

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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FOIL THE CRIMINAL PLANS OF THE ATOM-MANIACS!

The events in Korea, provoked by the U.S. imperialists, and the fact that the warmongers have now passed to direct acts of aggression, testify to the increased danger of a new war. The peace and security of the nations are directly threatened by the fanatical atom-maniacs.

At the very beginning of the Korean events, Roberts, Conservative M.P. demanded in the British House of Commons that the atom bomb be used against the Korean people. Now the barbarous call to drop the atom bomb on the Korean people—fighting for the freedom, independence and unity of their country—is openly proclaimed by U.S. Congressmen and by Anglo-French politicians. The so-called International Committee for European Problems which, as is known, includes Paul Reynaud, the “gravedigger” of France; the “Socialist” Le Troquer; the Catholic-Maurice Schuman; the Radicals, Bonnefous and Paul Bastid, along with the British warmongers Lord Vansittart, Moore-Brabazon and others, issued a document the other day in which the “threat to apply the atomic weapon is not only justified but even regarded as beneficial”. The demands of the rabid atom-mongers are echoed by a whole pack of mercenary newspapers such as the American “Christian Science Monitor”, the French “Le Monde” and the British “Sunday Graphic” which, with brazen cynicism, propagate the barbarous plans of their masters.

President Truman and Acheson, Secretary of State,—chieftains of the imperialist camp—officially declared that the U.S. would use the atom bomb wherever and whenever they deemed it necessary. Thus, the enemies of peace fully reveal their bestial misanthropic plans.

The threat to use the atomic weapon—the weapon of

aggression and mass annihilation of human beings—is accompanied by a feverish armaments drive. Truman has asked, and Congress has allocated, additional hundreds of millions of dollars for the manufacture of atom bombs. American arms are hastily shipped to the ports of the Marshallised countries. In the U.S., a partial mobilisation of reserves is being carried out which will increase the U.S. Army by 300.000. Orders have been issued for a partial switch over of U.S. economy to a war footing. The restoration of the fascist army in Western Germany and of the militarist apparatus in Japan are being carried out at an ever faster tempo. Tito, the dirty U.S.-British spy, trying to keep pace with other U.S. puppets, is screaming about mythical “troop movements” and intensifying his provocations on the borders of the People’s Democracies. Along with these war preparations, the U.S.-British imperialists have launched new repressions against their peoples: the prisons and concentration camps in the U.S., France and the Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia, Australia and Japan are filled to overflowing with patriots and democrats who refuse to reconcile themselves to the criminal policy of their governments,

What are the reasons for the intensified aggressive activities of the imperialists and the brutal cruelty with which they massacre the peaceful population in Korea, lay waste its towns and villages by barbarous bombings and now intend to drop atom bombs on that country?

What have the Korean people done to arouse this fury in the U.S.-British imperialists?

The world knows that the Syngman Rhee clique which, on instructions from Washington, launched a provocative attack against the Korean People’s Democratic Republic, aimed at transforming the country into a U.S. colony. But the Korean people prevented this. In both the North and South they rose as one man in the struggle for independence and freedom.

Within a week, the Syngman Rhee regime—a regime of foreign domination—scorned and rejected by the people, utterly collapsed. There remained but the U.S. bayonets which supported this regime. But events have shown that the bayonets of the U.S. invaders could not, and cannot, stop the people who do not want to submit to the new slave-owners. And the slave-owners are furious.

One of the reasons for the fury of the U.S. slave-owners was aptly noted by an American correspondent in Korea who wrote that, when seeing the flight of the South Korean troops, an American colonel shouted: Let them immediately take up defence positions! Apart from everything else, they've been paid for this! In Korea, as previously in China, millions of U.S. dollars which the U.S. squandered on the maintenance of the South Korean army—whose men are now refusing to kill their brothers—have gone down the drain. The dividends of the Wall Street share-holders, who reckoned on the conquest of whole of Korea, are also going down the drain.

As for the atom agitation, the reason for its intensification was blurted out by a zealous U.S. lackey—a correspondent of the newspaper “Le Monde”. Maybe it will suffice merely to threaten to use the atom bomb, wrote this savage, to sow panic among the population of North Korea. In his opinion, this campaign will then be neither expensive nor very long. The new pretenders to world domination threaten to use the atom bomb, because they see in it “rapid and sure means” for conquering the world, with not a single thought about the millions of human lives. It is difficult to think of a more criminal, more monstrous plan. It is now clear to the whole world that American intervention in Korea, as in China, signifies the feverish attempts of the American-British imperialists to hamper the liberation movement of the peoples of Asia. The Trumans and Churchills peek to turn back the wheels of history. They will fail! The imperialists will not stop

the victorious resistance of the peoples to imperialist aggression.

The fury of the imperialists in connection with the events in Korea only testifies to their weakness. The behaviour of the imperialists once again proves the correctness of the words of the great Stalin that the dying classes never voluntarily abandon their positions. The weaker the imperialist camp, the more adventurous and dangerous becomes the policy of its leaders and the greater should be the vigilance of the peoples, the more persistent and vigorous must be the struggle for peace and international security.

The movement of solidarity with the Korean people which has spread all over the world, the movement of protest against the American intervention in Korea shows that the peoples do not want to be passive witnesses of the criminal actions of the imperialists. The appeals to use the atom bomb in Korea encounter such resistance from the masses of the people that today, the Moore-Brabazons and Le Troquers issue declarations announcing their withdrawal from the "International Committee for European Problems" under whose protection they prepared their cannibal document.

The American imperialists declare that they would not be bound by the Stockholm appeal even if all mankind were to sign it. Why then, Messrs. imperialists, are you warning against this appeal, distorting its meaning and pleading with the people not to sign it?

No, you dread the resolute action of the peoples for prohibition of the atomic weapon! And your fear testifies that the peace movement has already yielded tangible results.

The mass movement of the partisans of peace is steadily gaining in scale. Over 200 million people have already signed the Stockholm appeal. The camp of the partisans of peace is growing in number and strength.

The Soviet Union provides daily fresh indications of its

noble and consistent struggle in defence of peace. The Soviet Government once again has demonstrated its determination to pursue a policy of peace, of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, of upholding the freedom and independence of the peoples. Replying to the proposal of Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, for a peaceful settlement in Korea, Comrade Stalin, on behalf of the Soviet Government, declared:

“I welcome your peaceable initiative. I fully share your point of view regarding the expediency of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of representatives of the five great powers, including the People’s Government of China. I believe that, to secure a speedy settlement of the Korean question, it would be expedient to hear representatives of the Korean people in the Security Council.”

This reply is striking evidence of the consistent Soviet peace policy.

The direct acts of aggression by the American imperialists in the countries of Asia, their threats to use the atom, bomb in Korea and the unheard of peace-time armaments drive, pose before all freedom-loving peoples the need to reinforce to the maximum and extend the struggle for peace, to widen still more the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal. If, at the moment, the atom-maniacs are in a dither seeing that millions of people are signing the Stockholm appeal, then, face to face with all progressive mankind acting in unison for prohibition of this, weapon of aggression and mass extermination of people, the designs of the present-day imperialist cannibals can be utterly foiled.

Extend to the utmost the all-peoples’ struggle for peace throughout the world!

The atomic weapon must and will be outlawed!

**MESSAGE OF MR PANDIT
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, PRIME
MINISTER OF INDIA, TO J. V. STALIN,
CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF
MINISTERS OF THE U.S.S.R., JULY 13**

In talks which our ambassador has had with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow, he explained India's attitude toward the Korean conflict. The aim of India is to localise the conflict and assist a speedy peaceful settlement through elimination of the present impasse in the Security Council, so that the representative of the People's Government of China could take his place in the Council, the U.S.S.R. could return to it, and within the framework of the Council or outside of the Council, through unofficial contact, the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A and China, with the assistance and with the co-operation of other peaceable states, could find a basis for the cessation of the conflict and for a final solution of the Korean problem. Being fully confident of Your Excellency's determination to uphold peace and to maintain thereby the solidarity of the United Nations, I dare to address you with this personal appeal to use your high authority and influence for achieving this common goal, upon which the welfare of humanity depends.

Accept, Your Excellency, assurances of my highest respect.

REPLY OF J. V. STALIN TO THE MESSAGE OF MR NEHRU

**His Excellency,
Prime Minister of the Republic of India,
Mr. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru**

“I welcome your peaceable initiative. I fully share your point of view regarding the expediency of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of representatives of the five great powers, including the People’s Government of China. I believe that, to secure a speedy settlement of the Korean question, it would be expedient to hear representatives of the Korean people in the Security Council.”

With high esteem,

J. Stalin, Prime Minister of the Soviet Union.
July 15.

**MESSAGE OF MR. PANDIT
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, PRIME
MINISTER OF INDIA, TO J. V. STALIN,
JULY 16**

**His Excellency,
Prime Minister of the Soviet Union. J. V. Stalin**

I am most grateful for Your Excellency's prompt and encouraging reply. I am forthwith contacting other governments concerned and hope soon I shall be able again to address Your Excellency.

**Jawaharlal Nehru,
Prime Minister of India.**

FIFTH PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

The Fifth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, devoted to the question of the Six-Year Plan in its final, extended form, and also to questions dealing with the cadres necessary for the realisation of this Plan, was held in Warsaw on July 15-16.

Comrade Bierut, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Polish United Party, opening the session of the Plenum, warmly greeted the Korean people fighting for freedom and independence, against the aggression of U.S. imperialists.

The Plenum heard the report of Comrade Minc: "Six-Year Plan of economic development and the building of the foundation of Socialism in Poland"; and the report of Comrade Novak: "The question of cadres and the tasks of the Six-Year Plan". A lively discussion followed, in which more than 30 delegates took part.

After the speech of Comrade Minc, the Plenum carried a decision approving the Six-Year Plan and the policy laid down in the reports of Comrades Minc and Novak: as being a guide which all Party organisations must follow in their daily work.

In a detailed closing speech, Comrade Bierut summed up the results of the work of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

PEASANTS IN SOUTH KOREA, WELCOME ORDER FOR AGRARIAN REFORM IN LIBERATED AREAS

The decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean People's Democratic Republic concerning the carrying out of agrarian reform on the territory of the Southern part of the Republic, liberated as a result of the heroic offensive of the People's Army, has been hailed with great joy by the peasant masses in the South. In many liberated areas, peasant meetings and demonstrations are taking place daily, welcoming and supporting this decree. The peasants have declared their determination to grow a rich crop on the land received by the agrarian reform and to supply more food to the State and the Army.

FOR MAXIMUM EXTENSION OF THE MASS BASIS OF PEACE MOVEMENT!

THE WORKING PEOPLE OF CHINA SIGN STOCKHOLM APPEAL

After the open intervention of the U.S. imperialists in Korea and their aggressive act in relation to Taiwan, the movement for signatures to the Stockholm appeal in China has developed on an even wider scale.

In Eastern China, more than ten million people have signed the appeal, and in North-East China about fifteen million. Collection of signatures is gaining momentum in inner Mongolia and other regions in the country.

In Nanking, 6,000 townspeople are engaged in active propaganda work and are participating in the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal. In Peking, Mukden, Tientsin, Shanghai and other large cities in the country, signatures to the Stockholm appeal have assumed a mass character.

The movement for peace signatures has spread to the countryside. Meetings are held in all rural localities. In the village of Chugui, which has a population of 9,000, seven thousand signed the appeal. In the Tadzan District (near Shanghai) all the peasants signed.

REPLY TO APPEAL BY MAYORS OF ITALIAN CITIES

Replying to the call of the Mayors of 17 towns in Italy, Opitz, Oberburgomaster of Leipzig addressed an open letter to 17 cities in Italy and to the burgomasters of nine of the largest towns in Germany on behalf of the City Council and the townspeople.

“Just as you, Italian Mayors, are acting as representatives of your towns on behalf of the citizens, I act in the capacity of representative of the entire Leipzig population,” reads the letter. “There can be no doubt whatsoever that, of late, we have been linked not only by traditional friendship, culture and humanity, as stated in the message, but also by the sacrifices and losses of the recent Second World War. In our city, too, the traces of devastation have not been erased by far; they stare at us, warning us, daily and hourly.”

The letter also points out that of the 624,793 Leipzig citizens, 579,270,—i.e. 92.7 per cent—signed the Stockholm appeal.

“We are all united by the striving for peace,” states the letter in conclusion, “therefore, along with you, I call upon the burgomasters of Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Nuremberg, Cologne” Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Stuttgart and Bremen, who are named in your letter, as well as representatives of the other cities, to courageously and steadfastly continue the struggle against the war threat, for peace.”

MORE THAN TEN MILLION SIGNATURES COLLECTED IN ITALY

The Italian Peace Committee has published a report stating that more than ten million signatures had been collected in Italy to the Stockholm appeal by July 15. Collection of signatures was accompanied by the setting up of new Peace Committees in the towns and in the countryside. In 15 days during July, 15,402 Peace Committees (not including Committees set up in houses) collected 6,104,652 signatures.

On July 13-14 alone, following Acheson's threat to use the atom bomb against the Korean people, 2,435,120 signatures were collected.

The Italian Government is openly harassing the Peace movement and banning mass action against U.S. aggression in Korea. The prefects of Bologna, Turin, Arezzo, Forli and Ravenna have banned all rallies and demonstrations of solidarity with the Korean people in response to the call of the Italian General Confederation of Labour. Posters and leaflets against the warmongers have also been banned.

Two-hour solidarity strikes with the Korean people were held in Turin, Genoa and Alessandria. The Board of Labour in Bologna replied to police despotism by holding a general strike in the town. The police authorities are still issuing orders banning the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal. New bans have been announced in Piacenza, Parma and Campobesso. On July 14, peace partisans in Teramo (Abruzzi-Milise region replied to the police measures by holding a one-day general strike. Thousands of peasants took part in the "peace march"—a mass procession through a number of populated places in the province of Teramo.

In Ferrara Province, 61.2 per cent of the population have signed the appeal and the collection of signatures is continuing

successfully. In Milan, the appeal was signed by three rectors of higher schools, 46 professors, 47 lawyers and 89 sculptors and painters. From 98 to 100 per cent of the workers, office employees, technicians and engineers signed the Petition in 200 factories in Milan Province.

In Rome, where 740,000 people have already signed, the active peace partisan, Irmina Marsi, collected 5,000 signatures in her district. In Bologna, women peace partisans organised a wall-newspaper exhibition dedicated to the struggle against the atomic weapon, organised hospital visits and demonstrations along those streets of the town which had been destroyed by aerial bombardments. In the centre of Turin, women exhibited large pictures of Turin children killed in air raids.

In Enna (Sicily) Canon Luigi Minnicino has signed the Stockholm appeal. The Executive Committee of the Italian People's Sports Union has expressed support for the Stockholm, appeal and has called upon all sportsmen and all sports organisations to follow suit.

WORKING PEOPLE IN CHINA SIGNING STOCKHOLM APPEAL



POWERFUL POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS

July 14, national holiday in France—the anniversary of the fall of Bastille in 1789—was celebrated by great popular demonstrations for peace and against the policy of the government which obediently submits to the U.S. imperialists. In Paris, despite rain and storm, columns of demonstrators marched, with great enthusiasm, for more than four hours from Bastille Square to the National Square, demanding the release

from prison of all victims of repression, the immediate cessation of the war in Viet Nam and prohibition of the atom bomb. As they marched in procession, the demonstrators shouted the slogan: “Korea for the Koreans!”

The peace committee at the electric power station in Saint-Ouen collected the signatures of 98 per cent of the personnel in support of the Stockholm appeal. Having completed the collection of signatures at their enterprise, the members of the committee began the collection of signatures at the “Citroen” plant where, within an hour, 241 people had signed the appeal.

The “Fighters for Peace and Freedom” organisation has published a letter to the French citizen in which it exposes the warmongers, the U.S. aggressors and their French lackeys, and calls upon French citizens to sign the Stockholm appeal.

MOVEMENT FOR PEACE IN ARGENTINE

Despite the difficult conditions of the Peron military-fascist dictatorship, the movement for peace, for banning the atomic weapon and against the bandit intervention of U.S. imperialism in Korea, is growing and extending in Argentine. According to the newspaper, “El Combatiente de la Paz” (“Champion of Peace”), organ of the Argentine Peace Committee, the Foreign Commission of the Chamber of Deputies of Argentine decided to approve the proposal by Dr. Bustos Fierro concerning the prohibition of the atomic weapon: This question is now to be discussed by the Argentine Parliament.

In all, 430,000 signatures to the Stockholm appeal had been collected throughout Argentine up to July 1. Among those who signed the appeal, are Luis Falcini, sculptor; Carlos Giambiggi, Juan Caries Castagnino, Demetrio Urruchua, Raul Soldi, Antonio Berni, artists; L. Barletta, Max Dickman, Jacinto Grau, Alejandro Cassona, Maria Rosa Oliver, Roger Pla, writers.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S POLAND. Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party

Just before the sixth anniversary of people's power in Poland, the Polish Seim ratified the law on the Six-Year Plan—the plan for laying the foundations of Socialism in our country.

Our people celebrated the sixth anniversary of the existence of the People's Poland with a grandiose Six-Year Plan. It would be difficult to note this anniversary in any better way. It would be difficult to find a more striking way in which to honour the memory of the Polish and Soviet heroes who sacrificed their lives in order that Poland could today, under conditions of freedom, build a happy future for its people.

Finally, it would be difficult to express more powerfully than by ratifying the Six-Year Plan, the feelings with which our hearts are full, on this unforgettable day of regeneration, on the anniversary of the day when the Soviet Army began the liberation of our country from Hitler occupation and thus started in our country those revolutionary changes, similar in their class essence, to the great October Socialist Revolution and based on its victory.

On July 22, 1944, a new epoch began in the life of our people. The events which have taken place in Poland during the past six years have made possible the present Six-Year Plan, which is bold and extensive in scale. During the past six years we learned to put into practice the bold Bolshevik principle that there are no difficulties which the working class, conscious of its aims, and people liberated from the capitalist yoke which hampers their development, cannot overcome. Our own experience shows that we have all the essential conditions

for the realisation of the tasks of the Six-Year Plan: the readiness of our people for strenuous creative work, the steadily growing activity and consciousness of the masses, and also the powerful support and assistance of the land of Socialism—the Soviet Union. This is really the granite foundation on which we will erect the edifice of Socialism in Poland.

The readiness of the working class, and of all Polish people, for heroic labour in building Socialism can and should be measured by the achievements we have already gained, the fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan ahead of schedule which enabled us to increase two and a half times (per head of the population) the gross output in large-scale and middle-scale industry, and gave us a 19 per cent increase in agricultural production compared with the pre-war level. In 1950, the first year of the Six-Year Plan, the labour of our working class and our people is yielding even more considerable, even more splendid results. The programme of the first six months has been fulfilled by 106 per cent. The rate of the growth of output in Polish industry is evident from the fact that, during the first six months of 1950, the output of coal increased by 7 per cent compared with first six months of 1949; of electric power, 13 per cent; rolled metal, 19 per cent; tractors and transporters, 71 per cent. At the same time, agriculture fulfilled the targets of the spring sowing by 103 per cent and the area under crops increased by 688.000 hectares.

The growth in the activity and consciousness of the working people—the builders of Socialism in Poland—borne out by the steadily growing number of those participating in labour emulation; of rationalisers and innovators in production. For these people—the best sons of the Polish people—every victory in production is a starting point for new efforts, for even bolder plans and daring. This Socialist feature of the working people of Poland, which is the greatest achievement of

the past six years, is deepening and developing due to the ever extending mastery of the experience of the Soviet people who provide an example for our workers and whose names become as well known to our workers as the names of leading Polish workers.

An extremely important factor which, equally, helps to increase our productive forces and promotes a feeling of confidence in the Polish working people in their victory, is the generous Soviet assistance which has been given to construction in our State since the beginning. A characteristic feature of this assistance is that as our tasks, requirements and possibilities grow, so also does this assistance grow and acquire new forms.

During the first period of people's power in Poland, the Soviet Union helped us to overcome post-war ruin and hunger. Soviet assistance was then essential in order to cope with the enormous economic, technical and organisational difficulties of a young people's State. But this assistance did not weaken even when we were more firmly on our feet. This assistance became increasingly wider and all-round, revealing more and more the new, noble, Socialist content of relations between the country which had already built Socialism and the countries which had taken the path of building Socialism. From the first thousands of tons of grain for the then breadless population of Poland—to the equipment for a powerful iron and steel plant and the growing material, technical and scientific assistance which facilitates the building of a powerful Socialist Poland—such has been the line along which Soviet assistance developed, a phenomenon unprecedented in history. Thanks to Soviet assistance, we will be able to build several dozen powerful industrial enterprises which will become, the lever and the motive power of the entire plan for the industrialisation of the country; the motive power for the further development of our industrial might and of our whole life. These facts which are

shown in the relations of the U.S.S.R. with all countries liberated from the yoke of imperialism, symbolise not some fortuitous phenomena but the law of the development of the world of Socialism; the law of the constantly growing solidarity and co-operation between the leading force in the camp of progress and the whole of this camp. How far removed is this law from that of the dog cat-dog relations in the capitalist world!

Striking evidence of the policy of the U.S.S.R., policy of selfless aid to Poland which is building Socialism, is provided by the economic agreement signed between the Governments of Poland the U.S.S.R. at the end of June this year. These agreements envisage a 60 per cent increase in the trade turnover between Poland and the U.S.S.R. compared with the actual turnover in 1948-1950, a considerable growth in supplies of industrial machinery which will amount to 40 per cent of all our imports from the U.S.S.R.; an increase in financial assistance by 400 million rubles, and also a considerable extension of technical assistance for our construction. The significance of the assistance envisaged in these agreements can briefly be defined as follows: this is the guarantee of the reality of our Six-Year Plan.

Relying on the labour heroism and enthusiasm of the Polish working masses headed by the working class and on the invaluable fraternal assistance of the U.S.S.R. and co-operation with the People's Democracies, we were able to set ourselves tasks which cannot be compared with the tasks previously carried out by the Polish people throughout their history. These tasks provide for the building of nearly 250 new large-scale industrial enterprises and more than 90 worker settlements of quite a modern type. They also provide for an increase of more than two and a half times in the output of Socialist industry compared with 1949, for the output of 100 million tons of coal in 1955, of 19.3 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, three

million tons of iron ore, 3.2 million tons of copper ore, 3.5 million tons of cast iron, 4.6 million tons of steel, 3.5 million tons of rolled metal, and so on.

This plan envisages an increase of three and a half times the output of machines, including a fivefold growth in the output of machines and apparatus for the chemical industry and a four and a half fold growth in production of tractors. It provides for a 66 per cent increase in labour productivity in the large-scale and middle-scale Socialist industry (in the building industry an 84.5 per cent increase) and the lowering of the cost of production by 17 per cent.

In agriculture, the efforts of the working peasantry, the influence of the State on the development of small and medium farms and the Socialist re-organisation of agriculture on the basis of modern technique—which has been already started—will secure a 50 per cent increase in agricultural output compared with 1949. Capital investments in agriculture will have a fourfold rise during this period. More than half these capital investments will be used to increase the production capacity of State farms and State machine-tractor stations. Conditions will be created for the producer co-operatives to embrace a considerable section of farms already in the first six months of the Six-Year Plan (the number of agricultural producer co-operatives exceeds the 1,000 mark).

Expenditure on health services and cultural-educational needs will greatly increase. It is sufficient to say that the number of children in kindergartens will rise to 560,000; the number of pupils in the elementary schools to 3,350,000 and in the middle general education schools to 173,000; over a million people will attend vocational schools, and some 146,000 specialists will be trained at higher schools.

The above figures illustrate the scale of the tasks envisaged in the Plan. At the same time they illustrate the achievements which enabled us to set such tasks. They illustrate the

perspectives which the Six-Year Plan opens before us.

The Six-Year Plan is, for our construction, a leap forward over a whole epoch.

We are meeting the anniversary of our regeneration with new achievements also in the political solidarity of our people in the struggle against the class enemy and the imperialist agents in the country. The basis of this solidarity is the unity of the Polish working class and the growing might of the alliance between the workers and peasants. We have smashed the party "theories" of the Rights and the Nationalists who alleged that the class struggle was ebbing and that a "peaceful" growing into Socialism was possible. We ourselves have learned and taught the working class clearly to see and understand the meaning and forms of the sharpening class struggle; to reveal in good time new centres of resistance. Intensified vigilance on the part of all working people, all organs of the State apparatus and, above all, of the Party has enabled us to cut short the designs of the enemy and, more than once, to sever the threads of anti-Polish, anti-peoples activities spread by foreign imperialist centres. And when to-day we sum up the results of our efforts in the incessant struggle for the ever growing solidarity of our people, for strengthening the unity of the working class and the alliance between the workers and peasants, then the working masses already see the indisputable correctness of the Lenin-Stalin path we are following, and their determination to continue along this path becomes firmer.

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We are celebrating the sixth anniversary of people's power in Poland in conditions of ever increasing solidarity of the peace camp headed by the Soviet Union and the world peace standard bearer, Comrade Stalin. Even the superficial observer can see for himself the tremendous mobilising influence of the

Stockholm appeal adopted only a few months ago. The slogan advanced at the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress—calling for the unity of all peace-loving people in the struggle against the atomic maniacs—these war criminals—has met with a wholehearted response throughout the world and, in our Poland alone, was confirmed by the signatures of eighteen million people. Over two hundred million people throughout the world have signed the Stockholm appeal. And this campaign is far from being ended. The great Soviet Union inspires the whole world for irreconcilable struggle for peace. The voice of the Soviet people in defence of peace, which now resounds in full force during the collection of the signatures of Soviet people to the Stockholm appeal—a voice calm and confident in its strength—inspires the working people in other countries and strengthens the unshakable confidence that the future belongs to the peace camp.

The fact that the American imperialists have passed from a policy of preparing aggression to direct acts of aggression has not shaken and will not shake this confidence. American imperialists evidently believe that the time has come for carrying out the plan of gradually drawing the peoples into war. To them Korea seemed an easy prey; a country whose resistance could be broken without any great effort. The US aggressors, their vassals and satellites, as well as all kinds of heralds of the “American century”, were able to see for themselves, during the first few weeks of the heroic struggle of the Korean people, how far from reality were their plans and calculations and how deep the abyss between the rapacious greed of the imperialists and the possibility of carrying out their bestial plans. The criminal U.S. attack against Korea intensified tremendously the vigilance of the peace partisans in all countries. The U.S. bankers and militarists failed either to take Korea by surprise or to isolate the millions of people in all

countries are expressing solidarity with the heroic Korean people fighting for freedom. Millions of people are protesting against the cynical use of the UNO flag to camouflage this aggression. The moral and political defeat of the American aggressors is obvious.

For struggle against the peace supporters the imperialists, to a much greater degree than hitherto, are bringing forward the clique of Tito fascists. At present, the Tito fascists are acting the role of direct, obedient assistants of the instigators of war. The Tito-Rankovic clique is engaged in truly feverish activity, organising border provocation. Tito has transformed the country oppressed by him not only into a centre of imperialist subversion, espionage and propaganda, but into a direct war base of the American imperialists.

The Tito clique rendered direct aid to its American master when it recognised the “right” of the Security Council, without the U.S.S.R. and China, to decide the question of Korea. For this latest, particularly foul display of treachery, the clique of Tito fascists won the merited applause of the “Voice of America” and “Osservatore Romano”.

In the struggle for peace, carried out under the leadership of the U.S.S.R., the people of Poland consider it their duty to be in the front ranks. The campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal was a powerful manifestation of the solidarity of the entire people. The Polish people, demonstrating with renewed vigour their will to struggle for peace, are developing the movement of solidarity with the people of Korea. Our people will never be indifferent to any act of imperialist lawlessness, no matter where it is committed. The people of Poland are imbued with feelings of profound solidarity with those peoples waging a just struggle for liberty and the right to self-determination. Educated on the teachings of Lenin and Stalin, the Polish United Workers’ Party is inculcating and will continue to inculcate in the people

proletarian internationalism.

The people of Poland are not content with the successes already achieved in the struggle for peace. For our working class, and indeed for all our people, it is a matter of honour and pride to become the strongest possible link in the front of peace and Socialism. Our economic policy, our cultural policy, our policy of strengthening the defence capacity of Poland and all our State and Party activity pursue precisely these aims.

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Working selflessly to strengthen the people's Poland, we have achieved, during the past six years, successes that have changed the contours of our country and have created a new balance of class forces in our country. We have entered now into a new period—the slogan of which is the erection of the mighty edifice of the Socialist Poland.

The stability of this edifice rest on the indestructible foundation of the patriotism of the people's masses in Poland and proletarian internationalism. Its buttress is the reliable basis of ideological fraternity and friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union, solidarity and co-operation with the People's Democracies, the forces of the camp of peace and Socialism inspired by Comrade Stalin.

Therefore we shall continue to carry out the Six-Year Plan—the Plan of Socialist construction in Poland—with ever more ardent and unshakable faith in victory. The working people in our country are proud that by their selfless labour they are realising the dream of many generations of Polish revolutionaries—the best sons of the Polish people who, for decades, fought for the cause of Socialism behind barricades in Polish cities; who later fought against the Hitlerite invaders and, after liberation, against the fascist underground. The working masses in Poland will work for the realisation of the

Six-Year Plan with utter selflessness, regarding it a sound contribution to the cause of peace and to the cause of ridding the world of disgraceful imperialist violence. We are struggling for the realisation of the Six-Year Plan, taking as an example, the heroism and selflessness of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. who built Socialism and who are now rendering fraternal assistance to the peoples fighting for freedom, to wrest mankind from the abyss of capitalist slavery and tyranny. The guiding star for us is the great teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, the inexhaustible source of strength and enthusiasm in the struggle for the final victory of Socialism.

IN RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

TOWARDS THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Preparing for the first Five-Year Plan (1951-1955), ever greater numbers of working people in Rumania are fulfilling their pledges for 1950 ahead of schedule.

The brigade of the miner, Josif Barta, from Lupcni-Valea Jiului, began to produce coal for 1951 as far back as June 13; Alexandru Hotea, a young hewer from the Baja Mare trust, applying the labour methods of Soviet miners, fulfilled the programme for 1950 in six months and ten days.

The builders of the large hydro-power station in Moreni, (Dambovita District) completed the year's programme on July 1. A brigade of electricians at the sugar refinery in Giurgiu completed the plan on July 7.

The workers of the metal-working plant at Cugir, the textile workers of the "Teba" factory in Arad, the miners in Anina, Lupeni, Sotanga-Dambovita and the workers of many other trades are working on programmes for October and November.

GOOD CROPS ON COLLECTIVE FARMS

Collective farms, first formed in Rumania twelve months ago, now number nearly 700.

They are now gathering their first harvest and the crop yields are considerably higher than those of the individual peasants.

Members of the collective farm “Desrobirea Muncii” (“Emancipation of Labour”), in the village of Galicia Mare, Dolj District, and others, for example, gathered 2,500 kg of wheat per hectare, i.e. three times the yield of the individual peasants. Members of the Stefan Tugui Collective Farm, in the Village of Crampoia, Olt District, gathered 2,626 kg. of barley per hectare, whereas the yield on the fields of the individual peasants was considerably lower.

For the poor and middle peasants, the rich crops of the collective farms are convincing evidence of the superiority of collective farming, mechanisation and the application of advanced agrotechnique.

LEISURE OF WORKING PEOPLE IN RUMANIA

The right to rest and leisure inscribed in the Constitution of the Rumanian People’s Republic is now one of the inviolable rights of the working people.

Whereas in 1948 only several tens of thousands of working people could be accommodated at sanatoria and rest houses in 1949 the number had increased to 210,000; this year 300,000 working people will spend their vacations at seaside resorts and in the mountains.

COMMUNIQUE OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDONESIA

The newspaper “Indische Courant”, in Soerakarta reports that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia has published a communique concerning the forthcoming establishment of the “united independent State of Indonesia”. The communique sharply criticises the attitude of the Hatta-Halim Government for its continued adherence to the decisions of the Round Table Conference forced on the people of Indonesia by Dutch-American imperialism.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia emphasises that throughout the Indonesian archipelago, a powerful movement is developing for complete freedom, for the establishment of a united independent Indonesian Republic which must be based on the principles laid down on August 17th, 1945.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia criticises the Hatta Government which wants to leave industrial enterprises and plantations in the hands of foreign imperialists. In these conditions, the new State will not differ from the 50-called United States of Indonesia.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party points out further, that the Indonesian people are continuing the struggle for their independence. The united Indonesian State must be a sovereign State with no place for foreign colonisers.

The Communist Party stands for a higher living standard for the working class and peasantry of Indonesia.

DEVELOPMENT OF CINEMATOGRAPHY IN CHINA

The Ministry of Culture of the People's Government of China has formed in Peking a Committee to further the development of cinematography. This Committee will submit its views to the Ministry of Culture and jointly with it, will study and decide questions connected with the development of the film industry and subjects for films:

The Committee consists of 32 people headed by the famous Chinese writer, Mao Tung.

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Three film studios in North-East China, Peking and Shanghai have already released eight films and twelve documentaries and have dubbed in seven Soviet films.

Themes of these films are varied: they reflect the liberation struggle in China, industrial construction, agricultural development, peasants and to the front, the struggle against the feudalists in the countryside, the agrarian reform, the life of the national minorities and the students' movement.

The Department of Cinematography plans to produce newsreels and popular science films.

ITALIAN COMMUNES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. Giulio Turchi, Member, Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, General Secretary, League of Democratic Communes

It would be impossible to recall a single instance of the struggle of the Italian working people in town and countryside, in which the Democratic Communes (elected bodies of local government), have not participated either alongside, or in the forefront of the masses.

Democratic Communes, united in the League of Democratic Communes, have always taken a militant attitude in the fight for peace; the mayors and communal administrators—representatives of the progressive Parties—have displayed real concern for the daily needs of the population and do not stand aside from the difficult issues which now arise or which relate to the future of the nation.

When de Gasperi's Government involved the country, in the Atlantic Pact, the Democratic Communes exposed unhesitatingly the fatal character of this, and for the Italian people and tailed upon the working people to prevent its adoption. The League of Democratic Communes has, in this connection, addressed an appeal to all Communes and to the people which affirmed that Italy's association with the Atlantic Pact would bring the un try to the path of war, aggression and new, evert greater disasters. The appeal called on the democratic mayors who, by their very activities, have been best

able to estimate the depth of the tragedy of the Italian people, to speak up and to impel the people to struggle against the traitors preparing a new tragedy.”

In the campaign for the adoption of the peace obligations (the Five Points of the Permanent Committee) Italian Communes were the centre where the most essential problems were discussed. Everywhere, in large cities and remote mountain villages, Communal Councils, in the presence of numerous representatives of the population, discussed peace pledges, the essence of the peace problem, of which the greater part of the population are aware only from what is said by the clergy or what is written by the so-called “agencies of public opinion” in the service of the ruling classes. These discussions, which proceeded for several months and which all newspapers were compelled to take up, focussed the attention of the whole nation of the problems of peace and aroused widespread interest in the discussion. This interest was justified because, faced with the problems of peace and war, the attitude of many people had to be clarified and some false “friends of the people” revealed themselves in their true light before the working people.

People of different social groups and religious convictions, where views on their problems differ completely and who are even divided in their Parties, often unite on the question of peace and war. Thus, for example, the Christian Democrats Mayor of Catanisseta, in Sicily, told by his Party not to sign the Peace Petition, preferred to submit his resignation to this Party. This aroused such a tumult in the Christian Democratic camp that they were compelled to refuse to accept the mayor’s resignation.

Similar episodes occurred in other places, revealing the real stand of many people. The discussion was of great political significance. The general, positive results of the campaign; the favourable vote for the peace resolution by 2,500 Communes

and withdrawal by certain people in the government is majority groups of their support for the reactionary policy of the Right Parties,—all this caused no little unpleasantness to the government and upset Scelba, Minister of the Interior, who began illegal repressions against the Communes led by genuine representatives of the people. The Prefects received the order to forbid mayors to put down questions on the defence of peace for discussion by the Communes, alleging that “such questions do not come within the competence of the Communes”, and to resort to punitive sanctions if the mayors refused to obey. Moreover, Prefects were ordered to annul the peace pledge ballots of the communal Councils “because the Communes were not authorised to undertake such pledges”. Thus, the enemies for peace exposed themselves and found themselves in a ridiculous position before the people.

In some instances, the enthusiasm of the population, aroused by a speech or statement of the mayor served as pretext for Scelba’s police agents to describe this as a “violation of public order” caused by the mayor and the question was posed by the police of depriving him of his prerogatives. Government violence went to the length of the police occupying the meeting halls of the Communal Councils while they were discussing the question of joining the peace campaign. Some Secretaries—overzealous servants of the government—threatened to walk out of the Council meetings discussed peace pledges. To this the mayors replied that if that was to be the case, it would be possible to do without such Secretaries. Sometimes a minority of the Communal Councils, who are affiliated to government parties, used the discussions as pretext to resign, alleging that such political discussions lead to a disregard of administrative activities. The object of this disguised blackmail is perfectly clear to abolish the elected administration and to substitute for it a Government Commissioner.

All the means at the disposal of the government—from repression to complete arbitrariness—were used against the democratic Communes. But despite this, the activities of the Communes in defence of peace were neither weakened nor retarded. On the contrary, the clearer the violent intentions of the Government became, the more determined and varied became the initiative displayed by the Communes to make more effective the struggle against war. For example, in many Italian towns, during Easter, the Communes organised the distribution of “peace parcels” among the sick in hospital and to the infirm in homes. On Christmas Day, “peace trees” were placed in the squares of some Communes.

The mayors of such large cities as Venice, Florence, Bologna and Turin are to-day extremely popular in the country because of their activities in defence of peace, freedom and labour—three problems indissolubly linked to each other. Professor Dzelazio Adamoli—Mayor of Genoa—was named the “Peace Mayor” by the Commune’s inhabitants. As in every struggle, the fight for peace has taken its toll of victims: dozens of mayors have been relieved of their office by the government and even placed on trial under various pretexts, but the real reason for these repressions, as is quite clear, is the active participation of the Commune in the struggle for peace. This repression however, will neither halt nor weaken it.

The present campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal imposes on all, who have any influence on others, a duty of talking with them, persuading them to affix their signature to the Petition and of drawing them into active and organised struggle for peace. Many Communal administrations have supported the Stockholm appeal and more important still have become the foremost champions in the struggle for the prohibition of the atom bomb. They have taken part to Peace Committees become active propagandists against war, thus making a valuable contribution to the campaign for signing the

Stockholm appeal.

The hysteria of the warmongers the American-British aggression in Korea, and the threat to spread throughout the world the conflagration which has enveloped part of the East, impose upon all to whom peace is dear and who want peace to be preserved the duty of calling upon all people actively to defend peace, to work in favour of peace to disregard nothing that may help preserve the life of people and of nations. Italian democratic mayors are aware of this; that's why the mayors of large and small Italian towns have called upon the mayors of the largest cities in the world to support the struggle of the peoples for peace and to take action for banning the atomic weapon.

CANADIAN CARDINAL DENOUNCES ATOMIC ARMAMENTS DRIVE

Commenting on Truman's decision to step up production of atomic weapons, His Eminence, James Cardinal McGuigan, Canada, said:

“How long and how far can we go in this present armament race for more terrible weapons? For how can peace be effected among nations by preparing for greater destruction?”

“Scientists have gone on record as saying that this hydrogen bomb, when developed, will no longer be a weapon of war, but a means of exterminating whole populations. ‘It's use’, they say, would be a betrayal of all standards of morality and Christian civilisation itself.’

“The hydrogen bomb will not make peace. It is sheer nonsense to think otherwise.”

LOWER LIVING STANDARD OF WORKING PEOPLE IN BRITAIN

Strenuously preparing to unleash a new world war, the Labour “Socialist” Government in Britain is steadily increasing its military expenditure. In 1949, military expenditure amounted to £760 million, in 1950 to as much as £1,200 million.

These millions are obtained through high taxes on the working people, and by the lowering of their living standards. The conditions of British workers, artisans and clerks are deteriorating daily. According to the British Ministry of Food, the consumption of beef per head of the population fell, in 1948-49, by 39 per cent compared with the pre-war level; pork by 88 per cent; bacon, 62 per cent; butter, 50 per cent; sugar, 18 per cent; rice, 68 per cent; tea, 14 per cent.

Reducing wages, the Labour Government at the same time raises the prices of food and consumer goods. Since the devaluation of the pound sterling last year, for example, the price of bread has been increased by 22 per cent, and flour by 17 per cent. Rationing still exists in the country for the essential items of food, and, as admitted by the weekly “Grocer”, the weekly ration, is not sufficient even for a single decent dinner.

Hunger and the hardships of thousands of the working people in Britain are the sources upon which the British monopolists wax rich. During the first five months of 1950, the net profit of 1,183 British companies rose by £26 million compared with the corresponding period last year.

INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The fifth international film festival has opened in Karlova Vara, Czechoslovakia. Twenty-four countries are taking part in the festival, including Czechoslovakia, the U.S.S.R., Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, the German Democratic Republic, the Chinese People's Republic, the Korean People's Republic, France, the U.S. and other countries.

The slogan of the festival is: "For peace, for the new Man, for better mankind!"

ON AGRARIAN REFORM IN CHINA. Liu Shao-Chi Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of China¹

Fellow Members, Comrades:

The Common Programme of the People's Political Consultative Conference stipulates that the People's Republic of China "must systematically transform the feudal and semi-feudal land ownership system into a system of peasant land ownership". Last winter, the People's Government completed, in the main, agrarian reform in the vicinity of the cities and in a number of other areas of North China and in half the area Honan Province. The rural population affected reached 26 million.

No serious deviations occurred in carrying out the agrarian reform last winter. It was carried out quite smoothly and very few incidents took place. The people, especially the peasants who obtained land and other means of production, are satisfied with this agrarian reform.

In addition, in the extensive newly liberated areas, the People's Government and the People's Liberation Army carried out campaigns to wipe out bandits, to oppose local despots and reduce rents, and set up peasants' associations in many areas. According to the reports from East China and Central-South China areas, the associations in these two areas have already reached a membership of about 24 million. There

¹ *Report made to the second meeting of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, on June 14, 1950.*

are also about one million people's militia there. In areas where these campaigns developed, people's representative conferences at county, district and hsiang (an administrative unit comprising several villages—Editor's note) levels, and peasant representatives' conferences have been convened. Active elements among the peasants have emerged in large numbers, the administration in more than 30,000 hsiang governments has been reformed and the consciousness of the masses of the peasants has been swiftly raised. About 180,000 cadres will be trained in East China and Central-South China areas by the winter of this year to carry out agrarian reform. Therefore, we consider that in those areas where the peasant movement has developed and where preparations have been made, agrarian reform can be put into operation this winter.

At present, agrarian reform in China has been completed or, in the main, completed in an area covering a rural population of about 145 million (total population of the area is about 160 millions). There is still an area with a rural population of about 264 million (total population of the area about 310 millions) where agrarian reform has not yet been carried out.

Requests to be allowed to proceed with agrarian reform in the winter of this year have been made by different areas with a rural population of about 100 million—of these, 3,500,000 in North China, 8 million in North-West China, 35 to 40 million in East China and 47 to 56 million in Central-South China—covering more than 300 counties in all. This requires discussion by the National Committee and a decision to carry it out by the Central People's Government.

There remains an area with a rural population of about 164 million where it is not planned to carry out agrarian reform this winter. In the greater part of this area agrarian reform may be carried out after the autumn of 1951. In a smaller part of the area, it may be carried out after the autumn of 1952. As for the

remaining small part of the area—mainly where national minorities are concentrated—agrarian reform will be put off to some future date. Agrarian reform has been carried out in areas inhabited by Koreans and Mongolians in North-East China and it may be carried out in other areas where the majority of the masses among the national minorities demand the implementation of agrarian reform.

But it is still impossible to decide today when agrarian reform will be carried out in the areas inhabited by about 20 million population of the national minorities. That will be decided on the basis of work among the national minorities and on the consciousness of the masses of the people. We should give the national minorities more time to consider and prepare for reform among themselves and we must not be rash. The draft agrarian reform law we propose also stipulates that it should not apply to national minority areas. This means that we plan to complete agrarian reform throughout China in the main, but not entirely, in two and a half to three years, beginning from this winter. This is only an approximate plan. If this plan is realised, it will be an extremely great historic victory for the Chinese people. And it cannot be considered a slow, but rather a rapid, accomplishment of this basic historic task of the Chinese revolution.

It is necessary to make such an approximate plan. This will enable the people's governments and people's organisations in the various newly liberated areas to prepare for, and carry out, their work accordingly. We request that in those areas where it is decided not to carry out agrarian reform this year, agrarian reform will not be carried out. If the peasants spontaneously go ahead to carry out agrarian reform, they should be persuaded not to do so. In those areas where it is decided to carry out agrarian reform this winter, efforts should be concentrated on making preparations in the summer and autumn in order that agrarian reform can be started immediately after the autumn

harvest and following the speedy completion of the public grain tax collection. And all possible effort should be made to complete agrarian reform, in the main, in a correct way, over an area covering 100 million rural population during the winter of this year. If deviations occur in some areas after agrarian reform starts, and if they give rise to certain disorder which cannot be corrected quickly, agrarian reform should be held up in these areas in order that the deviations may be corrected and further preparations made to carry out agrarian reform next year.

To sum up, chaotic conditions cannot be allowed to occur and no deviation or confusion must be allowed for long to remain uncorrected in future work in implementing the agrarian reform. Agrarian reform must be carried out, under guidance, in a planned and orderly way, in complete accordance with the laws and decrees promulgated by the Central People's Government and the people's governments at various levels, and the principles, policies and steps decided by them. Because our future agrarian reform is on the biggest scale in history, only in this way can it conform to the interests of the great majority of the people.

In order to carry out the agrarian reform with proper leadership and order, the Central People's Government must issue an agrarian reform law and a number of other documents. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has drawn up a draft agrarian reform law which is being submitted to the National Committee for examination and discussion. After general agreement has been reached, the draft law will be put before the Central People's Government Council for it to enact and put into force. In order to elucidate the draft law and a number of questions which have to be considered in the future agrarian reform, I would like to take up and explain the following questions:

I. Why should agrarian reform be carried out?

The essential content of agrarian reform is the confiscation of the lands of the landlord class for distribution to the landless peasants and smallholders. Thus landlords as a class are abolished from society and the land ownership system of feudal exploitation is transformed into a system of peasant land ownership. Such a reform is indeed the greatest and most thorough reform in thousands of years of Chinese history.

Why should such a reform be made? In a few words, because the original land system of China is extremely irrational. In general, the old land situation in China is roughly as follows: Landlords and rich peasants, who constitute less than 10 per cent of the rural population, possessed approximately 70 to 80 per cent of the land and used this land for the brutal exploitation of the peasants. Poor peasants, farm labourers, middle peasants and others, however, who constitute 90 per cent of the rural population, possessed, in all, only 20 to 30 per cent of the land. Labouring the whole year round, they hardly earned a bare subsistence. This situation has undergone some changes in the past 10 years or more, since the Anti-Japanese War and the people's war of liberation. Apart from the areas where agrarian reform has been carried out, land has been even further concentrated in the hands of the landlords in some areas, as in Szechuan and other places and where landlords possess about 70 to 80 per cent of the land.

In other areas, such as those in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, land ownership is somewhat dispersed. According to data obtained in our recent investigations of a number of villages in East China and Central-South China, the situation is roughly as follows: Land possessed by landlords and public land constitutes 30 to 50 per

cent; rich peasants possess 10 to 15 per cent of the land; middle peasants, poor peasants and farm labourers possess 30 to 40 per cent of the land and persons renting out small parcels of land possess 3 to 5 per cent of the land.

The total area of land rented out in the rural areas constitutes about 60 to 70 per cent of the land. Land rented out by rich peasants constitutes about 30 to 5 per cent, while land cultivated by rich peasants themselves constitutes about 10 per cent.

This shows that 90 per cent of the land is cultivated by middle peasants, poor peasants and a section of the farm labourers; they own merely a part of the land, and the greater part does not belong to them. Such a situation is still very serious.

This explains why our nation, having become the object of aggression and oppression, has become poor and backward. This is also the basic obstacle to the achievement of democracy, industrialisation, independence, unity and prosperity in our country. Unless we change this situation, the victory of the Chinese people's revolution cannot be consolidated, the productive forces in the rural areas cannot be set free, the industrialisation of new China cannot be realised and the people cannot enjoy the fundamental gains of the victory of the revolution.

But to alter the situation, we must do what is stipulated in Article 1 of the draft agrarian reform law: "Abolish the land ownership system of feudal exploitation by the landlord class and institute the system of peasant land ownership in order to set free the productive forces in the rural areas, develop agricultural production and open the way for industrialisation of the new China." It is for this basic reason and with this basic aim that we must carry out agrarian reform.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen long ago put forward the slogan of: "Equalisation of land ownership" and later the slogan of:

“Land to the tiller”. The industrialisation of China must rely on the vast market in China’s rural areas and, without a thorough agrarian reform, it would be impossible to realise the industrialisation of the new China. This is very obvious and does not need a great deal of explanation.

It is still necessary at the present time to explain clearly the basic reasons for, and the aims of, agrarian reform, because they show the fallacy of the various reasons given for opposing agrarian reform, for expressing doubts about it and for justifying the landlord class. At present, in fact, opposition to, and doubts about, land reform still remain.

We can see from the basic reasons and aims of agrarian reform that the historical crimes committed by the landlord class in the past are rooted in the former social system. Landlords, in general, will only be deprived of their feudal landholdings and abolished as a social class, but they will not be physically eliminated. The tiny minority, those on whom the people’s courts should pass sentences of death or imprisonment, are certain landlords guilty of heinous crimes—rural despots whose crimes are gross and whose iniquities are extreme and those criminal elements who persistently resist agrarian reform. Therefore it is stipulated in the draft agrarian reform law that after the landlord’s land and other means of production have been confiscated, the landlords will still be allocated a share of the land and other means of production so that they can also make a living by their own labour, and reform themselves through labour. After undergoing long term reform through labour, it is possible for landlords to become new men.

This view of the basic reason for, and aims of, agrarian reform is different from the view that agrarian reform is designed only to relieve the poor peasants. The Communist Party has always been fighting for the interests of the labouring poor but the ideas of the Communists have always differed

from those of the philanthropists. The results of agrarian reform are beneficial to the impoverished labouring peasants. They can help peasants partly to solve the question of their poverty. But the basic aim of agrarian reform is not simply one of relieving poor peasants. It is designed to set free the rural productive forces, that is, to free rural labourers, land and other means of production from the shackles of the feudal ownership system of the landlord class, in order to develop agricultural production and to clear the path for the industrialisation of China. The question of poverty among the peasantry can finally be solved only if agricultural production can be greatly developed, if the industrialisation of new China can be realised, if the living standards of the people throughout the country can be raised and if China finally proceeds along the road of Socialist development. By merely carrying out agrarian reform, part, but not all, of the problem of peasant poverty can be solved.

The basic reasons and aims of agrarian reform stem from the demands of production. Hence, every step in agrarian reform should truly take into consideration and be closely coordinated with the development of rural production. Precisely because of this basic reason and aim, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China proposes that rich peasant economy be retained in the future agrarian reform. Rich peasant economy should not be destroyed. This is because the existence of a rich peasant economy and its development within certain limits is advantageous to the development of the people's economy in our country. It is therefore also beneficial to the broad peasant masses.

This, in brief, is my explanation why agrarian reform should be carried out.

II. Confiscation and requisitioning of land

The draft agrarian reform law stipulates that the following lands be confiscated or requisitioned: 1. landlords' land; 2. land belonging to ancestral shrines, temples, monasteries, churches, schools and organisations and other public land in the rural areas; 3. the rural land of industrialists and merchants; 4. the land of those people who, because they have other occupations or lack labour power, rent out land amounting to more than twice the average landholding in that locality and the land rented out by rich peasants of a semi-landlord type. Except in such instances, the land and other properties of rich peasants should not, in general, be touched.

Land and other properties owned by middle peasants, poor peasants, farm labourers and other rural people should not be touched.

Here we tolerate the renting out of small plots of land without requisitioning them. This has some disadvantageous effect upon rural production but they are not great because, in our estimation, the total amount of land rented out in small plots will not exceed 3 to 5 per cent of the total acreage of arable land. And it is necessary to show consideration for revolutionary soldiers, for the dependents of martyrs, and for workers, administrative workers, professionals and other people who rent out small plots to land because they have other occupations or lack labour power. This is because China does not yet have social insurance for unemployed persons and those who have lost their ability to work. Moreover, much of such land has been bought by the individuals' own labour. Hence there are some advantages in allowing such persons to retain this part of their land and continue to rent it out or to cultivate it themselves.

Regarding the land and other properties of the rich

peasants, Article 6 of the draft agrarian reform law has clearly stipulated:

First, all land cultivated by rich peasants themselves or by their hired-labourers, as well as their other property, shall be protected by law and not infringed upon; because rich peasant economy can only be retained in this way.

Secondly, all small plots of land rented out by rich peasants should be retained by them and not be touched. In certain special areas, however, part or all of these lands may be requisitioned with the approval of the People's Government at provincial level or higher. In any case the amount of land rented out in small plots by rich peasants is not great, and in order effectively to neutralise the rich peasants and to protect the middle peasants and persons who rent out small parcels of land, it is also necessary for the rich peasants to retain this portion of the rented-out land.

But in certain special areas, the situation is different, the land rented out by rich peasants is of considerable size and, if it were not requisitioned, the poor peasants would be unable to receive the appropriate amount of land. Therefore, in these areas, a part or all the land rented out by rich peasants may be requisitioned to solve the problem, if this is ratified by the People's Government at provincial level or higher.

Thirdly, land rented out by the few rich peasants, who lease large tracts, should be requisitioned. For instance, if a rich peasant rents out more land than he cultivates himself or with hired labourers, he is no mere rich peasant; he is a rich peasant of a semi-landlord type. Therefore the draft agrarian reform law stipulates that where large tracts of land are rented out by rich peasants of a semi-landlord type, exceeding in area the land cultivated by themselves or by hired labour, the rented out portion should be requisitioned.

Then there are also persons in the families of the landlord class who, throughout the year, are mainly engaged in

agricultural work, cultivating a section of their land but renting out the major part of it. Such persons among the landlord class should be given consideration. Land which they cultivate themselves should be retained for the most part after making adequate readjustment, and the remainder should be confiscated.

Landlords' draught animals, farm implements, and their surplus grain and surplus rural houses should be confiscated at the same time as their land. House furnishings should be confiscated and distributed with the houses, but, for convenience, they may be rearranged. By surplus grain is meant the grain retained by landlords in excess of their own food requirements after rent deduction and payment of public grain. By surplus houses are meant houses in excess of those needed by the landlords and their families. It is necessary to confiscate this surplus grain as well as the surplus houses, furniture, draught animals and farm implements, together with the lands and to distribute them, but at the same time a share must be retained for, or distributed to the landlord.

The reason is that these are the essential means of agricultural production. After the peasants have been allotted land, they must have these means of production before they can produce, of course, it is far from enough for the peasant merely to divide up the landlords' means of production. To solve the problem of production, the peasants themselves must work hard and collaborate with each other, while in addition, there must be Government help.

Except for the above cases, other properties of the landlords, including their industrial and commercial enterprises, must not be confiscated. Of course, due to their years of exploitation, most landlords have a great deal of other properties. According to our past experience, if these properties of the landlords are confiscated and distributed, it will lead the landlords to hide and disperse them. Then the peasants will

search for these properties. Thus chaotic conditions can easily arise, and wastage and destruction of great quantities of social wealth will also occur. It is, therefore, better to allow the landlords to keep these properties. Thus, they can gain a living from these properties, or they, can invest them in production. This is also beneficial to society. This way of dealing with landlords in the future agrarian reform is far more lenient than in the past.

However, many landlords may still stubbornly oppose and sabotage agrarian reform, and may still stubbornly oppose and sabotage the People's Government. We must resolutely punish such obstinate reactionary landlord elements and should not be lenient or give them a free rein.

Certain persons among the landlord class will conduct sabotage during and after land reform, such as the mass slaughtering and killing of draught animals, cutting down trees, destroying farm implements and crops, water conservancy projects, buildings and furniture. People's Governments in various districts should work out detailed measures strictly to prohibit such activities. Landlords should be held responsible for taking good care of the properties which are still in their hands, and not destroy, hide, disperse or sell them. They should pay or be punished for any violations, and others who destroy such property should also be punished.

III. Preserve the rich peasant economy

The various stipulations in the draft agrarian reform law, regarding land and other property of the rich peasants, aim to preserve the rich peasant economy and, in the course of land reform, to neutralise the rich peasants politically and to render better protection to middle peasants and persons renting out small parcels of land, in order to isolate the landlord class and

unite all the people to carry out land reform and eliminate the feudal system in an orderly manner. Why, in the past, did we allow the peasants to requisition the surplus land and property of rich peasants during agrarian reform? And why now do we advocate the preservation of rich peasant economy during the coming land distribution? It is mainly because the present political and military situation has substantially changed.

Formerly, only two years ago, the people's revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces were still in the midst of grim war. The people's forces were still in a relatively inferior position, and it was not yet decided who would win the war. On the one hand, the rich peasants still did not believe that the people could win and they still leaned on the side of the landlords and Chiang Kai-shek to oppose agrarian reform and the people's revolutionary army.

On the other hand, the people's revolutionary war also required that the peasants pay dearly (in soldiers, public grain and labour duty) to support the war and strive for victory. To strive for victory in the war was in the highest interests of the Chinese people and everything had to be subordinated to this need.

It was only at such a time that we allowed the peasants to requisition the surplus land and property of the rich peasants and also to confiscate all the property of the landlords, in order to satisfy to a certain extent the demands of the indigent peasants and raise the peasants' high revolutionary enthusiasm to participate in and support the people's revolutionary war, and strike down Chiang Kai-shek's regime—sponsored American imperialism.

This was both necessary and correct at the time, when had there not been extremely thorough agrarian reform in the liberated areas, and if the demands of the indigent peasants had not fully been satisfied, it would have been hard to overcome the difficulties encountered.

The present situation is already essentially different from that of the past. The people's revolutionary war on the mainland has been, in the main, completed, and the Chiang Kai-shek gang of brigands are undoubtedly doomed to ultimate death.

The two great tasks required of the peasants-military service and public labour—have in the main come to an end and the burden of public grain delivery has been somewhat tightened.

The present basic task of the people throughout the country is to carry out economic construction and rehabilitate and develop the national economy. The fight for Taiwan (Formosa) remains a big task but the People's Liberation Army has adequate strength to shoulder it. The difficulties that we are now meeting are already different in character from those we formerly encountered in the war. Our present difficulties are mainly those arising in finance and economy and in the course of the restoration, reform and development of the economy.

At the same time, the great revolutionary unity of all nationalities, all democratic classes, parties and groups and people's organisations throughout the country has already been established politically and organisationally and the political attitude of the rich peasants, in general, has also undergone a change.

If the People's Government carries out a policy of preserving the rich peasant economy, the rich peasants can be won over to a neutral attitude in general, and better protection can then be given to the middle peasants, thus eliminating certain unnecessary worries of the peasants during the development of production. Therefore, in the present situation, the adoption of a policy which will preserve the rich peasant economy in the coming agrarian reform, is necessary both politically and economically. It will be relatively advantageous to our country and our people and in overcoming the current

financial and economic difficulties.

During the period between July 1946 and October 1947, the masses of peasants and our rural cadres in many areas of North China, Shantung and Northeast China. In carrying out the agrarian reform, were unable to follow the directions is used by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on May 4, 1946, to leave rich peasants' land and property, in the main, untouched.

They followed their own will and confiscated the lands and property of rich peasants as well as those of the landlords. This is understandable. It is because this was a period of the most heated and bitter struggle between the Chinese people and Kuomintang reaction. It was during this period that most of the deviations in agrarian reform occurred, in which the interests of part of the middle peasants were encroached on, industry and commerce in the rural areas were partly undermined and cases of indiscriminate beatings and killing occurred in some places.

These things happened mainly because of the serious political and military situation at that time, and because most of our rural cadres had no experience of carrying out land reform, they did not know how to differentiate class status correctly in the rural areas, and, in a number of cases mistakenly characterised rich peasants as landlords, and middle peasants as rich peasants.

In view of this, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China promulgated the programme on agrarian law on October 10, 1947 whereby the rich peasants and landlords were differentiated but the surplus land and property of the rich peasants were allowed to be requisitioned.

In the winter of the same year, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued a document on the differentiation of class standing in the rural areas, Chairman Mao Tse-tung issued a statement on the "Present Situation and Our Tasks" and Comrade Jen Pi-shih also made a speech on

questions of agrarian reform.

Since then, certain chaotic phenomena in the rural areas ceased and agrarian reform has taken the right path.

It is necessary to draw attention to the experiences of the past so that our comrades shall not repeat former mistakes during the coming agrarian reform work in the newly liberated areas.

Now we are in entirely new conditions and it is absolutely necessary to adopt in our proposed agrarian reform law the policy of eliminating the feudal system and preserving the rich peasant economy.

The policy adopted by us of preserving the rich peasant economy is, of course, not a temporary but a long-term policy. That is to say, rich peasant economy will be preserved in the whole stage of new democracy. Only when the conditions mature for the wide use of mechanical farming, for the organisation of collective farms and for the Socialist reform of the rural areas can the need for a rich peasant economy cease—and this will take a somewhat lengthy time to achieve.

This is why we advocate the preservation of a rich peasant economy at present.

Of course, in the areas where agrarian reform has been completed, the rich peasants are not permitted to take advantage of this to regain land from the peasants and, if such cases occur, they should be firmly resisted.

IV. A number of questions on land distribution

On the matter of how to distribute land, it must first be made clear that this is a question of distribution by subtraction, supplementation and adjustment based on the holdings of the

tillers and properly taking into account the interests of the tillers of the land.

Land distribution on this basis will avoid excessive and unnecessary land changes and will be beneficial to production. When the rented land of the tillers is drawn upon for distribution to others, proper care must be taken of the tillers. It is proper that the land distributed to the tiller, plus his own land if any, should be slightly greater than the land that the landless and peasants with small plots will receive from the land distribution, thus, in principle, enabling the tillers to own land which equals the average acreage owned by every person in

the locality. To take too much from the land rented by the tillers would cause them to suffer some loss, and to give them this consideration will cause them little or no loss. This is necessary.

Also, after agrarian reform, there still remains a portion of land that has to be rented out. This land can be rented out to tillers who have had their land too much drawn upon, as an adjustment and compensation.

The best land of the tillers should not be drawn upon at all, or only slightly. Experience shows that the tillers will be satisfied after such proper consideration is given to them.

The tillers will be happy because the land which they rented from others now becomes their own, there is no need to pay rent or to humble themselves before the landlords, their social status is raised, they get land and they are better off.

During the distribution of land and other means of production, certain specific problems among the landless and smallholding population in the rural areas should be dealt with properly. If local land conditions permit, then more land should be given to certain people who can work, such as poor individual peasants or households of two members.

Less land or no land at all should be distributed to certain people, such as village handicraft workers, pedlars,

professional people and members of their families, personnel of the people's governments and other people's organisations, who receive salaries but whose families live in the countryside. other professional people who live elsewhere but have families in the countryside, and so forth, Those people whose incomes are sufficient to maintain them should not acquire land, but some land—the amount can be less than the share of the peasants—should be given to certain people whose income cannot regularly and constantly maintain them or is not enough to maintain them.

Appropriate solutions of these questions must be based on the specific circumstances of the villages and each individual and concrete decisions must be taken by means of consultation and discussion among the peasants and with the individuals concerned.

Dependents of martyrs, as referred to in the draft agrarian reform law, include the immediate relatives of direct descent of those killed in action during the various revolutions since the Revolution of 1911, during the Anti-Japanese War and the people's liberation war. The martyr himself should be counted as one of the members of his family and a portion of land be allocated as a form of compensation to the dependents. This is essential.

Unemployed workers and their families who return to the countryside with certificates from the People's Governments or trade unions should acquire a share and other means of production similar to the peasants, if they demand their share of land and are able to take up agricultural pursuits and if local land conditions permit. In this case, part of the unemployed workers will be settled and this is advantageous to society.

Monks, nuns, taoists and priests in the rural districts, and the following people and their families—refugee landlords and other people who worked for the enemy, but who have now returned to the villages—should be given shares of land and

other means of production, similar to the peasants, if they have no other means of livelihood and are willing and able to take up agricultural production. Otherwise, they will become jobless vagabonds, upset public order and be very injurious socially.

As a punishment, persons whose homes are in the villages, and who are identified by the People's Government as collaborationists and traitors, war criminals, counter-revolutionaries guilty of heinous crimes, or criminal elements who persistently sabotage the agrarian reform, cannot acquire land for themselves. While some of these persons have been identified, others still remain to be identified during agrarian reform. They should be investigated and carefully dealt with, by the local People's Governments.

The local People's Governments should immediately send personnel to take charge of, and manage, land and other properties which are to be nationalised according to the draft agrarian reform law and which have no people to manage them, in order to prevent them from being damaged or wasted.

If there are persons to manage the land and the State does not need it for the time being, the former managers may continue to manage it, but they may not rent it out, sell or leave it untended. If they have no need for this land, it must be handed back to the State.

The local People's Governments must ensure that personnel are promptly sent to take charge of places of beauty and historic places and historic relics if no one is taking charge of them and if they are in need of care, so that they may not be damaged.

These are explanations of certain questions of land distribution.

V. Some points that must be given attention during agrarian reform

Agrarian reform is a systematic and fierce struggle. Our general line during future agrarian reform is that reliance should be placed on the poor peasants and farm labourers, while uniting with the middle peasants, neutralising the rich peasants, eliminating the feudal exploitation system step by step and developing agricultural production.

The peasant associations should be the main organisational form and executive bodies of the forces of agrarian reform. Peasants' congresses at all levels, committees of the peasants' associations and the people's representative conferences at all levels should be the centres for realising the agrarian reform. Sound, active elements from among the peasantry, together with cadres sent by higher authorities to do agrarian reform work in the rural districts, should become the backbone of the agrarian reform,

Higher level organs in the various provinces, where agrarian reform is being carried out, should set up telephone connections with the rural districts to establish close contact with the lower levels. Responsible personnel and inspection teams should be sent down from every level to the appropriate lower level to take in hand the practical leadership of the movement.

Measures and plans for the agrarian reform are to be worked out beforehand from the hsiang upwards and are to be operated after endorsement by the higher level. If any problem arises which is beyond the capacity of the lower level to solve, it should be reported to the higher level for advice. The higher organ should at once dispatch personnel to help solve the problem. The first questions which should be solved are the vital ones, those which are ripe for solution, about which

clarity has been achieved and which affect the majority of people.

Those problems where unclarity still exists or where there is still some divergence of view and which affect the minority, should be settled later, lest the difficult problems affecting the minority should hinder those affecting the majority. These are the points which should be borne in mind by cadres at all levels who direct agrarian reform work.

Before the general carrying out of the agrarian reform, leading organs at county level and higher must carry out model experiments in a few hsiangs to obtain experience to be used in the training of cadres and for directing the agrarian reform.

The purity or the leadership of the peasant associations at all levels should be guarded. The masses should be mobilised to re-elect the leadership where there is impurity. Here, the term “purity” does not mean the adoption of a closed door attitude toward, such farm labourers, poor peasant or middle peasants who may have committed certain errors, or the exclusion of them from participation in the associations. On the contrary, they should be welcomed into the associations, educated and brought into unity. The term “purity” here, means to prevent landlords, rich peasants and their agents from joining the peasants’ associations and, still more important, from taking leading positions in them.

The main leadership of the peasants’ associations must be chosen from among the poor peasants and farm labourers. But real alliance with the middle peasants and, above all, real protection of their land and property (including that of the well-to-do middle peasants) from encroachment, is indispensable. At the same time, active middle peasants must be absorbed into the leadership of the peasant associations. It should be stipulated that one-third of the leadership of peasant associations at all levels should be chosen from among the middle peasants. This is absolutely necessary. No poor peasant

leagues should be organised in addition to the peasant associations. Nor should trade unions be organised in the villages.

Meetings or representative meetings of poor peasants, farm labourers and handicraft workers, can be held within the peasant associations to discuss questions affecting them. Meetings of this kind, however, should be open to participation by representatives of the middle peasants.

The peasant associations must, in practice, pay attention to recruiting the women of peasant families as members and to drawing active women into participation in the leadership. It is necessary to call women's meetings or women's representative meetings within the peasant associations so as to safeguard the interests of women during agrarian reform and to safeguard the social rights of women and to discuss all kinds of women's problems.

Peasant associations should draw in poor, revolutionary intellectuals and other labouring people in the rural areas. Moreover, the peasant associations must unite into an anti-feudal united front, all elements opposed to feudalism who are not embraced by the associations—including enlightened gentry who support agrarian reform—to fight hand in hand against the system of feudal exploitation.

The local People's Government should call together the rich peasants, inform them of the Government's policy and explain the actions of the peasant associations in order to settle their doubts. The People's Government should also call the landlords together and tell them the policy and decrees of the Government so that they also can understand the content and the procedure of agrarian reform.

They must also be warned not to resist or engage in subversive activities, but must honestly obey the orders of the People's Government and the resolutions of the peasant associations. Then the People's Government will treat them

with clemency.

Only those landlords, secret agents and counter-revolutionary elements, who conspire to organise resistance and carry out subversive activities should be ruthlessly suppressed and all their resistance smashed in good time.

During the period of agrarian reform, widespread publicity and explanation should be carried out not only in the rural areas but also among people of every sphere in the cities and among the People's Liberation Army units. The agrarian reform policy and decrees of the People's Government should be explained to workers, students, employees, industrialists, businessmen and the commanders and fighters of the armed forces to enable them to understand, sympathise with and help the peasants and not the landlords. It is still more necessary that they should not protect the landlords or protect the landlords among their own relatives and friends. These landlord elements must be told that they have to observe honestly the laws of the People's Government and the revolutions of the peasant associations, and must not carry out resistance and subversive activities, if they are to avoid punishment.

This is also very important in organising the united front against feudalism.

During the agrarian reform, cadres of all democratic parties and groups, teachers and other democratic elements in the cities who are willing to participate, must be absorbed into agrarian reform work. It is not necessary for them to leave their native places. This will enable them and the peasant masses to undergo useful tests and education.

People's courts should be set up in good time to suppress and punish the resistance and subversive activities of despots, secret agents, counter-revolutionary elements and the landlord class, and to judge the charges made by the peasants against these elements during agrarian reform.

The people's courts should hand over ordinary criminal

and civil cases, and specially complicated cases which need a long investigation before settlement can be reached, to the ordinary courts and public security organisations for decision, so as to enable themselves to concentrate their efforts on dealing with current breaches of the law during the agrarian reform and preserving revolutionary order in the rural areas.

The people's courts should carry out their work in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Government and should not deal with culprits at random. People's organisations and institutions, other than the people's courts and public security organisations, must not detain, try or deal with culprits. People's governments at all levels should pay great attention to helping the people's courts and to strengthen and train the cadres of the people's courts, thus enabling them to shoulder their own task. Otherwise there is danger that order may not be well maintained during the agrarian reform.

Differentiation of class status in the rural areas is a complex and extremely important work in agrarian reform. Leading organs at all levels must tackle this in earnest according to the decisions promulgated by the Central People's Government. Great care must be taken in differentiating the landlord class because this involves the confiscation of their land and other means of production.

But the class status of most of the population in the rural areas is clear and can easily be differentiated without much divergence of view. The class status should first be ascertained. In the case of a small proportion of the people whose class status is unclear and difficult to differentiate and where there is divergence of view, they should be dealt with later and classified after thorough study and after obtaining advice from the higher authorities. Rashness in determining the class status of these people must be avoided lest errors be made which may lead to their dissatisfaction. In short, mistakes should not be made in

determining class status, and if any mistake is made in this, it should be corrected.

To carry out this task and the other tasks of agrarian reform correctly, the key lies in improving the style of the work of our cadres and especially in eliminating authoritarianism. The movement for re-education is now under way in various areas. If the work and study concerning agrarian reform are well done, then, I believe, that the coming large-scale agrarian reform will surely be carried out in an orderly, systematic fashion, with foresight and in accordance with the laws and decrees of the Central People's Government. The carrying out of the agrarian reform will create the decisive condition permitting a fundamental turn for the better in our country's financial and economic situation. Moreover, it will organise the broad masses of the peasants politically. Then our country and the People's Government will be stronger and more consolidated than ever before.

This is my report on the question of agrarian reform. I hope you will all examine and discuss it.

HANDS OFF KOREA AND FORMOSA! Gus Hall, National Secretary of the Communist Party of U.S.A.²

The cold war has run its course. President Truman announced that the United States has launched an undeclared, shooting war against all the peoples of Asia and the Pacific. United States air and sea forces are in Korea. The 7th fleet is off the shores of Formosa. The United States military forces in the Philippines have been strengthened. All-out military assistance is being given to the French imperialists in Indo-China, where a U.S. military mission now directs operations.

Only when the orders had been given, the destroyers sent and bombs dropped, only then did Mr. Truman “graciously” inform the American people and the United Nations that the undeclared war had begun.

Perhaps we should have been forewarned. A week or so ago Secretary of State Acheson admitted that people were chilled by the words “cold war.” He suggested as a substitute the words “peace through strength.”

Call it what you will, we are now confronted by a policy of naked, armed struggle for the imperialist domination of the Far East—where hundreds of millions of people are fighting and dying for the rights we Americans won in 1776.

Not since the end of World War II has the peace of the world been in such grave danger. What is our answer to this challenge? Shall we now scurry for shelter? Must we bow to the “inevitable”—and wait for atomic destruction?

² *Speech delivered at Madison Square Garden (New York). Abridged text from booklet published by New Century Publishers, New York, in July.*

I say again, as we Communists and many other have said before—even in this zero hour, World War III not inevitable! Peace can still be saved. We throw Mr. Acheson's words back in his teeth—yes, peace through strength—through the strength of all peace-loving peoples united in action to stop the war-makers dead in their tracks.

That means we Americans must do our part.

The stories we have been reading in our monopoly-controlled press tell us little about what is really happening in Asia. As little as the stories that come from our own steel or coal towns, when American workers are on strike. All of us are familiar with the scare headline: "Pickets commit act of aggression against peaceful police! We know that behind it is the real story—of speed-up and starvation wages, of just demands and swollen profits.

The Negro people know all about this kind of reporting. The headline screams—Rape! But the real story is about lynchings and hunger in the Black belt, rat-infested Harlem slums. jimerow in industry and education. The real story is about the Negro people's struggle to free themselves from Wall Street oppression.

In Asia, the real story is that the whole rotten structure of empire is crumbling. The coloured peoples of the world, millions and hundreds of millions of them, are breaking down the prison walls of colonial bondage. They have had enough at foreign masters—Japanese, British, French, or Dutch. They have seen for themselves that imperialism made in the U.S.A. is no different from any other brand.

What these hundreds of millions want they are determined to have, and that is why they were the best fighters against our common enemy, the Japanese imperialists.

There are 100,000 armed troops in Wall Street's South Korea. Monday morning's New York Times said that they are "probably the most Americanized of all foreign troops trained

by United States officers.” But by Monday night, the radio was complaining that under the American uniforms beat Korean hearts, and that even the mercenaries refuse to kill their Korean brothers with American guns.

Repeated “Communist extermination campaigns”—on the Chiang Kai-shek model—have only exterminated all illusion about American imperialism, and filled the South Koreans with hatred for its puppet Syngman Rhee.

How much “Communist propaganda” does it take to make a people disloyal to starvation, mass eviction, mass unemployment, and mass arrests? The Syngman Rhee clique has set up little Un-American Committees in every village and block in South Korea. Even the U.S.-run U.N. Commission had to report that under this terror, “89,710 people had been arrested between September 4, 1948 and April 20, 1949,”

Only yesterday it was said in Washington that “Men will always long for protection against the midnight arrest, the slave camp, the torture chamber.”

Do you know who said it? None other than Harry S. Truman, the man who ordered the Korean people bombed because they not only long for freedom but fight to get it.

Industry has come to a standstill in South Korea. The Rhee paper in Seoul had to report that agriculture was only a matter of scratching the earth until death from starvation came. Only the prisons offer shelter—and there is a shortage of prisons.

This is not Communism. This is Big Business—American Big Business. The Koreans have had enough of it. They want to unify their country, run it their own way and for the benefit of all its people—North and South.

“Vinegar Joe” Stilwell used to call the Nanking government “the manure pile” and Chiang Kai-shek “the peanut.” The Seoul regime is another manure pile, and Rhee a more miserable peanut. Rhee wanted long ago to try a reckless offensive against the People’s Democratic Korean Republic in

the North. His last hope was the Pentagon. And he complained that the word from Washington was: wait till the time is ripe. All this was reported in the New York Herald Tribune last November first. It was confirmed last Monday by the Times.

Would an even more desperate Rhee, whose regime was on the verge of collapse, have failed to move in June—when Washington's time was ripe? Would the Korean People's Democratic Republic, whose assembly includes an equal number of representatives from the South and North, have any reason to provoke armed conflict when the imminent fall of the Rhee puppet was opening the way for peaceful unification?

Of course not! Common sense, and all known facts, prove that it was the Washington puppet—not the free Koreans—who committed an unprovoked act of aggression.

The aggression was well prepared. John Foster Dulles had returned from Seoul to Japan. General MacArthur was waiting for the go-signal. Today Korea is being bombed by the American air forces.

This is a good time to recall that this same John Foster Dulles urged just such acts of war provocation less than two years ago. In fact, this was one reason the people of New York voted to remove him from public office.

This is also a time to remember that General MacArthur is practised in murderous attacks on needy people. It was he who commanded the massacre of the World War I bonus marchers on Anacostia Flats.

These two Wall Street agents have been working to lay the basis for a separate peace with Japan, which would include a repudiation of the agreement to return Formosa to China that was incorporated in the articles of surrender accepted by Japan.

The country of our World War II enemy is being readied to serve as a military base for aggressive war against our World War II allies—the Soviet Union and China. Another rape of Manchuria is included in this package.

The mass murder now going on in Korea is a political move, designed to open the door for direct military action against Formosa, Indo-China, Indonesia, Malaya and the Philippines. It is an act of aggression—aimed at the reconquest of free China.

When the crisis in Korea was first made known, all peace-loving peoples looked with hope to the United Nations for a just solution. I think I am not alone in feeling that this hope was betrayed. At the behest of the United States, the Security Council acted with indecent haste—and without even going through the motions of an investigation. Who is undermining confidence in the United Nations and sabotaging its work for peace? Only the two-faced Truman Administration, which uses the U.N. as another broadcasting station for the “Voice of America.”

The United Nations can, and should help save world peace by upholding Korea’s right to independence and democratic unity. But if it is to be the United Nations in fact, as well as in name, it must send the Kuomintang usurpers packing. The Chinese People’s Republic derives its authority from 450,000,000 liberated people.

The U.N. cannot effectively deal with any problem—least of all the problems of Asia—as long as the new China is excluded. That is why the Soviet Union stays away from its sessions at present.

All peace-loving peoples, and in the first place we Americans, should now work to rebuild the U.N. in the image of its original purpose and Charter. If we succeed in this undertaking, a truly United Nations could end the undeclared war in the Far East, order the withdrawal of all imperialist forces, protect the colonial peoples’ right to independence, and exert its full potential influence to avert the catastrophe of an atomic war.

There is no “indirect aggression” in the Far East today.

There Is only the direct aggression of the American imperialists, ruthlessly bent on crushing the people's struggle to redress their century-old grievances. All Asia is stirred.

There is no mysterious "Asiatic blood tie" that turns these peoples toward the Soviet Union as toward the rising sun. In the land of Socialism a host of liberated nations and peoples live together in peace and friendship, free from every kind of oppression and racial inequality.

That is the simple reason why the profit-mad American monopolists cannot win "moral leadership," or break the bonds uniting the U.S.S.R. with the freedom-hungry peoples of the world.

Our American imperialists learn nothing from defeat. They have not yet been convinced that in this mid-century world there really are people who care too much for freedom to take oppression lying down.

In China they made a test, that cost many Chinese lives and billions of dollars sweated out of the American workers. But in the end these incurable interventionists got just what they deserved—total and ignominious defeat.

And still they have not learned that today they must reckon with a new kind of people, who fight against all odds because they know what they are fighting for. They know how to use the very arms and guns sent against them—not Russian but American and Japanese guns.

These new people are able to defeat war provocations. There are people of this new kind in Korea, Formosa, and Viet-Nam—and Asia is teeming with hundreds of millions of them. There are people of this kind in every country—and in our own, of course. Some, as we know too well, may be put in prison. But we know, too, that those who remain free fight all the harder and the number grows until all are free.

These are the Americans who are now gathering millions of signatures to the Stockholm peace pledge... They did not

lose confidence in their own strength when the cold war jailers put Gene Dennis, Carl Marzani, George Marshall, John Howard Lawson, Dalton Trumbo, Edward Barsky, Howard Fast and other anti-fascists behind prison bars.

I don't think many Americans are going to lose their heads now, when a shooting war is a reality and new waves of mass arrests and mass frame-up trials threaten.

Five million signatures to the Stockholm peace petition will give Mr. Truman something to think about! A real clamour for the amnesty of those who are already prisoners of the cold terror will help set them free. It will do more. It will help prevent the bloody terror which threatens to accompany the new undeclared war.

Hands off Korea! Let the Korean people form a free, united, and independent state!

Bring the U.S. Navy and Airforce home! Stop the bombing of the Korean people!

Sign the Stockholm Peace Pledge!

Demand freedom for Gene Dennis, all the cold war prisoners!

500,000 VOTES FOR COMMUNIST PARTY CANDIDATE IN CALIFORNIAN ELECTION

In mid-June, some half a million peace-loving Californians provided the crazy warmongers in the White House and the Pentagon with food for serious thought. In an election contest for the post of Schools Superintendent for the State of California, the Communist Party candidate, Bernadette Doyle, polled 500,000 votes.

Normally, an election of this kind—for what is regarded is a relatively minor office—attracts little attention. But in our days, with the atom-maniacs in Washington preparing for, and threatening the world with, a new slaughter, the situation in California as elsewhere in the U.S., far from being normal, is reminiscent of the pogrom-years of Hitler rule in Germany. To mention but a few examples: In February, the Regents of the University of California issued to all professors, lecturers and administrative personnel of the University an ultimatum: sign a “loyalty” oath swearing, “I am not a member of the Communist Party,” or resign. More recently, there took place the framed trial of Harry Bridges, militant leader of the West Coast dockworkers union. Bridges was found guilty of “perjury” and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. The monstrous case of the “Hollywood Ten”, the shame not only of California but of all America, has shocked honest people all over the world.

Undaunted by the pogrom atmosphere and anti-Communist hysteria, the Communist Party courageously advanced its candidate, Bernadette Doyle, for the post of Schools Superintendent far the State of California.

Well-known as a Party leader in California, Bernadette Doyle contested the election with a programme that posed

squarely the vital issues of the day: “Do we wish to equip our children for peace or war? For life or death? Appropriation for schools instead of expenditure on atom bombs!”

Peace, and education for peace, was the central slogan of the Communist Party candidate. And this peace programme was supported by broad sections of Americans. The reactionaries, who believed that their Hitler-like persecution had made California safe for the Truman-Acheson policy of aggressive war, were dumbfounded by the 500,000 votes cast for the Communist candidate.

“Startling”, “alarming”, “a serious warning”—such were the comments with which the reactionary newspapers greeted the splendid vole accorded Bernadette Doyle.

These half a million votes show that the people of California refuse to be intimidated by the “loyalty” test and “forbidden thoughts” policy of Hoover’s F.B.I.; they reveal the depth of the gulf between the war policy of the Truman-Acheson atom-maniacs in Washington and the peaceful striving of ordinary people in America and, above all, they reveal the tremendous potentialities of the peace movement in the U.S.A.

H. L.

FROM THE SECOND TO THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY. Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman, Socialist Unity Party of Germany

For Peace and Unity

The Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany is due to open in Berlin on July 20. One of the central questions under discussion is how the Party conducted the struggle for peace and a united Germany during the period since the Second Congress, September 20-24, 1947.

The “Principles and Aims of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany”, adopted by the Unity Congress on April 21, 1946, pointed out that, to ensure peace and preserve the unity of Germany, it is essential to eliminate the remnants of Hitlerism, to abolish militarism and imperialism. The Socialist Unity Party advanced these demands which are fully in keeping with the Yalta and Potsdam decisions. By carrying out land reform, confiscating the property of war criminals and active Nazis, and by ridding the State organs of militarists. It created in the Soviet zone the pre-conditions for ensuring peace. The Soviet occupation, authorities in every way encouraged and supported these peaceful, democratic measures.

The actions of the Western occupation power were the very opposite. As the Resolution of the Second Congress pointed out, in Western Germany big capitalists and landlords, militarists, reactionaries and administrative bureaucrats, with the agreement and support of the occupation authorities, are

rebuilding the basis of imperialism and militarism. The resolution evaluated the drawing of Western Germany into the “Marshall Plan” system as an attempt to subordinate the Ruhr to Anglo-American monopoly capital domination. The Second Congress of the Socialist Unity Party warned the German people that, such a line of development meant the dismemberment of Germany and the complete subordination of Western Germany to Anglo-American monopoly capital. The Socialist Unity Party suggested that, in keeping with the Potsdam decisions, those who had helped install fascism in Germany and unleash the Hitler war, should be held responsible and removed from all administrative and economic work. The Party Congress called upon all supporters of a united Germany to fight with the utmost determination against the danger of dismemberment, because, as the Resolution pointed out, “a dismembered and impoverished Germany constitutes a danger to peace.”

With the help of their West German lackeys, the Western occupation authorities went ahead with the work of splitting Germany. The Saar was subordinated to the unrestricted authority of the French High Commissioner. This created the pre-condition for forcibly detaching the Saar from Germany on March 8, this year.

Knowing that dismemberment of Germany serves only the interests of Anglo-American and in equal measure, German monopoly capital, thereby aggravating the danger of a new war, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany resolutely combatted the disrupters, and fought for the unity of the nation. On the initiative of the Party the German People’s Congress movement for unity and a just peace came into being. This movement embraced all sections of our people and, on a steadily increasing scale, won, in ever-greater numbers, people in all parts of Germany who expressed their will for a united, peace-loving Germany. The German People’s Council, elected

at the Second People's Congress held on March 17-18 1948, carried out a nation-wide referendum between May 23 and June 13, for a plebiscite on the unity of Germany. At the enterprises and throughout the Soviet zone, and also at big rallies and meetings in Western Germany, the close connection between unity and peace was explained to the people. Fifteen million people, comprising 37 per cent of all Germans enjoying the right to vote, and also two million young people, supported this referendum, despite the fact that in Western Germany and in West Berlin was banned by the Western occupation authorities and every obstacle put in its way.

The desire of the German people to secure unity of the nation in a peaceful way was approved by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies which opened in Warsaw on June 24, 1948.

The effect of the popular referendum of the Western power was altogether different. They ordered a currency reform in the Western occupation zones on June 18, 1948. This marked another step towards the dismemberment of Germany, another stage in creating a base for imperialist aggression against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

The Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, which endured incredible sufferings and made enormous sacrifices due to Hitler's predatory attack, extended a hand to the German people as to an equal, suggesting joint and peaceful co-operation to the work of rehabilitating Europe, whereas the U.S. imperialists used the "Marshall Plan" to reduce Western Germany to the level of a colonial state, subordinated to the dollar.

The obligatory import of expensive American goods, the continued dismantling of peace industry enterprises with the aim of eliminating German competition, the all-out encouragement given to the militarist activities of the neo-fascist groups and individuals—all this left its imprint on the

development of Western Germany and West Berlin. The Anglo-American magnates continued their splitting work with the help of their German lackeys—people of the Schumacher, Reuter, Adenauer, Jakob Kaizer and Schwennicke type. The latter, incidentally, has been exposed as a former Gestapo agent. They held separate elections in Berlin, the theme song of which was anti-Soviet slander. They encouraged those elements interested in the exploitation of the Ruhr coal by supporting the so-called Ruhr Statute. In this way the German economic body was deprived of its industrial heart. The appeal of the Central Board of the Socialist Unity Party, issued on January 1, 1949, described the treacherous policy of the Western parties, particularly of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany as national betrayal.

The report “The struggle for peace, against the instigation of a new war”, submitted to the first conference of the Socialist Unity Party held on January 25-28 1949, laid bare the entire depth of the war danger. Facts cited disclosed the means used by the U.S. imperialists to turn Western Germany into a base for a war against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies. To these criminal designs the Soviet Union counterposed its consistent peace policy. It rendered great aid to the German people by its consistent recognition of the right of the German people to a peace treaty and to national unity, and also, by aid in grain and fats. The foul calumny against the Polish people was spurned resolutely, and the pronouncement was made: the Oder-Neisse frontier is the frontier of peace, recognition of this frontier is the first precondition for mutual understanding with the Polish people.

The clear decisions of the Party conference gave a new impulse not only to the members of our Party but also to all peace-loving and national-minded people in Germany to go ahead with the struggle for peace and for the just national cause of the German people. Accordingly as this national movement

for peace developed, the imperialists of the Western powers made ever greater efforts to shackle Western Germany, in order to enable them to pursue their war policy. Ignoring the will of the population, they proclaimed, with the help of obliging West German politicians, the federal Constitution with the aim of establishing the so-called Bonn federal Parliament. Adenauer, a Christian Democrat deputy, an inveterate separatist, who had entered into intimate contact and kinship with the handful of U.S. magnate was elected allied Chancellor in Bonn. The competence of his "Government" is, in all things, determined by the High Commissioners, as the chiefs of the Western occupation authorities now call themselves.

The dismemberment of Germany, crowned by the formation of the West-German separate State, and the subsequent increased danger of the industrial potential of Western Germany and the German youth being used for the aims of imperialist aggression. evoked a powerful wave of protest throughout Germany. At the enterprises and in organisations, in towns and villages of all leaders, the call resounded for a peace-loving, national, democratic, independent government of the German people. The meeting of the Central Board of the Party held on October 4, 1949, adopted the resolution "The National front of democratic Germany and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany", which said,

"The population in Western Germany is faced with the danger of being used by the Western imperialist powers as cannon fodder for U.S. imperialism in a new world war. This would spell the doom of the German nation and the complete destruction of Germany, since the war would be waged on German territory. Hence, the struggle for universal peace and friendship between nations against the warmongers and the plans to utilise Western Germany for the aims of war is, at the same time, a struggle to preserve the German nation".

The fundamental statement of the Socialist Unity Party, concerning the National Front of democratic Germany, became the political basis for the historic decision of October 7, 1949 to reorganise the German People's Council into a Provisional People's Chamber and to proclaim the German Democratic Republic. The establishment of the German Democratic Republic ensured for the struggle of the German people for peace the unity of the nation, a State, a sound and democratic basis. Of decisive significance in strengthening the prestige of the Provisional German Democratic Government, and the German Democratic Republic was the telegram, sent by Generalissimo Stalin to Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, and to Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the Provisional German Democratic Government.

The words of great confidence and friendship, addressed by Generalissimo Stalin to the peace-loving, democratic forces in Germany, led to a change in the attitude of the German people towards the Soviet Union. Filled with genuine, profound admiration, the working people of Germany celebrated the 32nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and expressed their respect and gratitude to Comrade Stalin by sending him numerous gifts on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The preparations for a new war carried out more and more openly by the occupation authorities in Western Germany, evoked a strong protest movement by the German people against the provocations of the U.S. imperialists. Consequently, not only in the German Democratic Republic but also throughout Germany the decisions of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress were welcomed with great enthusiasm. At the enterprises and in the localities, even among the smallest communities, peace committees organised the collection of signatures for banning the atomic weapon. In a brief period, more than 90 per cent of the population of the

German Democratic Republic affirmed, with their signatures, their wholehearted support for the appeal of the Permanent, Committee of the World Peace Congress and in this way, joined the world camp of peace which numbers 800 million people in its ranks.

In Western Germany, the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal encountered the fierce resistance of the occupation authorities and their German lackeys. However, despite the odious, anti-Soviet slander, the idea of struggle for peace is winning more and more people among all sections of the population. A magnificent expression of the movement for peace was provided by the all-German youth rally held by the Free German Youth Union on May 28 and 29 in Berlin. For the first time in history, the young generation of Germans showed with its demonstration of 700,000, that it is fighting on the side of the progressive forces, on the side of peace and democracy, for a peaceful path of development for the German-people, that it is on the side of the Socialist Soviet Union and the world camp of peace, and that it admires Stalin—leader of the struggle for world peace and freedom for the peoples.

This splendid demonstration of the peace-loving German youth met with an extremely wide response throughout Germany. It exercised a particular influence in the Western occupation zones. The remarkable enthusiasm of the German youth was transmitted to the peace movement and to the campaign for signatures for banning the atomic weapon, giving a noticeable fillip to both. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, in Berlin, the Central Council of the Free German Youth Union signed an emulation agreement between the youth of Paris, Rome and Berlin for the collection of the greatest number of signatures for the prohibition of the atomic weapon. The Berlin organisation of the Free German Youth Union has announced that it has already secured 422,193 signatures, and that it is

determined to secure the honours—the banner of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

On June 6, an agreement was signed between the German Democratic Republic and the Polish Democratic Republic, in which both States declared that the Oder-Neisse border forms the German-Polish State frontier. The new trade agreement, signed between these two Republics, provides for a 60 per cent increase in trade.

Following the agreement with the Polish Republic, treaties were concluded with the Czechoslovak Republic and the Hungarian Republic. Both treaties stress that the main task is the struggle to preserve peace and to strengthen the camp of peace headed by the Soviet Union. These treaties, signed in the spirit of genuine friendship between the peoples and in the spirit of Socialist internationalism, raised the prestige of the German Democratic Republic and, in this way, strengthened the forces of peace which seek to direct all Germany along the peaceful democratic path.

When, on October 7, 1949, the German Democratic Republic was proclaimed, it was announced that in a year's time the Provisional Government would provide all electors with the opportunity to express their views on the policy of the Government by means of an election. The bloc of the anti-fascist and democratic organisations of the German Democratic Republic unanimously adopted, on May 16, a unified electoral programme for the election scheduled for October 15, and decided to contest the election with a single list of candidates of the National Front of Democratic Germany. This decision, which is of the greatest significance, is based on a correct realisation of the fact that all-round peaceful creative labour can be ensured only if all the progressive forces will act jointly, in order to secure peace and thereby preserve the national existence of their people.

The Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party aims to

give a serious analysis of the forces of peace and the forces of the warmongers in Germany. In view of the American aggressors having gone over from threats of war to armed intervention against the Korean people, Congress must indicate ways and means in order to convince every toiler in Germany as to who is the enemy and who is the friend of the German people.

It should be clear to all partisans of peace that the threat of war emanates from the camp of the U.S. imperialists alone, and that peace and the unity of the German people can be secured only in close alliance with the Socialist Soviet Union and with the world peace camp headed by Generalissimo Stalin.

For Peaceful Democratic Economy

The Second Congress of the Party indicated the direction and the goal of economic development in the Soviet occupation zone by advancing the slogan: "Produce more, distribute justly, live better!" Of decisive significance for the development of the peaceful economy was the fact that, with the help of the Soviet military administration, the State apparatus acquired a new character as a result of being purged of fascist elements and because genuine anti-fascists and democrats had been given leading posts, as was pointed out by Comrade Ulbricht, Deputy Chairman of the Socialist Unity Party, in his report to the Congress. This democratic, anti-fascist State apparatus received powerful support from the bloc of anti-fascist and democratic parties and organisations, and by involving the committees of people's control in the work, control over his consistent advance along the path of peaceful-democratic development was effected. The Committees of people's control simultaneously waged successful struggle to eliminate speculation, plunder of people's property and the black market.

In keeping with the suggestions made at the Second Congress of the Party, the Central Board decided to submit to the German Economic Commission a Two-Year Plan for 1949-1950 with the recommendation that it be given the force of law. In adopting this decision, the Central Board fully realised that the task was not only to work-out correct figures for the Two-Year Plan but, above all, to develop the initiative of the masses and to make this plan the cause of all working people. On October 13, 1948, the coalminer, Adolf Hennecke, a member of the Socialist Unity Party, by employing better methods of work, fulfilled his norm by 380 per cent. This marked the beginning of the movement which now bears his name, a movement which means a new attitude to labour on the part of men and women workers in the socialised and similar enterprises. Today, the Hennecke movement number among its followers more than 100,000 shock-workers. These workers have set themselves the aim not only of increasing output, but also of taking part in emulation for excellent quality regarding it as a matter of honour to ensure best quality production.

The successes of the shock-workers, the stable anti-fascist democratic system, the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry and working intelligentsia, the common peace policy of all anti-fascist and democratic organisations, created the conditions which ensured the targets for the first year of the Plan being fulfilled by 104 per cent. This signified a 21 per cent increase in industrial output compared with 1948. This year, industrial output has increased by another 21 per cent, and there is no doubt that the Plan will be fulfilled.

Of decisive significance in carrying out our Two-Year Plan was the great aid rendered by the Soviet Government on the initiative of Comrade Stalin. In the spring of 1949, we were able to provide agriculture with 1,000 Soviet tractors and 540 lorries. A consignment of 10,000 tons of rolled metal for the production of spare parts, for tractors and agricultural

machines, arrived also from the Soviet Union. A month later, in March 1949, our factories in Riesa, Kirchmöser, Grödetz and Hennizsdorf received rolled metal for the production of tubing, boiler plate and other items. In May this year, the Soviet Government transferred to the German Democratic Republic 23 large-scale enterprises which were the property of the Soviet Government; 74 similar enterprises were handed over in January 1947.

On the initiative of the Central Board of the Socialist Unity Party, the German Democratic Government approached Generalissimo Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., with a request to consider the question of reducing the reparation quotas. The decision of the Soviet Government of May 15 this year, made on the basis of this request and in agreement with the Government of the Polish People's Republic, reduced the remaining sum of the reparations by 50 per cent, or to 3,171 million dollars. This generous decision of the Soviet Government evoked profound gratitude from our people. Once again the Soviet Government, headed by Stalin, showed itself as a genuine friend of the German people and rendered the greatest support to the cause of strengthening out peace-loving democratic system.

This proof of friendship was all the more effective since, at the same time, the High Commissioners of the Western powers in Western Germany agreed to fix the sum of occupational expenditure for 1950 at four billion marks, and continued the ruinous dismantling of factories in Wattenstedt-Salzgitter, Hamburg, Essen, and factories in the aluminium industry in South Germany. Whereas Soviet tractors, steered by our young shock-workers, are working in the fields of our peasants, enabling them to reach the pre-war crop yield, the Anglo-American tanks, during military manoeuvres, are furrowing the sown fields of Western Germany.

The great enthusiasm with which workers, men and

women, engineers, technicians and scientists embarked upon the realisation of the Two-Year Plan, the large scale assistance accorded to the German Democratic Republic by the Soviet Union and further extended through the signing of trade agreements with the People's Democracies—all this made it possible considerably to increase the production targets for 1950 in various branches of industry. The task is to reach, this year, the 1936 level of production and, in agriculture, to attain the pre-war crop yield. The Party Congress is confronted with the task of summing up the results and generalising the experience of the first Two-Year Plan of the development of German democratic economy and of preparing the basis for a new plan—the first Five-Year Plan of the German Democratic Republic. The successes of our Plan in all branches of economy created a feeling of confidence in the future not only among workers, but also among peasants, artisans, the middle strata of the population, the progressive intelligentsia and, above all, among our young generation.

Our steadily growing successes in production are becoming an ever more powerful magnet for West-German economy. Under the blows or the “Marshall Plan”, the growing unemployment, the mounting number of bankruptcies, the stifled export trade and uninterrupted dismantling of industries, profound pessimism is seizing the industrialists, in Western Germany. It is not fortuitous that contrary to the policy of the occupation authorities and their German lackeys, the desire is steadily growing among West-German industrialists and businessmen for the restoration of the unity of Germany; for the establishment of economic relations between Western Germany and the German Democratic Republic and also with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The existence of the German Democratic Republic; its consistent policy of strengthening the peaceful democratic and progressive system: the extending trade relations in the markets of Eastern and

South-Eastern Europe—which are of great significance for the German export industry—these facts are so convincing that the hysterical howl of the Anglo-American warmongers and their German lackeys is steadily becoming less effective. A successful realisation of the first Two-Year Plan and the propaganda for the Five-Year Plan will create an even firmer basis for the struggle of our people to preserve peace and national unity.

Towards a Party of a New Type

From the defeat of the German proletariat in the struggle against fascism, the Social Democratic and Communist workers learnt the lesson that it was essential, finally to heal the split and form a united revolutionary workers' party. With the fusion of the two parties into the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, which took place in Berlin on April 20-21, 1946 a new epoch began in the Socialist working class movement in Germany. Fusion resulted in a mighty upsurge in the united Party. In a short time, its membership increased from 1,200,000 to 1,800,000. Tens of thousands of men and women workers, office employees and representatives of the intelligentsia who, prior to 1933, remained aloof from political organisations, joined the Party. The Party was confronted with the task of training, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, former Social Democrats, Communists and people who in the past were politically, unorganised and of making them active Party workers. It created for this purpose a wide Party educational network. Circulation of the works of Marxism-Leninism, though still short of the demand, has reached unprecedented dimensions in Germany.

The formation of a new democratic State apparatus, the transfer of thousands of enterprises into the hands of the people

and the creation of mass organisations, posed before the Party the task of training ever greater number of workers, of securing from their ranks highly skilled professional and political cadres. In the period between the second and third Party Congresses, the Central Board carried out a number of highly important measures designed to raise the ideological level of the Party and to strengthen it both organisationally and politically. After the Second Congress had proved that the fusion of the two workers' parties represented a big political victory for the working class and that the process of fusion inside the Party was continuing successfully, it became necessary to make the Party capable of fulfilling the role of the highest class organisation of the proletariat. In order to do this it was necessary, above all, to make crystal clear, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, the question of the role of the Party and its character. Manifestations of opportunism and sectarianism in the Party were based mainly on denial of the leading role of the Party as the vanguard of the working class. The renegades Gniffke, Thape and Schreiber, who in October 1948 were expelled from the Party, advocated the transformation of the class party of the proletariat into a party of the type of the British Labour Party. The Party had to combat most resolutely the old sectarian views of people who did not understand that the Socialist Unity Party of Germany was no longer an "opposition party", but was the leading force in the State, the basis of which was the anti-fascist democratic system. For this, persistent and patient educational work was essential.

In connection with Tito's treachery in Yugoslavia, the Central Board of the Party called upon all Party members unconditionally to take the stand of Marxism-Leninism, to unfold criticism and self-criticism irrespective of individuals and to wage merciless struggle against all enemies of the working class, particularly against the agents of the Schumacher leadership of the Social-Democratic Party.

Decisive assistance in raising the ideological level of our Party was rendered by the Thirteenth Plenum of the Central Board in September 1948 which adopted a resolution on Comrade Grotewohl's report: "November Revolution and its lessons for the German working class movement".

This same Plenum of the Central Board resolved, on the report on the "Theoretical and practical significance of the Resolution of the Information Bureau on the Situation in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, and its lessons for the Socialist Unity Party", to establish a Central Control Commission of the Central Party Board and Party control Commissions in the laender and districts. Simultaneously, the Central Board decided to regard as the Party duty of all Party members and Party workers a profound study of the history of the C.P.S.U (B).

The establishment of Party control commission was of great significance for the transformation of our Party into a Party of a new type. The Party learned not only to verify attentively and critically the work of all its members and leading bodies, but also to verify the activities of the leading organs from the standpoint of irreconcilable class struggle. Due to the initiative of the Party, it became possible to rally honest, progressive people among all sections of the population for struggle against the agents of the "Eastern Bureau" of the Board of the Social Democratic Party, against the open saboteurs of our peaceful construction, organised by and in the pay of the imperialists.

The continued attempts of the class enemy to commit acts of sabotage, for which purpose anti-Party elements, trotskyite and Titoite degenerates are used, have aroused indignation among the population which helped the State organs and the Party to expose these anti-peoples' elements.. In this connection, the Party has become aware that the consolidation of our anti-fascist democratic system prompts hostile-class

elements to employ against the people still more criminal means; therefore the struggle against them must be intensified.

The more the Party became conscious of the need systematically to study the heroic history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the more this study became the decisive lever of Party education and in improving methods of work.

The turning point in the transformation of our Party into a Party of a new type was the Party Conference held from January 25-28 in 1949.

The resolution of this Party Conference characterised the specific features of the Party of a new type and noted:

“The Party can only effect its leading role of vanguard of the proletariat if it masters Marxist-Leninist theory which arms it with knowledge of the laws of social development. Therefore, the paramount task in transforming the S.U.P.G. into a party of a new type is the ideological-political education of Party members—and particularly of Party functionaries—in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism”.

The Resolution defined as follows the attitude of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany towards the Soviet Union and the Bolshevik Party:

“It (i.e. the S.U.P.G.—Ed.) conscious of the leading role of the Soviet Union and the C.P.S.U. (B) in the struggle against imperialism, declares it to be the duty of every working man and woman to support by all means the Socialist Soviet Union.”

The prerequisite for these decisions as the serious inner Party discussion which preceded the Conference; a discussion which resolutely eliminated the ideological differences between Communists and former Social Democrats. Numerous Party cadres, “who previously had not belonged to any of the old Parties, were brought to the forefront.

Drawing conclusions from this process of development, the

Party Conference abolished the principle of parity in filling leading posts. The elections of Party organs in autumn 1949 revealed marked success in the matter of transforming the Socialist Unity Party into a party of a new type. New, young and able cadres, who go about their work with keenness and enthusiasm, have been developed. Criticism and self-criticism were developed for the first 'time during the election of Party organs.

Another result of the first Party Conference was the Politburo decision of February 22, 1949 to introduce the system of probationer membership. Beginning with March 1, 1949, workers seeking admission to the Party must undergo a minimum period of twelve months' probation and applicants from all other sections of the population, two years' probation. In this way, the Party is able to adjust its growth, to increase the strength of the industrial workers, the percentage of women members and, by admitting worker and peasant youth, to bring about a change in the Party's age composition. The successes achieved since the introduction of the probationer system in winning over the youth, active women workers and the best elements or the intelligentsia confirm the correctness of this decision. However, the Party has not yet properly learnt to draw into its ranks working peasant with the result that, numerically, the strength of this section of the working people among the probationer members is still significant.

The Central Board devoted serious attention to work in the mass organisations.

Previously, our Party organisations at the enterprises acted as substitutes in the work of the mass organisations instead of directing them. Leading Party bodies became absorbed in the well-known practicism, with the result that in not a few instances they took upon themselves the function of leadership of the enterprises. In this way, Party workers got immersed in petty daily work, lost perspective, and ceased to be leading

functionaries. The outcome was a pronounced discrepancy between the results of plan fulfilment and the ideological maturity of the workers' collectives. Trade union meeting displayed a tendency to avoid the fundamental questions of the peace struggle, the consolidation of our democratic system and devoted themselves solely to "practical problems". In overcoming the practicism on the part of our Party, organisations at the enterprises and the tendency to reduce everything to trade union work, we were aided by the new edition of the twelve basic conditions for the development of Party of a new type formulated by Comrade Stalin in 1925.

The decision: "On improving Party propaganda", adopted by the Plenum of the Central Board of the Party held on June 2 and, 3 this year, created the conditions which made possible the introduction of a united academic year from the autumn of 1950. In introducing this unified academic year, the Party sets itself the task of enabling all Party members, all Party functionaries to study Marxism-Leninism in accordance with a single curriculum.

Preparing for the Third Party Congress, the Politburo resolved, on May 12, 1950, to publish for the benefit of all Party members, the draft resolution: "On the present situation and the tasks of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany", and also the draft Rules of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. All local organisations, all district and laender organisations have studied this draft resolution, estimated their work on its basis. and, proceeding from this, have drawn up concrete practical programmes for the next stage in the struggle for peace, for the consolidation of our anti-fascist democratic system, as the decisive condition for German unity and for preparations for the elections on October 15.

Preparation for the Third Party Congress has become the affair of broad sections of our people. Hundreds of enterprises competed in order to be able to report, on the opening day of

Congress, fulfilment of the Two-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Thousands of non-Party working people submitted suggestions, expressed their desires and just criticism at delegate conferences of our districts and laender. In its address of June 20th, the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany called upon all working people to hand in openly to the leading Party organs and to the Central Board of the Party their critical remarks, their wishes and suggestions. In conclusion, this address pointed out that the Third Party Congress would give a clear and exhaustive reply to all questions put by the population.

The election of delegates to the Third Party Congress, from local to district and laender organisations, revealed both the higher ideological level of the Party and its organisational consolidation.

The pre-Congress district and laender Party Conferences disclosed a series of errors and weaknesses, the elimination of which is an urgent task of the Party in the struggle to preserve peace, against the aggression of the American imperialists, for the unify of our nation, the strengthening of the anti-fascist democratic system and for building the peaceful economy of the German Democratic Republic. The tasks confronting the Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party are: its decisions must create the pre-conditions for further strengthening the forces of peace among the German people, must strengthen friendship with the Soviet Union, with the People's Democracies and all peace-loving peoples throughout the world. The Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party must, on the basis of the experience acquired in the struggle for the unity of the nation, indicate the ways and adopt clear decisions aimed at securing the rapid transformation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany into a Party of a new type—the decisive condition for the fulfilment of all tasks.

CONCERNING THE EVENTS IN KOREA

From Resolution of Executive Committee, Communist Part of Great Britain

The Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain condemns the American invasion of Korea carried out with British armed support and assistance, and sends its warm, greetings to the Korean people in their heroic fight for independence.

America's war in Korea is a monstrous provocation which, unless stopped immediately, threatens the peace of the entire world. The United States is now acting in Korea as Hitler and Mussolini did in Spain...

These mad adventurist acts of war are no "local incident", but calculated collective aggression carried out under American leadership for American imperialist aims, by the army, naval and air forces of America, Britain, Holland and other capitalist countries.

The United Nations flag and Security Council decisions, now being used to "sanctify" this brutal attempt to conquer the people of Korea and destroy the territorial integrity of China by force, cannot disguise this criminal aggression.

By placing British planes and ships under American command to bomb and shell the Korean people, and by supporting the illegal proceedings of the Security Council, the Labour Government has become America's accomplice in aggression. If this attack is allowed to proceed, it is a matter of time before MacArthur demands British troops, and British boys will die in Korea for America's war.

Not only has the Government intervened against Korea, but in supporting the American attempt to keep the Chinese island of Formosa from the Chinese People's Republic, it is involved

in an act of aggression against a Government with whom Britain has entered into diplomatic relations. On the simple order of the American Far East Naval Commander, and without consultation with the British Government, British ships can be ordered into action off Formosa, involving Britain in open war with China. It is playing with the danger of a third world war.

More and more barbarous voices are raised demanding that America drops the atom bomb on Korea, and Truman refuses to say that this monstrous weapon will not be used. This would be the supreme crime against the Korean people. It must not be allowed to happen.

The honest and courageous stand against this American war by S. O. Davies in Parliament will be applauded by the millions of British people who are opposed to being dragged into this American-inspired war. He spoke for all that is best in the British Labour movement, while the Government and its supporters, Churchill and the Tories, spoke for America and Wall Street.

A supreme responsibility falls upon the British people at this critical hour. American aggression must be stopped now, before it is too late. Unless the war-crazed American aggressors are halted in Korea they will plunge the whole world into war.

The great British Labour and Trade Union movement, if it uses its united strength, can force the Government to change its fatal policy.

The Communist Party calls upon the entire British people to act now and demand:

— Withdraw the British Navy and British planes from Korea. Let Korea decide its own affairs.

— Not a man, not a gun, for America's war.

— The Chinese Government must be allowed to take its rightful seat in the Security Council.

— The fully representative Security Council must meet

and demand the immediate withdrawal of American forces from Korea.

— Ban the Atom Bomb now.

— Hands off Korea! Hands off China! Save World Peace!

**For the Executive Committee,
Harry POLLITT.
General Secretary**

TELEGRAM OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF U.S.A. TO UNITED NATIONS

On July 12, after the question had been raised in the U.S. Congress of using the atom bomb against the people of Korea, and Acheson, with ill-concealed threats, had declared that the United States was ready to use any weapon against "aggression", the Communist Party of the U.S.A. sent a telegram to Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, which included the following:

Reports from Washington today demand from you an immediate assurance that the United Nations has not sanctioned and will not sanction the use of atomic weapons against the people of Korea. Emergency action on your part is urgently required as tomorrow it may be too late. The reports, which convince us that plans are afoot for the early use of atomic weapons by the United States, are as follows:

First, in today's "New York Post"; Robert S. Alien reveals that President Truman told a Congressional Group that the military situation in Korea is serious and added that General MacArthur has a secret punch up his sleeve.

Second, Senator Brewster of Maine urged that General MacArthur be given full authority to use the atom bomb. Representative Bentsen of Texas today called for an atomic ultimatum and was applauded by the House of Representatives.

Third, at his press conference, Acheson, Secretary of State, blatantly blasted the world peace pledge which brands as a war criminal any government that first uses the atomic weapon and calls for outlawing the atom bomb and for agreement for international control. Asked about the use of the atomic weapon, Mr. Acheson replied that choice of weapons is

“incidental” and that what counts is that an “act of aggression” has been committed.

Fourth, during the past few days MacArthur’s Headquarters has obviously been attempting to create a psychological climate for such mass murder. This is the only explanation for the fake atrocity stories which we are being offered and for the efforts to portray the Korean people as “bandits” and “yellow-eyed animals.”

Fifth, the American imperialist interventionists have already suffered serious military and political defeats in Korea. It is not surprising that in desperation they now yearn to put into practice the threats with which they have vainly sought to terrify all humanity. The United Nations, suffered grave loss of prestige when it surrendered its moral and legal authority to the American State Department three weeks ago. Peace-loving peoples everywhere will now demand more than an assurance that the United Nations has not already sanctioned atomic war in Korea; they will demand guarantees that the United Nations is doing more than wait until the damage has been done in order to give its blessing to disaster. At this critical hour, the existence of the human race and of the United Nations hangs in the balance. Your high office and obligation to all nations place a heavy responsibility on your shoulders. The fact that your acquiescence shielded U.S. invasion in Korea now makes it mandatory that you act before your silence can be taken to mean United Nations’ assent to atomic war. We, too, feel the special responsibility which is imposed on us and on all Americans of all political and religious beliefs, for the people of our country can only purge themselves of war guilt if they act together now with resolute determination to stay the hands of those who, in their name, would bring atomic disaster upon all humanity.

Therefore, Mr. Secretary General, we urge that you at once declare that the United Nations will not lend itself to any

manoeuvre designed to permit the use of atomic weapons in Korea, but on the contrary, will brand such action as a crime against mankind.

William Z. Foster
Chairman
Gus HALL,
National Secretary,
Communist Party of the U.S.A.

STOP THE AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN KOREA!

The Peoples of the World Demonstrate their Active Solidarity with the Korean People

The armed intervention of the American imperialists against the Korean people has aroused the anger and indignation of the mass of the people in all countries of the world.

A World Week of active solidarity with the Korean people, begun on the initiative of the World Federation of Trade Unions, was held from July 10 to July 17. This Week consolidated all peace partisans still further. Within seven days, millions and millions of people of different political convictions have shown their solidarity with the struggling people of Korea; their striving to bridle the U.S.-British interventionists, to frustrate their perfidious designs to start the conflagration of a new world war. United by a fervent striving to defend peace, the peoples unanimously demand "Hands off Korea!", "Stop the U.S.-British intervention in Korea!", "The people of Korea must settle their own destiny!".

At hundreds of rallies and meetings in the **Soviet Union**, the working people of the Socialist country branded with wrathful words the Anglo-American warmongers, demanding the cessation of the intervention in Korea.

A protest meeting against the U.S. armed intervention in Korea, held in the **Polish** town of Katowice, was attended by 70,000 residents of the town and neighbouring districts. The Gdansk rally, attended by 60,000 people, was preceded by a powerful demonstration.

Expressing the will of the **Bulgarian** people, the Bulgarian National Peace Committee sent a telegram to UNO in which it most resolutely condemned the U.S. intervention directed against the Korean people fighting for freedom and independence.

A demand for the cessation of the U.S.-British intention in Korea has also come from millions of working people in **Rumania, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.**

Protesting against the criminal attack of the U.S. imperialists against the freedom-loving people of Korea, Venezuela University students boycotted a lecture which was to have been delivered at the University, by the Cultural Attache of the U.S. Embassy in Caracas.

Numerous demonstrations, expressing solidarity with the Korean people, took place in towns in **Western Germany** during the week. In Nuremburg, five thousand war invalids, widows and orphans of fallen German soldiers, undertook a "march of silence". Thousands of people passed through and of people passed through the streets in silence carrying posters which read: "Down with the war!". "We already have many orphans and cripples". "We do not want to be cannon fodder for the Americans".

The International Solidarity Week with the Korean people has further inspired the working people of **Korea** for the continuation of the struggle for liberation and independence. The people of Korea have become convinced that they are not alone in their heroic struggle against U.S.-British intervention; that they have the support of millions of people in all countries of the world.

Reports coming in from the **U.S.A.** show that broad masses of Americans vigorously protest against the armed' intervention in Korea; in particular; they do not want to go into the army which is carrying out this intervention. The enrolment of so-called volunteers for the U.S. armed forces is everywhere

meeting with failure. According to the United Press, the centres for enrolment of volunteers for the army, navy and for the marine corps were empty in most towns during the last days of the previous week. A representative of the Staff of the 5th Army, in charge of enrolment in Chicago, declared that since the beginning of the events in Korea, the enrolment to the army has disappointed all expectations.

In **France**, workers in many enterprises openly demonstrated their solidarity with the Korean people. In response to the call of the Trade Union Federation, short strikes were held in many enterprises in the Paris region, particularly, in Gennevilliers, Puteaux, Saint-Denis, Argenteuil, Courbevoie, Ivry and Suresnes. At many enterprises in the metal-working and building industries, in transport, at large stores and offices in Paris, protest resolutions were adopted which were later delivered to the U.S. Embassy and to the President of the Republic by delegations elected from the personnel of these enterprises and offices.

In **Britain**, delegates to the Conference of Shop Stewards in the engineering industry demanded that all British armed forces be withdrawn from Korea and a full session of the Security Council be called in which the representatives of the Soviet Union and China will participate in order to prepare a peaceful settlement.

The Solidarity Week assisted the intensification of the peace struggle. The fact that during the days of this week there was a marked intensification of the campaign for signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress for banning the atomic weapon in all countries, is striking evidence of this.

In two days of the Solidarity Week in **Italy**; 2,435,120 signatures were collected to the appeal of the Permanent Committee and hundreds of new urban and rural Peace Committees were set up. Thousands and thousands of

signatures have been collected to the appeal in **France, U.S.A., Holland, Argentina, Brazil** and other countries.

When the U.S. imperialists began their intervention in Korea, they counted on deflecting the attention of the peoples from the struggle for peace and to leave themselves a free hand for further preparations for the realisation of their wild plans of world domination. But something quite different happened to that which the Wall Street warmongers reckoned upon. The indignation caused by the intervention in Korea rallied into the course of the Solidarity Week with the Korean people, new tens and hundreds of thousands of people to the peace camp.

Thus, a few days ago, 33 public functionaries in the Cotes-du-Nord Department (France), including college teachers, Doctors of Medical Science, and mayors signed the Stockholm Petition and called upon all inhabitants of their Departments to follow suit. The appeal for the prohibition of the atomic weapon was recently signed by Antoene Pierre Arida, the Patriarch of Antioch and the entire East.

Vigorous action by peace partisans, aimed at stopping U.S. intervention in Korea, has become more intense during the Solidarity Week with the Korean people. Workers in the shipbuilding yards in Nagasaki, (**Japan**) for example, refused to tow into dock foreign vessels arriving from South Korea. Their example was followed by the workers of the “Kavaminami” shipbuilding company and the shipbuilding yards in Shimonoseki. According to the Rengo Tsushin Agency, the crew of the ship “Akima-Maru” refused to transport coal to South Korea.

The world Solidarity Week with the Korean people showed now hateful, to all peoples, is U.S.-British intervention in Korea, how strong is the international solidarity of all working people in the struggle for peace. This solidarity, which grows and strengthens with every day of the peace movement, will disrupt the rapacious designs of the U.S. and British

imperialists in Korea; the designs of the instigators of a new world war.

TRAITORS EXPOSED. Georges Cogniot, Member, Central Committee, French Communist Party

Tito clique agents in France are intensifying their activities in connection with U.S. intervention in Korea and the now frequent imperialist provocations aimed at unleashing a world war. The aggressors and their lackeys are displaying feverish haste, they do not hesitate to adopt any manoeuvres, to tell any lie.

The central organ of the Right Socialists in France, for instance, competing with the mercenary press in Western Berlin and the ultra-reactionary Stockholm newspaper, "Svenska Dagbladet," is now trying to deflect attention from the brazen U.S. aggression in Korea publishing all kinds of fantastic inventions about the war allegedly threatening Yugoslavia. However, all are aware that actually it is Yugoslavia which is carrying out wide-scale army mobilisation. It is most revealing that at his press conference on July 12, Dean Acheson, who, is one of those chiefly to blame for the bloodshed in Korea, tried to repeat this crude diversion for the servile journalists, whom he inspires.

The more the French rulers, with the direct support of the Right Socialists, intensify, the fascisation of the country to prepare the rear bases for war, the more they strive to convert Paris into a refuge, for all, foreign fascists, beginning with Anders' bandits and ending with the Titoites. Queuille, Minister of the Interior who signed the Atlantic Pact and who openly propagates a preventive war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, who headed the government when the miners were struggling for bread, is displaying, special concern for the agents and spies whom the Belgrade

clique, maintains in France.

Vain efforts! It is perfectly clear that these new provocative attempts by the Tito clique, to bring corruption into the ranks of the working class, movement and the wide spread peace movement are now as in the past, doomed to failure.

Peace partisans in France learned with indignation that Titoites actually stand for the use of the atom bomb; that they have banned the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Petition in Yugoslavia; that their agents are sabotaging this campaign abroad. Democratic public opinion in France was roused by Tito's interview on May 25 when he spoke of the need to postpone indefinitely the solution of such a vital and urgent problem as that of banning the atomic weapon, until such a time (as he put it) when all other problems which sharpen the international situation, are settled. It is a fact that wherever Titoite agents in France have been able to penetrate, they strive everywhere to discredit and sabotage the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal, for banning the atomic weapon—which is a weapon of aggression.

Peace partisans in France note with disgust that the Titoites are zealously praising imperialist America. One Titoite recently stated in an existential journal issued in Paris that the U.S. was “a rich country with a young and dynamic capitalism, with a high standard of living; a country enjoying liberties which yield, wealth and power”. In this way, the Titoite hirelings try to conceal the truth about the unstable economy, decaying capitalism and the fascisation of the U.S. State system.

The more monstrous the lie, the more chance there is that it will be believed. Tito inherited this Hitlerite rule from Goebbels, The Titoites are propounding “Westernism”, setting forth arguments which are both foul and ridiculous. In their publications issued in Paris they try to convince French intellectuals that Titoite, Yugoslavia must be supported since it is waging “an intense struggle for European principles”,

continuing the traditions... of the crusades of Charles the Great against the “barbarians”. In the past, Hitler, by similar references to Charles the Great, attempted to place public opinion at the service of what, even at the time; he called the war for Europe. From this we see that Tito follows in everything—even “in his historical “science”—in Hitler’s footsteps.

This aggressive Titoite hysteria, aimed against the peoples of Eastern Europe, conforms with their constant declarations to the effect that absolutely no war danger threatens the world from American imperialism and that every mass peace campaign is merely waste of time. In France, agents of the Tito clique circulate the so-called “International Policy” journal in which they strive systematically to discredit all Soviet proposals submitted to UNO for strengthening peace and they strive to frustrate preparations for the Second World Peace Congress, demanding instead the convening of a Congress under the leadership of UNESCO (UNO organisation for questions of and science) which, actually would have become the rostrum of U.S. imperialism and its loyal cosmopolitan propagandists.

Titoite leaflets in France have expressed themselves in favour of the “Schuman Plan”, representing this imperialist conspiracy as a measure aimed at establishing co-operation among nations, German newspapers issued on an American licence regard, not without reason, as “hopeful” the Titoite policy in relation to the Bonn puppet “government”. Titoite leaflets in France distort the heroic mass struggle of the dockers, seamen, railwayman and other working people against the transportation of war materials and repeat the police slander of Jules Moch about the so-called “shock detachments” which have no links with the masses and which are condemned by them.

It goes without saying that all peace supporters, in disgust,

are clearing their ranks of the handful of Titoite agents in France.

*

With the exception of a paltry group or deceived petty bourgeoisie, the agents of the Tito clique in France are police provocateurs and former Hitlerites. Here is an example. Recently two main Titoite “journalists” were exposed in France. One of them, writing under the pseudonym of Louis Dalmas, is none other than Count de Polignac—representative of the utterly corrupt monarchist aristocracy who, during the Nazi occupation, was leader of the fascist “Fiery Youth” association which in 1943 organised an International conference of Hitler’s trotskyite agents. Another authoritative sponsor of Tito’s “Socialism”, Gerard de Sede de Lieroux, is also a scion of the corrupt aristocracy and a police agent to boot, who in 1943 was arrested by mistake, and whose “escape” from prison was organised by the fascists.

When a Titoite agent is exposed at the factories, it is a foregone conclusion that he is of the same vintage as the two “journalists” mentioned above. Recently, one such agent was exposed at the Chausson factory in Asnieres, near Paris. He proved to be a trotskyist adventurer who had been expelled from the trade union for provocative activity during strikes, while a Titoite agent unmasked at the Renault Works was none other than the son of a banker.

It is not surprising that the moment the identity of these provocateurs and reactionary agents is established, they are expelled from all democratic organisations. On June 8th, the Unitary Socialist Party expelled a number of Titoites who had penetrated the Party for the purpose of carrying on subversive activities.

Despite the fact that the Tito clique emissaries are spending huge sums of money and spread monstrous falsehoods trying to entice so-called youth brigades to visit Yugoslavia this

summer, they have not achieved any substantial results. A public meeting held in, Paris on June for this purpose was a fiasco. The youth of Paris gave the paltry group of provocateurs the rebuff they deserved: The fact that the sponsors of the meeting arrived the company of a large police force, (each provocateur was virtually guarded by 10 uniformed policemen) shows their real countenance.

In the town of Bagnolet, where, seven poorly informed youths had been in by the recruiting agents of the Tito clique, all of them, upon being told how things really stood politically, renounced their pledges and some joined the peace movement to help collect signatures to the Stockholm Petition. Wherever the truth about the Tito clique is made known, its agents suffer equal failure.

In vain does this clique, acting on the counsel of French political, intelligence, devote special attention to the social strata which it regards as less stable, turning, for instance, among the youth to students and, in the trade unions, to teachers. However, here again the Titoite agents failed to achieve their purpose. Hundreds of former members of the 1946-1947 "work brigades" are signing the appeal calling on the French youth to expel from their ranks and to paralyse the activities of Titoite recruiting agents. Frenchmen who fought in Yugoslav partisan unit during the war support these appeals. Students who last year were still victims of deception, are now publicly telling the truth that the Export-Import Bank is subsidising Titoite propaganda. Jean Itier, Secretary of the Socialist Youth organisation in the Gard Department, in a press statement condemned the fascist Tito regime.

Fascism has always endeavoured to get the support of certain sections of the youth which it deceived in the most unscrupulous manner. But the French youth are successfully exposing the agents of the Belgrade fascists.

On the working class movement, on the widespread peace

movement, rests the responsibility to help the youth in the struggle against the Titoites.

Rallying the masses against the fascist agents, the French Communist Party and all workers and democratic organisations will sharpen their vigilance, further intensify the struggle against the trotskyite agents of U.S. imperialism and their last reserves—the Titoite bandits.

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