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THE ENEMIES OF PEACE AND OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERTY

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THE AGGRESSIVE POLICY AND MACHINATIONS
OF
AMERICAN IMPERIALISM
AGAINST
THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Part II

**RETURN TO CIA
LIBRARY**

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THE ACHIEVEMENT OF FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

IN THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

THE RIGHT TO ELECT AND BE ELECTED

THE RIGHT TO ASSOCIATE

The main result of Rumania's liberation by the Soviet Army, of the Rumanian people's rising to fight against Hitlerite occupation, of the overthrow of Antonescu's Fascist dictatorship and of the Rumanian Army turning its arms against Hitlerite Germany, was that the Rumanian people acquired the possibility to dispose of their fate alone and create for themselves a truly democratic regime.

Avid for liberty, they enthusiastically and resolutely set out on this path.

As events have shown, the U.S. Government, despite its international undertakings and the ideals for which the peoples of the world had sacrificed millions of their best sons, continuously raised obstacles in the path of the democratization of Rumania, supporting by every means the old reactionary groups and the Fascist remnants in Rumania in their desperate attempts to take over power and deprive the Rumanian people of the freedoms won.

The Yalta agreement, signed by the U.S., England and the Soviet Union in April 1945, provided that:

"The establishment of order in Europe and the reconstruction of national economic life can be secured by means which will allow the free peoples to destroy the last vestiges of Nazism and Fascism and to create for themselves democratic institutions of their free choice."

The Agreement recalled

"the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they want to live"

The U.S. Government sought by its interventions in the internal affairs of Rumania, by the organization of plots and espionage networks, to trample underfoot this fundamental right of the Rumanian people to determine alone their form of government,

in conformity with their democratic and peaceful interests and aspirations.

In spite of the American imperialist policy, in the first years of the existence of the democratic regime, the democratic forces in Rumania succeeded in frustrating the Fascist and reactionary plots and in carrying out deep political, economic and social reforms.

Fundamental changes occurred, concerning the economic structure of the country itself as well as the form of government. The monarchy was liquidated and the Rumanian People's Republic proclaimed, the big industrial, banking and transport enterprises passed into the ownership of the people's State. The people's democratic regime was installed in Rumania.

"The main change which has occurred in our country during this period - said the First Vice-Premier of the RPR Government, G. Gheorghiu-Dej - lies in the fact that the people's forces, representing the overwhelming majority of the people, have wrested State power from the hands of the exploiting classes. The nature of our State is determined by the fact that political power is no longer in the hands of the representatives of parasite big capital or of the landowners, but in the hands of the representatives of the working class, of the working peasantry and of intellectuals linked to the people."

The passing of State power into the hands of the representatives of the broadest popular masses, the effective creation of a people's State, have fundamentally changed in Rumania the problem of the rights and freedoms of its citizens.

The State has turned from an instrument to stifle and liquidate civil rights into an instrument to strengthen and guarantee democratic freedoms and rights, to defend the latter against their Fascist and reactionary enemies.

In the past, the reactionary parties in Rumania used the State apparatus in order to repress the most elementary popular freedoms, to drown worker and peasant movements in blood and to falsify and stifle the will of the popular masses.

From the statistics of that time, one can see how far-reaching was the falsification of the will of the masses. In 1926, in Bucharest, the country's capital, out of the 210,000 electors entitled to vote, only 17,850 succeeded in securing registration on the electoral lists. In the end 8,070 electors were able to vote, i.e. 4 per cent of those entitled even by the law, which provided for great restrictions for the working people. A reactionary politician, well-known for his cynicism. A.C. Argetoianu, stated in Parliament:

"I have not known free elections in Rumania. I have taken part in so many elections, but I have not seen free elections." (Meeting of the Chamber on February 19, 1933).

In 1932, the elections were carried out by Maniu's party. On that date there were 9,784,000 adult citizens in Rumania. Of these, excluding women, who did not have the right to vote, as well as military personnel, 4,220,731 were registered on the electoral lists. But only 2,987,129 citizens were able to vote. The National-Peasant list secured 1,203,070 votes, representing 12 per cent of the entire adult population of the country. In the name of this infinitesimal minority, they nevertheless secured 274 mandates in the Chamber, out of a total of 380. In 1932, the Chamber had the following social composition: of 380 members, 235 were landowners, bankers and big industrialists, and the remainder professional men in the service of the former. In the Senate, of 243 members, 142 were landowners, bankers or big industrialists. There were also 25 metropolitans and bishops as Senators de jure, a few dozen generals, also as de jure Senators, in addition to a number of professional men, closely interested in big financial and industrial business. Such parliaments were a rule in old Rumania. It is self-understood in whose interest and how such parliaments and governments used State power. The political history of old Rumania is one long series of bloody reprisals, of arbitrary acts and terror.

In 1907, when the peasants rose all over the country asking for land, after centuries of serfdom, 11,000 peasants fell under the bullets of the troops of repression.

The workers' movements after World War I ended in hundreds of victims who fell under bullets and hundreds of workers imprisoned.

In 1929, the National-Peasant government drowned in blood the strike of miners at Lupeni. According to official data, 25 workers were killed and 200 wounded.

In February 1933 the National-Peasant government criminally repressed the workers' movement initiated against the plans for the economic enslavement of the country by international big finance and against the Fascist measures of the government, which had introduced martial law. Hundreds of workers were killed at the Grivitza Railroad Workshops and the workers' leaders were sentenced to years of imprisonment. The heroic uprising of the Rumanian workers against Fascism aroused the sympathy and solidarity of world democratic opinion, which condemned the dastardly act of the National-Peasant government.

The peasants, who were fighting for economic rights and political freedoms, also had their share of bullets and imprisonment. The reprisal against peasants at Tatar-Bunar in 1924 - described by Henry Barbusse in his book "The Hangmen" - aroused world indignation.

In 1936, more than two hundred peasants in Dobrogea were dragged before the military courts and flung in prison. The trials and sentences of fighters against Fascism and war were innumerable.

The reactionary government which ruled the country banned the activity of dozens of democratic organizations, flung the Rumanian Communist Party into deep illegality, dissolved the Plowmen's Front,

- 54 -

the United Labor Unions, the Peasant-Workers' Bloc, the Committee against War, the organization of Hungarian Workers (MADOSZ), the Bloc for the Defense of Democratic Freedoms, the Anti-Fascist Committees, the Democratic Students' Front and numerous other organizations.

The censorship functioned all the time, under all governments, against the rare democratic press organs, which were seized and suppressed one after the other, without justification.

In foreign policy, Rumania, under the leadership of the reactionary parties completely enslaved - as is well-known - to the British, French and German Hitlerite governments, was a nest of anti-Soviet acts of provocation.

Under the leadership of these parties, Rumania completely lost its independence and national sovereignty.

As far back as 1933, Iuliu Maniu stated to the NEUE FREIE PRESSE:

"Rumania is a sword ready and capable at any time of defending the old continent."

This policy pushed Rumania into the war unleashed by Hitlerite Germany against the USSR.

By installing the Fascist dictatorship and destroying democratic freedoms, the reactionary and Fascist cliques flung the Rumanian people, against their will, into the criminal war to loot the Soviet peoples and invade Soviet territory.

This experience made the Rumanian people determined to remove from power for ever the old reactionary and Fascist cliques, which pushed them into the scurrilous anti-Soviet aggression, and to build for themselves, in the circumstances created by the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army and the overthrow of the Fascist dictatorship, a truly democratic political and social order.

The democratic regime in Rumania and its State agencies are the expression of the free choice and will directly expressed by the overwhelming majority of the Rumanian people. The formation of the Government of the Rumanian People's Republic falls under the jurisdiction of the Grand National Assembly, the supreme organ of State power, elected by universal, equal, direct and secret vote. The Government in the Rumanian People's Republic is not brought to power by the machinations of the big capitalist trusts, whose day has gone for ever in the RPR, nor by other such obscure means.

The democratic regime removed from the outset all the reactionary illegalities and obstacles placed in the path of the free exercise of the right to vote. The electoral law also grants the right to elect and be elected to women, to the young, to military personnel and civil servants; thus the vote really becomes universal and is exercised by the broadest popular masses, formerly deprived of this right.

In the 1946 elections, of the 7,859,212 persons registered, 6,934,583 went to the polls.

- 55 -

In the 1948 elections, 7,661,031 out of 8,399,416 registered electors went to the polls. The People's Democratic Front secured 6,959,936 votes, i.e. 93.2 percent. The more than 7,000,000 citizens who went to the polls are incontestable proof of the application in reality of civil political rights. Such a massive participation is evidence of the high level of the consciousness of the Rumanian people, who are not indifferent as to by whom and how they are ruled.

The RPR Constitution provides that:

"all citizens, irrespective of sex, nationality, race, religion, education or occupation, including service men, magistrates and civil servants, have the vote and are eligible for election to all State agencies".

The manner in which these provisions are translated into reality was also illustrated at the December 3, 1950, elections for the People's Councils, the first elections after the adoption of the RPR Constitution. In these elections 9,437,882 citizens took part, a number unprecedented in the political history of Rumania, being 95.27 percent of the total number of persons entitled to vote. It is self-understood that in the Grand National Assembly of the RPR there are no landowners, bankers and big industrialists like in the old reactionary parliaments, but direct representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals linked to the people.

The People's Councils, local agencies of State power, include more than 100,000 deputies. Out of these 74.9 per cent are working peasants, 10.7 per cent workers, 14.4 per cent intellectuals and small craftsmen. Out of the total number of deputies, 12 per cent come from the other nationalities living in the RPR, and 25.4 per cent are women. Scientists, writers, engineers and leading workers or peasants, who have become known by their work and skill, professors and schoolteachers devoted to their mission, these are the deputies of the People's Councils*.

What are the duties of the People's Councils? The Law provides that the local People's Councils, as organs of State power, direct and lead economic, social and cultural activity, in accordance with law and the orders of higher administrative agencies. They draw up and carry out the local economic plan and budget, see to the good administration of local property and enterprises, the maintenance of public order, the defense of citizens' rights, the respect

*"Proposals for nomination shall be made by PMR organizations, by labor unions, youth and women's organizations, the Plowmen's Front, the Hungarian Popular Union, scientific, cultural and cooperative organizations, other mass organizations and the Committees of the other nationalities, as well as by electors at people's assemblies in towns and villages. In conformity with Article 31 of the Constitution, all citizens are guaranteed the right to make agitation unhindered, by the press, meetings and other means.

"Both political and mass organizations, and any citizen, may file objections against the admission or rejection of any candidate." (Articles 41, 50 and 51 of the Law for the Election of Deputies in the People's Councils).

- 56 -

and application of law, as well as the taking of measures necessary for the good progress of local administration.

Consequently there is no field of activity which is not led on the local plane by the respective People's Council.

The People's Councils could not cope with their diversified tasks, if they did not rely on the collaboration and support of the broad masses of the working people.

The "Standing Commissions", made up of deputies of the People's Councils, work in collaboration with tens of thousands of citizens to settle permanent local problems regarding economy, health, culture, etc.

The People's Councils also set up "citizens' committees" which deal with occasional problems of local interest, where other hundreds of thousands of citizens are drawn into the resolution of public affairs. Thus a broad public active is created, which helps the deputies in carrying out their tasks, welding the link between the People's Councils and the popular masses.

The Councils hold popular meetings to discuss and settle problems of general interest. Citizens suggest solutions to the deputies regarding the entire activity of the Councils, works of public interest, the development of local resources and more important State problems.

At popular meetings, the deputies submit reports on the work performed. They are criticized by citizens for their weaknesses and helped to settle the problems in which they require the support of the masses.

The mandate can be withdrawn from any deputy of the People's Councils if he does not fulfill his duties and obligations.

Thus, in the RPR, the people, having the broadest freedoms, take an active part in the building of their new life.

Maybe that all this is inconceivable for the American rulers. They do not in any way resemble what can be seen, for instance, in the American Congress.

"In Congress, any informed observer can point out whole rows of Senators whose votes are controlled by banks, enterprises of local public utility, by mining and ores companies and other commercial concerns which play an important role in State policy. There even exists a lemonade company which has its Senator. What formerly happened to a lesser degree has now become something habitual."

These words were written by the reactionary journalist J. Also in the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE dated November 30, 1951.

The Rumanian people know that in the U.S. the dictatorship of the monopolies, the will and unquenchable thirst for profits of the various kings and princes of the trusts, crush the most elementary civil rights, impose the laws for the oppression of the

- 57 -

American people and war plans against the free peoples.

That is why the Rumanian people do not want such a regime to be installed in their country, as advocated by the American rulers, the warmongers and the flotsam of Rumanian reaction subsidized by the American government.

The American papers have written at length about the contribution made by gangster Binaggio to the presidential elections as "supporter of candidate H.Truman."

Millions of citizens in the U.S. cannot exercise their political rights. In the states of Georgia and South Carolina in the U.S., the electors must possess a minimum of property. In the states of Alabama and Mississippi, the elector must prove that he has paid his taxes to date.

In other states the elector must have resided therein for two years without interruption in order to be entitled to vote. In 19 states one must know English in order to be entered on the electoral lists. In several Southern states in the U.S. a special poll tax must be paid.

All these restrictions actually exclude people without property, seasonal workers, those who barely know how to read and write, immigrant workers, farm laborers, Indians and millions of Negroes from the polls.

If a Negro has succeeded in overcoming these hard legal barriers and reaches the polls, he is often lynched. Thus, in the much-vaunted American democracy, in the November 7, 1950, elections - when participation at the polls was considered a record - out of 97,000,000 citizens entitled to vote in conformity with the American Constitution, only 42,000,000 actually voted, i.e. 43 per cent.

Owing to the fact that the U.S. popular masses are prevented from exercising their elementary political rights, political power is actually exercised by American trusts and monopolies.

Owing to this fact, the American rulers pursue the policy of incitement and organization of another world war, but do not hesitate hypocritically to lament the so-called failure to respect "Human Rights" in the RPR and other democratic countries.

In the RPR real freedom of labor union organization reigns. All working people, without any exception, of any conception and faith, have the right to be members of labor unions. Whoever encroaches on the right to organize in labor unions is punished. Whereas under the reactionary regimes the labor unions were the object of terrible persecution, in the people's State they play an exceptionally important role.

The labor unions conclude collective labor contracts and see to the respect of contractual provisions, to labor safety, the fulfillment of the conditions of pay and the raising of the workers' material and cultural standard of living.

- 58 -

While in numerous capitalist countries the labor unions and workers in labor unions are the object of an appalling police persecution and are subjected to all kind of repressive measures, in the RPR special attention is paid to the word of the labor unions.

At the time of the signing of the labor contracts 31,810 proposals coming from the masses were found to be just and were included in the contracts. These proposals concerned labor safety, conditions of pay, measures to improve labor productivity, etc. The labor unions have social insurance in their care. They organize the sending of wage-earners to spas and health resorts during their rest leaves.

For the defense of the all-mightiness of the monopolies, so that the imperialists may have the possibility to prepare the unleashing of another war, the American workers and the broad popular masses in the U.S. are deprived of the effective right to associate and organize, of the right to manifest and demonstrate.

The Rumanian people do not want in their country laws like the Taft-Hartley law, which violates the right to associate in labor unions, restricts the labor unions' right to sign collective contracts with the employers, forbids the labor unions to demand that no non-union workers be hired and thus ensures full freedom of action for strike breakers. This law restricts the workers' and administrative employees' right to strike; it prohibits strikes by workers in the war industry, State property, of civil servants and employees at Federal banks; it recognizes the employers' right to request the prosecutor to order the workers on strike to resume work. Deciding that the labor unions, in order to be recognized as legal, are not allowed to have Communists in their leadership, the Taft-Hartley law subjects the labor unions to the arbitrary inspection of American authorities and imposes on the leadership of the labor union traitors to the working class, agents of the trusts and of the secret police. By the numerous restrictions and prohibitions it establishes, the Taft-Hartley law actually suppresses all the rights of the labor unions.

The McCarran law establishes unlimited control by the American government on all progressive organizations in the U.S. The McCarran law imposes registration with the Department of Justice of members of the Communist Party and of all progressive organizations, such as the municipal mutual aid companies, the democratic organizations of the national groups, the committees for activity for peace, the societies for the organization of Negro workers, the various committees for the defense of colored people, the American labor party, the Federated Press association, etc.

Under the McCarran law, these organizations are obliged regularly to forward to the Department of Justice reports on the activity carried on and on their financial state; failure to respect these provisions is punished by imprisonment up to 10 years and heavy fines. On the list of these organizations considered "subversive" by the American Government can be entered any organization whose activity is not to the liking of the American monopolists, who are preparing the war of aggression.

- 59 -

The McCarran law also provides for the creation of concentration camps where the members of the Communist Party and of the progressive organizations are to be interned when the U.S. President will decide. All this is indeed evidence of the violation of fundamental human rights.

The labor union organization at the "International Harvester" tractor plant, stated referring to these laws:

"The final objective of these anti-workers' laws is not only the crushing of the Communist Party, these are part of a disguised plot aimed at splitting and, in the end, destroying the organized workers' movement, its conquest regarding wages and contracts."

Nor do the Rumanian people want such a law as the McCarran law in their country.

The U.S. Government displays especial zeal in repressing the American people's struggle to defend peace. Fighters for peace, like the well-known historian Professor DuBois, are dragged before American courts. Demonstrations for peace are attacked by the police, and their leaders are arrested. Progressive intellectuals and workers are dismissed from their jobs.*

U.S. ruling circles seek to mask by empty words about democracy the real dictatorship of the big businessmen, of the manufacturers of armament and the aspirants to world domination. This is a savage dictatorship exercised against tens of millions of men, the dictatorship of a clique which threatens and endangers the people of the entire world. In the RPR the proletarian dictatorship is exercised by the overwhelming majority of the people against an infinitesimal number of enemies of popular freedoms, the former landowners and big Fascist financiers and agents of imperialist circles. This dictatorship is exercised within the framework of the country's democratic laws, for the defense of democracy and fundamental human rights,

* Here are a few of such instances:

- In July 1950, in Houston, Texas, 11 fighters for peace were arrested while they were collecting signatures on the Appeal for prohibition of the atomic weapon.

- On August 2, 1950, during a demonstration demanding that an end be put to the American aggression in Korea, the American authorities sent out the mounted police against the demonstrators. Men, women and children were beaten up brutally by the police and trampled under the horses' feet.

- Schoolteacher Olive Scottedal and builder Martin Robins, of the city of Babylon, were arrested in the summer of 1950, for collecting signatures for the Stockholm Appeal.

- The Anti-American Committee entered cinema artists Jose Ferer and Judy Holiday on a black list, as in 1949 they had attended the Peace Partisans' Conference in New York.

- Albert Einstein and Thomas Mann were entered on the black list of the Anti-American Committee because they support the movement for peace.

- The leaders of the "Peace-Loving Citizens of New England" organization were arrested in June 1951, because they demanded that an end be put to the war in Korea.

for the defense of the policy of peace, friendship and international collaboration.

It is in the normal order of things and an obligation of the democratic regime to render inoffensive these mortal enemies of peace and democracy, who indeed are deprived of political rights in the RPR, of the right to work against civil freedoms, of the right to associate and organize against the working masses' rights to association and organization, to enjoy the freedom of the press and of publications in order to suppress the freedom of the press and expression of millions of working people.

In the RPR the broadest right to association and organization is provided in the Constitution and the laws of the country and is practically exercised, but associations with a Fascist or anti-democratic nature are prohibited and punished. On the strength of these rights, in the RPR broad mass organizations include millions of young people and women; the other nationalities are organized in their own organizations such as the Hungarian Popular Union, the Jewish Democratic Committee, the German Anti-Fascist Committee, the Federation of Slav Democratic Cultural associations, the Democratic Committee of the Russian and Ukrainian Population, the Greek Democratic Committee, and the Armenian Democratic Committee. In distant villages and in factories and institutions, thousands of political, cultural, scientific, artistic, sporting, professional and press associations give countless rights and possibilities of organization to the citizens of the RPR.

In the U.S., the violation of the right to association, organization and democratic manifestation has become a state policy.

On the other hand, in the fever of war hysteria all kinds of Fascist organization blossom, supported by the American Government, such as the "National Committee for a Free Europe" which includes the cream of the war provocateurs, headed by Eisenhower, spy Allan Dulles, international provocateurs and strike breakers Green, Murray, etc.

- 26 professors were dismissed and another 37 resigned from the University of California, following their refusal to submit to the "loyalty oath" introduced by the American Government to control the opinions of schoolteachers.

- The Department of State did not extend the passport of the well-known writer Albert Kahn in order that the latter might be unable to attend the Second Peace Partisans' Congress.

- As the NEW YORK TIMES pointed out, in August 1950 the Department of State cancelled Paul Robeson's passport on account of his active participation in the fight for peace.

- The Department of State refused to issue a passport to the labor union leader Ernest Demayo, who was to attend the World Peace Partisans' Congress.

- In July 1951 the Department of State cancelled the passport of Eugenio Cuevas, Porto-Rican youth leader, who was to attend the Youth Festival in Berlin.

- In September 1950, the New York police rejected the application of a group of clergy belonging to various denominations in New York to organize a meeting for the defense of peace.

It is well-known that the aim of the "Committee for a Free Europe", which has close relations with the Department of State, is to carry on slanderous propaganda, to organize acts of espionage, sabotage and plots against the USSR and the People's Democracies in favor of the American warmongers. Such criminal organizations are dissolved and cannot be created in the Rumanian People's Republic.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

The people's democratic regime in the RPR considers the press as one of the most important institutions of public interest, as a strong weapon to strengthen and defend democracy, to enlighten public opinion, to strengthen the policy to defend peace and friendship among the peoples, as the most important organ for the exchange of opinions, to criticize the progress of public affairs, discover and redress mistakes.

The Rumanian people have won absolute freedom of the press and the possibility of exercising it effectively, at the same time as all the democratic rights and freedoms, in the fight waged against the Fascist and reactionary cliques in Rumania, against American imperialism and its agents.

In the past, the freedom of the press belonged in Rumania to the reactionary and Fascist parties of the big financiers and industrialists.

Democratic and anti-Fascist newspapers, the papers of workers' organizations, if they succeeded in appearing, were subjected to the persecution of the military censorship, seized and suppressed.

It is obvious that the press enslaved to a handful of exploiters, to the concerns of big international capital, sold in turn to the imperialist governments, in whose wake the ruling class in Rumania crawled, never did reflect the people's interests and aspirations. On the contrary, this press lied and sought to deceive the people in order to master it better, to keep it in closer serfdom, to serve as well as possible the interests of the Rumanian and foreign oppressors. Such a press no longer appears today in the RPR. It disappeared with the crushing of the Fascist and reactionary cliques to which it belonged.

The U.S. Government does not like this state of affairs. It would like the Fascist and reactionary press still to appear in the RPR, so as further to dupe and lie to the people and further to incite to war. The U.S. Government even published a book to support this viewpoint, and forwarded it to the U.N.

The Declaration of the RPR Government of December 6, 1951, pointed out that this American document is a collection of lies and falsehoods, made up of "testimonies" made before some U.S. authorities by a number of traitors to the country, who succeeded in evading the people's justice by fleeing from Rumania, most of them with the complicity of American diplomats.

Among the suppressed papers the American document mentions TIMPUL, the property of a well-known Nazi agent, today in the service of the U.S.A. Grigore Gafencu.

- 62 -

Grigore Gafencu became the owner of the newspaper TIMPUL with funds which Colonel Beck placed at his disposal to support Polish Fascism.

TIMPUL continued to live after Beck's collapse, with Hitler's money, to whom Gafencu, in his capacity as Rumania's Minister of Foreign Affairs, facilitated the occupation of the country and its being hurled into the anti-Soviet war.

Grigore Gafencu's newspaper, presented in the American book as a victim of the people's democratic regime in Rumania, appeared throughout the Hitlerite war, as a scurrilous tribune for incitement against the Soviet Union and against the anti-Fascist coalition. During that time, Grigore Gafencu received in Geneva payment in Swiss francs for the Hitlerite propaganda carried on by his newspaper in Rumania. In the archives of the National Bank of Rumania are the orders for transmittal of the amounts collected by the Hitlerite agent Gafencu with the special approval of Antonescu's government.

The case of TIMPUL, the property of Gafencu and the brothers Hurtig, is not an exception among the press organs mentioned in the American Government's book. The free operation of the Fascist press is in the American rulers' eyes a basic condition for the freedom of expression.

The American publication also mentions among the newspapers banned, in addition to those belonging to the gang of spies of Maniu, Bratianu and Titel Petrescu, the newspaper of another "witness", Camil Ring. In this case too the Department of State was no more happily inspired. Camil Ring began his "press" career in the city of Iassy, caught red-handed blackmailing, and ended as a Gestapo agent - recruited by Hitlerite spy Kurt von Gebauer - and of Antonescu's Fascist Sigurantza. His service record and pay-rolls found in the archives of Antonescu's secret police are today in the possession of the RPR Government.

The American Government's publication takes the defense of the newspaper of C.Visoianu*, embezzler of public funds and American spy, who fled from Rumania aboard a plane belonging to the U.S. Mission in Bucharest.

It is on the strength of such "evidence" that the U.S. Government drew up the so-called "testimony on the violation by Rumania of the human rights provisions in the Peace Treaty." It actually proves the lying and slanderous nature of the campaign pursued by the American Government and the constant support it grants to the Fascist and reactionary remnants in Rumania.

The U.S.A. Government rises in its book against constitutional provisions in the RPR which sanction the Rumanian people's rights to the freedom of the press, of assembly and speech, by placing at their disposal all the material means for the exercise thereof. The American Government contends that the provision according to which these means are placed at the disposal of "those who work" is a "discrimination" to the detriment of other persons, i.e. of parasites

* For a more detailed clarification of the witnesses and testimonies invoked by the U.S. Government, see the annexes at the end of this volume.

such as Visoianu, Radescu, Gafencu and the whole gang of Fascists and traitors, drones and crooks, mercenaries of American espionage.

The Rumanian people have finally stated their viewpoint in this respect, by creating their laws in agreement with their interests for material and cultural progress, of development and strengthening of their rights and freedoms.

War propaganda is considered to be a crime and punished as such. In December 1950 the Grand National Assembly passed the law for the defense of peace which says:

"War propaganda and any action of a nature to threaten peace is a grave crime against the Fatherland and against mankind, as it endangers peoples' lives, the achievement of human progress and the cultural and material possessions of mankind, and creates a great danger for peaceful collaboration among peoples.

"Propaganda inciting to war, the spreading of tendentious or invented news, of a nature to serve the warmongers, or any other manifestations in favor of unleashing another war, made orally, in writing, through the press, radio, cinematograph or by any other propaganda media, are considered as a crime against the peace of the nations."

Such laws not only do not prevent, but on the contrary, strengthen the freedom of the press and its moral authority.

The Constitution which the Rumanian people drew up for themselves, provides:

"The freedom of the press, of speech, of assemblies, meetings, corteges and demonstrations is guaranteed.

"The exercise of these rights is assured by the fact that the means of printing, paper and places of meeting are placed at the disposal of those who work."

In order to ensure the freedom of the press in the RPR, the people's democratic regime first assured it all the material means of existence. This makes the press in the RPR different from the press in any capitalist state and especially in the U.S.A. The ensuring of material means guarantees the freedom of the press in the RPR. Only such a press can fulfill its essential democratic duty of being in the service of the entire people, under the people's control, independent of the restricted cliques of exploiters.

It is no longer certain private persons or restricted cliques of political adventurers, desirous to enrich themselves by plunder and wars of aggression, who are the editors of the big newspapers, but democratic political organizations, mass, labor union, youth and women's organizations, scientific, artistic and sporting institutions and associations, etc.

Thus the Rumanian Workers' Party, the General Confederation of Labor, the Plowmen's Front, the Hungarian Popular Union, the

Writers' Federation, the Union of Rumanian Democratic Women, the Union of Rumanian Working Youth, the RPR Standing Committee for the Defense of Peace, the People's Councils, numerous enterprises, cultural institutions and religious denominations have their own newspapers and publications and printing houses at their disposal.

Indeed, the people's State has made the big printing enterprises available to the people, thus fulfilling one of the basic conditions of a really democratic regime.

The people's democratic State has seen to the equipment and re-equipment of all these enterprises and has supplied them with the materials necessary for all kinds of printing.

The incomparably greater cultural requirements in the people's democratic regime and State, care for the satisfaction thereof, have led not only to the enlargement and re-equipment of the old enterprises, but also to the creation of new and powerful ones which surpass all the old enterprises put together.

On these foundations, the press and publications have known an extraordinary development in the RPR and, from the point of view of their content, they are a factor of great political and moral responsibility. In the RPR more than 300 newspapers and magazines are published in 5,300,000 copies.

The people's democratic regime pays especial attention to the press in the languages of the other nationalities. In the RPR 33 publications appear in Hungarian in more than 500,000 copies, 3 publications in German, 2 in Ukrainian, 2 in Yiddish, 2 in Serbian, 2 in Armenian and 1 in Greek.

In the RPR the press has become an indispensable medium for the exchange of opinions in all collectivities and for the exercise of public criticism. This general requirement, which cannot be covered in all its details by the big central or regional press, has led to the publication of a new type of newspaper, published by numerous enterprises or work-sites, such as the "23 August" Metallurgical Works in Bucharest, the Danube-Black Sea Canal, etc., and printed in thousands of copies, as well as to the tens of thousands of wall-newspapers, which deal especially with the life and activity of the workers in the respective enterprise.

It is only a regime like the people's democratic regime, which is not afraid of the opinion of the masses, but on the contrary is strengthened by the open criticism thereof, by the active participation of the masses in State life, which could establish such a broad freedom of the written word.

The press in the RPR is characterized by the close relations between editors and readers and by the large number of those who collaborate with the newspapers. The editorial active and that of press correspondents in the RPR totals approximately 700,000 persons. Every week the editorial boards of newspapers receive letters from thousands of correspondents. The latter write to the

- 65 -

newspaper to point out successes in work, so that their methods may become the common property of all those who work, or to bring to light the shortcomings of State agencies and of the managements of enterprises or institutions. Thus, thanks to criticism by public opinion, State agencies, enterprises and employees with responsible jobs are helped to discover and eliminate deficiencies in work. That is why worker, peasant and intellectual voluntary correspondents, who write directly to the newspaper about all that preoccupies them, are especially appreciated in the RPR*.

Owing to the responsibility laid upon it in the people's democratic regime, to the attention and sympathy it enjoys in public opinion, the press in the RPR greatly helps to popularize the objectives of the State plans and to their fulfillment, ceaselessly to improve the people's cultural level, to strengthen and render their country more beautiful. It helps to strengthen friendship among the peoples, to expose the war plans of American imperialism and to mobilize the broad masses to fight to safeguard peace.

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During the years after Rumania's liberation American imperialism sought to use the freedom of press and information in the RPR for the aims of their espionage agents. Newspaper correspondents like Leonard Kirschen, Simion Andrica, Markham and Liviu Nasta were exposed as common spies and warmongers' tools.

The American Government would like to impose on the press in the RPR the pattern of the press of the American big trusts, which incites in all tones to war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The Rumanian people reject this filthy press placed in the service of the enemies of peace and the progress of mankind, a press which lies, slanders and wages systematic campaigns to darken the minds of its readers.

WALL STREET JOURNAL, cynically defining the nature and functions of the American press, writes:

"The newspaper is a private enterprise which has no obligation toward the public. That is why public interests do not play any role in the newspaper's columns. The paper is nothing but the property of its owner, who sells a finished product."

These masters are the billionaires and millionaires like McCormick, Patterson, Scripps-Howard, whose sole aim is to wring the largest profits from war, from the exploitation of the masses, from

* The Worker and Peasant Correspondents' Congress, held in Bucharest in August 1951, was an impressive demonstration of the freedom of the press and of speech enjoyed by RPR citizens, and of the lasting ties which the RPR press has with the masses. The Congress was attended by more than 1,000 delegates of all professions from all over the country, workers, peasants, members of collective farms, schoolteachers, etc. They discussed a series of problems related to the development of the press correspondents' movement.

- 66 -

people's blood and tears. Writing about Hearst, whose dynasty still dominates the American press, the American historian Charles Byrd said:

"There is no refuse, vice or crime with which Hearst fails to deal and use to get richer."

The press of the American trusts is one of the most monstrous products of capitalist decomposition.

It is one of the most scurrilous instruments used by the American warmongers against the peace and security of the world.

That is why this press speaks openly about the "nightmare" of peace which fills it with terror.

"The threat of peace could greatly diminish the estimated profits".

laments the WALL STREET JOURNAL.

"Economy would be endangered by a reduction in the defense program".

explains the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT.

and NEWSWEEK openly states that

"whereas peace in Korea seems to be near, many businessmen are anxiously examining economic prospects. Will the big business boom continue? Or will a general depression come?"

"A preventive war against the Soviet Union" is demanded by the American magazine LIFE.

"How to prepare for total war" is the title of an article in the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT.

Documents which are characteristic of insanity like the special issue of COLLIER'S devoted to the description, in dozens of pages, signed by gangsters of the pen, of the future war as dreamed of by the transoceanic merchants of blood, have become commonplace in the press enslaved to the interests of the big American trusts.

And in the meantime the democratic press is persecuted and stifled, and the leaders of the workers' press, progressive writers and newspapermen working to safeguard peace, are flung into the prisons of the F.B.I. or of the U.S. police, the instruments of terror and oppression of the American people.

American broadcasting stations, and especially the U.S. Government's station, which calls itself the "Voice of America", wage the same campaign of falsification and slander and continuous straining of the international situation.

We quote one of the innumerable instances of the manner in which the imperialists distort the truth and lie, as they have done

- 67 -

in the book forwarded to the United Nations.

A few days after the elections for the People's Councils, on December 3, 1950, SCANTEIA published a picture showing a group of workers at the "Steaua Rosie" works in Bucharest, shaking hands with and offering flowers to the 14 worker deputies elected in their factory.

The "Voice of America", actually the voice of American trusts and monopolies, used this picture to slander the elections for the People's Councils and the Rumanian workers who were celebrating the great victory of the democratic forces.

Here is the textual quotation of what the "Voice of America" said on that occasion:

"In the picture we see two rows of unshaven workers, greasy caps on their uncut hair, the living image of the misery in which Rumanian workers are writhing, offering flowers to other workers with the same physical aspect. The poor workers are drawn up in line like soldiers and one can clearly see on their drawn faces the forced smile ordered by the Communist responsables at the "Steaua Rosie" works. In the background can be seen a militiaman with a fur cap on his head and another with a military cap, with a carabine on his shoulder, laughing at the Communist flower masquerade."

The statements uttered by the American radio were brought in their entirety to the knowledge of the workers at the "Steaua Rosie", who received them with deep indignation.

The workers' statements, together with the text of the "Voice of America" broadcast, were printed in the Rumanian press, from which we quote:

Tracer Alexandru Barbu exclaimed on taking the paper to look at the picture:

- " - Let me see what that 'carabine' looks like?
- " - Look, they called the polishing machine a 'carabine'.
- " - But I am the one with the 'carabine' - said Gheorghe Sava, an iron polisher.

"Look how far these scoundrels have gone, saying that I was guarding Panait, our deputy, with whom I work in the blacksmith's shop, and the others. And I know the comrade with the fur cap. He is the chauffeur who came with the photographer, and not a militiaman as they invented. They lie

Opposite this page there is a picture with the following caption: "Workers at the 'Steaua Rosie' works in Bucharest warmly congratulate their comrades who have been elected deputies on People's Councils. The 'Voice of America', the broadcasting station of the American monopolists, stated about this picture: '...The workers are drawn up in line like soldiers... In the background can be seen a militiaman with a fur cap on his head and another with a military cap, with a carabine on his shoulder...'"

- 68 -

until hell freezes over."

Looking at the picture, worker Nicolae Vanghele asked:

"Where have those scoundrels seen my 'forced smile'? How could I fail to smile gladly from the bottom of my heart, when I saw that Comrade Alexandru Popa had been elected deputy? I have known Comrade Popa since 1938 - when he entered the factory. Comrade Popa taught me my trade, with patience and kindness, me and the other apprentices. And this at the time when some foremen used to beat the apprentices, who had to learn the trade as best they could. If today I am an iron builder, it is to him that I owe it. I am proud that one of us workers has been elected deputy, who manages both the workshop and district in which he has been elected. We feel ourselves one with our deputies. We have only smiles and affection for them."

Worker Nicolae Vanghele added:

" - With what uppish contempt they speak about our caps!"

Foundryman Muresanu, elected deputy on the People's Council, speaking to the SCANFELA correspondent who visited him, stated:

"In my youth, when the bankers from America, England and Germany were masters here, although I was a good worker I was fired from Hunedoara, I was fired from Malaxa, I do not even remember all the factories I had to leave, due to 'lack of work'. Out of the seven days of the week, I worked only two - and many times not even two. At that time I lived in a hut in Colentina. Today I live with my wife and little girl aged 7 in a three-room apartment in a house built for workers in Ferentari, with a bath, radio, central heating and electric light. Formerly, when the masters of those at the 'Voice of America' ruled this country, I received more fine receipts than money. Today, in our people's democratic regime, as I improve my qualification and work, the more money I get. In 1947, after the stabilization, my basic salary was 10,800 lei. In 1949 I received 14,000 lei as section chief, and this year 18,200 lei, without mentioning bonuses. In the summer of 1949 I went to Predeal for my free leave, and in the summer of 1950 to Mamaia on the coast, also free of charge. Is this the 'living image of misery' about which the American imperialists talk? They should rather tell why the American railroad workers are out on strike!"

"See, worker G. Balanescu said. The Americans told nothing but lies. One more barefaced than the other. They said that the polishing machine was a carbine. And it is not true. That we are struggling in misery... and it is not true. That we were lined up... and it is not true. That we smiled with a rod behind us... and it is not true. That we were guarded by militiamen. It is not true. So many words the American imperialists said - so many lies. The truth is quite different. The truth is that their hearts

are burning when they see that we have worker-deputies, when they see all we do with our hands and minds, without employers and without American capitalists, and better than them... that is what hurts them."

The opinion of workers at the "Steaua Rosie" works is that of all the working people in the RPR, of all patriots and honest people.

As at the time of the elections for the People's Councils, the American imperialists' propaganda machinery is unleashed each time the Rumanian people resolutely affirm their attachment to the people's democratic regime, to their government's policy of peace and independence, because all that helps to strengthen the democratic regime in Rumania is another imperialist hope dashed.

FULL EQUALITY IN RIGHTS FOR THE OTHER NATIONALITIES

IN THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

In the RPR the principles of the full equality in rights, freedoms and possibilities of material and cultural development for the Rumanian people and all the other nationalities have triumphed.

The people's democratic regime has put an end for ever to nationalist and chauvinist diversions.

The past reactionary governments used the nationalist diversion to strengthen the oppression of the peoples of other nationalities and to undermine the entire people's fighting unity for a better life.

From 1866 to 1944, the governments of the big industrialists, financiers and landowners promulgated more than 400 laws and decrees whereby discriminatory measures were taken against the other nationalities.

In schools, in the administration, in the church, in the army and justice, racial hatred, anti-Hungarianism, anti-Semitism, anti-Slavism, etc., were advocated.

State policy made an official difference between the "majority" and "minority" population.

The laws for the "protection of national labor" and of "Rumanization" of professions, the "certificates of ethnic origin" required in relations between citizens and the agencies of State power, drove out the "minoritarians" from the places of work.

The reactionary parties in old Rumania maintained and fostered anti-Semitism, hooligan attacks and the pogroms which culminated in the massacres during Antonescu's regime.

The overthrow of Antonescu's Fascist dictatorship, the abolition of the landowners and the liquidation of the imperialist cliques,

- 70 -

opened the path to the just and democratic settlement of the nationality problem.

All discriminatory measures of oppression of the other nationalities provided in the laws of the old regime have been abolished.

The principle of full equality in rights of all nationalities living in the RPR is proclaimed in the RPR Constitution.

"Art.16: All citizens of the RPR, irrespective of sex, nationality, race, religion or education, are equal before the law."

"Art.17: Any advocating or manifestation of racial or nationality hatred is punished by law."

The equality in rights of all citizens, regardless of race or nationality, is today in the RPR a reality guaranteed not only legally by the provisions of the Constitution and of its laws, but also by the practical achievements of the people's democratic regime.

Thus the fundamental political right to elect and be elected found its expression in the full freedom enjoyed by citizens in the RPR in exercising the right to vote in the 1946, 1948 and 1950 elections and in the fact that in the Grand National Assembly and in People's Councils there are thousands of deputies belonging to the other nationalities*.

From elementary schools up to universities and in higher institutes of science and art, in all grades of education, the other nationalities enjoy the same rights as the Rumanian people.**

* After the victory of the People's Democratic Front in the December 3, 1950, elections, 13,000 deputies belonging to the other nationalities were elected to the People's Councils, i.e. 12 percent of the total number of deputies.

** Today there are in the RPR 2,163 nurseries, kindergartens and elementary schools with tuition in Hungarian, 482 in German, 36 in Serbian, 6 in Polish, 29 in Slovak, 9 in Czech, 15 in Turkish, 4 in Greek, 8 in Yiddish, 3 in Armenian, etc. Within the framework of secondary education there are 140 theoretical, technical and pedagogical schools, 112 of which with tuition in Hungarian, 12 in German, 2 in Russian, 3 in Ukrainian, 3 in Serbian, 2 in Slovak, 2 in Bulgarian and 2 in Yiddish.

The total number of text-books in the languages of the other nationalities is 2,310,405 copies, with 250 titles of text-books (in Hungarian, German, Yiddish, Russian, Ukrainian, Greek, Bulgarian, Serbian, Turkish, Czech, Slovak, Croat and Polish).

An ever larger number of scholarships and places in hostels are granted to pupils and students from the other nationalities. "For a hundred years Hungarian pupils in the former county of Trei Scaune were not given so many scholarships as in a single year (1949-1950) by the people's democratic regime" noted the ROMANIAN MAGYAR SZO a year ago.

In order to train the cadres of schoolteachers and professors required by the schools of the other nationalities, special pedagogical institutes function in this country.

For the Hungarian people, the most numerous of the other nationalities, there are higher schools in scientific and artistic branches. Thus, there are 20 faculties with tuition in Hungarian.

The development of the national culture of each nationality is not limited only to education. In rural areas, for instance, out of the 12,000 existing cultural centers, in 1,700 the cultural and artistic program is given in another language than Rumanian. Six State theaters for the other nationalities and a Hungarian State Opera have been created.*

The publishing houses print millions of copies of books in the languages of the other nationalities.**

Likewise 15 newspapers and 42 periodical magazines and publications are published in the languages of the other nationalities. There are daily broadcasts in Hungarian, Russian, German, Greek, Serbian, Yiddish and Bulgarian.

At the time of the agrarian reform, the working peasants of other nationalities were given land, the same as the Rumanians. In the law courts, 6,500 people's assessors were selected from among the other nationalities. Workers of other nationality than Rumanian have an equal right to work and the possibility continuously to improve their professional qualification.

The other nationalities collaborate fraternally with the Rumanian people in their daily life.

For instance, the Serbian collective farm peasants in the villages of Socol and Belobrasca, when the harvesting in the fall was at its peak, hastened to the aid of the Rumanian collective farmers in the village of Jupa, whose harvesting had been delayed due to the unfavorable weather.

Opposite this page there is a picture with the following caption: "In order to transform the right to rest into reality, thousands of villas and the big hotels in the mountains and on the coast have been placed at the disposal of the General Confederation of Labor. This is the vacation home at Slanicul Moldovei.

* The following permanent theaters exist in the country in the languages of and for the other nationalities: The Hungarian State Theater in Cluj, the Hungarian People's Opera in Cluj, the Szeckler State Theater in Tg.Mures, the Hungarian State Theater in Oradea, the Hungarian State Theater of the People in Sf.Gheorghe, and two Jewish State theaters.

** From August 23, 1944, to June 21, 1951, the big publishing houses in the RPR printed books and pamphlets in the languages of the other nationalities in 3,200 titles to a total of 18,000,000 copies, of which 2,500 titles in 16,000,000 copies were in Hungarian. In 1950 alone, more than 720 books and pamphlets in 6,000,000 copies were published in Hungarian, German, Serbian, Russian, Ukrainian and Yiddish. By May 15, 1951, 157 books in 340,000 copies were published in Serbian and Croat.

...In 1940 Horthy's Fascists massacred Rumanian peasants in the village of Ip. In 1944 Maniu's Fascists butchered Hungarian peasants in Aita Seaca commune.

...In 1950, at the time of a contest between cultural centers, the dance team of Ip appeared: girls in Rumanian dress and boys in Hungarian dress. At the cultural center in Aita Seaca Rumanian and Hungarian peasants learn each other's songs. The brotherhood between the nationalities living in the RPR is thus cemented every day.

All the nationalities living in the RPR rise like a wall to defend their fatherland against the imperialist threat.

Imperialism is inseparably linked to national oppression. The Rumanian people are well aware of this. They know the terrible national oppression to which the peoples in the U.S.A. are subjected.

Deputy Henderson Lovelace Lanham of Rome, Georgia, speaking in the American Congress, summarized in a few words the manner in which the American rulers "settle" the problem of the oppression of the Negro people in the U.S.A. He said:

"We must keep the black monkeys subdued".

The American racists shout with pride from the rooftops about this nationality "policy".

For instance, the Governor of Mississippi, Fielding L. Wright, referring to the Negro people's efforts to defend their rights, stated at the beginning of this year, as the weekly CIO NEWS pointed out, that "the authorities will resist with utmost vigor and will maintain racial barriers, regardless of the consequences".

The same struggle is waged not only by Lanham and Wright, but by the whole U.S. State apparatus.

The 14 million U.S. Negroes, practically deprived of fundamental freedoms and rights, bloodily exploited, placed outside the protection of the law, treated like slaves, are a living example of the savagery of American imperialism, of the barbarity and violation of human rights in the U.S.

Laws, orders and measures directed against the Negro people, abound all over U.S. territory.

A law in Mississippi provides that any person who prints, publishes or circulates in any form "arguments or suggestions in favor of social equality or marriage between whites and Negroes, is liable to be fined up to \$500 or imprisoned for up to 6 months, both at the discretion of the Court".

As the American organization the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People", declares in the document "An Appeal to the World" addressed to the U.N., similar laws are in force in Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, etc.

The barbarous laws presently in force in the U.S., which oppress the Negro people, cover all fields of social life.*

The Negro people are deprived of the most elementary political rights. In numerous states, the Negroes who come to the polls or urge others to vote suffer the fate of Robert Mallart, who, as the American press reported, was lynched on November 20, 1948, in Vidalia, Georgia, for the "guilt" of having urged Negroes in his state to vote in the last presidential elections.

The same policy of discrimination is also applied to the Negro people in the fields of pay***, education, etc.

The extermination policy pursued by the American rulers against the Negro people was legitimately qualified by the American organization "Congress of struggle for civil rights" as "genocide". In the message recently addressed to the U.N. General Assembly, this organization demands the condemnation of the U.S. Government for the crime of genocide against the Negro people. Pointing out

* 30 states prohibit marriage between whites and Negroes, and 6 states prohibit by Constitution that any such marriages ever be permitted. Art.492 of the Penal Code in Texas provides for a punishment of from 2-5 years imprisonment for marriage between whites and Negroes, irrespective of the place where they were married, if they live together on the territory of the state of Texas. A law in Maryland provides that the white woman who gives birth to the child of a Negro or mulatto shall be sentenced to from 18 months to five years imprisonment. Similar laws exist in Georgia and Arkansas. 21 states have laws providing for segregation of white and Negro children in schools. 3 states provide for the segregation of white, Negro and Indian children.

South Carolina prohibits Negroes and whites to work together in the same room in a textile factory, or to use the same booth or toilet, or to use at the same time the same entry and exit doors, or to use at the same time the same stairs or windows, etc.

** In 1950, Ernest Neal, director of "Rural Life Council" and Lewis W. Jones, professor of rural sociology at the Tuskegee Institute, made a study on the pay of rural workers in several Southern states of the U.S.

They found that in the State of Mississippi, for instance, the pay of Negro workers (to which housing and food are added) is \$100-150 per annum, and less for women and children, i.e. not even the equivalent of the monthly pay of a white worker. In Alabama, the annual wages of Negro workers vary between \$96 and \$168.

that it knows only an insignificant part of the crimes committed against Negroes, the message quotes 3,000 crimes committed against Negroes, among which 150 lynchings, all perpetrated during the six years since the end of World War II.*

The barbarous discriminations made against the Negro people are repeated to a greater or lesser extent also in the case of the other nationalities living in the U.S. or its possessions.

The savage exploitation of Mexican workers**, the colonialist regime imposed on the Porto-Ricans, the racial discriminations in Alaska, the premeditated extermination of Indians, etc., all show how the American imperialists who defend the "rights" of Fascist criminals to commit such crimes in the RPR, trample underfoot the most elementary human rights in their country and savagely disregard the right to life of peoples in the U.S. These are facts. In this field too they show in their true light the conceptions and interests which are at the basis of the U.S. Government's action in the problem of fundamental human rights and freedoms.

* Lynching with and without legal cover, is customary in the U.S. The executions on the electric chair of Negroes sentenced for imaginary and unproved crimes are known, executions which have aroused the indignation of the entire civilized world (Mac Gee, the "seven of Martinsville", etc.). Negro woman Rosa Lee Ingram who defended herself against an attempt at rape by a white was sentenced to life imprisonment, together with her two children, aged 13 and 14, who ran to the defense of their mother.

The odious attempt at murder at Peekskill, New York, against the famous Negro singer, the well-known fighter for peace, Paul Robeson, while he was giving a concert, is also well-known.

** Here is, for instance, how the American reporter Dick Armstrong describes in the DAILY COMPASS of New York, dated October 28, 1951, the savage repression of the Mexican-American workers in the copper industry of the "Empire Division of the New Jersey Zinc Co." in Hanover, New Mexico:

"Hooligans (brought by the mine owners and dressed with the help of the local authorities in police uniforms) flung tear gas at the strikers' wives and children who had formed strike pickets. They beat them with rubber truncheons, threatened to shoot them, chased them in cars, slapped and kicked them. They arrested so many women and children that the local prison was too small. A special hotel was leased and this was soon filled.

"A young woman was charged with theft because she had wrested a rubber truncheon from a hooligan's hand, while he was striking her. A 29-day old baby was kept 18 hours in prison without milk.

"...The entire labor union committee for negotiations at the "Empire" was sent to prison and fined. One of the members of the respective Labor Union National Federation was found guilty of criminal "contempt" of the law because he dared to suggest that the law defended the company's interests."

As may be seen, the quotation sheds a strong light not only on the "rights" of Mexican-Americans in the U.S., but in general on the "rights" of organization of U.S. workers.

- 75 -

Facts accuse the U.S. Government of wanting to promote in the RPR, as in other parts of the world, Fascism and reaction, national oppression and the "right" to exterminate the peoples en masse.

The Rumanian people indignantly censure these criminal plans, rejected and hated by all honest men and doomed to inevitable failure.

IN THE R.P.R. THE RIGHT TO WORK, TO REST AND TO EDUCATION
ARE FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS

In the Rumanian People's Republic, the right to work, to rest and to education are considered as being part of the fundamental human rights, they are entered in the country's Constitution and are achieved in practice through the care of the State.

This makes the RPR different from all capitalist countries and especially from the United States of America.

This is a fundamental difference between the RPR and the old Rumania controlled by the clique of exploiters, supported by the American Government.

In the old Rumania, as a result of its capitalist structure, chronic unemployment in industry and agriculture, misery and disease, illiteracy and lack of culture were permanently maintained. Industrial unemployment sometimes attained catastrophic proportions.

Entire plants stopped working, others reduced production hours. Parallel with this, although the workers' wages decreased, the cost price of goods of prime necessity ceaselessly increased.

The great social upheavals in Rumania, the workers' strikes which shook the country, were more eloquent than the capitalist economic statistics.

It was said of the Rumanian people that they were "a poor people in a rich country". The especially hard working and living conditions caused epidemics and endemic diseases to corrode the working people and to reap thousands of lives each year. Even the Health Minister in 1939, General Dr. N. Marinescu, admitted in his book "Problems and Achievements":

"Although the atmosphere of our people's life is favorable for a normal development, a whole series of causes threatens their health and some reduce their numbers: the high infant mortality throughout the country and a more and more accentuated deficiency in the birth rate, while other causes affect both the number and the quality, progressively wearing away the value of human capital."

The exploitation of the working power of workers in villages and cities was driven so far as to constitute a veritable national danger.

In the same work, Dr. N. Marinescu says:

"We have allowed ourselves to be lured too much by the value of our people's physical resistance, about which we have sought to win renown, and we have gone so far that we have even forgotten that this value must be cared for, maintained and developed."

The darkness of illiteracy completed this sombre picture.

Under the rule of landowners and big financiers, Rumania had 4,000,000 illiterates, while thousands of schoolteachers were unemployed for years, and those who had jobs did not receive their pay for months.

"Great sufferings, humiliations, degradation and patience have reached a climax".

wrote the schoolteachers in Hunedoara in May 1932, pointing out that they had not received their pay for six months.

"We are sunk in debts, usurers are skinning us. We do not know what to do."

wrote the schoolteachers in Simeria.

In March 1932 schoolteachers in Tutova pointed out, in a petition to the General Association of Schoolteachers, that they had not received their pay since September 1931.

"We are dying of hunger, are naked and distressed, our children go barefoot, we don't have a penny."*

In 1936 UNIVERSUL published an appeal signed by two students:

"The undersigned students sell the poem below at the price of one leu, so as to be able to complete our University courses, even if with our diplomas we become traffic police, or train conductors, like so many of our colleagues..."

The revolutionary transformations which have taken place in Rumania by the installation of the people's democratic regime, the passing of the big industrial and banking enterprises into State ownership, the transition to Socialist planned economy, have put an end for ever to economic crises and unemployment and ensure the steady material and cultural progress of the Rumanian people.

It is only in these conditions that the right to work, to rest and to education could be proclaimed and actually ensured as fundamental human rights.

* GAZETA INVATAMANTULUI of 1951; data from the Archives of the Educators' Union.

- 77-

THE RIGHT TO WORK

The Constitution of the RPR provides that the State ensures the right to work. Socialist economy which knows no halts, whose law of existence is ceaseless development, renders possible the achievement of this right. In the RPR, the State has undertaken gigantic works designed to change the aspect of the country. Enjoying the friendship and help of the Soviet Union, in a few years Rumania will be turned from a backward agrarian country with a weak industry into a powerful industrial-agrarian country. Great public utility works have been undertaken, the building of gigantic hydro-electric stations, of the Danube-Black Sea Canal and of new and powerful metallurgical combines. The peaceful industry in the RPR does not know stagnation, as occurs in the U.S., where war preparations paralyse the peaceful production, causing mounting unemployment, inflation and misery. In the RPR the numbers of the working class grow by hundreds of thousands every year.

At the same time the working people have been ensured human working conditions, a continuous perfecting and easing of the methods of work and labor safety.*

Having become the owners of the country's wealth, the working people in the RPR work for themselves, aware of the fact that the development and strengthening of their country ensures to each an ever better material and cultural life and a happy future to the entire people.

THE RIGHT TO REST

Rumania is one of the most beautiful countries in the world. The waters of the sea bathe it on the South-East, high mountains covered by forests run right across the center of the country. It is three hours by train from Bucharest to the Black Sea, and two and a half hours to Sinaia, the former summer residence of the Hohenzollerns. Nevertheless, under the old regime, the great majority of the people in Bucharest had not seen the sea and did not know what the mountains looked like.

* The working day is fixed at 8 hours for day work and 7 hours for night work, with the same pay.

To improve the working conditions of wage-earners, and taking into account the requirements of labor safety, by Decision No. 350 of April 18, 1951, issued by the Council of Ministers of the RPR, it was decided to reduce the working day to less than 8 hours a day for employees working in certain professional categories:

- to 7 hours a day for printers, type-setter, letter casters, lead casters, stereotypists, etc.
- to 6 hours a day for metallurgists working with zinc, mercury, lead, operators in the chemical industry, workers in X-ray laboratories, etc.
- to 4 hours a day for doctors in X-ray, radium, radio-therapy laboratories, etc.
- The reduced working day does not entail a reduction in pay.

The problem of the working people's rest and health did not in the least interest the big manufacturers, financiers and land-owners who ran the country.

Today the right to rest enjoyed by working people in the RPR is entered in the Constitution, which specifies also the manner in which the right to rest is materially guaranteed, so as not to be an empty word.

"Citizens have the right to rest - Art.20 in the Constitution proclaims. The right to rest is ensured by regulating hours of work, by rest leave paid in conformity with the law, by the organization of vacation homes, sanatoria, clubs, parks, sports grounds and especially-equipped establishments."

In order to turn this right into reality, the thousands of villas and big hotels in the mountains and at the sea have been placed at the disposal of the General Confederation of Labor.

In 1951, 279,000 working people spent their rest leave at spas and health resorts. In 1952, 400,000 working people will be sent on rest leave and for spa and health treatments. The Five-Year Plan provides that this number should attain 500,000 in 1955.

Great capital investments are earmarked for the building of new vacation homes and clubs, achieving on an ever broader scale the right to rest proclaimed in the Constitution.

The ensuring of the right to rest to working people in the RPR is linked to the permanent preoccupation of the people's democratic regime for the protection of the people's health. Achievements in this field are all the more important as the past regime of exploitation and oppression has left its mark. Rumania run by the big bankers and manufacturers was the holder of sad and shameful records, being among the countries with the highest general and infant mortality in the world. During the Hohenzollern period Rumania had one million persons sick with malaria, 400,000 with tuberculosis and 800,000 with syphilis.

In factories, men, women and children worked from 14-16 hours a day without medical service and safety equipment.

On the eve of World War II there were only a thousand doctors for the entire rural population.

Radical measures were taken and important capital investments made to liquidate the heavy legacy from the past and so that the broad masses of workers, youths, women and children may enjoy a healthy life.

Owing to the steady rise in the standard of living and to the complex of health measures taken, general morality, which for decades was around 20 per thousand of inhabitants, decreased in 1951 to 12 per thousand. In hospitals, as compared to 1940, the number of beds increased by 168 percent, while the number of dispensaries and polyclinics trebled as compared to 1944. The number of wage-earners who were cared for in the centers and sanatoria of

the Ministry of Health was 40 times larger in 1950 than in 1938. Especially important progress was made in protecting the working people's health by the reform of social insurance, which was transferred to the direct conduct and control of the labor unions. Social insurance funds are collected from the contributions made by enterprises and institutions, the wage-earners being exempt from paying any fees. Medical care, treatment and drugs are quite free of charge for all wage-earners and their families.

The health of the working people in the RPR has ceased from being an object of speculation and unlimited profits for the drug trusts or private enterprises for so-called social insurance, such as those which grow and flourish in the U.S. on the sufferings of millions of unfortunates.

The people's democratic regime has made the problem of the people's health a main State problem.

THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION

In old Rumania, education, and especially secondary and higher education, was inaccessible to the popular masses. Misery, which obliged them to live on a day-to-day basis, the high cost of school fees and textbooks, lack of scholarships, the unemployment which was rife among intellectuals who earned their living, and national and racial discrimination stood in their path toward light.

The people's power broke down the obstacles placed in the path of the people's cultural development, created sound conditions for a high and vast development of science, literature and art.

In the RPR a profound cultural revolution is taking place, aimed at liquidating the darkness of illiteracy in which the people were kept for long, at raising to the highest possible level literature, art and science, at including the largest possible masses in higher forms of education and at creating a new intelligentsia.

The RPR Constitution proclaims and guarantees the right to education to all citizens in the country:

"In the RPR all citizens have the right to education. The State ensures the fulfillment of this right by the organization and development of compulsory and gratuitous elementary education, by State scholarships granted to meritorious pupils and students and by the organization and development of professional and technical education."

An important part of the national revenue is earmarked for the realization of this task. The RPR budget for 1951 provided

Opposite this page there is a picture with the following caption: "There are creches and day nurseries at the enterprises and institutions in the RPR, where wage-earners' children are cared for while their parents are working in production."

for investments of 48,400,000,000 in the field of education and culture and of 25,000,000,000 to support scientific research, i.e. 12 percent of the general budget of the country. The magnitude of these provisions can be seen in the fact that during the 1950-1951 academic year no less than 150,000 scholarships were granted, while hostels and canteens were opened in which tens of thousands of pupils have free housing and food.

The RPR Academy was granted 500,000,000 lei from the budget in 1949 and one billion lei in 1950.

The material and organizational basis on which the cultural revolution can be carried out and the right to education implemented is extended by the continual increase in the number of cultural institutions, libraries, clubs, museums, theaters, schools, research institutes, cultural societies, etc.

In 1951 the number of pupils increased three and a half times as compared to 1938, while that of pupils in secondary technical education increased more than six times.

In 1950-1951 the number of students was double that in 1938.

A broad mass cultural movement has made culture available to millions of persons for the first time.

Schools, institutions, labor unions and cultural associations carry on sustained activity to liquidate illiteracy.

The Five-Year Plan provides for the complete liquidation of this dark scourge.

Millions of persons take part in cultural life in various ways. Before the last war theatrical performances, for instance, were attended by a few tens of thousands of spectators. During the 1949-1950 season, these were attended by 3,818,569 spectators.

The lectures organized by the "Society for Propagation of Science and Culture" in 1949-1950 were heard by 7,300,000 persons.

At 12,000 cultural centers, 10,000 choirs, dance and theatrical teams are working.

The values of Rumanian classical culture and literature have been uncovered from the dust of forgetfulness and placed at the disposal of the popular masses: the works of N. Balcescu, M. Eminescu, I. L. Caragiale, etc. On the occasion of the centenary of the greatest Rumanian classical poet, M. Eminescu, his works were printed in numbers exceeding all former editions taken together.

In addition to the works of modern and contemporary classical literature, the Rumanian public can read the great classics of universal literature, many of whose works are published. Some of these are now published for the first time in Rumanian. The works of Voltaire, Tolstoi, Balzac, Gogol, Pushkin, Heine, Dickens, Whitman, Gorki, Romain Rolland, etc. have been published in the RPR. At the Writers' Federation, outstanding Rumanian writers work in a "Shakespeare Commission" to prepare an edition of Shakespeare's works, all of which

are now being translated into Rumanian for the first time. Also at the Writers' Federation, a "Goethe Commission", a "Mark Twain Commission" and other similar commissions are dealing with translation of the works of the respective writers.

The publishing houses print the works of the great Soviet writers and of progressive Western writers in large numbers of copies: Sholohov, Alexei Tolstoi, Mayakovski, Jorge Amado, Howard Fast, etc.

These facts show the effective realization in the RPR of the right to education and culture as a fundamental human right.

The entire cultural activity in the RPR is animated by a profound humanism, by the dissemination and fostering of the highest ideals of mankind, the peoples' freedom and independence. It is placed in the service of peace and brotherhood among peoples.

Where the cultural movement in the RPR is concerned, Secretary of State Dean Acheson speaks in the book forwarded to the U.N. about the "former satellites of the Nazis and Fascists" and recalls the latter's custom of burning books. The American Secretary of State is imprudent; he speaks about rope in the house of the hanged. It is precisely the former satellites of Nazism, those who threw the Hitlerite yoke on to the Rumanian people, who are the tools of the American government, the slanderers "selected" by the efforts of that government. Where the barbarous custom of burning books - specific of the Nazis - is concerned, it is in great honor in the U.S. It is enough to recall that this year the American publishing house "Signet Books" decided to burn two of the historical novels of the American writer and fighter for peace and friendship among the peoples, Howard Fast, one of which is "The Road to Freedom". Fascism is rapidly penetrating into U.S. education. The darkness of illiteracy prevails among huge masses of persons. In the U.S., as the official organ of the Ministry of Education, SCHOOL LIFE, points out, the number of illiterates is ten millions. The budget for education is steadily decreasing. As can be seen from President Truman's message to the Congress at the beginning of 1950, the sums invested for education in the U.S. do not exceed one percent of the budget. President Truman himself admitted, in his January 7, 1948, message to the Congress, that "millions of children do not have suitable buildings for schools, do not have enough teachers for elementary and secondary schools".

The steadily deteriorating living conditions in the U.S. strike both at schoolteachers and pupils, making the situation of education still more difficult. Misery forces a large number of schoolteachers to abandon schools and look for other jobs. Their number rose to 633,000 at the end of 1948.

The American monopolists' control of education is open:

"The report of the National Association for Education, regarding the freedom of schoolteachers in public schools, saddens you when you read it. Being afraid of controversies and harassed by various pressures, schoolteachers in public

- 82 -

schools all over the country - the report states - avoid more and more discussion in class of subjects such as the separation of church and State, relations among races, Communism. The 'voluntary censorship' is rapidly increasing and textbooks are revised on account of the pressure of certain groups, despite the fact that the texts had been found satisfactory for years on end..."

wrote the NEW YORK TIMES on June 9, 1951.

That U.S. education is placed in the service of incitement to war is obvious.

"My opinion is that students should first be called to religious meetings and then to the firing range - stated, for instance, F.C.Nance, president of Tampa University, California. I consider that we must prepare to fight in accordance with jungle laws and that we must master all the details of the science of killing."

At Alabama University, for instance, the military department comprises 59 professors and assistants, and that of sociology 5. In numerous universities students are obligatorily subjected to military training.

These are the results to date of the policy of American imperialist circles. Being against freedom and democracy in the world, in favor of subjecting the entire world to their domination, waging a policy of incitement to war and preparing for an aggression against the Soviet Union, the RPR and numerous other European and Asian countries, American imperialist circles first hurl the American people into darkness and prepare for them the fetters of Fascism.

ACHIEVEMENT OF FULL EQUALITY IN RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

PROTECTION OF MOTHER AND CHILD IN THE R.P.R.

One of the important achievements of the people's democratic regime in the RPR is the granting of full equality in rights to women. The reactionary and Fascist regimes in Rumania pursued a policy of keeping women in a situation of inferiority deprived of political and civil rights. Millions of women worked to exhaustion on the boyars' estates, doing heavy work, in factories, plants and offices, bearing the same heavy obligations as their husbands and brothers.

Nevertheless women did not have the right to vote and be elected; their labor was always paid less than that of men and additional obstacles were placed in the way of their entry into schools and universities.

Even the Bulletin of the Ministry of Labor and Social Insurance, the organ of the big employers, was obliged to admit the accuracy of the finding of a regional labor inspector, who said in September 1934:

"The regime of work for women is almost always the same as that for men. They work at the same time, in the same places, the same hours, with the same rest and according to the same working system. But women's wages - like those of boys under 18 years of age - are from 40 to 50 percent lower than men's."

The following information, published by the Bucharest paper DIMINEATA dated July 5, 1929, portrays the abuses and reactionary policy practised toward women in education:

"Several parents of girl pupils taking their graduation examination at the Alexandru Donici high school, protested by telegram to the Ministry of Public Education against the action of a member of the examination commission, who failed to graduate any of the 84 candidates, stating that women should be in the kitchen."

The keeping of women under the double yoke of oppression, both as a worker and as a woman, was a means of tightening exploitation and undermining the political rights of the entire people.

The democratic organizations, which were fighting for equal rights for women, were considered as subversive and dissolved, and the activists in such organizations were convicted. This was the case of the "Mother and Child" and the "Federation of Anti-Fascist Women", organizations, as well as of numerous local organizations of progressive working and intellectual women.

The reactionary governments in Rumania pursued toward women the savage policy of Hitlerism.

Numerous women rose in Rumania in a heroic fight against the oppression of the working people and the double exploitation of women.

The manner in which the present proteges of the U.S. Government reacted to the economic and political rights of women, the democratic movement for the emancipation of women, the struggle for peace, against Fascism and war waged by women in Rumania, is shown by the special prisons at Dumbraveni, Mislea, Ramnicu-Sarat, etc. In these prisons, which had a sinister fame throughout the world for their regime of terror and destruction, the reactionary and Fascist governments in Rumania flung the women fighters for the cause of the people's freedoms and rights.

This situation of women in Rumania was similar to that of women in the colonies, or in some U.S. states, where even today women live in a feudal regime, men having the "right" to beat them, to collect their wages and bring them back with public force if they run away.

There was no talk in old Rumania about the protection of the work and health of mothers.

Statistical data of that time show that one fifth of the children born died before reaching the age of one year. Infant mortality was as high as 71 percent in some regions. The DEMOGRAPHIC BULLETIN of 1933 points out that:

"of the children under the age of one who died in October, 6,839, i.e. 81.2 percent died without having been examined and treated by a doctor."

The people's democratic regime put an end to this situation of terrible backwardness, granting to women the same broad political rights enjoyed by every citizen in the country.

The RPR Constitution provides:

"Woman has equal rights with man in all fields of state life: economic, social, cultural, political and of private law. For equal work, a woman is entitled to equal pay with man".

Women's equality in rights has made a profound change in their status, all the more so as this does not concern equality in fictitious rights, as is the case in capitalist states, but of real rights, political, economic and social, which are assured by the people's democratic regime.

Women have become an active factor in the country's political life, making their contribution to the people's democratic victories and to all their great achievements. Their democratic organizations are no longer banned, and help to raise the level of the political and civic consciousness of the broadest strata of women.

In the RPR women are organized in the Union of Rumanian Democratic Women (U.F.D.R.) which plays an important role in the Rumanian people's struggle for peace, in the settlement of social problems regarding the protection of mother and child, and in the drive to eradicate illiteracy.

In the RPR today there are women deputies in the Grand National Assembly, 27,841 women deputies in the People's Councils, thousands of women hold responsible jobs up to the highest in the State apparatus and in production, 155 are magistrates, 7,469 people's assessors, 352 are professors and university lecturers. In addition to this, a large number of women are social activists.

The building of Socialism in the RPR has drawn all the people's working energies and women have given proof of aptitudes for the most qualified work, becoming leaders in all fields of production.

A decisive change has taken place in the life of women-peasants, in which great darkness prevailed. Life and work on the land has changed, especially since the collective farms have shown peasants the way in which they can wrest themselves from the economic backwardness and can attain light and abundance. The woman tractor-driver, the woman chairman of a collective farm or deputy in the People's Council are popular figures in the new state in the RPR.

The Labor Code provides especial advantages for mothers. Thus they are entitled to a paid maternity leave of 80 days, receive special aid and permanent medical consultations, and for confinement they are hospitalized free of charge in maternity homes. There are thousands of creches and day nurseries at enterprises and institutions

for the children of mothers in the active labor field. Puericulture dispensaries, milk centers and kindergartens have been set up. In 1950 there were hundreds of maternity homes - inexistent during the past regime - materno-infantile dispensaries and dispensaries for children in rural areas. In villages, during agricultural works, seasonal kindergartens function.

Owing to these measures for the protection of mother and child, infant mortality decreased in 1950 to 11.4 percent.

Children, this invaluable treasure of the people, enjoy special love and care in the RPR. Through the care of the State and institutions, numerous children are sent to the mountains or to the sea for strengthening and healthy development. The number of those sent increases every year. In 1948, 35,000 children were sent to summer camps, in 1949-1950 77,000 and in 1951 more than 100,000 children.

For the children of the RPR life is full of joy and happiness. The Republic does its utmost for their health and their education in the spirit of love for the people, for the ideals of freedom, democracy and peace. By its peace policy, the RPR is defending with all its might the most valuable wealth and the future of the Country: the children.

During a period of only a few years an abyss has opened between the dark past, when the people were oppressed and plundered by the big bankers and financiers in the service of the imperialists, and the present in the RPR, a country which is flourishing in the strong sun of Socialism.

TO FRUSTRATE THE WARMONGERS' PLANS.FOR PEACE

Facts prove that imperialist circles in the U.S. and Britain have violated the international treaties and obligations which these states had undertaken in the framework of the anti-Hitlerite coalition and before the whole world, and that they have tried to frustrate the fight waged by the Rumanian people and other peoples for independence and democracy. Leading circles in the U.S., through their official representatives and their espionage services, entered into a vile collusion with the accomplices of Hitlerism in Rumania, the leaders of the reactionary parties, who rallied round them all the Fascist remnants and the most rabid anti-democratic elements, hatching plots, crimes and coups d'etat with a view to setting up reactionary and bellicose governments, against the will of the Rumanian people and of the other nationalities.

The machinations and conspiracies of the American imperialists and their agents in Rumania were discovered and frustrated by the authorities. The discovery of these machinations covered their authors with shame and opprobrium, exposed the lies contained in the hypocritical statements of leading circles in the U.S. about their alleged democratic aims and brought to light strong evidence of their bellicose policy to subjugate the peoples. The people's justice in Rumania meted out the due punishment to the tools and spies of American imperialism.

The U.S. leaders tried to extricate themselves from the impasse in which discovery of their plans had placed them, using the trick of thieves caught red-handed who shout: "Help, thieves!". In the light of the incontestable facts, against which the U.S. government has not been able and cannot bring any kind of evidence, it is quite clear that the American rulers have invented from beginning to end the so-called question of non-respect of human rights by the RPR government, thus falsifying realities.

Despite imperialist circles' slanderous campaign and ado, it is a proven fact that the U.S. government has repeatedly and brutally interfered in the internal affairs of Rumania and that it has the pretension to dictate internal policy and bring about a change in the democratic laws of the country.

 Opposite this page there is a picture with the following caption:
 "In 1951, 100,000 workers' children were sent to summer camps in the mountains or on the coast. Here is a group of workers' children on the Black Sea coast, at Mamaia.

- 87 -

It is a proven fact that in its relations with the RPR, the U.S. government - driven on by its bellicose aims and proceeding in the manner used in other parts of the world - has sought to violate the peoples' right to choose the form of government under which they want to live and to settle their own fate. The U.S. government cannot deny the fact that by proceeding in this manner it has violated the basic principles of the U.N. Charter, which provide for non-interference by a foreign power in the internal affairs of other states. This policy of undermining international law and the U.N. Charter confirms the fact that the aggressive policy pursued by the U.S. government against the RPR is not an isolated case, but is part of its plans for aggression and to extend American imperialist rule to the whole world.

American imperialist circles, driven insane by their desire to extend their power and domination to the infinite, by their desire for still greater profits wrung from the popular masses, endanger the peace of the world by their policy of armament and preparation for a war of aggression against the USSR and the People's Democracies, while threatening the material and cultural values of mankind with destruction.

The peoples in West European countries, whose governments docilely carry out the directions and orders of the U.S. government, feel the full weight of the results of American occupation, the misery caused by the war budgets, reduction in the peace-time industry, the arrogance and contempt of the new hitlers for their freedom and national independence.

The fight waged by these peoples against American occupation is growing more and more, alongside of the heroic fight of the Korean people against the U.S. aggression, alongside of the Chinese people's fight, alongside of the peoples in the Middle East and Africa, alongside of all honest men all over the world who are fighting for the cause of peace.

The Rumanian people are also fighting for the victory of this noble cause, which is dear to all the peoples of the world. The Rumanian people are working untiringly to build Socialism in their country, for its cultural and economic progress and for its happy future.

The Rumanian people are convinced that a third world war can be avoided and that the American imperialists' policy of aggression can be rejected, for the good of the whole of mankind, including the peoples of the United States of America.

In order to attain this goal, it is the duty of the U.N. to proclaim the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon; to take the decision to reduce armaments and to stop the arms drive; to call on the governments of all states, both members of the U.N. and non-members, to examine - at a world conference - the question of reducing armed forces and armaments and the question of practical measures to prohibit the atomic weapon and set up international control on the fulfillment of this interdiction; to stop the American aggression in Korea and to take measures to conclude peace in Korea.

The Rumanian people are convinced of the necessity and effectiveness of concluding a Peace Pact among the five great powers, who bear

the greatest responsibility for the maintenance of peace in the world: the United States of America, Great Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union.

The Rumanian people are convinced of the possibility of settling all international differences by peaceful means, of the possibility of promoting a policy of international collaboration with respect for the independence and national sovereignty of all countries, both big and small.

The Rumanian people are convinced that the peoples' longing for peace and the fight organized by the peace partisans all over the world are capable of putting an end to the aggressive policy of American imperialism and of securing the triumph of the great cause of international friendship and collaboration.

WHO ARE THE TOOLS OF THE SLANDERERS

AND WARMONGERS

On October 10, 1951, the President of the United States signed a law known as "Mutual Security for 1951", whereby the sum of \$100,000,000 is allocated to finance "any selected persons living in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania... or persons who have fled from those countries, or to group them in detachments of armed forces to support the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or for other purposes".

As can be seen, the law provides for the official financing of criminal action carried on against the RPR, both within and without the frontiers of the RPR, by persons and groups recruited, paid and armed by the American government. The U.S. government intends to form mercenary bands of traitors to the fatherland who have fled from Rumania, Fascists and war criminals sheltered by the U.S. or other states, bands which are to be used for aggressive purposes against the RPR.

This is what some of the individuals "selected" by the U.S. government look like.

NICOLAE RADESCU

The son of a landowner in Valcea county, Nicolae Radescu began his career as an officer by directing a bloody repression against peasants who had risen to demand land. After the first world war, Radescu became aide-de-camp, first to king Ferdinand and later to queen Marie. In this period he assured a steady income for himself by selling the carpets, wines, and other luxury items which he brought back from his numerous ~~journeys~~ abroad in the royal train, customs free.

In 1927, as reward for his "services", Radescu was appointed military attache in London. On his return to this country three years later, he was appointed general inspector of the Gendarmerie and in 1933 began to take an active part in politicianist maneuvers. Radescu was active with Iron Guard Fascist elements. He sponsored the Iron Guard organization known as the "Crusade of Rumanianism" and published this organization's periodical, of the same name, at the printing press of Averescu's party, of which he was director. He gave the political line of this filthy rag which, in every number, eulogized Hitler and Mussolini and incited the young to loot and assassinate.

- 90 -

Radescu combined his Fascist political activity with the common crimes he committed. In his capacity as administrateur delegue and director of the Averescu party's printing press, where he functioned until February 23, 1938, he defrauded the enterprise of 1,155,912 lei.

The complaint lodged at the Prosecutor's Office of the Ilfov Court by the new director of the printing press, on April 1, 1938, states that Radescu "registered as assets machines, engines and spare parts which were uncollectable", and requested that it be found that "he abusively ordered the accounting office to place important sums to his credit, which did not belong to him in reality and which he had no possibility of possessing; it was found that parts were missing from the printing press and that the sums required for Social Insurance stamps had been withheld from the workers and administrative personnel, without the funds reaching the proper destination".

Radescu reappeared in 1941 as a member of the "resistance". Maneuvered by Barbu Stirbey, who was looking for a trusted agent in the event of the defeat of the Nazi armies, Radescu wrote to Killinger, the Nazi German minister in Bucharest, a letter in which he disagreed with certain statements made by Killinger to the German Community.

That the letter and its consequences had been pre-arranged can be seen in the following remark made in a letter sent by Radescu to the Iron Guard Beleuta: "The expected surprise came in your absence. I am being sent to the Tg.Jiu camp and I have been promised humane treatment."

This promise was made by the war criminal Ion Antonescu himself, at that time "Leader" of the State; before sending him to concentration camp he telephoned him from his office and apologized to him. The "persecuted" Radescu was given special treatment in the camp, where he resided and ate with the commandant and was allowed to come to Bucharest whenever he pleased. On December 9, 1941, he wrote: "Otherwise I am well and am standing my holiday in satisfactory conditions". In the summer of 1942 the "interned" Radescu was sent to take the cure at Baile Herculane, one of the most beautiful resorts in the country, and in September 1942 he was released and returned to Bucharest.

After the liberation of the country, the king - together with Barbu Stirbey and the peaks of reaction, Maniu and Bratianu - named Radescu prime minister on December 7, 1944. In this capacity, Radescu protected war criminals, opposed the purging of the State apparatus of Fascist and reactionary elements, took repressive measures against the workers, sabotaged the supply of the anti-Hitlerite front, at the same time encouraging diversionist action in the rear of the front, sabotaged the carrying out of the agrarian reform and tried to restore another Fascist dictatorship, threatening with civil war and giving orders to fire with machineguns on the hundreds of thousands of demonstrators in Bucharest who, on February 24, 1945, manifested peacefully for a democratic government.

Under the pressure of the popular masses, Radescu was removed from the government on March 6, 1945, and took refuge with his masters

at the British Legation in Bucharest.

His flight from the country was organized by his American and British protectors.

GRIGORE GAFENCU

The scion of a family of boyars in Moldavia, from the time of the first world war he turned toward the politicians and big financiers of that time, driven on by ambition to succeed, and sought to win their favor. Using the "friendship" of the banker Chrissoveloni, well-known both on account of his large fortune and his dubious morals, Gafencu, the young diplomat, was sent - shortly before the Great October Revolution - to the Rumanian Legation in Moscow. There he got to know his future wife, Esmee Nouchette, a woman of easy morals, a former vaudeville artist in Paris. After his return to this country, this marriage was very useful to him in creating friendly relations with the banker Aristide Blank, the industrialist Max Auschnitt, the politician Richard Franasovici, etc.

Although his wife's morals were a public scandal, Gafencu continued to regard things from the "practical" point of view: that of using them to create a favorable personal situation for himself. Thanks to the relations thus created, Gafencu went into political life, becoming a National Peasant Party deputy in 1928, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Public Works and Communications in 1929, Under-Secretary at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in 1930, and, in 1932, for a short time Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

From the time when the Hitlerites came to power in Germany and at the time when the expansionist pretensions of Italian Fascism were formulated and Fascist currents grew in Rumania, Gafencu openly turned toward Fascism, considering that he had found the political springboard to reach leading posts in Rumanian politics. Thus he entered into partnership with the old reactionary Vaida-Voevod, the well-known "sponsor" of the Iron Guard, and became in 1935 the partisan of the latter's hooligan policy, concretized in the formula "numerus valahicus". At the same time, through the newspapers TIMPUL and ARGUS, whose co-proprietor and director he was, he earned the sympathy of ex-king Carol II, who was drifting toward the installation of a dictatorial regime.

Gafencu's grovelling before the aggressive policy of Hitler and Mussolini became more and more open. He soon became an admirer of all the Fascist movements in Europe. On July 12, 1937, in the newspapers which he ran, he demanded recognition of Franco's Fascist regime; on August 12 he wrote: "Laval was right", on August 22 he saluted the Fascist dictator of Portugal, "that wise creator of order and authority, Salazar".

In the same year, cultivating relations with reactionary politicians outside the country, whose sympathy he sought to win, he declared himself in agreement with the policy pursued by Colonel Beck, the adept of the "cordon sanitaire", and struck up a friendship with Arcisevski, the Polish Minister in Bucharest, who made substantial contributions to Gafencu's newspaper TIMPUL.

In this period, financial circles gave Gafencu posts in the management of several important companies. Thus he became president of the "I.A.R.E.S." aircraft company and member of the board of directors of "I.A.R.", "Marasesti" and "Standard Electric".

In 1938 Gafencu did his utmost to realize his long-standing ambition to become Minister of Foreign Affairs. To this end he made full use of TIMPUL, which abounded with eulogistic articles about Hitlerite Germany and Fascist Italy and which advocated Rumania's adherence to the policy of those countries. Thus, on May 5, 1938, he signed an article entitled "Rome en fete welcomes Herr Hitler".

When he finally became Minister of Foreign Affairs, on December 21, 1938, Gafencu's paper TIMPUL was of the opinion that this appointment had made "an excellent impression in Germany".

An exponent of the policy of selling the country, on March 23, 1939, Gafencu signed - together with I. Bujoiu for Rumania and Wilhelm Fabricius and Helmut Wohltat for Germany - one of the most enslaving economic agreements known in the history of Rumania.

As a reward for Rumania's subjugation to the voracious Hitlerite imperialism, Gafencu was decorated with the insignia of the grand cordon of the Order of the "German Eagle" and the photographs taken on the occasion of a visit to Berlin show him beside Ribbentrop giving the Fascist salute.

The policy pursued by Grigore Gafencu as Minister of Foreign Affairs, the conventions and agreements concluded with Germany and signed by him, made Rumanian economy an appendage of the economy of Hitlerite Germany. Gafencu was one of the tools used by Hitler in his drive to turn Rumania into a basis of attack against the USSR.

In 1940 he was appointed Rumanian Minister in the USSR, where he stayed until the unleashing of the criminal anti-Soviet war.

On November 16, 1941, Grigore Gafencu was sent by the two Antonescus to Switzerland, where under the mask of a "neutral" he played the role of informer for the Antonescus. In 1942 Gafencu received a first transfer of 24,000 Swiss francs, through the Rumanian National Bank and with the approval of Mihai Antonescu. Subsequently, Mihai Antonescu's trusted agents went to Berne, taking instructions and further sums of money for Gafencu. (Liaison between Gafencu and Antonescu was maintained through ex-Colonel Marinescu, chief of the Rumanian Secret Service in Switzerland, and through Florin Manoliu, formerly economic counsellor at the Rumanian Legation in Berne). In May 1944, Gafencu sent a message to the leadership of the National Peasant Party (i.e. to Maniu) not to be in a hurry to conclude an armistice with the USSR, as the Western powers would take a decision which would also affect Rumania's fate.

After August 23, this time the trusted agent of the American and British imperialists is appointed member of the conspiratorial center abroad, where - together with Cretzeanu, Grigore Niculescu-Buzesti and Visoianu - he activated in complicity with Maniu in the service of American imperialism.

Gafencu showed his hostility toward the Rumanian people at the time of the Paris Peace Conference, where together with Cretzeanu, Tilea and other traitors to the fatherland, he activated against the

national interests of Rumania, supporting the claims of the big American trusts.

In 1946-1947 he maintained liaison between the heads of the gang of spies in the country and the representatives of American imperialist circles, seeking to frustrate the Rumanian government's actions in the field of foreign policy and to bring about foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the State. At the present time, the "selected person" of the U.S. government, he is continuing his old and vile activity as a traitor to the country.

CONSTANTIN VISOIANU

From his youth Visoianu showed zeal in serving those who could give him money and position. He studied in Paris, where he was financed by the banker Aristide Blank. In addition to subsidies from Blank, Visoianu supplemented his income by substantial grants from the secret funds of the government of the day, by organizing "enthusiastic welcomes" by Rumanian students for the various politicians from Rumania when they travelled to France.

Thanks to the relations which he created, in 1929 he was appointed technical counsellor in Geneva, in 1933 he was minister plenipotentiary at the Hague and in 1935 he held the same position in Warsaw.

After 1936, thanks to the landowner Barbu Stirbey and the reactionary politician Iuliu Maniu, Visoianu was appointed to numerous boards of directors, including those of the "Titan-Nadrag-Calan", "Suchard" and "Dunarea Romana" companies.

Visoianu ran for a seat as deputy in the 1939 elections, in which elections the Carol dictatorship only allowed the candidacy of those of whose support it was sure.

In June 1944 the Antonescus and Maniu sent Visoianu, as their trusted agent, together with Barbu Stirbey, to negotiate with the American and British services in Cairo.

After August 23, 1944, he served as a screen for Max Auschnitt in the financing and leadership of the newspaper JURNALUL DE DIMINEATA, which supported the interests of reaction in Rumania. On November 4, 1944, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Radescu government. In this capacity he carried on a vile action of espionage and treason. Thus, on January 16, 1945, Visoianu handed over to Jean Paul Boncour, the French Minister in Bucharest, a number of documents regarding the defense of the country's interests at the Peace Conference. On February 16, 1945, Visoianu sent secret documents to Roy Melbourne, the American spy.

Removed from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the overthrow of the Radescu government, Visoianu continued his vile activity as a forger and embezzler of public funds. Ante-dating a letter to make it look as if it had been signed at the time when he was still Minister of Foreign Affairs, he ordered the transfer to Cretzeanu of a sum of 6,000,000 Swiss francs, belonging to the Rumanian State and deposited in Switzerland. Cretzeanu was to use this money to support the Fascists and spies who had fled from Rumania.

- 94 -

At the same time, Visoianu was a member - together with other leaders of the Maniu party, such as Roxin, Dan Zaharia, Ghita Popp, Aurel Dobrescu and Hudita - of the band of a well-known currency dealer, Fullop. In the latter's service, Visoianu made a speciality of trafficking influence at the Ministry of National Economy.

In the framework of Maniu's conspiratorial activity, the American espionage service sent Visoianu over the frontier. He was clandestinely removed from the country in the baggage compartment of an American military plane, at the end of December 1946.

For his traitorous activity, Visoianu was sentenced to hard labor for life - together with the other conspirators - by the Bucharest Military Court on November 11, 1947.

ALEXANDRU CRETZEANU

Nephew of the multimillionaire landowner, Barbu Stirbey, and the brother of Gheorghe Cretzeanu - the former director general of the Banca Romaneasca, the banking citadel of the Liberal Party - Alexandru Cretzeanu was Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in practically all the governments of the royal dictatorship. He collaborated especially with Gafencu, Gigurtu and Argetoianu, with whom he contributed to the political and economic enslavement of the country by Hitlerism.

In the following years, Alexandru Cretzeanu supported the military-Fascist dictatorship, as secretary general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he collaborated closely with Mihai Antonescu. Proof of the confidence placed in him by the Fascist dictatorship is to be found in his appointment as Rumanian Minister in Ankara in 1943, with the mission of maintaining liaison with Western imperialist circles.

In Ankara Cretzeanu renewed his relations with British espionage through Lt. Colonel W.R. Young and through Gibson, the head of the British espionage service for the Balkans.

Recalled after August 23, 1944, Cretzeanu refused to return to the country and inaugurated his activity as a "refugee" by embezzling public funds. He first appropriated the reserve funds of the Ankara Legation, to a value of 1,000,000 Swiss francs; then, with Visoianu's criminal complicity, the 6,000,000 Swiss francs belonging to the Rumanian State and deposited in Switzerland.

Having his material needs assured, Cretzeanu carried on his traitorous activity. Conspiring, together with Gafencu, in the wings of the Paris Peace Conference, he supported the enslaving pretensions of his American-British masters.

The trial of the Maniu-Mihalache group of traitors and spies showed that Alexandru Cretzeanu had been an active participator in the plot hatched by this group, with whom he had continuously maintained liaison through the diplomatic missions of the U.S. and Great Britain.

- 95 -

HORIA SIMA

An agent of the Rumanian secret police, recruited and paid personally by Moruzov, the head of this service at the time of the Carol von Hohenzollern dictatorship, from 1932 Horia Sima had held leading posts in the Iron Guard movement in Rumania. In the parliamentary elections in 1937, when he ran as a candidate for the Iron Guard in the framework of the electoral pact concluded by Maniu with the Iron Guard, he became deputy for Severin county. As he carried out his terrorist activity, his influence grew in the ranks of the Iron Guard and in 1938 he became the supreme leader of this gang of assassins in the pay of the Nazis.

Horia Sima's activity between 1938-1940 is noteworthy for a series of attempts, fires, assassinations, etc. It was at his orders that the Interior Minister, Armand Calinescu, was assassinated at that time.

In 1940 ex-king Carol II, who wanted to stiffen the dictatorial regime with the help of the Iron Guard, made contact with Horia Sima through Moruzov. Carol II appointed Horia Sima Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Cults.

When in 1940 the Iron Guard was brought to power, Horia Sima - on becoming Vice-Premier - ordered the assassinations of the Rumanian historian Professor Nicolae Iorga and of Professor Virgil Madgearu. It was also at his orders that the former dignitaries who were arrested at the Jilava prison were assassinated. His former protector Moruzov was also suppressed, as he knew too much about Horia Sima and the Iron Guard movement.

During the rebellion of January 21, 1941, which Horia Sima started, thousands of peaceful citizens, and especially Jews, were assassinated with unimaginable savagery at the Bucharest slaughterhouse, in the Jilava and Andronache forests near Bucharest and in numerous regions in the provinces.

After the rebellion of January 21, 1941, had been put down, Horia Sima fled to Germany, with the assistance of the Gestapo.

At the end of August 1944, after the liberation of Rumania from the Antonescu-Fascist yoke, he was appointed by Himmler as premier of the so-called Rumanian "government" in Vienna and his appointment was published in the VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER.

In Germany he created the so-called "liberation army", made up of Iron Guard fugitives, and formed armed terrorist squads which were parachuted in the rear of the anti-Hitlerite front in Rumania, to commit acts of sabotage and ~~setup espionage networks~~ in order to collect military, economic and political information for the Hitlerites.

After the destruction of the Hitlerite regime, Horia Sima entered the service of the American intelligence service and ordered his Iron Guard subordinates to follow his example. Thus, at his orders, in 1945 Iron Guard Dragos Hoinic made contact with Kurt Auer (one of the trusted men of the former Hitlerite General Guderian, who was in the leadership of the American espionage service in Germany, to whom he supplied information about Rumania).

- 96 -

Following Horia Sima's journeys to France, Italy and Spain, at the end of 1948 he sent groups of Iron Guards first to Spain and then to Yugoslavia, to be specially trained in espionage schools.

In 1950 Horia Sima, Traian Borebaru, Ioan Protopopescu and other Iron Guard leaders were sent by the American intelligence service to Spain and Yugoslavia, to continue the work of training Iron Guards in view of sending them to the RPR as spies and terrorists.

This is the "career" of Horia Sima, the Iron Guard leader, the war criminal, the author of innumerable assassinations and pogroms, formerly the most submissive menial of Hitlerism and today the paid agent of the American warmongers and enemy of the Rumanian people.

WILHELM FILDERMAN

With the support of the Liberal bankers, in 1925 Filderman became the president of the Federation of Rumanian Jews.

In 1929, also with Liberal support, Filderman became a deputy.

In 1933, after Hitler had come to power, Filderman, in his capacity as president of the "Federation of Rumanian Jews", declared to Fritz Fabritzus, the leader of the Hitlerites in Rumania, that the Jewish merchants would not take part in the boycott of German goods.

After Antonescu came to power, Filderman established close relations with the latter. At the same time he became the informer of von Richter at the German Legation, supplying the latter with political, social and military information.

For the Jewish population in Rumania Antonescu's Hitlerite dictatorship meant plunder and mass massacres. W. Filderman, as president of the Federation of the Unions of Jewish Communities in Rumania, issued a manifesto to the Jews in June 1941, in which he asked them to support to the utmost Hitler's and Antonescu's criminal war. The manifesto read:

"...It is our duty to contribute by all ways and with all our might so as not to make the situation of the Army and the Government more difficult"... "Pay your taxes regularly and, if possible, with anticipation"...

W. Filderman actively supported the Hitlerite war. With the approval of the military authorities, he organized a network of informers whereby he blackmailed and plundered the Jewish population for Antonescu's war loan.

In 1942-1943, after plundering the poor Jews, collecting the sum of 4 billion lei under the pretext that this would save them from deportation, he delivered this money to Antonescu, obtaining in exchange the release of a number of rich Jews, while thousands of poor Jews were sent to the death camps.

When he realized the approaching end of Hitlerism, he thought that it was a good thing to pose as a victim of Antonescu's regime.

Moreover, anxiety to find the alibis necessary to Filderman's "prestige" was also shared by the ruling circles of Rumanian reaction. Thus, he was sent pro forma to a camp. But while the prisoners endured the blackest misery, Filderman had his own apartment, domestic personnel, typists and freedom to go wherever he wanted.

After August 23, Filderman continued his activity as a spy - - this time in favor of the American and British imperialists. He supplied information to Donald Dunham at the American Information Office to Ivor Porter at the British Mission. But he did not forget his "acquaintances" of the war years. As a responsible of the "Joint" branch in Rumania, W. Filderman facilitated the flight from the country of numerous Iron Guards, Hitlerite Germans and other traitors to the country, providing them with identity cards issued by the Joint. That is how Silviu Craciunas, Mihai Tautu, Ion Vancu, G. Saramet and Coriolan Gherman departed. Moreover the latter in their turn lent him a helping hand: Filderman's flight was prepared by Iron Guard Coriolan Gherman.

In France, where he is presently residing, Filderman continues his scurrilous trade in the service of the American imperialists.

EMIL GHILEZAN

Documents found in the archives of the former General Sigurantz and of the former Police Inspectorate at Alba Iulia show that in 1929 Emil Ghilezan was caught with contraband goods at the frontier point of Episcopia Bihorului. This was the beginning of his career.

The would-be patriotic demagoguery in which he indulged did not prevent him from frequenting Horthyst circles in Transylvania.

Avid for money and success, in 1937 he began working in Maniu's party, becoming the latter's trusted agent. In this capacity he was given the leadership of the National Peasant Party organization in Severin county and the post of member of the standing commission.

Like his political chief, Ghilezan maintained close relations with Antonescu's government circles. Owing to these relations he was given the post of lawyer at the "Malaxa" works. But proving to be incapable, despite all the protection he enjoyed, he had to be dismissed from his job.

Subsequently he became control inspector at the Banca Ardeleana. The order appointing Ghilezan to this job was signed by Ion Antonescu himself, with the mention: "The Rumanization Office shall report on its execution within 24 hours".

Later he was promoted to the job of general director of the Banca Ardeleana, which had Hungarian capital. In this post, the inclinations he had shown since his youth, could be carried out on a broader scale, trafficking in foreign currency, etc. As director of the Banca Ardeleana he maneuvered part of the funds of the National Peasant Party, invested in various enterprises. During the war he was one of the main agents of the black market in Bucharest, working under

the name of the Banca Ardeleana. Through the "Balcan Comert" concern (a sugar factory dependent on the Banca Ardeleana), Ghilezan financed among others the dismantling of the factories looted from the USSR.

After August 23, 1944, in Radescu's government he was appointed Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Finance. In this capacity, Enil Ghilezan was one of those who initiated the minting of the gold jubilee medal, which was to become one of the main instruments of black market and speculation. This business deal, made to the detriment of the State, supported various activities of the National Peasant Party and Ghilezan's fortune increased considerably.

Ghilezan proved to be not only a contrabandist, a business operator and a plunderer, but also a direct agent of the foreign imperialists.

In August 1945 he received 450 million lei from a British colonel to purchase the big Mihaescu garage; this was to serve as a camouflaged headquarters of the National Peasant Party for the preparation of the terrorist actions and other machinations hatched by this party against the democratic regime in Rumania. The relations between Ghilezan and Sefkati Istynielli, the former Turkish Ambassador to Bucharest, to whom he supplied information about the economic and financial situation of Rumania, are also known.

After the National Peasant Party was exposed as an Anglo-American espionage agency and a nest of traitors, Ghilezan fled to Vienna and then to Paris.

In Paris he collaborated with the American head for Europe of the "Free Europe", in order to organize this Fascist association for espionage and sabotage in Paris and in Italy.

In New York, Ghilezan has close relations with various business operators, crooks and traitors to the country, being at the disposal of the American warmongers.

EFTIMIE GHERMAN

Eftimie Gherman began his activity as traitor to the working class in 1919, when the working class in Rumania began a strong movement for social claims. An agent provocateur, introduced by the police into the workers' movement, he broke that year the strike of the miners at Cosna-Drencova.

E.Gherman is one of the most scurrilous splitters of the unity of the Rumanian workers' movement.

For the services rendered to the reactionary parties, he became a Social-Democratic deputy, with the help of Bratianu's and Maniu's parties in turn. As a deputy his main activity was to take part "as a specialist" in drawing up anti-worker laws.

He actively supported the actions of the police against workers. In 1927, for instance, E.Gherman, in collaboration with police agencies,

organized the disbanding of the miners' labor union at Baia Mare.

In 1938 "Socialist" E. Gherman took a trip to Hitlerite Germany.

During the royal dictatorship of Carol von Hohenzollern, appointed secretary general of the miners' guild, he carried on activity to stifle the miners' struggle.

The activity he carried on in the service of the royal dictatorship was rewarded by his appointment to the leading body of the Fascist organization, the National Renaissance Front. In this capacity, at the beginning of 1939, i.e., at the height of the preparations for the Hitlerite war, he proposed to the Higher National Council of the National Renaissance Front that the working day be increased by two hours in all armament factories.

After Rumania's liberation from the Hitlerite yoke, "Socialist" E. Gherman appeared as the catspaw of the big financier and American spy Max Auschnitt, in organizing acts of sabotage at the Resitza plants, for which, as was proved in the Popp-Auschnitt-Bujoiu trial, he received important sums of money.

On the eve of the unification of the Communist and Social Democratic parties in Rumania, Gherman again attempted to play his role as breaker of the unity of the working class, together with Titel Petrescu and a few other right-wing Social Democrats, following the instructions of spy John Bennett of the British Legation in Bucharest.

The workers flung out with disgust this filthy rag from their path.

Before fleeing from the country, he stole and sold the property of the Poneasca sanatorium, placed at the disposal of the General Confederation of Labor and whose manager he was. Exposed, and on the verge of being arrested, filled with his base hatred of the workers and in order to efface the traces of his thefts, he set fire to the sanatorium and fled to Turkey and later to France.

Abroad he continues his filthy job, carrying on, together with other right-wing Social Democrats, activity as agent provocateur against the working class.

AUGUSTIN POPA

Professor of Theology at the Blaj Faculty, Augustin Popa was known before the war as a propagandist of racism.

Both in the chair at the Faculty of Theology and in the newspaper UNIREA, whose director he was, Augustin Popa made propaganda for the Iron Guard and violently attacked democracy. His activity was well seen by Antonescu's regime and the Ministry of Propaganda regularly paid subsidies to his newspaper. In his newspaper he supported the criminal war waged by the Hitlerites and Antonescu.

- 100 -

During the war he submitted to Maniu and leading circles of the National Peasant Party a plan providing for the extermination of the Hungarian population in Transylvania. After August 23, 1944, Augustin Popa was among the initiators of the formation of the "Iuliu Maniu" Fascist guards, which indulged in massacres of the Hungarian population in Transylvania.

During that period he was appointed as director of the newspaper CURIERUL, a semi-official Fascist organ of the National Peasant Party. Augustin Popa had contacts with the spy Guido del Mestri at the Apostolic Nunciature in Bucharest. In 1945 he fled to Italy, to the Vatican.

There, in collaboration with other Nazi chiefs, he set up - under the mask of a bureau for the information of the press and of a charitable association - a center for the recruiting of spies, among whom some were sent to Rumania and are today in prison.

Later Popa transferred his activities to Paris, where he became notorious for the numerous scandals provoked in night clubs.

Together with Mircea Todericiu, the parish priest of the Rumanian Greek-Catholic Church in Paris, Augustin Popa embezzled \$3,000 from the "Rumanian Catholic Aid" and spent it at wild parties with women of easy morals.

Augustin Popa left for the U.S. in 1949.

Through his relations with American espionage and that of the Vatican, Augustin Popa carries on a scurrilous activity by inciting to war against the USSR, Rumania and the other People's Democracies.

HORATIU COMANICIU

A notorious Iron Guard, he was counsellor at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers during the Iron Guard regime.

He had a leading role in the 1941 Fascist rebellion, inciting to crimes and bestialities the gangs of armed Iron Guards, to whom thousands of peaceful citizens fell victims.

After the rebellion, he dealt with the organization of the clandestine Iron Guard movement. Through his connections, he arranged that the Iron Guards who were Horia Sima's friends be sent to the front. In 1943 he received from the Iron Guard command the task of carrying on negotiations with Iuliu Maniu with a view to camouflaging Iron Guards in the National Peasant Party, which was realized after August 23, 1944, through the Maniu-Comaniciu agreement.

Comaniciu looked for new masters after the loss of his Hitlerite masters, and had contacts with the American espionage service (Col. Farnsworth of the American Mission). In March 1946 H. Comaniciu received instructions through General Aldea for the organization of the subversive gangs, the "Black Cloaks", in the Fagaras, Sibiu and Brasov regions.

Implicated in the "Black Cloaks" trial, he was sentenced in absentia to a life term at hard labor. Comaniciu continues to have

- 101 -

connections with the American espionage service through Iron Guard Papanace.

CAROL CITTA DAVILA

The son of General Dr. Davila and brother of Teodor Davila, the former director of the "Ford" subsidiary in Bucharest, as a young man he entered diplomacy in the service of the reactionary governments. He joined one party after the other, as each seemed more useful to satisfy his personal ambitions and interests; thus he was member, in turn, of the Conservative Party, of Maniu's National Peasant Party and of Argetoianu's National-Democratic Party.

To satisfy the same ambitions and interests, he also used other means: he several times married rich women, whom he divorced after spending their money.

One of his wives was the daughter of the American Senator Bernard Baruch, former president of the Atomic Energy Commission.

He is also well-known as an adventurer and card player, as well as for his custom of using his sentimental adventures to borrow large sums from the women he frequented. All this provided the press, between the two world wars, with sensational scandal material.

Appointed minister in Washington by Carol II, he established business relations with, among others, lawyer Acheson, the present Secretary of State in the U.S. Government.

He was an agent of the secret police headed by Moruzov (Special Information Service).

Corrupt, devoid of morals, he serves as a political puppet placed in the service of the American bankers.

VIRGIL VENIAMIN

A lawyer and journalist by profession.

As a journalist he collaborated with the Fascist newspaper CUVANTUL.

As a politician he was one of the leaders of the National Peasant Party, holding the post of secretary general of the party in 1946.

During the last war, he collaborated with and supported Ion Antonescu's Fascist regime, being on good terms with Mihai Antonescu.

Throughout the war he travelled in Germany, where he represented Rumania at the Academy of National-Socialist Law in Berlin.

He was a trusted agent of the German Legation in Bucharest and became the Legation's legal counsellor.

During the 1946 elections, as secretary of the National Peasant Party, he organized the Fascist-type shock-teams, whose mission was to provoke incidents and troubles during the electoral period.

Virgil Veniamin fled to Paris in 1948. He collaborates closely with the French and American espionage services.

For his criminal activity, V. Veniamin was sentenced in 1948 by the Bucharest Military Court to 25 years at hard labor.

NICOLAE CARANFIL

Former Minister of Air during the bourgeois-landowner regimes, Nicolae Caranfil was a member of the management of the Rumanian branches of numerous German and American trusts, including the Krupp steelworks and the Telephone Company, the property of the American "International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation" of New York. He was also director general of the Gas and Electricity Company before the war.

In 1937, as a member of the Government, he carried on intensive activity for political support and assistance to hangman Franco and did not spare the money of the State and of the enterprises he ran to support Franco financially.

N. Caranfil was one of the important supporters of Ion Antonescu and of the Hitlerite policy which pushed Rumania into the war against the USSR.

Abusing his rights as director of the Telephone Company, he arranged for the purchase of a villa, valued at 20,000,000 lei, at Baneasa, near Bucharest, which he presented to dictator Antonescu.

At the same time he drew up and signed an appeal whereby the employees and customers of the Telephone Company were called to subscribe to a war loan.

In addition to political and financial support for Antonescu, throughout the war he collaborated with the German Command and especially with the Gestapo.

In October 1944, being sent to London by the Maniu-Liberal clique, under the pretext of representing Rumania at the Transports Conference, he refused to return to the country.

In France, he collaborates closely with the French police services, to which he supplies strike breakers and agents provocateurs, especially from the ranks of the Iron Guards who remained in Germany.

Squeezing money from his protectors in the French and American secret services under the pretext of "helping" Rumanian "refugees" in the West, he misappropriated important sums, even being charged by the Fascist paper ACTIUNEA ROMANA of being "incorrect" and an "embezzler".

CAMIL RING

Camil Ring began his press "career" in the provinces, on the editorial board of a newspaper in the city of Iassy, by blackmailing the big enterprises in the locality, even being caught red-handed blackmailing.

The practice used in Iassy was used by Camil Ring in Bucharest in 1933, at FACLA, then at TEMPO, CAPITALA and finally at SEMNALUL.

At CAPITALA, where he worked together with another press shark, Eugen Titeanu, Camil Ring developed his activities, by organizing from among the editors a gang of informers about the operations of industrial and commercial enterprises, through which he learned of the shady aspects in the latter's work. In order to avoid exposure of the frauds committed, the enterprises paid substantial subsidies to Ring, of which the latter gave 30 percent to the informers.

Eugen Titeanu admired Ring, about whom he said that he was "a blackmailing salesman" and "a scribbler who steals without leaving fingerprints".

Owing to a conflict which arose about the dividing up of a sum wrung by blackmail from the Telephone Company, Ring separated from Titeanu and entered the SEMNALUL, where he "brought off" profitable deals, being paid by the "Malaxa", "Resitza", "Via" and other companies.

The measures of racial persecution taken in 1940 interrupted Ring's career as a "journalist", but not his foul deeds.

Having close relations with the Fascist agency, the "Jews' Center", through Radu Leca and Dr. Gingold, sentenced in 1945 as war criminals, Ring secured numerous subsidies for traffic of influence. He worked on the editorial board of the RENASTEREA NOASTRA, the only Jewish newspaper which Antonescu and the Nazis allowed to be published.

Soon Ring became a Hitlerite spy, being recruited by the Gestapo agent Kurt von Gebauer, camouflaged as leader of the "Europa Press" agency.

After 1942, Ring expanded his "activity" by also entering the service of the Special Information Service of the Fascist dictator Antonescu. As from that year he is entered on the lists of paid agents of Antonescu's espionage, where he worked under the code name of "Camil". In order to facilitate his activity as a spy, the chief of Antonescu's section of counter-information, Lt. Col. Borcescu, secured from Eugen Cristescu, the former general director of Antonescu's information service, exemption for Camil Ring from the compulsory work to which the Jews were subjected. Among the motives on his application for exemption for Camil Ring, Lt. Col. Borcescu pointed out that Ring "is valuable to us for the information he supplies to this institution, as head of an agency, from among Jews and newspapermen". Eugen Cristescu gave an affirmative reply with the mention "a card of the counter-information section shall be issued".

In May 1944, the information files of the Special Service showed that Ring received 15,000 lei a month for the information supplied, working with Gheorghe Cristescu, one of the directors of

the Special Service and brother of war criminal Eugen Cristescu, and then with another director, Nicusor Stanescu.

Ring's activity was appreciated by Antonescu's espionage service, within the framework of which he headed an information group. On July 1, 1944, a report was made in view of hiring another two informer for the "Camil" group; in the report was written: "Having in view the material supplied by this group, I am of the opinion that his application should be approved".

After the crushing of Fascism, Ring entered the service of American and British espionage.

Camil Ring fled from the country in 1948.

STERE VISAN IONESCU

In 1930 he made himself known by the scandalous operations he had brought off in his capacity as member of the Communal Council of Sector II, Bucharest.

The same Stere Ionescu was also the object of a scandal - when his wife shot his mistress and committed suicide.

A venal and immoral business operator, these are the "qualities" which win for him the sympathy and appreciation of the National Peasant leaders, and he soon became a deputy for this party.

Later, he joined the Iron Guard movement, where he carried on intensive activity as commander. At the time when the Iron Guards were preparing to set up the Fascist dictatorship under the leadership of Ion Antonescu and Horia Sima, a series of Iron Guard commanders, including Stere Ionescu, were assigned the duty of organizing teams of 100 Iron Guards, for each county, to carry out the coup d'etat at the proper time.

During Antonescu's dictatorship, Stere Ionescu was given several responsible jobs, taking part, as counsellor at the "National Center of Roumanization", in the plunder of the Jewish people and using his situation to make big business deals.

After August 23, 1944, he was received by the old spy and traitor to the working class, Titel Petrescu, into the Social Democratic Party, a fact which did not prevent him from declaring in public that "he will fight all his life to carry out the oath taken on the grave of Corneliu Codreanu" the chieftain of the Fascist movement in Rumania.

- 105 -

LEONIDA ROMANOS

Leonida Romanos began his press activity as reporter of the Fascist newspaper CHEMAREA in 1925, from where he passed to CURENTUL, CALENDARUL (issued by Nichifor Crainic) and other Fascist newspapers.

During Antonescu's dictatorship he became the agent of the Secret Information Service, and his wife became Iuliu Maniu's typist. At the same time he also organized his activity as a "businessman". Thus, in order to camouflage his activity as a Sigurantza agent, he was appointed Rumanization commissioner at the National Center of Rumanization, an agency for the looting of the Jewish people.

Also during Antonescu's regime he did a series of compromising business deals with Emil Ghilezan. He also indulged in various trafficks, dealing also with the sale at high prices of goods stolen on the temporarily-occupied Soviet territory.

As a journalist he sold himself to several reactionary cliques at the same time. Thus, although known as Maniu's follower, he established the newspaper RAZA with the funds of the National-Liberal Tancred Constantinescu, and spent the newspaper's funds for personal purposes.

During the time he worked as editor of ZORILE, Romanos received money from Gavrilă Marinescu, the Prefect of the Bucharest Police, who was attacked by this paper, so as to attenuate the campaign against the latter.

After August 23, 1944, with funds from the leadership of the National Peasant Party, he established the paper DEMOCRATUL, in whose pages he indulged in anti-Soviet provocations.

A blackmailer and crook, Romanos completed his debasing fame by eternal scandals in the restaurants he patronized; he was known for un-paid bills and loans of money secured from waiters.

Romanos fled from the RFR to Austria in the fall of 1948, where he worked with the representative of French espionage, Blondel.

I N D E X

Declaration of the Government of the Rumanian People's Republic.....	1
The Aggressive Policy and Machinations of American Imperialism against the Rumanian People's Republic.....	8
The Attempt by the U.S. Government artificially to create a Dispute in the Human Rights Question.....	39
The Achievement of Fundamental Freedoms and Human Rights in the Rumanian People's Republic.....	51
To Frustrate the Warmongers' Plans, for Peace.....	86
Who are the Tools of the Slanderers and Warmongers.....	89

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