of deep-going economic crisis. Therefore, Comrade Alvarez declared, our task is to find the ways and forms of organisation to develop unity of action and set up a National Democratic Front, to find the democratic way out of the present situation, a way out corresponding to the interests of the people and the nation.

Comrade Alcira de la Pena, member of the Executive Committee of the Party, made a report on the great achievements of the peoples of those countries she had visited in the course of attending the Congresses of the Communist and Workers' Parties of Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia as a representative of the Communist Party of Argentina. She also spoke of the lessons that must be drawn by the Communist Party of Argentina from the experience of fraternal Parties.

In his report, Comrade Normando Iscaro pointed to the great significance of the C.C. meeting held in February last year. This meeting had led to the bourgeois-nationalist conspiracy of the traitor Real being frustrated. Though the conspiracy was defeated, Comrade Iscaro said, the enemy cannot be underestimated and therefore it is essential to intensify ideological work in the Party, improve the work of explaining the political line of the Party and tirelessly to enhance the revolutionary vigilance of the Party members.

The meeting endorsed a number of resolutions and decided to convene within the very near future the XIth Congress, at which the Party Programme will be adopted.

### TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF "VOIX OUVRIERE"

"Voix ouvrière", organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Switzerland, celebrated its tenth anniversary on October 3, and a special 48 pager was printed for the occasion. The C.C. called on the readers, editors and staff of the newspaper to make the newspaper even more lively, "to turn it into a mirror reflecting the real conditions of broadest sections of the working people", to pay still closer attention to life in the factories, on the construction sites, in the trade union, cultural and sports organisations of the workers.

The celebration of the anniversary demonstrated the growing bonds of the newspaper with the working people of the country.

### MEETINGS OF MEMBERS OF SUPG WITH WEST GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

Recently in Leipzig (German Democratic Republic), Walter Ubricht, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, met 160 Social Democrats from all parts of Western Germany and had a friendly talk with them.

After this meeting the West German guests attended general meetings of the SUPG organisations at many of the publicly-owned enterprises in Leipzig. Together with their comrades from the SUPG the West German Social Democrats gave a solemn promise to do their best to achieve unity of action of the German working class in the struggle against the Bonn policy of remilitarisation and for the democratic unification of their homeland.

of frustrating the London decisions which are a fresh attempt to resurrect German militarism. He emphasised that to reach this goal it is imperative to continue the struggle for united action of the Communist and Socialist working people, for unification of all national and democratic forces with greater energy and vigour than ever before.

The C.C. adopted a resolution which reads: "Everywhere—in factories and villages—the Communists must ensure the establishment of unity and organise the struggle of workers, peasants, intellectuals,

### PRESS SALES—AN IMPORTANT JOB FOR COMMUNISTS

Sales of the Party press are an important feature of the work of the San Gimignano Party section (Siena Province). Recently we have won more readers in the course of struggle and political campaigns and improved the work of the comrades selling Party publications.

How is the Press Distribution Centre organised in our section and how does it work? Each of the nine comrades on the Distribution Centre Committee has a concrete task: one does the office work, another is in charge of the work of the sellers, a third distributes the publications among the branches, a fourth is responsible for sales on bookstalls and so on.

It is clear that it is necessary to have a large number of sellers to ensure good and rapid sales. In view of this we appointed 36 permanent sellers in our section which has 34 Party branches. These sellers are periodically called together, particularly at the beginning of any political campaign or when special issues of "Unita" or other publications are coming out. The meeting discusses the role of the publications in the given political campaign and methods of taking the voice of the Communist Party to the greatest possible number of people.

At present particular attention is being given to improving the work of those Party branches where sales are poor and where the job of selling presents greater difficulties.

### EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG STUDENTS

The Third Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party laid down as the chief task of higher educational establishments that of further raising the level of study and educational work. This many-sided task can be properly carried out only with the active participation of Party and youth organisations of higher educational establishments, which are called upon to imbue the students with a love for their future trade or profession and awaken in them a thirst for knowledge, a creative spirit and initiative.

An important task of students and teachers in this academic year is the thorough study of Congress decisions. During the first weeks of the study year, students, under the guidance of the best teachers, attended seminars to discuss the C.C. report and Congress decisions.

This year we must considerably raise the ideological-political level of teaching Marxism-Leninism. We must see to it that the Congress materials find their reflection in the syllabuses for particular subjects. The Party organisation at our institute is assisting young Communist teachers to draw up individual plans. This ensures not only their scientific, but also their political development.

The task of improving study work sets serious demands before the students. The organisation of the Union of Working

There have also been certain successes in the matter of sales outside the Party. This task was entrusted to a member of the Centre who, on the instructions of the secretary of the section, got in touch with many citizens. After several months of patient work dozens of copies of Party publications were bought by non-party sympathisers.

In the area covered by our section, which has 6,850 residents (1,667 Party members) we now sell each week 251 copies of "Unita e Lavoro", organ of the Party federation; 210 copies of the journal "Vie Nuove"; 122 copies of the journal "Avanguardia"; 30 copies of "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy"; each month or twice a month we also sell 32 copies of "Rinascita"; 50 copies of the journal "Calendario del popolo"; 26 copies of the journal "Realta sovietica"; 50 copies of "Notizie sovietiche"; 50 copies of "Agitator's Notebook" and 60 copies of "Activist's Copybook".

Now we have set ourselves the task of increasing the sales of all publications by 10% and to get better results in selling our publications outside the Party.

Aldo PRUNETI,  
Leader of the Press Distribution  
Centre in San Gimignano  
Party Section (Siena), Italian  
Communist Party

Youth at the institute plays a great role in overcoming the existing difficulties. The youth organisation considers an important task to be the education of students in the spirit of socialist patriotism and the familiarising of students with the tremendous achievements of the People's Republic over the past years under the system of people's democracy.

For the job of assisting the youth organisation to raise the level of political study the Party organisation has assigned its best tutors.

The Party and youth organisations at our institute are concerned to organise cultural facilities for the students' leisure time. Thus they have organised students' study circles and sports societies. The theatrical ensemble of the institute, including a choir, dance group and a symphony orchestra, has started to function.

By their persistent labour the students and teachers at our institute will make their contribution in fulfilling the Congress decisions in order that the Budapest Polytechnical Institute may provide our socialist homeland with highly qualified and politically mature engineers.

Bela OROSHAZI,  
Secretary of the Party  
Committee in the Budapest  
Polytechnical Institute

## Big Success of Democratic Forces of Germany

October 17 saw the elections to the People's Chamber and District Councils of Deputies in the German Democratic Republic.

The reported figures show that out of 12,085,380 people with the right to vote, 11,892,849 participated in the elections to the People's Chamber, that is 98.41%. Of those taking part in the voting 11,828,877 voters, or 99.46%, cast their votes for the combined lists of the candidates of the National Front of Democratic Germany. In the democratic sector of Berlin 97.7% of the electorate took part in the elections to the People's Representation of Greater Berlin and 99.3% of the votes cast went to the candidates of the National Front.

Thus the population of the German Democratic Republic has voted for the programme of the National Front which demands the fundamental settlement of the German question on the basis of a peace treaty with Germany, the withdrawal of the occupation troops from German territory and the holding of genuinely free all-German elections. The working people of the GDR voted for an advance in the well-being of the people, for peace and the unity of Germany.

The newspaper "Neues Deutschland", summing up the results of the people's

elections, wrote: The population of the Republic voted in unprecedented unanimity for the preservation and consolidation of peace, for collective security in Europe, for national reunification of Germany, for mutual understanding between Germans, for further consolidation of the German Democratic Republic, fresh big successes of the new course and continued economic advance, with a view to a still greater rise in the standard of living.

The splendid results of the voting of the citizens of our Republic and the democratic sector of the German capital, the newspaper continues, demonstrate that the German people are unanimous in their desire, that the Germans in the East and West have common interests. It is clear that in these conditions the militarist Adenauer clique fears all-German free elections. Adenauer and Co. fear free elections because the people would then get rid of these enemies of the people.

The people's elections of October 17, the newspaper goes on, have shown that unity of the democratic forces is a reliable base which makes it possible to deal defeat after defeat to the militarists from Bonn and Washington.

## Towards Elections to People's Councils in Poland

The elections to regional, county, city, district and village people's councils will take place in Poland on December 5. Under the Electoral Law adopted by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic the people will elect some 230,000 deputies to the local organs of power by universal, equal and direct suffrage and by secret ballot.

The Party and the Government are making sure that the elections will constitute another big stride towards drawing the broadest working masses into direct participation in the job of running the state.

The role of the people's councils will increase particularly in the countryside. This should be the result of the revision of rural administrative divisions under which some 8,800 village people's councils will be set up in place of 3,000 rural district people's councils. As a result of this reform the people's councils will be brought closer to the working peasants. The most distant households will be no more than 5 kilometres from the village people's council

whereas the distance to the rural district people's council was generally more than 10 kilometres. There were, on an average, not less than 5,000 residents and sometimes even 18,000 within the area covered by one rural district people's council. Now each village council will cover 3,000 people.

The electoral commissions, composed of representatives of Party, mass and trade union organisations, as well as active people—workers, engineers, technicians, members of producer co-operatives, advanced peasants and so on—have begun their work.

The residents in town and countryside are widely discussing the election platform of the local committees of the National Front. These are based on the decisions of the Second Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and the programme of the National Front and provide for carrying out the tasks of the programme of struggle for a rapid rise in the standard of living of the working people.

Hundreds of thousands of working people are taking an active part in the election campaign.

## Growing Movement in Japan for Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons

One out of every four people in Japan has signed the appeal urging an unconditional ban on atomic and hydrogen weapons, 20 million signatures having been collected in the country since March. The peace movement has assumed wide proportions in Tokyo. Some 300,000 residents, or 70% of the entire population of the two city districts, Sugiyama and Setagaya, have put their signatures to the appeal.

In the course of this campaign the Japanese working people are more and more resolutely opposing the aggressive policy of American occupationists. The anti-American feeling flew particularly high in September when the whole country learned about the tragic death of Aikichi Kuboyama, a fisherman of the 23-man crew of the boat "Fukuryu Maru Number 5", a victim of the United States H-bomb test of March 1 at Bikini.

The Central Leading Bureau of the Japanese Communist Party issued a statement on September 25 which stated that the death of Aikichi Kuboyama was the inevitable result of the policy of atom and hydrogen war pursued by the U.S. imperialists. The Communist Party called for a nation-wide movement of protest in various forms demanding the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

On October 9 more than 5,000 working people, local residents and others from all parts of Japan, attended the funeral of Aikichi Kuboyama at Yaitzu City (Shizuoka Prefecture). The ceremony became a mighty protest demonstration by the Japanese people against the U.S. aggressive policy.

"Yankee go home!", "Ban the manufacture and tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons!"—these demands are loudly voiced in the towns and villages of the country.

## Conference of Brazilian Peasants

The Second National Conference of Peasants, held in the second half of September in Sao Paulo, was attended by more than 300 delegates elected at regional peasant conferences and representing tenants, sharecroppers, agricultural workers, small peasants, hired labourers and workers from sugar refineries of various states. Some workers' deputations and leaders of the League of National Emancipation took part in the conference.

The delegates spoke on the disastrous conditions of the toiling masses in the countryside, who are brutally exploited by the landlords and big foreign monopolies. Some of them pointed to the reactionary nature of the Café Filho Government and emphasised the role of the worker-peasant alliance in the fight for the working people's demands.

Those present were deeply impressed by the story told by peasant Pedro Rafael de Lima about how he was sold into slavery to the landlord for 850 cruzeiro. Formerly, he said, we were not united. People did not know what to do to put an end to unbearable hardships. Now things are different.

At the final session a representative from the State of Ceara declared, on behalf of all the delegations, the need for an agrarian reform which would transfer land to those who till it.

The conference adopted the "Charter of

## FRENCH PEOPLE FIGHT AGAINST RESURGENCE OF GERMAN MILITARISM

★  
**Francois Billoux**  
Secretary, French Communist Party

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rather because we clearly realise the tasks we have to accomplish. We do so to call on the French people, inspired by the successes they have already achieved, to tackle these tasks with confidence."

"...The struggle against the London agreements", Laurent Casanova added, "now takes on the same significance as that against EDC."

"Our aim is clear. It is to ensure that the entire French people stand between Parliament and the foreign imperialists who are heightening their pressure and that the people influence the Government's steps by all their combined efforts."

The resolution adopted at the end of the meeting stressed in particular: "The Communist Party vigorously reaffirms that it is ready to fight throughout the country and in Parliament, together with all social and patriotic forces who are against the revival of German militarism, together with all representatives of these forces, whoever they may be, irrespective of their affiliations."

Urgent steps are necessary. The Government intends to have the London agreements ratified within two months in order to prevent the people taking action. This week saw the beginning of the Western Foreign Ministers' meetings in Paris to establish the conditions for German rearmament. It is essential first of all to expose all the lies put about by the supporters of the London agreements. The articles concerning the limitation of armaments and control over stocks of arms in Western Germany are illusory since they are not backed up by provision for sanctions. It would be foolish to put any faith in the statements of the Bonn Government committing itself to settle, by peaceful means, all disputes with Germany's neighbours, that is, on the question of borders.

The so-called guarantees given by Britain and the U.S.A. against the repetition of the threat from Germany are of no worth because the Governments of these countries insist on the formation of numerous German divisions.

The truth is that the implementation of the London agreements reviving the revenge-seeking Wehrmacht with its General Staff would immediately enable Western Germany to occupy again a dominating position in Europe, while France would have only a secondary role. West German rearmament clears the way for a frantic arms race with all its economic and political consequences. The argument as to what is "the lesser evil" is futile. It is obvious, however, that those who retreat in face of the foreign pressure throw the national interests overboard.

Disarmament is the great hope cherished by all the French people. It is not difficult to understand that West German rearmament, accompanied by the arms race, would heighten world tension and make it more difficult to carry out the policy of negotia-

tions. The recent proposals of the Soviet Union which accepted the Franco-British plan as a basis for discussing general disarmament and the proposals for a peaceful settlement of the German problem made by Comrade Molotov in his speech of October 6 in Berlin were therefore hailed by the people with great joy.

Increasing numbers of the French people are of the opinion that instead of searching, at any price, for a form in which to revive German militarism, it is necessary, above all, to follow the path of negotiations with the Soviet Union. This idea is expressed in the speeches and pronouncements of Herriot and other political figures of the most diverse political views.

There are therefore favourable conditions for turning down the London agreements, as in the case of EDC. Millions of French men and women who took part in the struggle against EDC became aware of the danger and found ways and means necessary for averting it. The unity thus forged is maintained and can even be broadened.

The Peace Movement, which is the organised and the most active form of unity of the French in the struggle for peace and national independence, is preparing at the call of its National Committee to hold a patriotic day of struggle for peace on October 31. Big organisations such as the National Teachers' Trade Union, the French Union of Ex-Service Associations, the Committee of Struggle for Peaceful Settlement of the German Problem and various other organisations have issued statements helping the struggle against the London agreements. Even at the National Congress of the Radical Party authoritative voices were raised indicating a road other than that envisaged by the London agreements.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Socialist group voted for support of the London agreements in the National Assembly, the Socialist activists continue to oppose German rearmament and the unity of action between the Communists and Socialists grows stronger.

On the day of the debate on the London agreements hundreds of deputations visited the National Assembly. And although on that day there was in the Assembly a majority in favour of government policy—albeit with many reservations—the French take the view that the matter is not yet finished with. Those who negotiated the Bonn and Paris agreements for a long time enjoyed parliamentary majorities, but, as is known, were finally beaten.

The same fate is in store for the London agreements provided everything is done to draw into action all national and patriotic forces.

It is precisely for this reason that the C.C. has called on the organisations and members of the Communist Party to take an active part in sponsoring, in the widest unity, new and urgent appeals to the deputies and to see to it that there is an increasing number of appeals, petitions, deputations and meetings and demonstrations of all kinds.

It is only by making the vigorous protests of the French nation heard that a new and decisive victory in the fight against the revival of German militarism and for peace can be won.



BOOK REVIEW

Big Contribution to Elaboration of History of National Liberation War in Italy

(Luigi Longo—"Along the Road of National Uprising" and Pietro Secchia—"Communists and the Uprising")

The books by the Deputy General Secretaries of the Italian Communist Party, Luigi Longo—"Along the Road of National Uprising"—and Pietro Secchia—"Communists and the Uprising"—which have been published simultaneously for the tenth anniversary of the Resistance Movement celebrated this year, are documents of great importance. They are the principal works from which a correct understanding can be gathered of the history of the liberation war in Italy and of the leading role played in it and the entire Resistance Movement by the Italian Communists. Luigi Longo and Pietro Secchia were in Nazi-occupied Italy during this period. Luigi Longo was the political leader of the Party and its representative on the Committee for National Liberation of Northern Italy, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the "Volunteers for Freedom Corps" and Commander-in-Chief of the "Garibaldi brigades". Pietro Secchia was the organisational leader of the Party and the General Commissar of the "Garibaldi brigades". The material collected in these books completely exposes the "theories" of those who, wishing to belittle the contribution made by the working class and its Communist Party in liberating the country, "are now trying", as Secchia says in the foreword to his book, "to create a legend to the effect that all Italians stood for resistance, that the partisan movement was not organised by anyone, but arose spontaneously".

These books fill in the serious blank that is felt by everyone in and beyond Italy who is studying this extremely important period of history—the years 1943-1945. They contain articles written by Comrades Longo and Secchia and published by the underground press from September 1943 to the end of 1944, together with reports by the authors of the books and Party directives issued over the same period. Owing to the wide scope and the nature of the documents these books are most important works on the partisan movement in Italy, elucidating the reasons giving rise to it and accounting for its rapid development. As the authors stress in their forewords, the entire contents are the result of the collective work of many of the leading Party workers who were guided constantly by Comrade Palmiro Togliatti's instructions and counsel. The books, therefore, reflect with historical precision the policy of the Communist Party in those years.

As far back as August 30, 1943, the Italian Communist Party submitted a document to the Committee of the Opposition, which had been set up by the anti-fascist parties in Rome, with the demand that measures should be taken to stop German aggression. It is with this document that Luigi Longo's book opens. It proves that the Communists at that time were the only people with a clear idea of the possible consequences to the homeland of invasion by the German Nazis and the measures necessary to avert these consequences. The document shows how even then the Communists took over the initiative in the leadership of the patriotic forces in the country, subsequently leading these forces throughout the duration of the war.

As the Communists foresaw, German aggression hurled itself at Italy. This happened on September 8, 1943. And what could and should have been achieved beforehand for defence against aggression in the form of commands to organised military forces had now to be accomplished by sending directives to people who were

"And arms? If there aren't any they are won... And, in the long run, arms aren't always necessary to attack and deal blows at the Germans and the Italian fascists. We can attack the Germans, we can attack their munition, petrol, machine and food dumps; often all that is required is a little courage and a match."

These were the first directives to the partisans, contained in one of the first articles by Luigi Longo. It seemed improbable even to imagine that in a few months' time it would be a question of groups of partisan divisions, of organised attacks on enemy military units, that articles and directives by Communist Party leaders would be addressed to a large-scale movement in which hundreds of thousands of patriots, capable of staunchly resisting and inflicting heavy blows at the fascist armies and of liberating, finally, large towns in Northern Italy, were already participating.

"We Communists", wrote Pietro Secchia during the first months of the liberation war, "will not have played our part if we are unable to lead the entire working class behind the vanguard, if the working class does not succeed in carrying other sections of the people along with it in the struggle, if it does not succeed in drawing in all the sound forces of the nation behind the more daring part of the Italian people." And the Communists succeeded in fulfilling their role because, Secchia continued, "the principal organiser of the partisan struggle and resistance was the new leading class, the working class, and the biggest contribution, alongside other democratic forces, was made by the vanguard of the working class, the Italian Communist Party".

The numerous documents set out in Longo's and Secchia's books attest to the fact that partisan warfare in Italy assumed such a wide scale precisely because, as always, right from the very first it was accompanied, supported and reinforced by hundreds of strikes, by sabotage of military orders at factories, by the action of patriots in the cities, by peasant uprisings in the countryside. Without the big strikes in the industrial centres, without the militant activity of the peasants and the broad masses of the people the heroic vanguard of fighters would have been isolated: the partisan detachments would never have become brigades and subsequently divisions, the national uprising would not have taken place. The proportions which the liberation movement attained within a few months show that the Italian Communists successfully carried out their role of leadership.

These two books vividly demonstrate that in every partisan detachment and enterprise the Communists gave examples of selflessness and displayed ability to lead the masses. In his book, for instance, Pietro Secchia quotes statements by prominent leaders of other parties who, during the war of liberation and after the country's liberation, could not but admit the decisive contribution of Communists to the political and military leadership of the struggle.

But at what cost and with what sacrifice was this achieved! The 20 years of fascist rule had left their mark. Some representatives of other parties urged that there should be no collaboration whatsoever with the Communists, while others co-operated calculating that they could control the popular movement better from within. At that time anti-Communism also undermined the unity of national forces. The Communists had therefore to wage a struggle within the Party, first of all against the sectarian

were still discussing the possibility of beginning an armed struggle. It was necessary to prove, in defiance of what the American generals believed, that it was possible to spend the winter in the mountains and to continue inflicting heavy blows upon the enemy. It was necessary to issue an order that partisan detachments should raise the national flags in the towns, whereas some were inclined to put up the American flag first.

In reading these books it becomes clear that the secret of the success of the national liberation war lay first of all in the clear and correct leadership given by the Communist Party and the working class. The Party always saw to it that the workers of every factory helped to organise and support a partisan detachment. The directives published in the books show how the Party reinforced the partisan detachments without weakening its position at the factories or withdrawing all the Party members to the mountains.

"Our war could be carried on and be victorious only provided that the popular movement assumed a military aspect, that it was supported by a big movement of the workers and peasant masses and that military operations were connected and co-ordinated with the actions and strikes of workers and peasants", said Pietro Secchia two months after the liberation in his report to a meeting of Party activists of the Communist Federation in Rome. Luigi Longo stresses that "the most genuine and basic element of our struggle is the role which the broad masses of the people of town and countryside, and especially the workers in the large industrial centres of the North, played in the Resistance Movement..."

The articles describing the organisation of strikes and the struggles of the peasants and the women convincingly prove that the Communist Party always took into account this aspect of the struggle and that it always considered the disposition of the forces in the towns and in the mountains as one whole. Factories, squares and mountains were the fields of battle in which particular categories of troops of one army fought. That is why reports on the armed struggle of the patriots alternated in those years with reports on the fight of the working people in the factories. A strike at a small factory or a demonstration of women against the fascist authorities were noted and examined in just the same way as a partisan attack on a German garrison. The wealth of factual material compiled by Comrades Longo and Secchia in their books and the articles exposing the real plans and views of the allies as well as the mistakes of some leaders of the other parties participating in the liberation movement, articles aimed at exposing the "leftism" of the groupings linked with the Gestapo and the articles aimed at exposing the demagoguery of fascist "socialisers" and comments which at first glance seem of no importance—all this gives a vivid picture of the liberation struggle in Italy and is more than a simple chronicle of stirring and decisive events.

These materials represent for the Communists and the working class an inexhaustible store of lessons and experience of struggle. Luigi Longo and Pietro Secchia stress that the Party has always, in its every action, been guided by the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, that the

Centenary of Sevastopol Defence

The centenary of the heroic defence of Sevastopol in 1854-55 has been commemorated by the peoples of the Soviet Union on a wide scale. The Soviet people are justly proud of the feat of the brave defenders of Sevastopol, who fought the superior forces of the armies of the principal European countries of that time. The unprecedented heroic defence of the town from foreign invaders in the Crimean War lasted 349 days. The defence of Sevastopol was an outstanding exploit of the Russian people which won them immortal glory.

The glorious traditions of the Sevastopol defenders in 1854-55 were added to by the Soviet warriors in the Great Patriotic War. Sevastopol appeared once again before the world as the inaccessible bastion against which the legions of the fascist invaders were crushed.

On the occasion of the centenary of the heroic defence of Sevastopol in 1854-55 and in recognition of the great services of Sevastopol to the homeland the town of Sevastopol has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner in accordance with the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Socials, lectures and talks devoted to the outstanding date took place in towns and villages, in military units, on warships and in houses of culture. In the Hall of Columns there was a meeting of the working people of Moscow, held jointly with representatives of the Soviet Army and the Navy, on the occasion of the centenary of the heroic defence of Sevastopol. An exhibition in honour of the outstanding date has been opened in the M. V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

An anniversary meeting was held on this occasion in Sevastopol—the hero town, the town of Russian military glory. There was also a review of the warships of the Black Sea Fleet and a meeting to celebrate the award of the Order of the Red Banner to Sevastopol. Fêtes were also held and the Panorama of the "Defence of Sevastopol" unveiled.

In Honour of Tenth Anniversary of Albania's Liberation

The Albanian working people are preparing to celebrate, in a fitting manner, the tenth anniversary of the liberation of the country from the fascist invaders. Mass labour emulation is widespread throughout the country.

The workers of the Enver Hoxha metal-processing factory in Tiranë fulfilled the plan for the third quarter 107% and the September plan 110%. The workers at the oil-refining plant in the town of Stalin have overfulfilled the September plan by 50%. The building workers on one of the big construction sites—an oil refinery in Tserrik—completed the monthly assignment 12 days ahead of schedule. The industrial enterprises of Elbasani fulfilled the September plan 100.7%.

The enterprises of the food industry have also considerably increased their production. The macaroni factory in Shkodër is producing over 25 tons of macaroni above plan each day.

Wreaths on Graves of Yugoslav and Soviet Soldiers Fallen in Battle for Liberation of Belgrade

The whole world is indignant at the attitude adopted by the United States which prevents the People's Republic of China from occupying its lawful place in Uno and continues to push to the rostrum of Uno and its Committees the Kuomintang representative, who represents nothing and nobody.

(Press item)



THE GHOST AT UNO

Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

POLICE INCURSION INTO WORLD OF LEARNING

A very odd type of "student" has recently appeared in the higher school establishments of Japan. These fine fellows, pushing and insolent, displaying the utmost indifference to everything connected with the subjects studied, get cracking during the intervals between lectures. They try to strike up "political" conversations with their fellow students, they nose around the corridors and floors, burst unceremoniously into meetings of the students' councils and rush into lecturers' rooms "by mistake". After the classes are over they don't hurry home, but loiter on the streets and dart off through back streets to... the nearest police station and make their reports to their police chiefs. Who are these "students"? Professors, informers, police marks and stool-pigeons.

It is not, of course, because the Japanese authorities are aching to give the brought-up limbs of the law a university education that coppers' marks have invaded the world of learning. Quite another loaded fish in fact—their mission is to establish police control over the thoughts of Japanese youth. Influential political circles in Tokyo are out for the complete remodelling of the country on the pattern and in the likeness of the United States. The fact that this is

higher educational establishments of Japan. Measures to throttle democracy are being carried out under the pretext of "protecting" it Japanese zealots of the "American way of life", aping their transatlantic masters, recently decided to set up an out-and-out fascist "anti-democratic activities committee", directly responsible to Yoshida's Cabinet. A new fascist organisation, the "Central Investigation Bureau" attached to the Japanese Government, was officially set up on October 1. Its job is to establish thought control. The police authorities, encroaching on the elementary rights of mankind, are installing hidden microphones in buildings where representatives of the democratic organisations meet and in the apartments of progressively minded people.

The constant police surveillance of students and teachers comes within the framework of these measures too. At the University in Gifu, according to the newspaper "Mainichi", prior to the summer vacation the police made a minute examination of the literature in which the students are interested. They made a particularly thorough "investigation" of the political convictions of leaders of the movement for collecting signatures to the

