

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

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J. V. STALIN—GREAT CONTINUER OF LENIN'S CAUSE

December 21 marks the 75th anniversary of the birth of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin—great continuer of Lenin's immortal cause. J. V. Stalin's entire life and activity are inseparable from the heroic history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, from the struggle of the Soviet people for Communism, from the development of the world liberation movement.

As a loyal disciple and comrade-in-arms of Lenin, J. V. Stalin fought tirelessly for the emancipation of the working class and all working people from the yoke of the exploiters, for delivering mankind from wars of extermination, for peace and free and happy life for the toiling people, for democracy and for Communism. Stalin's lifework is an inspiring example of selfless service to the people.

Stalin's name justly takes its place side by side with such masterminds of science as Marx, Engels and Lenin. By generalising the rich experience of socialist construction in the USSR and the experience of the present-day world liberation movement, J. V. Stalin further creatively developed Marxist-Leninist teaching in line with the new historical setting and enriched revolutionary theory with new theses on a number of questions.

J. V. Stalin took the path of Lenin from the very outset of his revolutionary activity. He was among the closest comrades-in-arms of Lenin in the creation and strengthening of a militant revolutionary Party, the Party of a new type. The Communist Party, tempered in battle under the leadership of Lenin, the genius, built up the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry and as a result of the victorious Great October Socialist Revolution ensured the overthrow of the power of capitalists and landlords and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, bringing into being the first socialist state in the world.

V. I. Lenin elaborated a scientifically-based programme for transforming the economically backward Russia into an advanced and powerful socialist power. The Communist Party has directed the inexhaustible and creative energy of the people to the carrying out of Lenin's plan of building Socialism.

After the death of V. I. Lenin, the enemies of the Party and the people, such as Trotskyists, Bukharinites and bourgeois nationalists, sought to divert the Party from the Leninist path, to split the Party, to undermine the confidence of the working class and the peasantry in the possibility of building Socialism in the USSR; they tried to do away with Soviet power and the socialist revolution. Under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by J. V. Stalin, the Party, by repelling the traitors

of the strength and solidity of the Soviet social and state system. The Soviet state withstood this test with honour. By routing the fascist aggressors: the Soviet people and the glorious Soviet Army, under the leadership of the Communist Party, not only upheld the freedom and independence of their homeland but at the same time saved the peoples of Europe and Asia from fascist enslavement. Entire progressive mankind is well aware of the important role played in the achievement of these historic victories by J. V. Stalin, who in the war years headed the State Committee of Defence and the Soviet Armed Forces.

The victory of the Soviet Union over the fascist aggressors radically changed the entire international situation. On the world arena appeared a new powerful force—the invincible camp of genuinely democratic peace-loving states headed by the USSR—the greatest achievement of the free peoples.

Guided by the all-conquering teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is successfully carrying out the grand tasks of building Communism. Since the death of J. V. Stalin, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—the authoritative and wise body of leaders composed of Lenin disciples and comrades-in-arms of Lenin and Stalin—has continued to lead the Communist Party and the Soviet people firmly and confidently along the Leninist path to new victories. The decisions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the writings of the disciples and comrades-in-arms of Lenin and Stalin represent a further creative development of the theory of Marxism-Leninism. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has elaborated a detailed programme for the all-round development of the socialist economy and culture necessary for strengthening socialist society and ensuring the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism. Under the leadership of the Communist Party the Soviet people are carrying out this programme with exceptional enthusiasm and energy. Thanks to the wise foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Government of the USSR, which meets with widespread support among all peace-loving people, the prestige of the Soviet Union in the world has grown to an unprecedented extent.

The policy of the Communist Party and the Government of the USSR, directed at the further powerful development of the productive forces of Soviet society, at raising the material and cultural well-being of the working people and at strengthening world peace, enjoys the boundless support of the entire Soviet people. The Party is fully confident of the strength of the people, of

tries to pick up the banner of bourgeois-democratic freedoms, the banner of national independence and national sovereignty thrown overboard by the bourgeoisie. Following this counsel the Communist and Workers' Parties are tirelessly working to build working-class unity, and to rally all national and patriotic forces. The ideas of Leninism inspire the Communists of all countries in their struggle for the vital interests of the working people, for national independence of their own countries, for democracy and peace.

The Communist Party and the Government of the USSR are guided in their activity by the Lenin-Stalin thesis on the possibility of peaceful coexistence of the socialist and capitalist systems. J. V. Stalin repeatedly pointed out that the Soviet Union proceeds from the fact of the inevitable coexistence of the two systems, Socialism and capitalism, for a lengthy period of time and that it firmly adheres to the course of loyal and peaceful relations with all states that express their desire for friendly co-operation, providing the principles of mutual understanding are observed and obligations assumed are fulfilled.

The Communist Party and the Government of the USSR consistently and persistently carry out a peace-loving foreign policy and actively fight for the strengthening of peace and international security. The Chinese People's Republic, all European and Asiatic countries of people's democracy are fighting for the great cause of peace side by side with the Soviet Union.

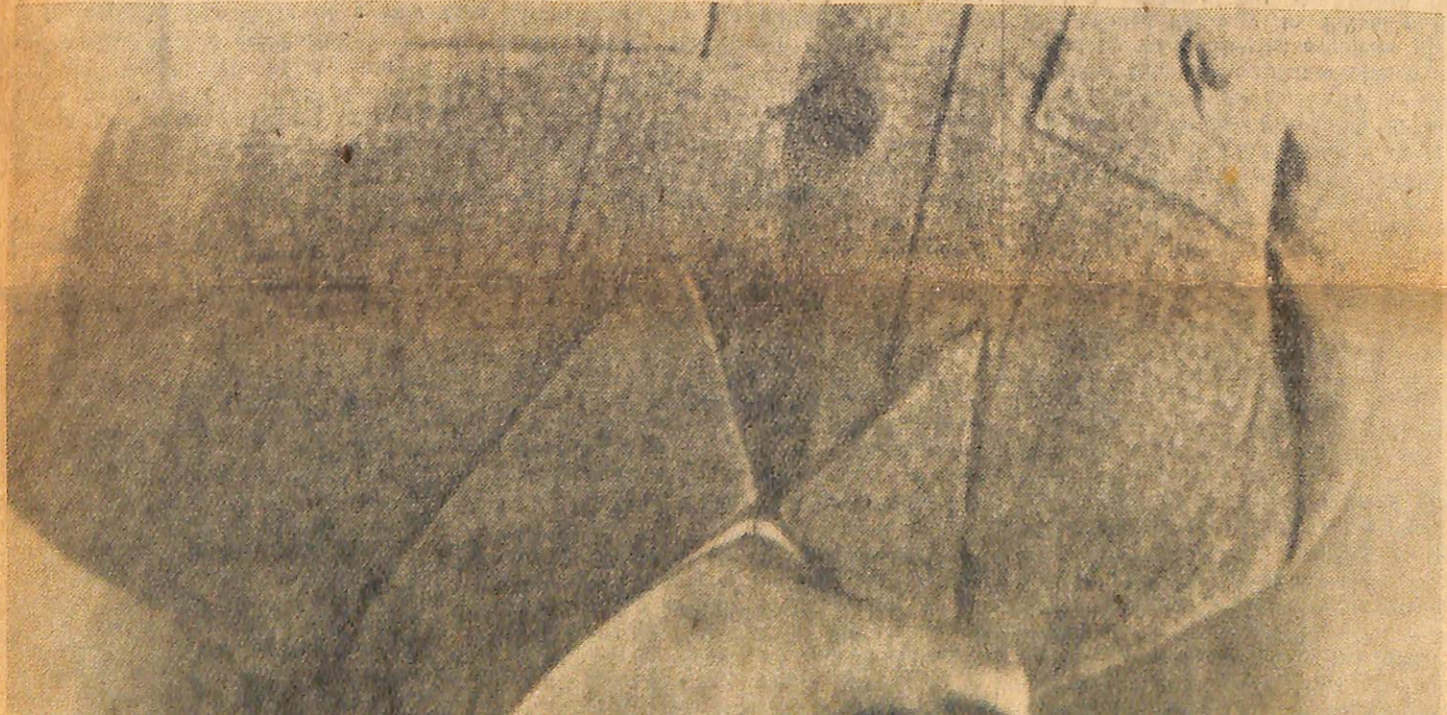
Events prove that the ruling circles of the U.S.A., Britain, France and some other countries have embarked on the dangerous course of building up aggressive military blocs, and of reviving German militarism, thereby aggravating the entire international situation. The Paris agreements, envisaging the remilitarisation of Western Germany and the building up of a West German army under the command of former Hitlerite generals, are in direct contradiction to international agreements and, in particular, to the Franco-Soviet Treaty of Alliance and Mutual Aid. In its Note of December 16 the Soviet Government pointed out that ratification of the Paris agreements would mean the invalidation of the Franco-Soviet Treaty and its annulment. The entire responsibility for this will rest on France and the French Government.

J. V. Stalin stressed the decisive role of the popular masses in exposing and frustrating the designs of the aggressors. All peace-loving people remember the following historic utterance by Stalin: "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end. War may become inevitable if the warmongers succeed in entangling the masses of the people in lies, and drawing them into a



Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin

Second All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers



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Continuing the best traditions of Russian literature, Soviet writers are actively developing the method of socialist realism for which the basis was laid by the great proletarian author Maxim Gorky and are following the traditions of the militant poetry of Vladimir Mayakovsky. Socialist realism demands from the authors a correct and historically concrete portrayal of reality in the process of its revolutionary development.

The message stresses that socialist realism gives writers the opportunity of widely displaying their creative initiative and choosing the diverse forms and styles suited to their personal inclinations and tastes. "The violation of the principles of socialist realism is harmful to the development of Soviet literature. In many respects our literature still lags behind the vigorous development of our life, behind the requirements of the readers, whose political and cultural level is now higher than ever. Some writers do not pay due attention to the quality of their work and produce mediocre and poor work depicting Soviet reality as less than life-size."

The Party calls upon writers to display bold creative initiative, to enrich and further develop all types and genres of literature, to raise the level of creative skill so that the growing spiritual requirements of the Soviet reader may be more fully met. Soviet literature, the message continues, is an inspiring example and a source of experience for foreign writers in the struggle for a new, advanced and progressive art; at the same time it enriches itself by utilizing the best achievements of foreign progressive writers. Our literary workers can and must assimilate still better the valuable experience of our foreign friends in the struggle for high creative skill. Soviet literature is called upon to serve the cause of the working people as the most advanced literature in the world and to be the acme of world literary art.

A. Surkov, first Secretary of the Board of the Union of Soviet Writers, then made a report on "The Position and Tasks of Soviet Literature". On December 16 the Congress continued its work. B. Polevoi made a report on "Soviet Literature for Children and Youth". S. Vurgun made a report on "Soviet Poetry" and K. Simonov a report on "Soviet Prose".

The Second All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers opened on December 15 in the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow.

The hall was crowded with delegates representing the literature of the fraternal peoples of the multinational Soviet country. Among the visitors are many foreign writers. A prolonged standing ovation from those present greeted the appearance of the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government Comrades N. A. Bulganin, L. M. Kaganovich, G. M. Malenkov, A. I. Mikoyan, V. M. Molotov, M. G. Pervukhin, M. Z. Saburov, N. S. Khrushchev, N. M. Shvernik, P. N. Pospelov, M. A. Suslov and N. N. Shatalin.

The Congress was opened by the oldest living Russian writer, Olga Forsh.

The Central Committee calls on writers "thoroughly to study reality on the basis of the creative assimilation of Marxism-Leninism of mankind."

J. V. Stalin stressed the decisive role of the popular masses in exposing aggressors. All peace-loving people remember the following historic utterance by Stalin: "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end. War may become inevitable if the warmongers succeed in entangling the masses of the people in lies, in deceiving them and drawing them into a new world war." The peace fighters are developing wide-scale, nation-wide campaigns to expose the criminal plans of the aggressive circles of the U.S.A. and other countries following in its footsteps, campaigns directed against the ratification of the London and Paris military agreements, against the revival of German militarism, and the resurrection of the Wehrmacht.

In the van of the struggle for peace, for a system of collective security there stand the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the countries of people's democracy. The Moscow Conference of European countries, which was an unprecedented demonstration of the unity of the peace-loving states, is a big contribution to the cause of peace.

Lenin and Stalin repeatedly called on the peace-loving peoples to be vigilant, they stressed the need to strengthen the Soviet state and its armed forces so that nothing would take the Soviet country unawares. The renitance of Western Germany and the intensified aggressiveness of the Western Powers will compel the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries to take urgent measures necessary to counterpose to the growing armed forces of the aggressive states, which represent a threat to the growing armed forces of the peaceful states, which represent a threat to the peaceful life of the peoples of the democratic camp and to untensh a new war there can be but one result—the utter defeat of the aggressors.

The great cause of peace, democracy and Stalin—J. V. Stalin urged the Communist Party of the USSR to take the lead in the struggle for peace, to collect signatures to an appeal by 60 workers of diverse views is taking place at the Peugeot plants in Sochaux.

New Upsurge of Struggle in France Against Paris Agreements

In connection with the approaching Parliamentary debates on the Paris agreements the campaign to collect signatures to the Peace Movement's Appeal to elected persons has been stepped up. By December 9 2,468,000 signatures had been collected in 54 departments.

The collection of signatures to an appeal by 60 workers of diverse views is taking place at the Peugeot plants in Sochaux.

The French people are becoming increasingly active in the struggle against the Paris agreements.

On Sunday, December 12, 28 departmental and dozens of canton rallies were held. Along with Communists one could see at such rallies more and more Socialist elected persons and Socialist working people who are fighting against the rearmament of the West German.

Following the path charted by Lenin, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by J. V. Stalin, ensured that the Soviet people were the first in history to build socialism—a new social system—and to transform their homeland into a mighty industrial and collective-farm power. The victory of socialism in the USSR resulted in a radical improvement in the material standards of Soviet people, led to the strengthening of the Soviet state and the defence capacity. In the fight for the victory of socialism the worker-peasant alliance grew stronger. The Communist Party succeeded in eliminating the economic and cultural backwardness of the formerly oppressed peoples, rallied all national strengthening of the country into a great importance in this activity is the application of the Leninist standards of Party life, as well as the strict observance of the principle of collective leadership, the development of criticism and self-criticism, the equipping of Communist Party members with the revolutionary theory and the all-round extension of links with the masses.

In his speech at the XIXth Congress of the CPSU, J. V. Stalin urged the Communist Party of the USSR to take the lead in the struggle for peace, to collect signatures to an appeal by 60 workers of diverse views is taking place at the Peugeot plants in Sochaux.

The policy of the Communist Party and the Government of the USSR, directed at the further powerful development of the productive forces of Soviet society, at raising the material and cultural well-being of the working people and at strengthening world peace, enjoys the boundless support of the entire Soviet people. The Party is fully confident of the strength of the people, of their revolutionary energy; it is linked with the people by close and unbreakable ties. The great unity of the Communist Party, the Government of the USSR and the Soviet people is the source of the strength and might of the Soviet state.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union holds aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism. The historical experience of the CPSU, the works of Lenin and Stalin are of great significance for all Communist and Workers' Parties.

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Ideas of Lenin and Stalin Inspire Peoples in Struggle for Peace, Democracy and Socialism

In a few days we shall observe the 75th anniversary of the birth of Joseph Stalin, a date which the international working class has emblazoned in its revolutionary history. Nearly two years have passed since his death, but the bright, affectionate and warm memory of Joseph Stalin will forever live in the hearts of all people fighting for peace, freedom and Socialism. To the Polish people, too, the great continuer of the immortal cause of Marx-Engels-Lenin was particularly dear. Decades of revolutionary struggle of the Polish working class, the new epoch of national liberation of the Polish people, the new history of their great social transformations are most closely linked with the names of Lenin and Stalin—the leaders of the "first shock brigade" of the international working-class movement. From the creative science of Marxism-Leninism and its noble ideas, from the invaluable experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Polish people, together with the peoples of all other countries building Socialism, draw ever new stimulus for their work of building the new life.

The life and work of Lenin and Stalin reflected with exceptional clarity the ideas and achievements of advanced human thought and the experience of the revolutionary social struggle. The cause to which Lenin, brilliant founder of the Bolshevik Party, and Stalin, continuer of his cause, dedicated their entire life lives and is winning new victories under the wise and experienced leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

It was Marxism that first put advanced science and the correct revolutionary method of struggle into the hands of the working people who for centuries had been fighting for their social aspirations and desires. Lenin developed and enriched the theory of Marxism in line with the tasks of the new period, in which the antagonisms of capitalism in its last phase of development and its whole parasitic nature reveal themselves with particular clarity. He developed the theory on the proletarian revolutionary party, the Party of a new type, able to lead the struggle of the working class for the overthrow of capitalism and for the power of the working people. Lenin trained this Party of a new type, equipping it with the teaching on allies of the proletariat and its hegemony in the bourgeois-democratic revolution, with the teaching on the development of the bourgeois-democratic revolution, given correct leadership by the Party, into the proletarian revolution. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, won under the leadership of the Communist Party, has confirmed the "correctness of this theory and the decisive role of the worker-peasant alliance in carrying it through. Lenin, and later Stalin, provided for the entire international working-class movement an invaluable example of the application, development and deepening, in line with concrete social conditions, of the theory and practice of the worker-peasant alliance, as well as of the theory and practice of the struggle of the oppressed peoples for liberation from the foreign yoke.

In the Soviets of Workers' and Peasants' Deputies, that first came into being in Russia in the period of the 1905 revolution, Lenin saw a revolutionary form of people's power and later developed the teaching on the Soviets as a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In creating the Party of a new type Lenin waged a merciless struggle against opportunism, sectarianism, against the survivals of social-democratism, against the divorce of theory from practice, of words

is alien to its principles, since the course of historical development, according to Marxism, is determined not by the will of the individual, but by the class struggle, by the masses. The feelings of respect and love for the great leaders who played an outstanding role in the revolutionary working-class movement in different periods of its development are determined precisely by the fact that these leaders, by their boundless fidelity to the struggle for the emancipation of the popular masses and by their role in the social revolution, gave fullest expression to the aspirations of the millionfold masses.

Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin were not only daring and heroic leaders and fighters of the proletarian revolution but also the brilliant and great architects of the revolutionary theory. Lenin pointed out that only a Party that is guided in its activity by the advanced theory can fulfil its role of genuine leader of the working masses. Leninism has equipped the Communist Party with a reliable weapon for the struggle for victory of the proletarian revolution and the building of Communism. Stalin defined Leninism as Marxism of the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolution.

After the death of Lenin the Communist Party of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by Stalin successfully continued Lenin's cause. Like Lenin, who defended the Bolshevik Party from the Mensheviks in the first period of its development, particularly in the period of its Second Congress, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by Stalin, upheld the Leninist line in the struggle against the Trotskyists and right-wing opportunists. The Party defeated all the treacherous attempts to divert it from the Leninist path and resolutely took the path of building Socialism in the USSR. Continuing the struggle waged by Lenin, the Party under the leadership of Stalin smashed the alien theory of the Trotskyists on the impossibility of building Socialism in a single country. The process of the breaking away from imperialism of a number of new countries, Stalin wrote, will be more rapid and more thorough, the more thoroughly Socialism fortifies itself in the first country where the working class has achieved victory. The Communist Party advanced the task of building Socialism as the task of strengthening the prerequisites for the victory of the working class throughout the world. The entire history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is Marxism-Leninism in action.

"Summing up the rich experience of Socialist construction in the USSR and the experience of the present international liberation movement", the "Fiftieth Anniversary of Communist Party of Soviet Union" points out, "J. V. Stalin creatively developed Marxist-Leninist teaching in the new historical conditions and in a number of questions enriched revolutionary theory with new theses."

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the working people of the Soviet Union, fulfilling the glorious Five-Year Plans, carried through the socialist industrialisation of the country and the collectivisation of agriculture. As a result of the rapid development of the national economy by means of planned socialist construction, the Soviet Union has been transformed into a powerful and invincible industrial and collective-farm socialist country.

These tremendous historic achievements are due to the combined efforts of the peo-

*
Boleslaw Bierut
First Secretary, Central Committee,
Polish United Workers' Party

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co-operation between big and small nations have triumphed in the large family of the Soviet peoples linked by bonds of eternal friendship. In this family of peoples the creative labour of every individual enriches the contribution of the people to the treasure-house of the whole of progressive mankind and is a contribution to the bright future of the whole world.

All these achievements increased, to an unprecedented extent, the economic might, strength and consequently the defence capacity of the country and led to the historic victory of the Soviet Army over Hitlerism, a victory which saved the peoples and their culture from disaster, emancipated Europe from fascist slavery and paved the way to people's revolution in a series of Asian and European countries.

The Polish people link the liberation of their country from the Hitler bondage, the consolidation of the country's independence and the victory of people's rule with the unprecedented heroic struggle of the Soviet peoples led by the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Joseph Stalin.

* *

There were close ideological links and fraternal relations between the Polish working-class movement, which inherited the most noble traditions of the Polish democratic and revolutionary movement of the XIXth century, and the Russian revolutionary movement symbolised by the Bolshevik Party.

Lenin highly valued the revolutionary struggle of the Polish workers. He regarded the armed action of the Lodz workers as the first armed workers' action in Russia. Lenin and Stalin highly valued the Polish revolutionary workers' Party (SDKPL) despite the fact that they criticised its mistakes, the mistakes of Luxembourgeoisism.

Son of the Bolshevik Party, Joseph Stalin, in the spirit of the Party and of his teacher Lenin, from the early years of his life keenly followed the development of the revolutionary struggle in Poland against the common enemy—tsarism. As early as 1901 he wrote:

"The working class is not the only class that is groaning under the yoke of the tsarist regime... Groaning under the yoke are the oppressed nations... in Russia, including the Poles, who are being driven from their native land and whose most sacred sentiments are being outraged..."

The feelings of fraternity and solidarity which the Russian working class, and together with it all the peoples of the Soviet Union, cherished for the Polish working class and the Polish people fighting for their freedom and independence had their source in the very spirit of the Communist Party. Even before the victory of the October Revolution the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' Deputies proclaimed, on the initiative of the Bolshevik Party, the right of Poland to full state independence. After the victory of the October Revolution the Soviet peoples, defeating the armies of the tsarist generals and the counter-revolution supported by the imperialist countries of the West, paved the way to Poland's independent existence. But the Polish bourgeoisie, supported by the right-wing of the Polish Socialist Party and in defiance of the national interests of the country, joined

genius of the CPSU, brought independence to our country for the second time. The Soviet peoples and the CPSU provided conditions for the formation, on Soviet territory, of the Polish Army which, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army, made its contribution to Poland's liberation.

On June 17, 1943, Joseph Stalin wrote in connection with the Congress of the Union of Polish Patriots which was formed on Soviet soil: "You can be sure that the Soviet Union will do everything possible to speed up the defeat of our common enemy—Hitler Germany, consolidate Polish-Soviet friendship and promote, in every possible way, the re-establishment of a strong and independent Poland"

The Soviet peoples led by the CPSU kept their promise. A genuinely free and really independent Poland was reborn. The Polish people are indebted to the victory of the Soviet Army for the reunification with Poland of her ancient territories along the Oder, the Neisse and the shores of the Baltic. Since the establishment of an independent Poland allied and friendly relations between the Soviet and Polish peoples have become deeper and more extensive. Thanks to the selfless aid of the Soviet peoples and the constant concern of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Poland, which was devastated by the war and the occupation, was able to rise from the ruins and embark on the broad path of socialist upbuilding with considerably more speed and ease. The Polish people avail themselves not only of the vast experience of the Soviet Union but also of its increasing help, its economic, cultural, scientific and technical co-operation. The Polish people are fully aware that the strengthening of the relations of friendship, equality and mutual co-operation with the great Russian people, the Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples, with all peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is the necessary basis for consolidating the independence of our country and its further development towards the complete triumph of Socialism.

Our people are particularly aware of the significance of Polish-Soviet friendship today, when the dark forces of imperialism are overtly seeking to restore German militarism which brought so much devastation and suffering to our homeland. The Polish people, engaged in the peaceful labour of restoring and developing their country and putting all their strength into the task of fulfilling the Six-Year Plan so as to achieve a speedy improvement in the material and cultural conditions of people in town and countryside, yearn for peace. The Polish people consider it a matter of national honour to increase to the maximum Poland's contribution to the struggle the peoples of the world are waging for peace.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic fully supports the foreign policy of the Government of the Soviet Union, which consistently implements the Leninist principle of the possibility of peaceful co-existence of socialist and capitalist states. Joseph Stalin repeated time and time again that the difference in the economic systems of the USSR and the U.S.A. by no means precludes the possibility of co-operation and alluded to the fact that they did after all co-operate in time of war. If there is the desire to co-operate, said Stalin in a conversation with Stassen, the American politician, then co-operation is possible. And if there is no desire to co-operate then, even if the economic systems are identical, states and people can quarrel.

The policy pursued by aggressive circles

ples of the socialist camp, but of the peoples all over the world.

The aggressive policy of the neo-Hitler militarists under the patronage of the U.S. ruling circles has confronted the Polish people with the task, in all its magnitude, of increasing the economic might and defence capacity of our state in the interests of the struggle for peace and security of our homeland. Ratification of the Paris agreements, perpetuating the division of Germany and Europe and resurrecting German militarism, would make negotiations on the peaceful reunification of Germany impossible, would open up the path to intensified rearmament and increase the danger of war.

The Moscow Conference confirmed once again the will of the peoples of the peace camp to do everything in their power to promote the consolidation of peace in Europe. This Conference once again spotlighted the fact that the possibility does exist for a peaceful solution of the German problem, for establishing, by the joint efforts of peoples and governments, a system of collective security which would ensure for all peoples of Europe—big and small, including the German people—security, freedom and sovereignty. People's Poland, together with other countries of the camp of Socialism, is in complete solidarity with the peace forces throughout Germany who are aspiring to restore the unity of their homeland on a democratic and peaceful basis. The Polish people are wholeheartedly in solidarity with the fight being waged by the European peoples against ratification of the Paris agreements, and, in particular, with the struggle of the great French people who, in spite of the policy of the French ruling circles, have, by their heroic and patriotic fight, on one occasion, wiped out the agreements aimed at remilitarising Western Germany.

In his latest speech Comrade Molotov recalled Stalin's unforgettable words that penetrated so deeply into the hearts and minds of all Poles:

"Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end. War may become inevitable if the warmongers succeed in entangling the masses of the people in lies, in deceiving them and drawing them into a new world war."

The Polish people are prepared to defend the cause of peace to the end and will never let themselves be entangled in lies. The Polish people draw courage and confidence in the triumph of the just cause from the fact that the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Central Committee, holds with firm and steady hand the rudder of the struggle of the peoples for peace and progress. Thanks to the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, thanks to the alliance of the USSR and People's China, the camp of peace is scoring ever-greater successes. Thanks to this policy, which is supported by the world peace movement, peace has come to Korea and blood has ceased to flow in Viet Nam. Thanks to the policy of the CPSU and its Central Committee, the strength and might of the Soviet Union and all countries of the camp of Socialism, have known unprecedented growth. Peoples throughout the world know that the policy of the Soviet Union is guided by the same sure hand, by the same genius of a great Party which for decades have led the Soviet peoples from victory to victory, ever since the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The peoples see that the minds and hearts of the people directing the policy of the Soviet

Work With Probationers in Chinese Communist Party

In July there were more than 23,000 probationers in Shansi Province.

Party organisations of the Province carry on a great deal of educational work among probationers. The city and county Party committees, as well as big Party organisations at enterprises, government offices and educational establishments, hold regular short-term seminars at which probationers get a basic knowledge of the history and activities of the Communist Party.

Apart from drawing probationers into the daily life of the Party many organisations allocate experienced Party members to give them direct help. For example, in Changchi every member of the Party committee and certain rank-and-file members are responsible for the education of several probationers and regularly report on their work to the Party committee.

The Party committee at the steel-smelting plant of the Taiyuan metallurgical combinat often hears reports of Party members on their work with probationers. At the same time the committee sees to it that probationers are involved in the active work of the organisation and that their personal qualities are studied by means of check-ups on how they carry out Party assignments.

ITALIAN WORKING PEOPLE REPLY TO GOVERNMENT REPRESSIONS

In response to the Government's repressive measures against the progressive forces of Italian democracy the working people of the country are strengthening their organisations.

Hundreds of working people are applying for membership of the Communist Party. For instance, within a brief space of time 1,600 people in Naples, 759 in Bologna, 688 in Rome, 311 in Reggio Emilia, 108 in Pesaro and 105 in Trento have applied for admission. Three more Communist Party sections have been set up in Catanzaro Province and one in Rome Province.

Simultaneously hundreds of young people are joining the Italian Communist Youth Federation. For example, 1,012 joined the ICYF in Rome, 758 in Reggio Emilia and 300 in Turin.

The card exchange campaign is gaining momentum. More than 30,000 Communists in Turin, over 25,000 in Rome, more than 20,000 in Naples and over 10,000 in Pesaro have registered. In Genoa all the branches of big industrial enterprises—numbering from 500 to over 1,000 Party members—have completed the exchange of cards.

Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge in Bulgaria

Dissemination of political and scientific knowledge among the working people of Bulgaria becomes more and more widespread each year. A great deal is done by the central group of lecturers...

Great October Socialist Revolution, won under the leadership of the Communist Party, has confirmed the correctness of this theory and the decisive role of the worker-peasant alliance in carrying it through. Lenin, and later Stalin, provided for the entire international working-class movement an invaluable example of the application, development and deepening, in line with concrete social conditions, of the theory and practice of the worker-peasant alliance, as well as of the theory and practice of the struggle of the oppressed peoples for liberation from the foreign yoke.

In the Soviets of Workers' and Peasants' Deputies, that first came into being in Russia in the period of the 1905 revolution, Lenin saw a revolutionary form of people's power and later developed the teaching on the Soviets as a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In creating the Party of a new type Lenin waged a merciless struggle against opportunism, sectarianism, against the survivals of social-democratism, against the divorce of theory from practice, of words from deeds. The Party created by Lenin differs in principle from the party of the reformist type both in its organisational structure and its methods of action. The basic principle of the Communist Party is to establish the closest links with the working masses for organising their struggle and enhancing their class consciousness in the process of this struggle. The subjective cult of the individual

of the Soviet Union is a serious danger in action.

"Summing up the rich experience of Socialist construction in the USSR and the experience of the present international liberation movement", the "Fiftieth Anniversary of Communist Party of Soviet Union" points out, "J. V. Stalin creatively developed Marxist-Leninist teaching in the new historical conditions and in a number of questions enriched revolutionary theory with new theses."

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the working people of the Soviet Union, fulfilling the glorious Five-Year Plans, carried through the socialist industrialisation of the country and the collectivisation of agriculture. As a result of the rapid development of the national economy by means of planned socialist construction, the Soviet Union has been transformed into a powerful and invincible industrial and collective-farm socialist country.

These tremendous historic achievements are due to the combined efforts of the peoples inhabiting the great land of Soviets. Guided by the principles of the Lenin-Stalin policy on the national question the CPSU has always considered as its sacred duty and goal the complete elimination of any oppression of one nation by another. This could be steadily and fully achieved only in a socialist state where oppression of man by man has been abolished once and for all. The principles of mutual aid, equality and

are the oppressed nations... in Russia, including the Poles, who are being driven from their native land and whose most sacred sentiments are being outraged..."

The feelings of fraternity and solidarity which the Russian working class, and together with it all the peoples of the Soviet Union, cherished for the Polish working class and the Polish people fighting for their freedom and independence had their source in the very spirit of the Communist Party. Even before the victory of the October Revolution the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' Deputies proclaimed, on the initiative of the Bolshevik Party, the right of Poland to full state independence. After the victory of the October Revolution the Soviet peoples, defeating the armies of the tsarist generals and the counter-revolution supported by the imperialist countries of the West, paved the way to Poland's independent existence. But the Polish bourgeoisie, supported by the right-wing of the Polish Socialist Party and in defiance of the national interests of the country, joined the intervention of capitalist countries directed at strangling the proletarian revolution. The ultimate and inexorable outcome of this policy was the decay of the Polish bourgeois state and later the occupation of our country by the Hitler hordes.

The great historic victory of the Soviet Army, won as a result of the unprecedented selfless efforts of the Soviet peoples and the inflexible will and organisational

conditions of people in town and countryside, year for peace. The Polish people consider it a matter of national honour to increase to the maximum Poland's contribution to the struggle the peoples of the world are waging for peace.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic fully supports the foreign policy of the Government of the Soviet Union, which consistently implements the Leninist principle of the possibility of peaceful coexistence of socialist and capitalist states. Joseph Stalin repeated time and time again that the difference in the economic systems of the USSR and the U.S.A. by no means precludes the possibility of co-operation and alluded to the fact that they did after all co-operate in time of war. If there is the desire to co-operate, said Stalin in a conversation with Stassen, the American politician, then co-operation is possible. And if there is no desire to co-operate then, even if the economic systems are identical, states and people can quarrel.

The policy pursued by aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism who are striving for world supremacy by organising and rallying all international reactionary forces, by restoring German militarism, is coming up, the world over, against the opposition and resistance of the peoples, who long for peace. The peoples are beginning to understand to an ever-increasing degree that the policy of the Soviet Union corresponds to the interests not only of the peo-

in the triumph of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Central Committee, holds with firm and steady hand the rudder of the struggle of the peoples for peace and progress. Thanks to the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, thanks to the alliance of the USSR and People's China, the camp of peace is scoring ever-greater successes. Thanks to this policy, which is supported by the world peace movement, peace has come to Korea and blood has ceased to flow in Viet Nam. Thanks to the policy of the CPSU and its Central Committee, the strength and might of the Soviet Union and all countries of the camp of Socialism, have known unprecedented growth. Peoples throughout the world know that the policy of the Soviet Union is guided by the same sure hand, by the same genius of a great Party which for decades have led the Soviet peoples from victory to victory, ever since the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The peoples see that the minds and hearts of the people directing the policy of the Soviet Union are imbued with the same concern for peace and the happiness of mankind, for progress and Socialism, for preserving the treasure-house of man's culture and for the opportunities for its peaceful development, as filled the heart and mind of the founder and teacher of the Communist Party—the immortal Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and the heart and mind of the great continuer of his cause—Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

The card exchange... momentum. More than 30,000 Communists in Turin, over 25,000 in Rome, more than 20,000 in Naples and over 10,000 in Pesaro have registered. In Genoa all the branches of big industrial enterprises—numbering from 500 to over 1,000 Party members—have completed the exchange of cards.

Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge in Bulgaria

Dissemination of political and scientific knowledge among the working people of Bulgaria becomes more and more widespread each year. A great deal is done by the central group of lecturers set up six years ago. Between 1948 and 1954 these lecturers have given more than 20,000 lectures and reports. In the first half of this year alone they gave 1,885 lectures to over 300,000 people. In addition, nearly 9,000 lectures were organised during the same period by regional lecture groups. In many town and countryside reading halls lecture centres have been opened this year.

Even before World War I, in "Marxism and the National Question" J. V. Stalin pointed to the right of the people of our country to national freedom and state independence.

Stalin greatly helped the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to fashion a trenchant weapon in the fight for the emancipation of the working class and the people as a whole from the yoke of capitalism. By his counsel he helped to rally and strengthen all the revolutionary forces of our homeland, to purify and temper our Communist Party which has led our people to victory.

The Soviet Union, and J. V. Stalin personally, rendered the Czechoslovak people tremendous, disinterested help in their struggle for liberation during the second world war.

After the glorious Soviet Army liberated our country a new era opened up in the history of Czechoslovakia. The working people of our homeland, under the leadership of the Communist Party, began to build a new, socialist social system. Their struggle to achieve national freedom, overthrow capitalism and build up Socialism will always be linked with the names of Lenin and Stalin. The teaching of Leninism and the vast experience of the Soviet Union are of invaluable help to all our people, who are building Socialism.

Under the banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, our people are creating a new, socialist era in their history. Unshakable loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and enduring alliance with the Soviet Union are the guarantee for the continued flourishing and consolidation of people's-democratic Czechoslovakia.

Our people look confidently to the future, filled with determination to safeguard with vigilance the freedoms won, to defend their country from all the intrigues of the enemy and to march forward to a happy life in a socialist society.

STALIN—TRUE DISCIPLE AND CONTINUER OF LENIN'S CAUSE

On December 21 the working people of all lands mark the 75th anniversary of the birth of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. The name of Stalin as the great continuer of Lenin's cause will live forever in the hearts and minds of millions of working people all over the world.

The working people of the world recall J. V. Stalin with gratitude and love. In conformity with the new, historic conditions he creatively carried forward the Marxist-Leninist teaching and on a number of questions enriched revolutionary theory with new ideas which are of immense significance for building Communism in the USSR and Socialism in the countries of people's democracy and for the struggle of the proletariat of capitalist countries for its emancipation.

The great services of Stalin lie in the fact that he firmly fought for the purity of the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin and unswervingly followed the path of Leninism—the Marxism of the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolution. Lenin upheld Marxist teaching and raised it to a new, higher level, ideologically equipping the working class of Russia and the whole world for the just struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the victory of Communism. Lenin and Stalin had profound confidence in the inexhaustible forces of the people, the makers of history; they tirelessly educated and steered the working people in the spirit of Communist ideas and organised and rallied them for the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of society.

"As for myself, I am merely a pupil of Lenin, and my aim is to be a worthy pupil of his", said J. V. Stalin.

J. V. Stalin—true disciple and continuer of Lenin's cause—devoted his entire life to the cause of Communism. He unflinchingly worked for the tempering of the working class of the whole world and its vanguard—the Communist and Workers' Parties.

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Lenin created the comprehensive revolutionary teaching on the Marxist Party and elaborated its ideological, organisational,

tactical and theoretical foundations. Stalin tirelessly worked for the strengthening of the revolutionary working-class Party in close co-operation with Lenin and in accordance with his behests. Basing himself on the experience of building Socialism in the Soviet Union and of the international revolutionary movement Stalin enriched the teaching on the proletarian Party with new ideas, particularly on the role of the Party in the period of the proletarian dictatorship and the building of Socialism. Stalin carried forward the Leninist principles of the strategy and tactics of the Communist Party in the period of socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Stalin made a great contribution to elucidating the great significance of cadres and their education, to the elaboration of the principles of the organisational work of the Party and the correlation between organisational work and political tasks. Stalin made a valuable contribution to the teaching on the Party by stressing the significance of self-criticism and criticism from below as a necessary condition for the development of the Party and socialist society. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, tempered by Lenin and Stalin, has become a bright example for the Communist Parties of the world. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, like the other Communist and Workers' Parties, tirelessly and creatively assimilates the experience of the glorious CPSU, striving to justify with honour the great title of a "Shock Brigade" as designated by J. V. Stalin at the XIXth Congress of the CPSU.

Of immense significance for the victory of Socialism is Lenin's theory on the possibility of the victory of Socialism firstly in a few or even in one capitalist country taken singly.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, the years of civil war and foreign military intervention and the whole period of social-

ist upbuilding in the Soviet Union clearly confirmed the correctness of Lenin's teaching. After the second world war a number of European and Asian countries, guided by the example of the Soviet Union, threw off the yoke of capitalism and took the path of building Socialism.

Lenin elaborated a gigantic programme of socialist construction in the USSR. The 37 years' existence of the Soviet Union have proved to the full the correctness of this programme. The correctness of the line envisaging the building of the economic foundations of Socialism as the paramount task has been borne out. The policy of socialist industrialisation fully met the requirements of this task. The next step was the fulfilment of the historic task of setting millions of small peasant households onto the path of collective socialist farming equipped with modern technical facilities. Under the leadership of the Central Committee, headed by J. V. Stalin, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union upheld Leninism in the struggle against traitors of all shades, against home and foreign enemies. The Party has led the working masses and imbued the Soviet people with confidence in their forces, in their ability to defeat the home bourgeoisie, both politically and economically, and to build socialist society. J. V. Stalin elaborated in detail the policy of socialist industrialisation worked out by the Party, developed Lenin's plan of co-operation, stressing in particular the significance and role of the various forms of co-operation, first of all the agricultural artel as the main form of co-operation of small farm producers.

The Great Patriotic War was the touchstone, the test of the strength and vitality of the Soviet socialist state. The Communist Party was the organiser of the

Antonín Novotný

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First Secretary,
Central Committee,
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia
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place J. V. Stalin at the head of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union. The peoples of the Soviet Union upheld the gains of Socialism, defeated the armies of Nazi Germany and imperialist Japan and liberated millions of people from the fascist yoke. The victory of the Soviet Union made it possible for a number of nations and states to embark upon the bright path of socialist construction.

Lenin's works contain the basic theses outlining the path of the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism. Lenin stressed that the steady growth of productivity of labour is a decisive prerequisite for the building of Communism. After the Great Patriotic War the Soviet people enthusiastically returned to the task of realising the bold and great plans for building Communism. Lenin's basic theses on the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism were further developed in the decisions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the works of J. V. Stalin. In them there is proof of the need for the continued growth of production on the basis of the most advanced technique, the need for the consolidation of socialist property and the systematic raising of the material and cultural level of the working people. A considerable advance in agricultural production is an important national task at this stage of development.

Leninism teaches us that Socialism and Communism can be built only on the basis of the firm alliance of the working class and the working peasantry, with the working class playing the leading role. The

working class in alliance with the main mass of the peasantry is the motive force in building a new society. As a loyal disciple of Lenin and consistent continuer of his cause, J. V. Stalin stressed and explained the significance of this important Lenin idea, he called upon the Communists for constant struggle for the all-round strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance.

As a statesman of the USSR J. V. Stalin unwaveringly carried through the Leninist principles guiding the consistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, principles which have determined the policy of the Soviet state since its inception. The Soviet Union is waging an unremitting struggle for the preservation of peace between the peoples, for the settlement of all outstanding questions by means of agreement and negotiation in the interests of peaceful coexistence of the peoples and states. Great Lenin always pointed to the need for strengthening Soviet power and the Soviet state. Stalin—the continuer of Lenin's cause—generalised the rich experience of building the socialist state, explained its main functions and stressed that the socialist state is the main instrument of socialist construction and of the country's defence from all the aggressive aspirations of its enemies.

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The creative development of Marxist-Leninist teaching in the works of J. V. Stalin is of enormous significance not only for the Soviet Union but for the entire international working-class movement. It is especially important for the People's Democracies, which following the example of the USSR have stepped onto the path of socialist construction, and also for the peoples waging a national liberation struggle. Stalin's works on national and colonial questions illuminate the path of the national liberation movement in colonial and dependent countries.

Lenin-Stalin Policy of Peace and Security of Peoples

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Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej
 Chairman, Council of Ministers,
 Rumanian People's Republic
 Member, Political Bureau,
 Rumanian Workers' Party
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Peace-loving people throughout the world cherish the bright and dear memory of Stalin, faithful disciple of Lenin and great continuer of his cause, who carried out gigantic work in defence of world peace.

For the Soviet Union, the first workers' and peasants' state, the policy of peace springs from its very social and state system. Having overthrown the sway of imperialism over one-sixth of the globe, the Great October Socialist Revolution abolished in Russia the causes and conditions which in the capitalist world engender the policy of exploitation and the enslavement of other peoples, the policy of expansion and war.

The great Lenin elaborated the foreign policy of the Soviet Union—a policy of peace and international co-operation, of developing business relations with all countries and advanced the principle of peaceful coexistence of the two systems, the socialist and the capitalist, as the basis of this policy.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state, led for 30 years after Lenin's death by J. V. Stalin, have consistently pursued and are pursuing now the Lenin foreign policy, constantly strengthening and tempering the Soviet Union, the main bulwark of peace, constantly calling on the peoples for the active defence of peace.

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By means of various false theories the ruling exploiting classes have always tried and are still trying to prevent the masses knowing the real aims for which they are sent to war, endeavouring to conceal from the peoples the true reasons for these wars of plunder and conquest, and the economic laws giving rise to them.

Marxism-Leninism smashed the pseudo-scientific theories of war and showed that war is the product of a society divided into antagonistic classes and is in our era the ineluctable concomitant of imperialism.

J. V. Stalin pointed out that imperialist war was a result of the operation of the basic economic law of present-day capitalism. "It is precisely the necessity of securing the maximum profit", wrote J. V. Stalin, "that drives monopoly capitalism to such risky undertakings as the enslavement and systematic plunder of colonies and other backward countries, the conversion of a number of independent countries into dependent countries, the organisation of new wars—which to the magnates of modern capitalism are the 'undertakings' best adapted to the extraction of the maximum profit—and, lastly, attempts to win world economic supremacy."

Basing himself on the Lenin analysis of the reasons leading to war in the period of imperialism, Stalin concretely showed who are the organisers of these wars in our time—the billionaires and millionaires of the U.S.A., Britain and France, who have an interest in the incomes of the big arms trusts, who see in war the way out of economic difficulties and who need war to obtain maximum profits.

The Declaration of the states who participated in the Moscow Conference exposes to the public these arms dealers who amass profits from war, who, throughout decades, have forced the peoples of Europe to shed their blood, who have brought about colossal material damage to the peoples and are responsible for the loss of millions of lives and the sufferings of millions of cripples, widows and orphans.

To explain to the working people the real reason behind the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles, to help them understand who it is that is interested in a new war, is of tremendous importance.

to Hitlerite aggression. The Western powers, however, preferred to take the path of encouraging German militarism, banking on German expansion being directed to the East. However, events took an entirely different turn and it was only due to the decisive role of the Soviet Army in routing the German militarists that Europe was saved from Hitlerite enslavement. Reality showed that during World War II the differences between the social systems and ideologies of the countries in the anti-Hitler coalition did not prevent joint action being taken against German militarism—the old enemy of the European peoples.

In the postwar years J. V. Stalin, proceeding from the premise that if two different systems were able to co-operate in wartime there was no reason why they should not do so in time of peace, formulated the conditions in which such co-operation is possible.

"The peaceful coexistence of capitalism and Communism", said J. V. Stalin, "is fully possible, provided there is a mutual desire to co-operate, provided there is a readiness to honour the obligations assumed, and provided the principle of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states is observed."

As concerns the Soviet Union, its entire foreign policy has been an eloquent example of strict observance of the conditions. Even at present, when the ruling circles of the U.S.A., Britain and France, ignoring the lessons of history, proclaim a "from positions of strength" policy in relation to the countries of the socialist camp, the Soviet Union and the other countries who participated in the Moscow Conference are proving in deed that they are continuing their efforts to defend peace and solve the German problem by peaceful negotiations. The Declaration of the Moscow Conference called on the Western powers to abandon the dangerous path of rearming Western Germany and forming militarist groupings in the West and to begin joint discussion of the question of organising a system of collective security in Europe. Facts prove, however, that the Western powers, in violation of the Potsdam Agreement, the Anglo-Soviet and the Franco-Soviet treaties, have taken the path of restoring German militarism and forming an aggressive military bloc in the West. They are endeavouring to justify their adventurist actions by references to the difference in the social systems of states in the West and East. The point is that today, as yesterday, the reasons given by the aggressive circles are merely a screen concealing U.S. aspirations for achieving world supremacy by force.

In this connection J. V. Stalin's analysis of the postwar relations between the capitalist countries is of particular importance. It would be wrong to believe, J. V. Stalin said, that Germany (Western), Britain, France, Italy and Japan, which had fallen into the clutches of the U.S.A., would indefinitely tolerate domination and oppression by the United States. Speaking about the vanquished countries, Germany (Western) and Japan, J. V. Stalin stressed: "To think that these countries will not try to get on their feet again, will not try to smash the U.S. 'regime', and force their way to independent development, is to be wrong." The fact that Britain

only socialist country in the world. Isn't it clear that such a policy is even more unsound today when together with the Soviet Union stand the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies, totalling altogether 900 million people. Due to its huge manpower, material resources and inviolable unity, the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism represents a colossal force never before known to history.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has always stressed the gigantic role of the peoples, the makers of history, in preventing a new world war. J. V. Stalin's words, "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end", sound today as a powerful call to vigorous struggle in defence of peace.

J. V. Stalin described the nature and the extremely broad aims of the present-day peace movement as a coalition of various classes and social strata interested in averting a new war.

Indeed, the world peace movement has become the most powerful and all-embracing movement of the day.

Today the world peace movement has such an effect on the entire international situation, and the campaign for settling controversial questions through peaceful negotiations has assumed such proportions, that the ruling circles of the West dare not now openly reject peaceful negotiations. Fear of public opinion compels the Western rulers to resort to such crude subterfuge as statements that ratification of the Paris agreements can provide favourable conditions for Four-Power negotiations on the German question. In fact the conversion of Western Germany into a militarist state and its involvement in the Western military grouping, clearly spear-headed against other European countries, will make Four-Power negotiations on Germany's unification pointless and preclude any possibility of reaching agreement on this question.

Stalin taught that the peace-loving peoples must not allow themselves to be caught unawares by the enemies of peace, that they must at all times be ready to deal a fitting rebuff to the imperialist aggressors. At the same time he repeatedly warned the lovers of military ventures about the danger proceeding first of all for themselves from aggression against the Soviet Union. The warning given by Stalin in 1934 to those who were engineering an anti-Soviet war is still remembered: "It (this war—Gh.-D.) would be the most dangerous war for the bourgeoisie for the added reason that it would be waged not only at the fronts, but also behind the enemy's lines. The bourgeoisie need have no doubt that the numerous friends of the working class of the USSR in Europe and in Asia will do their best to strike a blow in the rear at their oppressors who start a criminal war against the fatherland of the working class of all countries. And let not Messieurs the bourgeoisie blame us if some of the governments so near and dear to them, which today rule happily by the grace of God, are missing on the morrow after such a war."

As is known this scientific foresight has been confirmed to the full. As a result of World War II a number of European and Asian countries dropped out of the imperialist system. The lovers of fresh military ventures should remember that if they manage to provoke a third world war this could lead to the complete crash of the entire imperialist system.

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The cause of Lenin and Stalin is now in the sure hands of their nearest comrades-in-arms and disciples.

The tremendous achievements scored by the struggle for peace

British People Fighting Against London and Paris Agreements

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Harry Pollitt
 General Secretary,
 Communist Party of Britain
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The Declaration of the Moscow Conference on European Collective Security gives the people of Britain a new opportunity to change the present disastrous war policy which their leaders are pursuing.

At the same time, it gives the sharpest warning about the consequences which will follow if the Western plans to revive German militarism are carried through.

The Declaration should, by this calm and firm statement of the determination of the peace-loving nations to take all measures necessary to protect themselves, give pause to the Western warmongers.

The great merit of the Moscow Declaration is that it correctly and sharply draws attention to the terrible dangers to the whole world of the policy of rearming Western Germany and shows the way to ensure peace by establishing a system of general European collective security.

For many months now the fight against German rearmament has been at the centre of British political life. It was one of the principal themes of discussion at all Trade Union and Co-operative Conferences earlier this year, and in practically every case the working people by overwhelming majorities opposed the policy of rearming Western Germany.

In spite of unprincipled manoeuvres and strong pressure by the right-wing Trade Union and Labour leaders, huge minority votes against German rearmament were recorded at the Trades Union Congress in September and the Labour Party Conference in October. It was widely recognised, even in circles which supported the right-wing Labour leaders, that these votes in fact represented the majority opinion of the mass of the members of the Trade Union and Labour movement.

Yet in spite of these demonstrations of the will of the working class, of the entire working people in Britain, the Tory Government, under the leadership of Churchill and Eden, began to make frantic efforts to carry forward the policy of reviving German militarism after the French people had defeated the European Defence Community plans. As a result of these activities of the American and British imperialists, the London and Paris agreements to rearm Western Germany were finally arrived at.

But it soon became clear to the people that far from meaning less danger than EDC, these new plans were even more dangerous. The British people in particular were angry to hear that, in order to get French consent to the British and American proposals, Eden had pledged to maintain 120,000 British troops on the continent of Europe for the next 44 years at a cost to the British taxpayer of up to £150 millions per year. This cost will greatly worsen Britain's balance of payments position because it will have to be met in hard currency.

Nevertheless, although it was obvious that the London and Paris agreements were a menace to Britain and its people, the right-wing Labour leaders, headed by Attlee, Morrison and Gaitskell, came out in support of them. They flagrantly flouted the wishes of the majority of their membership, and made clear that they were determined to do all in their power to assist the Tory Government in its efforts to get the agreements ratified.

The right-wing Labour leaders announced that all the members of the Parliamentary Labour Party were expected to vote in Parliament for the ratification of the London and Paris agreements. At once it became clear that if they insisted on this course of action, they would expose to the whole world

they would instruct the whole Parliamentary Labour Party to abstain from voting. They threatened the direct consequences to any members who disobeyed them. But in spite of everything six Labour Members of Parliament voted against German rearmament. One Labour M.P. voted in favour of the agreements, and the remainder, including Attlee, Morrison and Gaitskell, abstained.

It was a sign of the tremendous feeling against German rearmament within the Labour movement that the right-wing leaders did not dare to vote for ratification. It is undoubtedly a matter for considerable concern on the part of Britain's rulers that they did not succeed in getting a majority of members even in the British Parliament to vote for the ratification of the London and Paris agreements.

For although these agreements were ratified, it was by a minority vote—of only 264 Members of Parliament out of a total of 625. Under the Constitutions of many European countries such a vote would not be valid, for most Constitutions of countries other than Britain require at least a simple majority of the Members of the Parliament, and in some cases a two-thirds majority would be necessary, on such an important question as this.

But having said this, the fact remains that the Government succeeded in getting the agreements ratified, and is now doing its utmost to bring pressure to bear on France and Western Germany to ratify them also.

This places a very great responsibility on the peace forces in Britain to surpass all previous efforts in the fight against the agreements. They have been stimulated to do this by the outrageous speech made recently by Churchill, in which he has revealed that in 1945, while the war against Hitler fascism was still raging, while the furnaces of the Nazi concentration camps were still warm, he was prepared to arm the Nazis against the Soviet Union. This dreadful revelation has opened the eyes of many people, hitherto confused, to the character of Churchill's present policy. It has shown them that the plan to rearm the Nazis today has the same anti-Soviet, anti-working class, anti-Socialist motives as Churchill's aims in 1945, and that it is just as opposed to the interests of the British people.

The British people have also not failed to see the significance of the growing opposition both in France and Western Germany to the London and Paris agreements. In particular, a great impression has been made on the British workers by the strong opposition to German rearmament expressed by the West German Trades Union Congress, by the opposition of the West German Social Democratic Party, reflecting the feelings of its rank and file, and by the strong demonstrations against Adenauer's policy, especially on the part of the young people, which took place in the recent elections in Western Germany.

At the end of October the British Peace Committee convened a Conference attended by the representatives of hundreds of trade union branches, Labour and Co-operative

of the South Wales Area of the National Union of Mineworkers.

In recent days the Scottish Area of the National Union of Mineworkers had reaffirmed its opposition to German rearmament and called for a special National Conference of the whole Union on the matter. At a delegate conference of this area of the National Union of Mineworkers, representing 80,000 miners, which took place on December 6th, a resolution was passed declaring Churchill's action in 1945 to be a treacherous act, and demanding Four-Power talks for a unified Germany. At Birmingham Trades Council on the same day, delegates representing 150,000 workers, whistled their opposition to a right-wing speaker from the Trades Union Congress who defended German rearmament. Great numbers of other working-class organisations have also expressed opposition to the London and Paris agreements. In many parts of the country deputations have visited the Members of Parliament in their constituencies.

The young people have been to the fore in protesting against rearming the Nazis and against the Eden plan to maintain British troops on the Continent for the next 44 years. In London several thousand postcards to Members of Parliament have been sent by young people expressing this opposition. After a recent conference of the young miners of South Wales, organised by the Union, young miners paraded through the streets carrying posters opposing German rearmament.

Many Constituency Labour Parties have also expressed support for the six Members of Parliament who voted against ratification, and condemned the disciplinary measures taken against them.

These facts show that the arguments of the Tories and the right-wing Labour leaders are not deceiving the active workers. But it is still necessary to do far more to answer these false arguments. In particular it is necessary to expose the complete falsity of the idea which they advance that "ratification will make negotiation easier and more likely to succeed". This is the exact opposite of the truth, for ratification will only harden the division of Germany and Europe, make Four-Power negotiations on Germany's unification futile and preclude any possibility of reaching agreement on this question.

The Communist Party, which has always and consistently fought against the rearmament of Western Germany, has issued an urgent call to all the British people to act now for peace. This statement declares:

"Stop German rearmament now! Demand immediate negotiations between the powers for collective security for Europe! Demand the banning of the atom bomb and hydrogen bomb and an agreed reduction of armaments! Save peace — save Britain!" The Communist Party has also sent a special letter to every Constituency Labour Party in Britain, urging them to protest against the plans to rearm Western Germany. It is holding special meetings of all members of the Communist Party in every District throughout the country, in order to explain the gravity of the situation and mobilise the whole Party in defence of peace, against German rearmament and for immediate negotiations for a genuine system of collective security, based on the peaceful co-operation of every European nation.

We are pointing out to the British people

number of independent countries into dependent countries, the organisation of new wars—which to the magnates of modern capitalism are the 'undertakings' best adapted to the extraction of the maximum profit—and, lastly, attempts to win world economic supremacy."

Basing himself on the Lenin analysis of the reasons leading to war in the period of imperialism, Stalin concretely showed who are the organisers of these wars in our time—the billionaires and millionaires of the U.S.A., Britain and France, who have an interest in the incomes of the big arms trusts, who see in war the way out of economic difficulties and who need war to obtain maximum profits.

The Declaration of the states who participated in the Moscow Conference exposes to the public these arms dealers who amass profits from war, who, throughout decades, have forced the peoples of Europe to shed their blood, who have brought about colossal material damage to the peoples and are responsible for the loss of millions of lives and the sufferings of millions of cripples, widows and orphans.

To explain to the working people the real reason behind the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles, to help them understand who it is that is interested in a new war—these are tremendously important tasks in the struggle for peace.

J. V. Stalin emphasised time and time again that political and ideological work to bring home to the masses the imperialist war plans, work to prevent the warmongers from ensnaring the popular masses in a network of lies, are important conditions for foiling their aggressive plans.

The entire policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government aimed at preserving and consolidating peace and preventing wars, is based on the Leninist thesis of the peaceful coexistence of capitalism and Socialism.

It is common knowledge that it is thanks to the wise policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government that a twenty-year period of peace was possible between the two world wars. It is important to recall that in 1934 the Soviet Union, having pointed to the threat to peace in Europe emanating from the aggressive strivings of Hitler Germany, proposed the conclusion of a multilateral European mutual aid pact. It is obvious that such a pact would have created a serious barrier

between the Western powers, and thus would have abandoned the dangerous path of rearming Western Germany and forming militarist groupings in the West and to begin joint discussion in the West of organising a system of collective security in Europe. Facts prove, however, that the Western powers, in violation of the Potsdam Agreement, the Anglo-Soviet and the Franco-Soviet treaties, have taken the path of restoring German militarism and forming an aggressive military bloc in the West. They are endeavouring to justify their adventurist actions by references to the difference in the social systems of states in the West and East. The point is that today, as yesterday, the reasons given by the aggressive circles are merely a screen concealing U.S. aspirations for achieving world supremacy by force.

In this connection J. V. Stalin's analysis of the postwar relations between the capitalist countries is of particular importance. It would be wrong to believe, J. V. Stalin said, that Germany (Western), Britain, France, Italy and Japan, which had fallen into the clutches of the U.S.A., would indefinitely tolerate domination and oppression by the United States. Speaking about the vanquished countries, Germany (Western) and Japan, J. V. Stalin stressed:

"To think that these countries will not try to get on their feet again, will not try to smash the U.S. 'regime', and force their way to independent development, is to believe in miracles." The fact that Britain and the U.S.A. helped Hitler Germany to enhance her economic war potential with a view to using it against the Soviet Union did not prevent the German militarists from directing their forces in the first place against France, Britain, Belgium and other West European countries. Consequently, the drive of the German monopolists for markets and the desire to crush their competitors proved in practice to be stronger than the anti-Soviet plans of the Western powers. These powers, above all France, should not have forgotten the lessons of history.

It is not fortuitous therefore that the working masses, who resolutely oppose the Paris agreements, are being joined by ever-broader political circles in France, Britain and Western Germany, including bourgeois groups, to which the danger of reviving German militarism, which has several times plunged Europe into war, is becoming clearer and clearer.

As regards the so-called "positions of strength" policy, this had no chance of success even when the Soviet state was the

lovers of military ventures about the danger proceeding first of all for themselves from aggression against the Soviet Union. The warning given by Stalin in 1934 to those who were engineering an anti-Soviet war is still remembered: "It (this war—Gh.-D.) would be the most dangerous war for the bourgeoisie for the added reason that it would be waged not only at the fronts, but also behind the enemy's lines. The bourgeoisie need have no doubt that the numerous friends of the working class of the USSR in Europe and in Asia will do their best to strike a blow in the rear at their oppressors who start a criminal war against the fatherland of the working class of all countries. And let not Messieurs the bourgeoisie blame us if some of the governments so near and dear to them, which today rule happily by the grace of god, are missing on the morrow after such a war."

As is known this scientific foresight has been confirmed to the full. As a result of World War II a number of European and Asian countries dropped out of the imperialist system. The lovers of fresh military ventures should remember that if they manage to provoke a third world war this could lead to the complete crash of the entire imperialist system.

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The cause of Lenin and Stalin is now in the sure hands of their nearest comrades-in-arms and disciples.

The tremendous achievements scored by the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and averting a new war, the considerable growth in the international prestige of the USSR and the support of the peoples throughout the world are the result of the constant carrying out by the CPSU and the Soviet Government of Lenin's instructions and their creative development in new, historic conditions.

All peace-loving people turn their eyes with confidence and hope to the democratic camp headed by the Soviet Union, the camp which for nearly 40 years has firmly held aloft the banner of peace and friendship between the peoples.

The Rumanian people, who take an active part in the struggle of the great and powerful camp of democracy and Socialism, see in the wisdom of the Soviet Government's foreign policy and in the realisation of Lenin's and Stalin's counsels by the peace-loving countries a vital guarantee of success in the struggle for peace and the security of peoples and for the frustration of aggressive imperialist designs.

American and British imperialists, the London and Paris agreements to rearm Western Germany were finally arrived at.

But it soon became clear to the people that far from meaning less danger than EDC, these new plans were even more dangerous. The British people in particular were angry to hear that, in order to get French consent to the British and American proposals, Eden had pledged to maintain 120,000 British troops on the continent of Europe for the next 44 years at a cost to the British taxpayer of up to £150 millions per year. This cost will greatly worsen Britain's balance of payments position because it will have to be met in hard currency.

Nevertheless, although it was obvious that the London and Paris agreements were a menace to Britain and its people, the right-wing Labour leaders, headed by Attlee, Morrison and Gaitskell, came out in support of them. They flagrantly flouted the wishes of the majority of their membership, and made clear that they were determined to do all in their power to assist the Tory Government in its efforts to get the agreements ratified.

The right-wing Labour leaders announced that all the members of the Parliamentary Labour Party were expected to vote in Parliament for the ratification of the London and Paris agreements. At once it became clear that if they insisted on this course of action, they would expose to the whole world that they did not command a majority for their policy within the Parliamentary Labour Party itself. A great number of Labour Members of Parliament let it be known that under no circumstances would they vote publicly in favour of the agreements. The most that many of them would agree to would be to abstain. These Labour M.P.s feared the wrath of their constituents if they voted for German rearmament.

This placed the leaders in a difficulty, and in the end they decided that rather than show the whole world their lack of support,

recently by Churchill, in which he has revealed that in 1945, while the war against Hitler fascism was still raging, while the furnaces of the Nazi concentration camps were still warm, he was prepared to arm the Nazis against the Soviet Union. This dreadful revelation has opened the eyes of many people, hitherto confused, to the character of Churchill's present policy. It has shown them that the plan to rearm the Nazis today has the same anti-Soviet, anti-working class, anti-Socialist motives as Churchill's aims in 1945, and that it is just as opposed to the interests of the British people.

The British people have also not failed to see the significance of the growing opposition both in France and Western Germany to the London and Paris agreements. In particular, a great impression has been made on the British workers by the strong opposition to German rearmament expressed by the West German Trades Union Congress, by the opposition of the West German Social Democratic Party, reflecting the feelings of its rank and file, and by the strong demonstrations against Adenauer's policy, especially on the part of the young people, which took place in the recent elections in Western Germany.

At the end of October the British Peace Committee convened a Conference attended by the representatives of hundreds of trade union branches, Labour and Co-operative organisations, religious bodies and peace committees. It issued a call for action against German rearmament, to which there has been a considerable response. When Parliament debated the London and Paris agreements, delegations from many parts of Britain went to the House of Commons to interview their M.P.s and make clear that they expected them to vote against ratification. Amongst these delegations was a very important official delegation from the Executive Committee

"ratification will make negotiation easier and more likely to succeed". This is the exact opposite of the truth, for ratification will only harden the division of Germany and Europe, make Four-Power negotiations on Germany's unification futile and preclude any possibility of reaching agreement on this question.

The Communist Party, which has always and consistently fought against the rearmament of Western Germany, has issued an urgent call to all the British people to act now for peace. This statement declares:

"Stop German rearmament now! Demand immediate negotiations between the powers for collective security for Europe! Demand the banning of the atom bomb and hydrogen bomb and an agreed reduction of armaments! Save peace — save Britain!" The Communist Party has also sent a special letter to every Constituency Labour Party in Britain, urging them to protest against the plans to rearm Western Germany. It is holding special meetings of all members of the Communist Party in every District throughout the country, in order to explain the gravity of the situation and mobilise the whole Party in defence of peace, against German rearmament and for immediate negotiations for a genuine system of collective security, based on the peaceful co-operation of every European nation.

We are pointing out to the British people that though Parliament has ratified the London and Paris agreements, they, the people, have the last word. The EDC agreements were ratified by the British Parliament in 1952, but the mass opposition of the people prevented them from ever being operated.

The peace-loving peoples of the world can stop the present criminal plans to rearm the ex-Nazis. We are confident that the British people will play their full part in this vital fight for a lasting peace.

Italian Public Opposes Resurgence of German Militarism

On the initiative of the Italian Peace Committee a Day Against Ratification of the Paris Agreements and Rearmament of Germany was held in Italy on December 12. The meetings and rallies that took place on that day, were addressed by speakers of diverse political views, including members of the World Peace Council, Emilio Sereni, Andrea Gaggero, International Stalin Prize Winner "For Consolidating Peace among Peoples", Targetti, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Youth Federation, and others.

Peace supporters in Venice have developed a great deal of activity against ratification of the London and Paris agreements. In many places, Concordia, Spinea, Chioggia, Cavarzere and others, films of the Resistance Movement are being shown at meetings. Fishermen in Chioggia are collecting signatures to a petition explaining the danger of reviving German militarism to the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world. In a number of districts of Venice statements of the mothers and widows of men killed during the war are being collected.

In all provinces deputations from the population are visiting deputies and demanding that they reject the bill for rearming Western Germany.

XIth Congress of Communist Party of Belgium

The XIth Congress of the Communist Party of Belgium was held over December 9 to 12 in Wilvorde.

250 delegates took part in the work of the Congress at which representatives of the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties of a number of European countries were present.

Comrade Joseph Thonet, one of the founders of the Party, made the opening speech.

The Congress sent warm greetings to the striking miners of La Boverie, who are conducting a courageous fight down the pit to prevent the Ougrée-Marihaye mine being closed.

The following questions were on the agenda: political report of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Belgium; report of the Finance Control Commission; amendments to the Party Rules; election to the C.C. and the Finance Control Commission.

The political report of the C.C. was made by Comrade Edgar Lalmand. On his proposal Congress rose in memory of J. V. Stalin.

A message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was read. The delegates rose to listen. The message reads:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union conveys its fraternal greetings to the XIth National Congress of the Communist Party of Belgium.

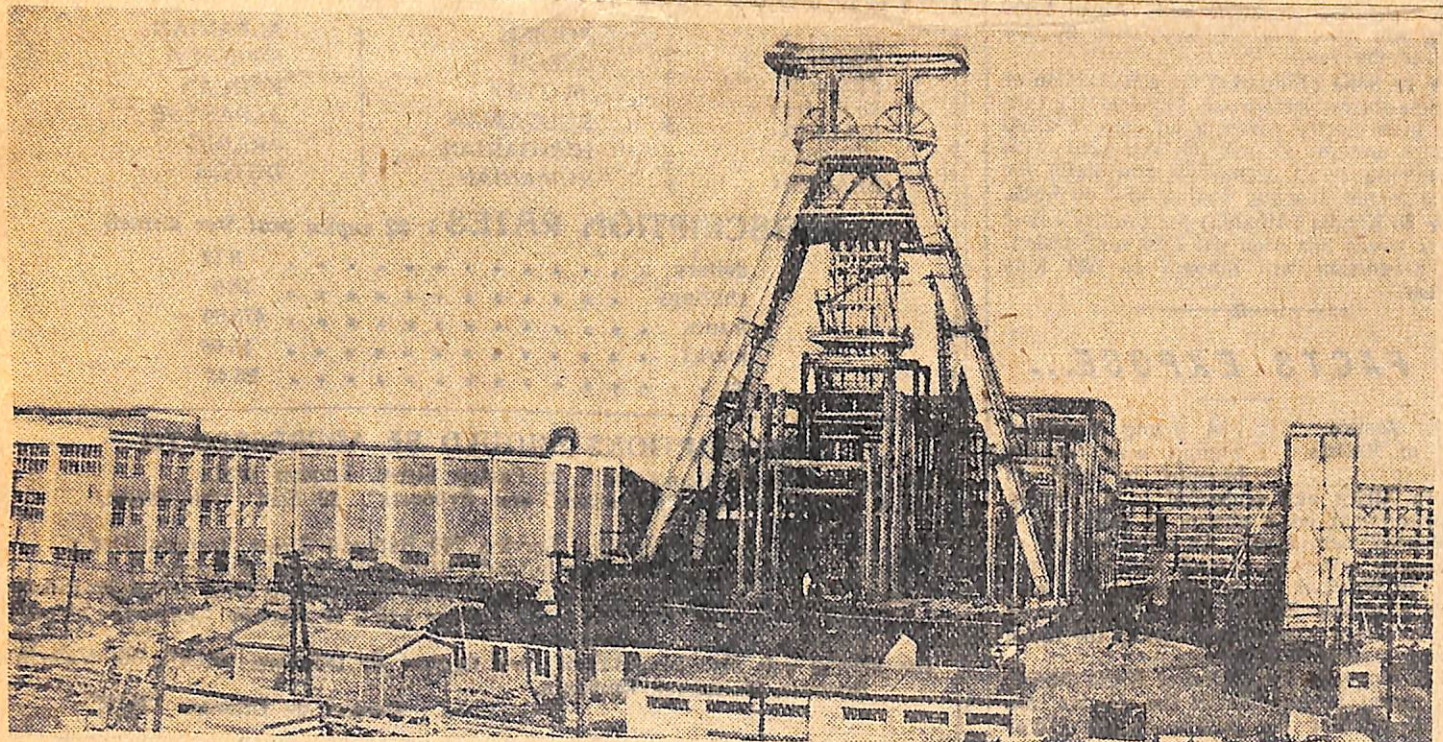
The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union warmly wishes the Communist Party of Belgium success

in the organisational and ideological strengthening of its ranks, in ensuring the unity of the working class and the defence of the vital interests of the working people, in rallying all the democratic and patriotic forces in Belgium for the fight for peace, and the national independence of the country, against the threat of the restoration of German militarism and the danger of a new war."

After a broad discussion which developed around all the questions on the agenda, the Congress ended its work on December 12. The closing speech was delivered by Comrade Ernest Burnelle, who noted that the Congress had been conducted in an atmosphere of unity, and expressed confidence that the criticism of shortcomings and the self-criticism that had developed at the Congress would make it possible to raise the activities of the Party to a higher level. Comrade Burnelle stressed that the Party would participate with all its strength in the struggle for peace and for upholding the interests of the working people.

The Congress elected the Central Committee of 55 members.

A meeting of the new Central Committee held after the Congress elected the leading Party bodies. Comrades Ernest Burnelle, Van Moerkerke and René Beelen were elected to the Secretariat of the C.C. Comrades Ernest Burnelle, Van Moerkerke, René Beelen, Van den Branden, Georges Glineur and A. De Coninck were elected to the Political Bureau of the C.C.



The Republic of Czechoslovakia is successfully increasing the production capacity of its coal-mining industry. Photo: Construction of the J. V. Stalin mine near Ostrava.

Subjugation of Austrian Economy to West German Monopolies

Long before the Austrian Republic was formed, when the Austro-Hungarian monarchy was yet in being, the German monopolies, big concerns and banks turned their covetous glances to Austria. They were attracted mainly by her rich minerals, her cheap manpower and by the possibility of turning her close relations with South-Eastern Europe to account; considerations of a military and strategic character too played no minor role.

Influential circles of the Austrian big bourgeoisie were in agreement with and supported these aspirations which ideologically found expression in the intensification of the pan-German propaganda which was carried on for decades in Austria and had gone so far that the very existence of the Austrian nation was denied, while Austria itself was looked upon as an "outpost" of Germany spearheaded against Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. From the end of last century and the beginning of this one this dangerous imperialist propaganda, which undoubtedly greatly facilitated the economic subjugation of Austria to German imperialism, was also supported by the Austrian Social Democrats.

Facts provide irrefutable evidence that way back in the 'twenties and 'thirties the economic conquest of the Austrian Republic by the German monopolies was constantly increasing with the connivance of the Western powers. Certain German economists were quite right when they pointed out that long before the actual political Anschluss, the economic Anschluss, especially in heavy industry, was already a fait accompli.

The development of the "Heimwehr" fascist movement in Austria, the formation and equipment of armed fascist gangs to fight against the working class, the ever-increasing destruction of all democratic and social gains of the working class in the 'thirties, and, finally, the forced incorporation of Austria in the so-called "Great German Reich" of Hitler, followed by the rapacious exploitation of the raw material and manpower resources of Austria for Hitler's predatory war—all this becomes clear when seen against the background of the economic penetration of German monopoly capital into Austria, which began long before. Whereas prior to the annexation Austria was becoming, to an ever-increasing degree, a supplier of cheap raw materials (iron ore, magnesite, timber and above all oil) for the German war industry magnates, during the second world war this process became even more striking. The penetration of German monopoly capital into the Austrian economy thus took the form of unrestricted domination of the country's economy by the German imperialists.

Austria's liberation from German fascist rule by the victorious Soviet Army in 1945 provided a unique opportunity of ridding the country not only of political but also of economic enslavement by German monopoly capital. As we know, the Potsdam Agreements envisaged the confiscation of German property in Austria. The Austrian Government, however, at the instigation of the Western occupation authorities did its utmost to reduce to naught the decisions of the Potsdam Conference aimed at abolishing the dependence of the Austrian economy on West German monopoly capital. With this in view, in 1946 it carried through the so-called "nationalisation" of a comparatively large part of the Austrian economy. Former German property which had been transferred under the Potsdam Agreements to the Soviet Union was

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Walter Stein

Head of a Department of C.C.,
Communist Party of Austria

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handed over to the Western powers. The American imperialists secured for themselves the decisive influence in running these enterprises, working in close collaboration with the Austrian governmental agencies that formally exercised "public control" over many of these enterprises or, by the grace of the Americans, acted as "trustees". The result of this collaboration, much lauded by government propaganda, was the more frequent appearance at these enterprises of representatives of the West German imperialists, in the capacity of managers, directors or high-ranking officials.

From the very outset it was striking that the German monopolists, whom one would have expected to offer resistance, were not at all put out by the "nationalisation" of former German enterprises in Austria. And soon it became obvious why. It turned out that the formal "nationalisation" of these enterprises was sheer camouflage to hide the ever-more openly conducted transfer of these enterprises to the West German monopolists. Thus, for instance, the "nationalised" Siemens works in Austria are openly managed by the concern of the same name in Munich; research work and some production operations were transferred from Austria to Western Germany, experts were taken to Munich etc. The "nationalised" Austrian concern AEG, in its advertisements in economic magazines, has no qualms about calling itself a branch of the West German concern of the same name. The board of directors of the works of the Austrian "nationalised" Edelstahlwerke Böhler and Co., which formerly belonged to the German Vereinigte Stahlwerke Company, today again includes two West German representatives who carry more weight than all the official Austrian directors. The "nationalised" Ill-Wasserkraft-Werke hydro-power plants in Vorarlberg, previously owned by the Rhine-Westphalia Electric Company, now work almost exclusively for the Ruhr, to which two-thirds of the electricity they generate is sold for next to nothing. These examples can be multiplied.

A newly-adopted Austrian law on the payment of compensation to the former owners of "nationalised" enterprises is also enlightening. This law provides for the payment of "compensation" of approximately 3.6 times the value of the previous joint-stock capital and for power plants 6.5 times. It includes an extremely ambiguous clause which by-passes the question of compensation to the former German owners. The West German imperialists, however, have not lodged any protest against this clause either. This, of course, is not because they are "unassuming" but on the contrary because they regard these enterprises as their own property which in any case will soon be completely handed back to them by the coalition Government of Austria.

The Austrian Government has recently expressed this intention quite openly. In doing so it relies on the consent of the American occupation authorities who are zealously pursuing a policy of strengthening the West German monopolists at Austria's expense. At the same time, the Austrian

of its extent, should be returned to its owners".

In speaking of these enterprises, which are now once more under the far-reaching control of Western Germany and are intended to be placed completely at the disposal of the Rhine and Ruhr arms kings, one must not forget that it is the major part of Austria's heavy industry that comes into question. And those who control these key positions of the Austrian economy are in reality the masters of the entire economy of this country and can use it as they see fit.

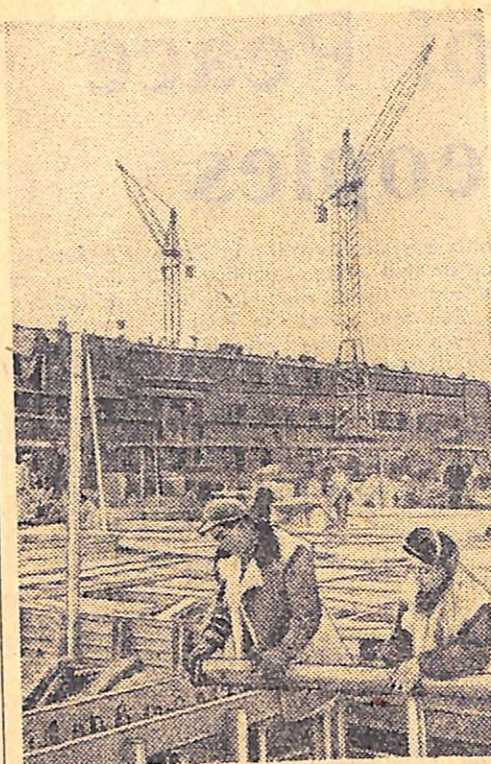
To what extent Austrian trade and economic policy has already been subordinated to the interests of the West German imperialists is seen from the fact that 28% of all Austrian exports is already going to Western Germany. The main items are raw and semi-finished materials and in many cases they are sold at prices considerably lower than those on the world market. Simultaneously Western Germany is flooding Austria with its manufactured goods. At present no less than 41% of the total Austrian imports comes from Western Germany. It is not surprising that under such circumstances Austrian indebtedness to Western Germany is growing and that the West German monopolists have huge assets in Austria which they can use effectively.

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The anti-national economic policy pursued by the Austrian Government is bringing the Austrian economy completely under the subordination of the diktat of the West German monopolists. The American imperialists, retaining their dominant positions in Austria, are ready to hand over the Austrian economy to German imperialism in partial payment for the support being given by the latter to the American plans for unleashing a war. So arises the danger of a recurrence of the past—firstly economic, and then political, Anschluss. At present the policy of economic enslavement of Austria by the West German monopolies is all the more fraught with disastrous consequences in view of the fact that ruling circles of the U.S.A., Britain and France have embarked on the dangerous course of reviving German militarism, striving at any cost to achieve ratification of the Paris agreements. But ratification of the Paris agreements would be a direct menace to the national independence of Austria. It would lead to the renewal of the former policy of the German militarists—the policy of "Drang nach Osten"—the first victim of which, as is known, was our country.

The Austrian people are becoming more and more conscious of the disastrous consequences of the criminal policy of Anschluss persistently carried on by the Austrian ruling circles and increasingly resist all attempts to put Austria once more at the mercy of the Hitlerite "Wehrwirtschaftsführers". This growing resistance clearly manifested itself in the crushing defeat of the so-called "independents"—the most zealous defenders of the interests of the German monopolists in Austria—in the last elections to the landtags and commune councils, when their vote dropped by more than half and they were completely forced out of the Vienna and Low-Austrian landtags.

The proposals for the peaceful settlement of the German problem and the creation of an all-European system of collective security contained in the Declaration of the Moscow Conference of European countries



Construction of the country's first auto-works is under way in China. By November 14 the building workers had completed the year's programme. Great help is being rendered by Soviet specialists. Photo: Construction of the auto-works.

Bumper Yields of Grain Crops in Korean People's Democratic Republic

This year the North Korean peasants reaped heavy yields of grain crops. According to data so far received the grain output will exceed last year's by 12%. The harvesting of late crops was successfully carried out. Yields in the major grain areas substantially exceeded planned targets.

RECONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN VIET NAM DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The reconstruction of the irrigation system destroyed during the war years is one of the main concerns of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Works are now in progress along the Chu River in the Thanh Hoa Province (northern part of Central Viet Nam) and the Cau River in the Viet-Bac Province (North Viet Nam).

Big successes have been scored in the course of the reconstruction work. The workers and peasants of the Van-Jia construction site launched an emulation campaign and completed the digging of the channel in a very short time. They excavated 2,500 cubic metres of earth and stone and have begun to prepare cement for building subterranean sluice gates.

Bonn "Concern"—for Whom?

According to the British liberal newspaper, the News Chronicle, the Adenauer Government pays out 1,190 million marks a year to former Hitler generals and prominent Nazis, under the guise of "pensions". At the same time the Bonn budget provides an allocation amounting to only a small fraction of this sum for aid to Nazi victims. War criminals—the former Hitler Generals von Manstein, Kesselring and Ramke receive monthly "pensions" of 1,000 marks. Diels, a founder of the Nazi

POLITICAL NOTES

1. General Collins' Mission in South Viet Nam

General Collins, former Chief of the U.S. Army General Staff, is an old and practised hand at organising war provocations and political plots in South-East Asia. His hands are dripping with the blood of the Korean people and that, probably, explains why the U.S. Government, at a time when the aggressive treaty for the "defence" of South-East Asia (SEATO) was coming before Senate for ratification and the bankrupt Bao Dai regime taking a sharp header into the lower depths of rottenness, endowed Collins with emergency powers and pushed him off post-haste to South Viet Nam as U.S. Ambassador to the Ngo Dinh Diem Government.

Collins' special mission came along to Saigon to take the Bao Dai army under its wing, step up the formation of five or six new divisions in South Viet Nam and to convert South Viet Nam into the third "anti-Communist bastion in Asia", after South Korea and Taiwan.

General Collins was himself most enlightening at a press conference about the object of his trip to Saigon, which, the worthy "visitor" emphasised, was to co-ordinate American "aid" and to help the Bao Dai clique to "save themselves". The "saviour" unambiguously added that he hoped, with a little assistance from the dollar, to get all the people in South Viet Nam to vote for the American policy and "against Communism" at the forthcoming elections. So he made it clear that the U.S. ruling circles were determined, by fair means or foul, to obstruct the holding of free general elections in 1956 as decided at Geneva and to perpetuate the division of Viet Nam.

These declarations of the U.S. President's special envoy are quite enough to explain the heightened interest of the American imperialists in the destinies of South Viet Nam. Their frenzied efforts are primarily designed to set themselves firmly in the saddle there. In October the State Department published a letter from Eisenhower to the Saigon clique in which Washington promised them "economic aid", by-passing the French. But even before this the American monopolists, acting under the pretext of "the defence" of South Viet Nam, directed all their efforts at completely undermining the French positions in Indo-China, seizing its economy and natural resources and establishing their unrestrained rule. With General Collins' arrival in Saigon, American firms have openly begun to oust French businessmen from economic life, acting directly or through their puppet Ngo Dinh Diem. Some big French enterprises have already gone over to the Americans. It is not accidental that even the reactionary French press writes with serious alarm about the undermining activities of the American colonisers in South Viet Nam and the growing

discord between the French and American business circles.

It is the view of American generals and advisers that pledges taken under the Manila pact (SEATO), and the additional protocol for including South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in SEATO under the aegis of the U.S.A. are quite adequate to enable a government to be set up in South Viet Nam that would follow the American policy of plunder and would rely on an army of mercenaries, trained and fully equipped by the Yanks. In defiance of the Geneva declaration which prohibits the transfer of military personnel, arms and military supplies to Viet Nam, Collins, with the voice of command, declares that 90% of the army's equipment would be American. American military instructors are undertaking the "main responsibility" for "intensive political and military training" of the Bao Dai troops "along the lines of that in South Korea, Greece and Turkey".

The facts show that the attempts of the transatlantic colonisers to strengthen the Ngo Dinh Diem Government have evoked a reaction from the population that is quite opposite to General Collins' expectations. And that is why members of his mission, aided by the Saigon clique, have all the stops out in the effort to suppress the mounting wave of anti-American sentiments in South Viet Nam: there are no limits to the inroads being made on the elementary democratic rights and liberties of the population, terrorist acts are being committed against Viet Nam patriots and the persecution of peace supporters stepped up; books are confiscated and newspapers banned. At the end of November Ngo Dinh Diem, who has already been christened the Viet Nam Syngman Rhee, issued an order for the mobilisation of 10,000 so-called "propaganda shock troops" to fight Communism in the countryside. These "propagandists" have been told to wander the countryside under the guise of coolies, barbers and hawkers and to carry on undermining activities there. It is not without interest to note that the American "economic aid" mission has obligingly made its premises in Saigon available for "intensive training" of the "propagandist" trouble makers.

It is thus that the treacherous plans of the Manila Pact are being implemented. The ceasefire has by no means altered the aggressive aims of the American colonisers in Indo-China. They are attempting to convert South Viet Nam into their military base, into an American colony. Openly and deliberately sabotaging and frustrating the armistice agreement, they are undermining peace and threatening the independence and security of the peoples in South-East Asia.

2. "Yuletide" Demagogy of French Employers

Inscriptions and flags with the strange exhortation, "No accidents at work before Christmas", have recently appeared side by side with the various advertisements on the walls of buildings in industrial towns and along the roadsides in parts of France.

The source of this peculiar "Yuletide" slogan can easily be gauged from the fact that it is being used by the ore-mine owners and monopolists, Wendel, Raty and their ilk, who launched a special campaign and even instituted a special "Yuletide Safety Cup".

In displaying such unusual "concern" for

be constantly alive to the possibility of accidents in order to avoid them".

It has been no secret for a long time now that as a result of the anti-popular, pro-American policy of French ruling circles, the lack of adequate labour-protection measures, reckless rationalisation and the introduction of the speed-up, accidents at enterprises have taken on a mass character. At a congress on labour-protection problems in Strasbourg this autumn Professor Perrin stated that according to obviously underestimated official data, there were

second world war this process became even more striking. The penetration of German monopoly capital into the Austrian economy thus took the form of unrestricted domination of the country's economy by the German imperialists.

Austria's liberation from German fascist rule in 1945 provided a unique opportunity of adding the country not only of political but also of economic enslavement by German monopoly capital. As we know, the Potsdam Agreements envisaged the confiscation of German property in Austria. The Austrian Government, however, at the cause they regard these enterprises as their own property which in any case will be returned to the former German owners. The Potsdam Agreements envisaged the confiscation of German property in Austria. The Austrian Government, however, at the cause they regard these enterprises as their own property which in any case will be returned to the former German owners. The Potsdam Agreements envisaged the confiscation of German property in Austria. The Austrian Government, however, at the cause they regard these enterprises as their own property which in any case will be returned to the former German owners.

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of the Austrian economy. Former German property was transferred under the Potsdam Agreements to the Soviet Union was expressed through the so-called "nationalisation" of a comparatively large part of the American occupation authorities who are doing so it relies on the consent of the West German monopolists at Austria's expense. At the same time the Austrian Government declare that the "just claims" of the West German monopolists should be admitted "in principle" and are thus seeking to prepare the Austrian public for the legalisation of the situation which to some extent already unofficially exists in practice, i.e. the domination of West German monopoly capital in the basic industries. The declaration of Raab, the Austrian Federal Chancellor, published in the newspaper "Süddeutsche Zeitung" on October 16 this year, is very illustrative. Raab said that the West German armed forces are realised. It also helps to rouse the broad masses of the Austrian population for struggle to ensure the national independence of Austria.

to put Austria once more at the mercy of the Hitlerite "Wehrwirtschaftsführer". This growing resistance clearly manifested itself in the crushing defeat of the so-called "independence"—the most zealous defenders of the interests of the German monopolists in Austria—in the last elections to the landtags and commune councils, when they were completely forced out of the Vienna and Low-Austrian landtags. The proposals for the peaceful settlement of the German problem and the creation of an all-European system of collective security contained in the Declaration of the Moscow Conference of European countries are of vital significance for the Austrian people because the danger of the revival of concentration camps, receives 600 marks a month.

Neue Rhein-Zeitung, West German Social Democratic newspaper, drew attention recently to the appalling fate of war widows and war invalids in Western Germany. It reports, in particular, that a widow receives 36 marks per month to support a child, while the Bonn state allocates 40 marks per month for the upkeep of a police dog. Average invalid's pension in North Rhine-Westphalia is 85 marks, while 100 marks are spent on the upkeep of a police horse. No comment needed.

Bonn "Concern" — for Whom?

According to the British liberal newspaper, the News Chronicle, the Adenauer Government pays out 1,190 million marks a year to former Hitler generals and prominent Nazis, under the guise of "pensions". At the same time the Bonn budget provides an allocation amounting to only a small fraction of this sum for aid to Nazi victims. War criminals—the former Hitler Generals von Manstein, Kesselring and Ramke receive monthly "pensions" of 1,000 marks. Dietz, a founder of the Nazi Gestapo and one of the organisers of the concentration camps, receives 600 marks a month.

Far from it. This time too the employers' "concern" is sheer demagoguery and is aimed at diverting public attention from the real reasons for this great social evil, to shift the blame for the steadily rising accident-rate in pits and mines onto the workers themselves. It is not without reason that Agence France-Press attempted to palm off these advertising measures of the monopoly as well-meant attempts by employers to induce miners and industrial workers to

Prevent Resurgence of German Militarism

(Letter to Editorial Board)

Why am I against the revival of German militarism? Maybe because I endured all the horrors of the Nazi concentration camps. Maybe because in the 15 months spent in the Hitler death camps (Mauthausen, Dachau, Ebensee) I discovered what the SS-men really were—butchers and cannibals. When I was taken in a sealed car to Mauthausen, where I had to suffer the brutality of the Nazis, I weighed 68 kilograms. After my liberation in 1945 I weighed barely 33.

On returning home to Rome, I was asked to write about some of the happenings of that terrible period. But I had no desire to do that. The need to blot out the recollection of what I had gone through, the awful memories, was too acute. Scenes of that horrifying reality which I had suffered, in company with many thousands of my comrades, are still fresh in my mind. At that time I was quite certain that what had happened wouldn't happen again.

And now, when after some ten years I hear talk about the revival of German militarism again, I cannot help recalling the horrors of the not-too-distant past. In my mind's eye I see Mauthausen, an SS-man with whip in hand, ready for inhuman beating and torture, ready to consign everybody to the gas chamber or crematorium. No, this is not fear, but I am deeply concerned.

People call me a hero. Maybe that's true, because I was awarded a medal for partisan valour. I fought against the German militarists knowing full well that I was carrying out my duty to the Italian people. Whether we were heroes or not, I know that the danger of war, which the German war criminals can let loose again must greatly alarm all of us. The whole of the Italian people, all the peoples who were enslaved by the fascists and experienced their best-attitudes are becoming anxious about the prospects of reviving German militarism, since this is a sure sign of a new war.

There can be only one conclusion: the new dwellings are being built. About 1,000 in 12 districts of Budapest (Hungary) were about 500 groups in the country, with 13,000 members.

★ In Poland there are some 12,000 amateur theatrical groups functioning, covering more than 200,000 people. In 1945 there were about 500 groups in the country, with 13,000 members.

★ In 12 districts of Budapest (Hungary) new dwellings are being built. About 1,000 flats can be only one conclusion: the people have no alternative but to struggle against the resurgence of German militarism because they do not want a new war.

Roberto Forti
war invalid, Commander of Garibaldi Brigades in Rome; awarded a silver medal for partisan valour

This Would Make France Defenceless

BRIEFLY ABOUT BOOKS

A book entitled "German Rearmament and Western Defence" written by one of the leaders of the French army has appeared in Paris. Condemning West German rearmament, the author shows that the "Western defence", creates a tremendous threat to the West European countries, above all to France.

In his opinion the policy of West German rearmament pursued by the leaders of the North Atlantic bloc is vicious from both the military and the political points of view. The book convincingly shows that new war, the Governments of the Western powers, led by the U.S.A., have taken the course of rearmament of Germany and are trying to make her their striking force. The progressive public of France and other countries is deeply disturbed at the London and Paris agreements, seeing in them a conspiracy against peace and European partnership. The book "German Rearmament and Western Defence" and its preface and epilogue by such an outstanding figure as Edouard Herriot once more show that various sections of the French public are determined to prevent the resurgence of German militarism.

FACTS EXPOSE...

A young European woman was recently brought to trial in South Africa and sentenced to a term of imprisonment on a charge of marrying a "coloured" serviceman. An office worker of European parentage found himself in the dock in Windhoek for lying the nuptial knot with a native. The local judge sentenced him to corporal punishment under the racist "immoral conduct" law.

The judges in the Union of South Africa, implanting lawlessness in the country, are doubtless after the laurels of the Hitler racists.

NEWS IN BRIEF

★ In Kiangsu Province (People's Republic of China) 1.4 million peasants have enrolled in winter schools this year to learn to read and write—a quarter more than last year.

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★ In 12 districts of Budapest (Hungary) new dwellings are being built. About 1,000 flats can be only one conclusion: the people have no alternative but to struggle against the resurgence of German militarism because they do not want a new war.

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2. "Yuletide" Demagoguery of French Employers

It has been no secret for a long time now that as a result of the anti-popular, pro-American policy of French ruling circles, the lack of adequate labour-protection measures, reckless rationalisation and the intensification of the speed-up, accidents at enterprises have taken on a mass character. At a congress on labour-protection problems in Strasbourg this autumn Professor Perrin stated that according to official data, there were 2,500 to 3,000 of them fatal. There are thus dozens killed and hundreds injured daily. At ore-mines alone, which employ 20,000 miners, there are 19 accidents every five hours and one fatal case a week. And it is doubtful whether the "Yuletide" demagoguery of the employers will make any impression on French workers, who come to understand more and more wherein lie the real reasons for these disasters and who should be held fully responsible for them.

Jan WAREK
EDITORIAL BOARD

inscriptions and flags with the strange explanation, "No accidents at work before Christmas". No accidents at work before Christmas, have recently appeared side by side with the various advertisements on the walls of buildings in industrial towns and along the roadsides in parts of France. The source of this peculiar "Yuletide" slogan can easily be gauged from the fact that it is being used by the ore-mine owners. In displaying such unusual "concern" for the workers, do the French employers want to induce miners and industrial workers to for their sins just before the Christmas holidays?

Far from it. This time too the employers' "concern" is sheer demagoguery and is aimed at diverting public attention from the real reasons for this great social evil, to shift the blame for the steadily rising accident-rate in pits and mines onto the workers themselves. It is not without reason that Agence France-Press attempted to palm off these advertising measures of the monopoly as well-meant attempts by employers to induce miners and industrial workers to

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