

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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THE STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES OF SOUTH-EAST ASIA FOR FREEDOM AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

A sharp and strenuous struggle of the peoples against imperialist national and social oppression and against colonial slavery, for freedom and independence, has developed in the countries of South-East Asia.

For five years the people of Viet Nam have been waging a heroic struggle against the French colonisers and their U.S. inspirers. Despite the uninterrupted despatch of fresh military reinforcements from France and despite U.S. military assistance, the French expeditionary corps is suffering one defeat after another. The territory held by the French troops does not exceed 10 per cent of Viet Nam's territory. Throughout the rest of the country a new democratic system has been firmly established.

For more than two years the British imperialists have been waging a bandit war in Malaya. However, neither the army, one-hundred thousand strong, equipped with tanks and aircraft, nor the special punitive units have helped the Labour lieutenants of the City to break the will of the peoples in Malaya who are fighting for their liberation from the colonial yoke. The impotence of the imperialists is evident from the draconic law recently issued by them in Malaya, a law which punished with death participation in any movement directed against military operations carried out by the British Government.

The national liberation movement is extending also in Burma to which British imperialism granted

“independence”, having first enmeshed it with onerous treaties and having done everything to deprive the Burmese Government of real power. However, although British imperialism succeeded in buying native feudal chiefs, the bureaucracy and the Right Socialists, it did not succeed in deceiving the people. The liberated areas of Burma account for half the country’s population, while, in the remaining part, workers’ strikes, accompanied by the advancement of political demands, do not cease, while the peasants refuse to pay both interest to usurers as well as the unbearable taxes to the government.

In Indonesia the struggle for national independence is going on unceasingly. In a number of regions the partisans are engaged in serious battles against Dutch colonial troops. A powerful movement for freedom and for a really independent and democratic republic is unfolding throughout the archipelago.

The successes of the national liberation movement of the peoples in South-East Asia are the outcome of the vigorous awakening of their national consciousness. These successes became possible as a result of the world historic victories of the Soviet Union, the People’s Democracies and the international working class movement; as a result of the general strengthening of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. The victory of the people’s revolution in China has, in turn, stirred the peoples of South-East Asia who have seen in the Chinese revolution a vivid example of **how** to fight for their national liberation and what fruitful results are brought about by such struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The successes of the international democratic front

have resulted in a radical change in the correlation of forces in favour of the camp of peace and democracy and in the weakening of the imperialist camp, which fact decisively undermined the entire colonial system of imperialism.

U.S. imperialism, which has openly announced its bandit course aimed at winning world domination, has now emerged as the gendarme and hangman of the peoples of South-East Asia. The line of foreign policy of U.S. imperialism is based on the false assumption that the countries of South-East Asia can, allegedly, be quickly taken into its hands and then, utilising their territories as a base, the great Chinese people and the peoples of the whole of Asia, can be enslaved. To halt the liberation movement of the peoples of South-East Asia, U.S. imperialism went over from preparations for aggression to direct acts of aggression.

However, U.S. intervention in Korea countered the united and firm will of the Korean people for national independence and freedom. On behalf of all Korean people, the United Democratic Patriotic Front of Korea has declared: "We do not need the 'freedom' of the American Negroes, built by U.S. imperialism on the bones of the Negroes. We do not need the 'freedom' of the peoples of South America who are in colonial bondage to U.S. imperialism which, like a spider, is sucking the blood of the peoples, dooming them to utter starvation, poverty and lack of rights. We do not need the 'freedom' given to the people of South Korea by the U.S. occupation army—with the support of the Syngman Rhee traitors—and which signifies poverty, ignorance and lack of rights for the people of South Korea. When talking about the so-called 'freedom of the Korean

people', the U.S. imperialists have in mind freedom for U.S. imperialism which waxes rich on the sweat and blood of the Koreans who, according to the racial 'theory' of the American imperialists, are not regarded as human beings. We do not need such 'freedom'. The Korean people need real freedom without the interference of foreign imperialists".

Such is the will of the heroic Korean people, and it cannot be broken either by guns and the brutal bombing of peaceful towns and villages or by the mass shooting of Korean patriots. The more ferocious and frantic becomes U.S. imperialism, the greater determination to struggle it evokes among all peoples who desire freedom and independence.

American intervention in Korea has made clear to all, the real aims of Wall Street in South-East Asia. The bloodthirsty butcher, MacArthur, intends to turn Taiwan, (Formosa) into a huge aircraft carrier, the Philippines into a submarine base and the whole of the Pacific into an "American lake". The scale of this imperialist programme goes far beyond the plans of the Japanese militarists. The U.S. aggressors are seeking to realise this programme by fire and sword, killing tens of thousands of Korean women and children. They want to intimidate all freedom-loving peoples. threatening to wipe them out.

Consequently, the struggle for national liberation is a vitally essential, sacred and just cause for all the peoples of South-East Asia. Only armed resistance, only a resolute armed struggle against the foreign occupiers and against home reaction and traitors of the people can secure the national freedom and independence of the countries of South-East Asia.

The great Chinese people have shown a remarkable example of how an armed rebuff to the imperialist enslavers should be organised. A successful national liberation movement, under present conditions, can be headed only by the working class and its vanguard—the Communist Parties. Under the banners of the liberation struggle against the brutal colonial regime, for profound, democratic transformations, the working class is rallying all—above all the peasantry—who treasure the freedom and independence of the homeland. The slogan of land reform against feudal ownership is, at the same time, an anti-imperialist slogan, because it mobilises the forces of the peoples for the struggle against feudal chiefs—the supporters of imperialism—and activates millions upon millions of peasants who receive not only national but also social liberation.

U.S. imperialism is mobilising all the forces of world imperialism against the liberation movement: British, French and Dutch imperialists are acting as junior partners of the U.S. imperialists in realising their colonial policy. The peoples, fighting for freedom and independence, have to deal with well-armed imperialist armies. However, these armies of the colonisers have a low morale: they are mercenary armies whose soldiers are fighting for interests alien to them and they are far from their own countries. At the same time the peoples of South-East Asia are fighting on their native land and for their vital interests. Herein lies the source of their strength and invincibility.

The strength and invincibility of the national liberation movement lies also in the fact that it is an integral part of the international movement in defence

of peace. The peoples of South-East Asia want to decide their fate themselves; they want peace.

The peoples throughout the world, including the American people, are solidly with the heroic Korean people, with the peoples of South-East Asia who are waging a just liberation struggle. This struggle of the peoples of South-East Asia, who know they are right and who know their national duty and who defend their homeland and world peace; this struggle which enjoys the tremendous moral support of the entire freedom-loving mankind will end in complete victory.

GREATEST PRESENT-DAY CONSTRUCTION SITES

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. has decided to build the largest hydro-electric power stations on the Volga in the vicinity of the cities of Kuibyshev and Stalingrad. Each of these hydro-electric power stations will considerably surpass in capacity the famous Dnieper hydro-electric power station.

Simultaneously with the building of the power stations, the grandiose work of constructing irrigation systems in the Volga areas and in the Caspian Sea areas will be carried out. The Soviet people will transform nature in these regions which are now subject to droughts; and will take a new step along the path towards Communism.

PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany held its Second Plenum in Berlin on August 24. The Plenum carried a resolution protesting against the intervention of U.S. imperialists in Korea and their barbarity towards the peaceful population. A resolution of protest was also adopted against the release, by the U.S.-British military authorities, of Dietrich Darré, Flick and other major war criminals convicted by the International War Tribunal in Nuremberg.

The report on the single election programme was delivered by A. Ackermann.

ALL PROGRESS MANKIND DEMAND END TO MONSTROUS ATROCITIES OF AMERICAN INTERVENTIONISTS IN KOREA

GENERAL INDIGNATION IN BULGARIA

American aggression in Korea and the barbarous bombing of its peaceful inhabitants are arousing profound indignation among all sections of the Bulgarian population. Trade union, women's, youth and other public organisations in Bulgaria are holding meetings of the working people at which protest cables are approved which denounce the provocative actions of the American imperialists—the instigators of a new war.

The Central Council of the Union of Victims of the War and Fascism writes on behalf of its 60,000 members:

“The American invaders who, like robbers, have broken into a house on foreign soil and are shedding the blood of thousands of innocent children and the aged, will not be able to break the morale of the freedom-loving Korean people.”

DEMONSTRATION IN LEBANON

A mass demonstration against American aggression in Korea was held in the town of Zahle (Lebanon). The

demonstrators carried posters bearing these inscriptions:

“Down with American aggression against the Korean people!”, “Americans, get out of Korea!”.

The local authorities called in gendarmes to disperse the demonstration. A clash occurred, during which several demonstrators were wounded.

STATEMENT BY MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

In its appeal of August 10 the Political Commission (Political Bureau) of the Mexican Communist Party declared:

“The people of Mexico have already expressed their will in regard to the U.S. aggression in Korea. They do not intend to become an instrument in the hands of U.S. oppressors. They do not want to fight against a people fighting for their independence. They reject the role of lackey which is being imposed upon them by imperialism. They will be able to prevent even a single Mexican from being sacrificed to the enslavers of the peoples. Together with all other peoples throughout the world they demand an end to U.S. intervention in Korea”.

THE KOREAN PEOPLE WILL NOT BE FORCED TO THEIR KNEES

The Chinese delegation, headed by Kuo Mo-jo and Li

Li-san, which took part in the celebrations on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Korea's liberation, reported, on August 25, to the 47th session of the State Administration Council of China on the visit of the Chinese delegation to Korea.

They stated that the bombardments and murder of the Korean population by the U.S. imperialists exceed in brutality and savagery that of the Japanese fascists but the Korean people have not been brought to their knees. The entire Korean people—men and women, at the front and in the rear, in the towns and countryside—have risen boldly, are heroically resisting the aggression of American imperialism and are winning victories.

ITALIAN PEOPLE PROTEST AGAINST AMERICAN BARBARISM IN KOREA

Profound indignation prevails among the entire Italian population because of the barbarous U.S. bombings in Korea.

At factories and in villages, resolutions of solidarity with the valiant Korean warriors are being passed, and meetings and talks organised to explain events in Korea to the population. Italian peace committees are sending thousands of telegrams of protest against the barbarous American bombings of the Korean population.

In reply to Scelba's provocative declaration (in a recent speech Scelba called for the use of the atom bomb in order "to save Western civilisation"), Italian peace partisans are intensifying the campaign against the atomic weapon and for signatures to the Stockholm

appeal. The country already has 18,804 peace committees in being. The peace committee in Bologna decided to hold, periodically, public rallies in order to discuss and inform the population of the developments in the international situation and to expose the lies of the venal “American” press.

The National Peace Committee has reported outstanding results in the last few weeks in the towns of Asti, Vercelli, Genoa, Bergamo, Mantova and other places. New peace committees are being rapidly set up, particularly in the provinces of Novara, Pavia, Varese, Ferrara, Ancona, and Pesaro.

FORTHCOMING PEACE CONFERENCES IN FRANCE

As soon as the decisions of the Prague session of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress became known, the French people, who with every passing day oppose more resolutely the “dirty war” in Viet Nam and American aggression in Korea, have started preparations for big public rallies in the towns and countryside, in the streets, at the factories and building sites. Delegates for the peace conference in the Bouches-du-Rhone Department have already been elected in two districts of Marseilles. A decision has been adopted to hold Department peace conferences in October in the Yonne, Savoie, Bouches-du-Rhone, Pas-de-Calais, Indre, Aisne, Nord, Rhone, Ille-et-Vilaine and other Departments. These conferences will elect delegates to the Second World Peace Congress.

Preparations for the peace conferences have given a new stimulus to the campaign for banning the atomic weapon. Hundreds of thousands of signatures have been collected to the Stockholm appeal in the last few weeks.

PROTEST CABLES

The people of Czechoslovakia have addressed numerous telegrams to the Security Council in which they protest and express their indignation against American aggression in Korea, the savage bombing and the shootings of the peaceful Korean population.

Protest cables have been dispatched by the Presidium of the National Assembly, the Presidium of the National Front, the Central Trades Union Council embracing three million working people, and by the heads of all the higher schools and all mass public organisations in Czechoslovakia.

The voice of the people has been clearly expressed in the telegrams of the best writers and poets—V. Nezval, J. Olbracht, M. Majerova, M. Pujmanova, F. Sramec and others. Petr Bezruc, the famous Czech poet, writes in his angry protest:

“I have seen the triumph of violence but I have also seen how the thrones of the violators collapse, and I shall live to see the destruction of their last citadel in Wall Street.”

The people of Czechoslovakia are also expressing fraternal solidarity with the heroic Korean people by the numerous parcels they are sending to the people of Korea through the “Aid Fund for the Civilian Population

of Free Korea”, organised by the Central Trades Union Council.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLES

The movement of protest against the atrocities of U.S. fascists in Korea is extending in all countries throughout the world.

Thousands of telegrams are pouring in to the Security Council of the United Nations from public organisations, factory groups, writers and scientists demanding an immediate end to the barbarous bombing of peaceful towns and villages of Korea and to the assassination of women and children. This movement reflects the noble desire of all honest people to assist the heroic Korean people who are courageously upholding their righteous cause.

Telegrams of protest have been addressed to the United Nations Organisation by the Governments of the Rumanian People’s Republic, the Hungarian People’s Republic, the Bulgarian People’s Republic, the Mongolian People’s Republic, the Committee of the Fighters for Peace in Greater Berlin, the Secretariat, of the Union of Soviet Writers (U.S.S.R.). leading representatives of the Czechoslovak Orthodox Church, the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union, the Central Council of the Working Women’s Organisations of Mongolia, the All-Chinese Conference of Scientific Workers, the Albanian Women’s Union, a meeting of the working people in Liverpool (Britain), Hungarian lawyers and others.

AID FROM THE WORKING PEOPLE OF POLAND

In the Szczecin Province, workers In many enterprises have started peace shifts over a period of ten days.

Colliers of 86 pits have responded to the call of the miners of the Vechorelo Pit to struggle for peace and to help their brothers in Korea by intensified labour.

The textile workers of the Cracow Province have addressed a letter to their French comrades greeting their courageous struggle for peace.

The toiling peasantry are not lagging behind the workers. In many villages peasants have pledged themselves to complete autumn sowing ten days ahead of schedule. In the Endijevsk district, Keletsk Province, peasant meetings, attended by more than 15,000 people, were held in defence of peace. In many villages, the peasants, on their own initiative, have started collections in aid of the victims of American imperialism in Korea.

HUNGARIAN WORKERS SEND PARCELS

The Central Committee of the Hungariari Working People's Party and its Central Organ are receiving hundreds of letters from factories, villages and from representatives of the intelligentsia. Bertalan Petz, stakhanovite of the open-hearth furnace shop at the Matias Rakosi works writes: "I clench my fists when I hear about the terroristic acts of the American

imperialists. I become more resolved to increase the output I achieved during the Solidarity Week with the Koreans, to overfulfill the new norms”.

Thousands of enthusiastic working people in the capital, as well as in the towns and villages in the provinces of Hungary, are sending parcels to the Korean fighters for freedom. Within a few days the peace committee of the Matias Rakosi works placed orders for ten thousand parcels. The working people of Budapest city transport placed orders for 5,000 parcels and the working people of the “Ganz” electric engineering plant, 4,000 parcels.

THE PEOPLE OF AUSTRALIA AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION IN KOREA

William F. Burns, publisher of the Sydney “Tribune”, organ of the Australian Communist Party, has been sentenced to nine months’ imprisonment on a charge of “sedition” arising out of an article in the “Tribune” which condemned Australian participation in the “dirty war” in Korea, and which advocated that no men, no ships, no guns and no aircraft be sent.

Meanwhile, the protests of the Australian people to the government’s support for United States aggression is increasing everywhere, and the Victorian Building Trades Federation—representing the majority of the building workers in the State of Victoria—has demanded that Australian Prime Minister Menzies be indicted for treason because he has “pledged Australia to the aggressive war plans of a foreign power.”

OUR SUPREME DUTY. Jorge Amado

The August session in Prague of the judges of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, devoted to the question of selecting works to enter the competition for the prizes instituted by the Congress in Paris—prizes awarded for works of art, literature and films designed to serve the people—is further evidence of the might of the camp of peace and democracy and of its invincible force. The mere enumeration of the works and of the participants in the competition is an affirmation of the best, and of all that is healthy in world culture created by the working people and the peoples in the struggle for their cause, which is also the cause of mankind; the cause of peace and of human happiness.

Indeed we are living in an epoch when not a single honest writer or artist possessing real, creative talent can remain indifferent to the acute struggle taking place between the forces of peace and the contemptible representatives of the moneybags who are again striving to involve the peoples in an even more frightful massacre. Aware of the danger which threatens mankind and culture, the peoples are placing before the writers and artists the question which everyone of us must answer, irrespective of our political views, our religious and philosophic convictions:

“Whom are you for? For those who wish to destroy human culture and plunge mankind into the hell of war heralding the destruction of the world, or are you for the common people of all countries, who in fact, are the living source of culture and who are now seeking to

prevent the greatest crime in the history of humanity?

“This question cannot be left unanswered. It is posed to all writers and artists by the Stockholm appeal which demands the banning of the atomic weapon. To sign or not to sign means, either taking the side of peace, culture and life or becoming an accomplice of the crimes of the atom-maniacs—the enemies of human culture—of the ravens of death”.

I do not believe there is a writer or artist who would refuse to affix his signature to the Stockholm appeal. The mere refusal would signify the disqualification of the writer or artist in question. For how can one portray life and beauty, if one sides with the atom bomb, which is directly opposed to life and beauty? We, writers and artists, must say to such people: “You are not one of us. You are not a writer or an artist since you have turned against that which is most important to us, the creators or culture: turned against love of Man and his future”.

However, it is not enough to sign the Stockholm appeal. The creations of writers and artists are not separated from time and space. On the contrary, the vitality of their productions at present and in the future is deeply and directly rooted in the period in which they have their being. Thus the candidates for the prizes in literature, instituted by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, include the late Jean Richard Bloch and Julius Fucik who was killed by the Nazis during the war. These names are honoured by all peoples. The productions of these writers are immortal. They will always thrill and inspire humanity for the very reason that they were created for their tragic period, for their countries at war, and for progress. They were created for mankind. Hence the reason why these two

candidates for the peace prizes are models both for writers and artists.

A most thrilling and beautiful subject exists for our pens, typewriters, for our brushes, chisels or our cine cameras and that is the struggle of the peoples for peace. It is, the major problem of contemporary times, the basic task of the people to-day and an obligatory subject for all who desire to talk on behalf of man, for writers and workers in art.

How can anyone write anything outside the struggle for peace which to-day is the most urgent subject? When I gaze at the blossoms this summer I think of the danger threatening these flowers and trees, the mountains and rivers: the war provocateurs have suspended over joyous nature the horror of the atomic weapon. When, on these summer nights, I see a young couple whispering words of love to one another, I think that love is overshadowed by the darkness of death; that we must shield the betrothed and the husbands and wives. When, with a pulsing heart I hear the prattle of playing children, I feel more than ever that in our times there can be no other subject for our literature than that of the struggle for peace: to safeguard all else, to safeguard the beauty and joy of life in the world. The subject of the struggle for peace issues from all others since it is closely linked with them; it is the pivot of all other subjects since the victory of peace is most essential now that American imperialism has already unloosed aggression against the Korean people. We have our duty to perform: to make our work serve peace. This is a duty that is both inescapable and urgent.

The judges who gathered in Prague, a city which in itself is a work of art, testify to the growing

consciousness of this duty among writers and workers in art, and to the fact that this consciousness is growing among the most renowned and most popular. It is sufficient to glance at the list of candidates: artists such as Picasso, Gottuzo, Portinari, Hans Erni and Rockwell Kent; cinema workers Wanda Jakubowska, Daquin, Vavra; world-famed writers such as James Aldridge, Elio Vittorini, Jan Drda, Pablo Neruda, Leon Kruczkowski, Sadoveanu, Pujmanova, Albert Kahn. I cite but a few of the names, without prejudice, from a far from complete list.

The front of peace and progress daily grows quantitatively and qualitatively by the addition of cultural workers. And this is as it should be for, in the other camp, only death and misfortune can attract the poets and musicians, the novelists and artists, painters and sculptors. The Nobel Prize for the literature of the decadent bourgeoisie was not awarded to anyone last year because of the absence of any suitable candidates.

The prizes of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress are now the most coveted laurels for those who write, paint, model, compose music or produce films. They are prizes rewarded on behalf of all peoples. They are immortal laurels and there is nothing more noble or honourable on record. The works submitted to the judges for consideration show that the majority of the writers and artists perceive the war danger; perceive the necessity to struggle for peace and that in this struggle their works are a mighty weapon, a weapon of the people for combating hunger, oppression and death.

ARMED AGGRESSION OF U.S. IMPERIALISM IN KOREA.* Gus Hall, National Secretary, Communist Party of the U.S.A.

This Conference must deal with a number of new political and tactical problems arising from the new world situation. This new situation emerged when U.S. imperialism moved from one stage in its imperialist drive—from the stage of intensive war preparations, from the stage of the Truman-Marshall Plan of supplying arms and setting up puppet governments—to the stage of open **military aggression**. This policy of open military aggression is not limited to Korea, and we must under no circumstances consider this a “Korean incident.” Nor is this military aggression limited to Asia. What we must fully understand is that military aggression is now a key peg in U.S. foreign policy, and that this policy will be pursued not only in Korea and Asia but throughout the world. Wherever peoples fight for freedom, wherever national liberation struggles take place, and wherever the working class moves forward to achieve Socialism, U.S. armed forces will be used against the people. This is going to be true for every part of the world.

I want to impress upon you this important new fact, that U.S. foreign policy and the whole Wall Street drive for world domination have moved into a new stage

* From Report to the Conference of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., July 13, 1950.

characterised by open military intervention in the internal affairs of other peoples and nations.

Millions in every corner of the world now see the naked aggressive character of U.S. imperialism. Hatred of the United States has grown tremendously in every part of the world. The feeling of hatred evoked among the world's peoples, because of Hitler Germany, towards everything German during the Second World War, is now turned into hatred against everything American because of the enslaving role of Wall Street. The way in which the Korean people are fighting for independence against American intervention is a glorious page in the history of national liberation struggles. There are no words to describe the indomitable courage, the high fighting morale, the powerful unity, and resolute leadership of this long-oppressed people, who are dealing such powerful blows against the forces of the greatest capitalist power on earth.

The reason these developments were not a surprise to the Party as a whole was the fact that under the able leadership of Comrades Foster and Dennis, our Party correctly analysed the role of American imperialism as far back as the 1945 Convention. We showed that so long as the United States pursued a foreign policy of world domination, such a policy would inevitably lead to Koreas, and other similar attacks.

We must make the point that had it not been Korea, the war provocation would have exploded at another point. The policy of U.S. imperialism has long been a policy of provoking conflicts in one place after another. This is the only way to explain the "visit" of the naval fleet two or three months ago to Viet Nam, the manner

in which the U.S. tried to create incidents there in order to provide a pretext for aggression. This is the only way to explain the armed aid to Chiang Kai-shek, the armaments sent to the French and Dutch against the liberation struggles in Indonesia and Indo-China, the establishment of 500 war bases throughout the world. The meeting of Dulles, Johnson and Bradley with MacArthur in Tokyo was not a meeting to make the first decision on Korea, but to check up on the plans that had already been formulated, and to fix the date for the provocation.

We must continually emphasise and show that the war in Korea is an unjust war, a war of aggression, an imperialist war.

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And here are just a few thoughts on the role of the American people. I think even in our own Party, there is too much speculation on what will be the effect of a victory or defeat for U.S. imperialism in Korea. Let me indicate what I think the facts could be. If the American forces are successful in Korea, that would encourage Wall Street to move forward in many parts of Asia and spread the war. If the American forces get a shellacking, while it would increase the desperation in Wall Street and Washington, it would encourage the peace forces of our country and the world, and make it more difficult for Wall Street to unleash new adventures.

The only real way America can get out of this mess is a change in foreign policy, which means either a temporary retreat forced by the people, or a more basic

change in government, which again can only be accomplished by the American people themselves. The Korean people cannot change this policy. It will be done only by the growth of the peace movement, and the democratic forces in this country. That we must fully understand ourselves and hammer home to the American people.

Now the second question: If the Wall Street objective in Korea was not the launching of an immediate third world war, what are the immediate objectives of Wall Street. These are:

1. To crush the national liberation movements in Asia, completely to take over the resources of oil, tin, rubber and, of course, cheap slave labour in the colonies;

2. To speed up the signing of a separate peace treaty with Japan and transforming Japan into a military base; an objective that Wall Street must achieve in order to create the basis for a further expansion and launching of the third world war;

3. To freeze out China and the Soviet Union from the United Nations;

4. To counteract the world peace movement, especially the growing peace movement in America. The statement of Acheson only indicates how serious they consider the peace petition and the whole growth of the peace movement;

5. To side-step the developing economic crisis;

6. To take further measures to speed up the fascisation of America;

7. Finally, to use this entire development generally to speed up the preparations for world war.

We must ask ourselves: can U.S. imperialism achieve

these immediate objectives? I think, despite the headlines, we can safely say that U.S. imperialism will not achieve these objectives. It will fail in every one of them. It will have to either retreat or suffer complete bankruptcy.

If Wall Street was not ready to launch a world war at this time, why did they pick Korea, and why at this particular moment? It is important for us to understand this question. Clearly there are many developments that Wall Street cannot control, that are beyond its ability to influence. First among these is the growing bankruptcy of U.S. foreign policy. U.S. foreign policy is suffering blows at the hands of the rising liberation movements in Asia and the Pacific; in the defeat of their puppets, in the first place, of course, in China; but also in Korea, Viet Nam and in a whole series of countries.

But not only in Asia. While Wall Street took the moment to provoke war in Korea, we must not overlook the difficulties it is having in Europe. The repeated governmental crises in France are symbolic of these difficulties. Above all, the continued growth of the peace movement, and the fact that no matter what is done, U.S. imperialism has not been able to destroy the influence of the Communist Parties in Europe, especially in countries like France and Italy. All these are evidences of the bankruptcy of U.S. foreign policy.

But not U.S. imperialism alone faces difficulties in achieving its objectives. Great Britain and France face similar difficulties. This further creates the feeling of desperation in Wall Street and in the whole capitalist world.

This explains the provocation, and why Korea was one of the spots selected, in addition to the fact that

Korea happens to be one of the most important bases on the mainland for an attack on China and the Soviet Union.

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We must persistently and clearly answer questions in the minds of the American people. They are asking questions about everything that takes place. If you read the columnists in the newspapers you will note that is exactly what they are doing. They have never before taken such concrete questions and attempted to answer them as they are compelled to do now.

Let us indicate the kind of questions we must answer in a clearcut manner, to which, by the way, there are no easy answers. I think there is too great a tendency to find simple answers, to pick the answers out of our pockets without backing them up by facts. For instance, let's take a look at one of Lippman's "questions." To "prove" that U.S. imperialism is not the aggressor in Korea he argues: How can we be the aggressors when we were surprised; how can one say we were prepared for aggression if it is clear we are outnumbered, out-gunned, and everything else? We have to deal with these questions because this kind of line has a very definite effect on the thought of the American people.

We have to deal with this question somewhat in the following way: Yes, the imperialists were taken by surprise and were not prepared for what developed in Korea. They were ready to provoke aggression with the South Koreans to do the fighting—the 100,000 troops they had trained. They were prepared for a war in

which they took for granted that the North Koreans would give up as soon as the American tanks and guns appeared on the scene. But the exact opposite occurred. They were not prepared—and hence surprised—for a situation where the South Koreans refused to fight against their own brothers. They were very much surprised at the resistance of the Koreans generally to their aggression. For this they were unprepared. They were unprepared to counter the sweep of the national liberation movement, the great heroism and courage of a people fighting for liberation, against colonial enslavement.

We, too, must fully understand that the colonial liberation movements of today are far different from those of 20 or 30 years ago; and the difference arises out of the important experiences they have accumulated in these years. We cannot overestimate the influence the generations of the armed struggle of the Chinese people had on the whole colonial peoples. This experience is not limited to China alone, but has had tremendous influence on the whole colonial liberation movement. Korea is showing what these formerly colonial people have learned from that experience. I think, also, we do not fully appreciate the influence which the continued growth and strengthening of the Soviet Union have had upon the colonial masses. The victorious Socialist Revolution in Russia had a decisive influence on the development of the colonial liberation movements. And the moral leadership of the Soviet Union has been tremendously expanded with the successful building of Socialism, the role it played in defeating fascism and Japanese militarism, and its foremost championing of the sovereign rights and

equality of all peoples. Furthermore, in the colonies today there are literally millions of people who themselves have experienced years and years of armed struggle against their colonial oppressors and national traitors. They know why they fight. They know how to fight.

The next question around which there still seems to be some confusion is: Do we still view the struggle for peace as the very center of our work; and is the peaceful co-existence of the two systems a major point in our programme and outlook?

We must make clear that the struggle for peace, as understood by Marxists, does not mean accepting the status quo in the world, does not mean accepting colonial bondage, does not mean postponing the struggle for Socialism. That was never our concept of the struggle for peace, nor can this be the concept of Marxists. For, such a concept would mean buying peace by accepting slavery.

The fact is that peace can be maintained only if social progress advances, only if people have the right to determine their own destiny. There can be no peace in any other way.

Among the people, we must drive home the undeniable fact that liberated people are the greatest force for peace in the world: that the liberation of Asia from imperialist domination is the firmest basis for peace in Asia. In our own Party we must deepen further the understanding of our members that we do not take a neutral position to struggles of rational liberation, nor, of course, to the struggle of Socialism. Our policy of peace arises out of this basic understanding.

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Some words now about some questions of mass work generally, and specifically, some questions of the United Front. I think we have to start off by recognising that we face new difficulties. There will be continued attempts to whip up war hysteria in the U.S., attempts to intimidate broad masses in many ways and especially to intimidate the peace movement and our Party. Already there are daily arrests of leaflet distributors and peace signature collectors. Arrests have taken place in almost every state. Philadelphia alone had 18 arrests in the last few days. There are the arrests in Alabama, etc. The attacks on our Party by “legal”, illegal and “extra-legal” means will grow from day to day.

There is a real danger that the Mundt Bill will be passed within the next days or weeks, and we certainly have to be alert to this threat. There will be an increase in deportations—they are already speeding up deportation hearings, etc.—and there will be an attack generally against all strikes. Truman’s statement on the railroad strike is only an example of what can be expected.

A second thing in relation to our mass work I want to emphasise is the need stubbornly to combat moods of pessimism or panic which arise from an overestimation of the enemy, and an underestimation of what the American people can and will do.

It is a challenge to the leading committees of our Party, to give the kind of leadership in this period that will move our Party into action, give it confidence and enthusiasm in the outcome of today’s struggles.

Here I want to deal with one central question. We

must see that there will be a big difference between the effects at home of the present war as compared to the last war—I would say even as compared to the last two wars. America is in a different situation in relation to this war than it was in the past. In the last two wars, other countries, other people, did the fighting, while Wall Street reaped the profits, and passed on to the American people some miserly crumbs. In the last two wars, not the United States, but other countries made great economic sacrifices. In this war, the United States itself will be forced to make big sacrifices in every sphere—economically, politically, materially, etc. This will be a new position for America.

Secondly, American economy is already lop-sided and will continue in that direction with the war economy becoming an ever larger part of our total economy. This will create many new problems. I think there are some illusions, even in our own ranks, that things on the home front will be the same as during the last world war. That, of course, is not true. The very character of the Second World War, the fact that America was part of the anti-Hitler coalition, tended to soften the blow and to hold back the Wall Street attacks against the American people, especially in the economic field. There is no question but that the imperialist character of this war will unleash at home a wholesale attack against the working class and the Negro people, such as our country has never yet witnessed. The attempt to enslave the peoples of Asia will go hand in hand with attempts to enslave the American people.

The developments will create objective conditions for expanded mass work. It is a fact that the reaction among the people to the Korean events does not

indicate “enthusiastic support” for this war. There is considerable hesitation and skepticism on why the U.S. is fighting a war way out in Korea. Fear of atomic warfare continues to grow in this country, and rightly so. These things create possibilities of expanding our activity.

On this question of mass work, it is important to emphasise a number of things directly to our Party. First, we must stress to every Communist and every Party club the need for individual and club initiative. There is the need of boldness in bringing our position to the masses and not confusing hysterical reactions of small groups with the true sentiments of the broad masses.

We have to convince our Party that the united front tactics must be applied under each and every condition. There can be no acceptance of the erroneous concept that as the attacks grow, as the difficulties increase, therefore we will narrow down our mass work, narrow down united front activity. There can be no situation in which our Party will not give leadership to the working class, developing united front struggles around the defense of the people’s interests.

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Concretely, on some tasks. In the first place, the struggle for peace. This remains the central question for us. In the very centre of the struggle for peace is the importance of the collection of signatures for the peace petition. This is important, especially since many districts are only just getting started. Our Party must continue to be mobilised for the collection of

signatures.

But, of course, it is not enough today to say that the peace petition is the only major activity in the peace drive. While we must continue this phase of work, on the same level, there are many additional tasks which we must now add to our activity. Among these tasks is the campaign for **“Hands Off Korea!” “For the withdrawal of American armed forces from Korea”**. This is a very important movement which we must help to build, and can build.

Some people may not yet support the “Hands Off Korea” movement, but will support other issues. For instance, many people will actively support the demand for seating People’s China in the United Nations. Others, who see Formosa and Korea as two different questions, will support the demand that the U.S. get out of Formosa, that the provisions of the Cairo and Potsdam agreements to return Formosa to China be realised. We can move people on such questions if they are not yet ready to move on the whole question of Korea.

In the process of the collection of signatures we must realise in life the building of peace organisations—peace committees of all types and descriptions. Here the question of building the Labour Peace Conference as a real mass organisation is especially important.

There is a need to orientate the Party to be prepared for emergency mobilisations on immediate developments. We have to ask ourselves: Is the Party ready for rapid mobilisation, let us say, to organise thousands of open air meetings and rallies at short notice, in the event of an important development which demands reaching the people and winning them for

quick action on one or another issue? We must guarantee that our Party organisations are ready for such mobilisations around specific emergency issues at all times as they arise...

In conclusion, I don't think I have to emphasise that our Party and our leadership face some really grave responsibilities in this new situation. The working people of the entire world are watching what is taking place in the United States more so than in any other country. This is understandable. Everything we do, no matter how small, echoes throughout the world and its importance extends beyond our nation's borders. We should understand our responsibilities in that sense. We must soberly see the new situation, the new difficulties, but we must just as soberly see the new possibilities. While the attacks on our Party will intensify, new allies will be won in the struggle against Wall Street imperialism. We will not give up one iota of the legality of our Party without a many-sided struggle, and new forces will be won against Wall Street's drive to outlaw our Party.

There is no room, comrades, for any mood of pessimism at this time. World capitalism has reason to be pessimistic. History is on the side of the working class—on the side of the forces fighting to advance social progress.

**WORKING PEOPLE OF FRANCE
UPHOLD THEIR IMMEDIATE
DEMANDS. Andre Lunet, Member,
Central Committee, French
Communist Party**

The war policy pursued by the American aggressors and by the imperialist camp which bends to their will, signifies the continued aggravation of the poverty of the mass of the people in the countries under U.S. control and, simultaneously, the fabulous growth of super-profits for the capitalists who wax rich on war preparations.

The unprecedented peace-time armament drive, which has become particularly intense in connection with U.S. aggression in Korea, leads to a sharp deterioration in the **living standards of the working people** in capitalist countries.

Under the direct pressure of the Wall Street billionaires, who direct U.S. policy, the whole U.S. economy is being mobilised to serve military aggression. With the aim of supporting the aggressive policy of the U.S. Government, the reactionary trade union leaders—the splitters of the international trade union movement, J. Carey and P. Murray from the C.I.O. and W. Green, President of the A.F. of L., recently declared that from now on they would closely co-operate with Truman, both in the sphere of home policy and on international problems.

Truman is asking for colossal war credits, demanding fresh taxation and ordering American working people to

abstain from any kind of wage claims. However, this does not in the least embarrass the Careys, Murrays and Greens—those direct agents of the U.S. imperialists.

The countries of Western Europe, chained by the “Marshall Plan” and the Atlantic Pact to the American war machine, have being imperatively “asked” to make an effort with regard to armaments, such as would correspond to the U.S. war plans and to speed-up the switch-over of their economy to a war footing. The purpose of the “Marshall Plan” as a war plan is now becoming perfectly clear. The U.S. correspondent of “Figaro”, well-known, reactionary Paris newspaper, wrote: “Washington will soon militarise the ‘Marshall Plan’” .

Whereas the Right Socialist leaders, echoing the Blums and the Jouhaux, still strive to present U.S. “aid” as an act of “philanthropy” and “international solidarity”, “Populaire”—organ of the; Right Socialists—has discarded the mask and openly declares: “American aid will continue in the form of U.S. Government orders to European plants engaged in the production of armaments.”

The fusion of the leading organs of the “Marshall Plan” and the Atlantic Pact shows that the “Marshall Plan” has always been nothing but a screen for the war plan, a fact which has become especially obvious now that the American imperialists have, in Korea, passed from preparations for aggression to open acts of aggression.

The French Government, which includes also Right Socialists, has resolved to intensify the war effort, which will speed-up the transition of the country’s economy on-to a war footing. Alongside the intensified

police repressions and the ever clearer perspective of sanguinary adventures, the switch-over to a war economy already signifies a sharp increase in poverty for the French working people.

It is already evident that there is a slowdown in the tempo of the economy of Marshallised France. Everything is subordinated to and sacrificed for rearmament. The general production index is, at present, approximately 10 per cent below the average index for 1949. Mines and factories are being closed down, although the resistance of the working people makes this increasingly difficult to effect. For one month the Auchel miners, showing a remarkable example of unity, refused to leave their pit, in order, in this way, to prevent the realisation of the government's decision to close it.

Wages have been frozen, as demanded by Harriman, the "Marshall Plan ambassador, on September 17, 1949. Unemployment is growing. Official statistics register only 60,000 unemployed, but the wage "ceiling" (there exists a certain wage limit which, if exceeded; deprives a worker of unemployment benefit if later he loses his job—Ed.) and other restrictions prevent the lawful receipt of unemployment benefit and lead to a situation where many unemployed cannot register for the receipt of benefit. The actual state of affairs can be judged by the number of unsatisfied demands for work which reaches approximately 200,000.

Partial unemployment has also increased considerably. According to recent estimates of the National Institute of Statistics, the number of working people employed less than 40 hours a week exceeds 600,000. Even Pleven, the Chairman of the Council of

Ministers, stated in July this year: "Gross output remains on the same level. Orders are fewer and consequently there exists a tendency to greater unemployment."

Opposing this policy of low wages and unemployment, over two million French working people took part in a powerful strike movement February-March this year. For several weeks the working people waged a heavy struggle against the employers and the government. The strikes were characterised by the broad united action of Communists, Socialists, Catholics and unorganised workers. The strikes were supported by a large scale movement of sympathy and solidarity among all sections of the population.

The victory, however, was not complete. Only a five to seven per cent increase in wages was won everywhere, which, certainly, is not sufficient. Yet, even such an increase would never have been achieved without struggle. Besides, many employers yielded and agreed to a more considerable increase in wages.

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How will France's switch-over to the footing of war economy now affect the conditions of the working class?

The enormous increase, in military expenditure (in their second memorandum to Truman, which is kept secret, Plevin and Mollet promised to allocate four to five thousand billion francs for new military expenditure) will promote the growth of inflation, (at present there are already nearly 1,500 billion franc banknotes in circulation), and will result in monetary depreciation.

The new price increase is already making itself felt. Between June 1 and July 15 the expenditure on food, as determined by the Higher Commission for Collective Agreements, rose 10 per cent. The growth of military expenditure can only increase this upward tendency.

Employers and the government are carrying out the policy of wage freeze even more fiercely. The government seeks to prevent any general wage increase, any increase for qualification, and it has just fixed the minimum so-called "living" wage at such a low level that 95 per cent of the workers will get no benefit from it. According to the government's decision, the "minimum wage" should be from 10,972 to 13,494 francs a month (according to the district). However, the working class resolutely demands that the subsistence minimum should be fixed at 17,500 francs for 173 hours a month, or 100 francs an hour. This figure provides a basis for the general reconsideration of wages of all categories of working people. Military expenditure also hampers the realisation of all demands of the non-proletarian social strata. A campaign is being organised with the aim of bringing down the living standard of the working people. The pivot of this campaign is the "Schuman Plan"—the plan for the fusion of the coal and the iron and steel industries of France and Western Germany.

Bonnefous, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission in the National Assembly, declared on July 25, "It is necessary to secure that in both countries (France and Western Germany) enterprises should bear similar expenses". This means that wages in France should be brought down to the level of the lower wages in Western Germany.

The 40-hour working week, won in 1936, is more and more endangered. The “Socialist” Minister, Guy Mollet, proposes to introduce a 44-hour working week (which will bring about a reduction in payment for hourly work).

Pleven, the de Gaullist, Guy Mollet, the Right Socialist, Schuman, the M.R.P. member, and the Parliamentary majority which supports them—are all unanimous in their desire to place the burden of expenditure arising from their war policy on the shoulders of the working class. They support the preparations of the de Gaulle plot against freedom and peace.

To carry out their war policy they are going further and further along the path of fascisation of the State, intensifying repressions against active workers and peace partisans. But peace partisans continue the struggle. For example, Rouen dockers for the fourteenth time are refusing to load war materials for Indo-China, and their struggle does not slacken!

For the masses of the people of France, the switch-over to war economy means a heavier tax burden, greater poverty and greater unemployment and encroachments on the rights of the workers. Only the militant unity of the working class can radically change this foul reactionary policy which is the vehicle for unrestrained war preparations. This unity is effected in practice. For instance, an extremely important document was recently issued by the Paris railwaymen of the South-East sector, who act in unity despite their being members of different trade unions. The railwaymen called upon all depots to unite in their struggle.

To foil this policy of poverty and war, the General Confederation of Labour calls upon working people to unite their efforts in the struggle for peace and national salvation, with the aim of economic and social regeneration, and for the full employment of working people in peaceful production. At present there are great possibilities for effecting unity of action of the working people.

Broad unity in the ranks of the working class in its struggle for immediate economic demands is indissolubly linked with the general struggle in defence of peace.

There is no more urgent task for the French working people than to effect unity so that through this unity and struggle they can ensure a change in the existing policy and secure the formation of a government which will satisfy the demands of the working people and pursue a policy of peace, freedom and national independence.

BEFORE THE CONGRESS OF PEACE COMMITTEES IN RUMANIA

Preparations for the Congress of Rumanian peace committees—which is to be held in Bucharest on September 9-12—are proceeding in an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm among all the people. The meetings where delegates were elected to the district conferences and the conferences themselves—which were held between August 13 to August 20—secured mass representation from all sections of the population.

Many workers carrying out emulation work in honour of the Congress are already working on the 1951 programme. Workers of the “Sovromtractor” plant in the city of Stalin produced, one month ahead of schedule, the five thousandth tractor, and the workers in the “Steagul Rosu” (Red Banner) in the same city, turned out the hundred thousandth hall bearing. The toiling peasantry are intensifying field work and in honour of the Congress are fulfilling in good time their State deliveries.

Peace committees and mass organisations are intensifying their activities on the eve of Congress. They are organising lectures and reports, sports competitions and theatrical performances, the collections from which all go to the International Peace Fund. A large number of leaflets and other propaganda material has been published.

**WORKING PEOPLE IN GENOA
STRUGGLING FOR PEACE, WORK
AND FREEDOM. Secondo Pessi,
Member of Central Committee,
Italian Communist Party, Secretary
of Regional Committee, Liguria**

When the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress launched its Stockholm appeal, the working people in the region of Liguria, and especially in the Province of Genoa, waged a persistent struggle against dismissals, the tax burden which oppresses the peasantry, the handicraftsmen and small traders; a struggle to save industry, trade and labour and to defend democratic liberties and peace.

The policy of servile attendance on American imperialism, conducted by the Italian Government through the “Marshall Plan” and the Atlantic Pact, is making itself felt more heavily in the economy of Liguria than in other parts of Italy, because here are located the main large industrial enterprises of the Institute of Industrial Reconstruction financed by the State and consequently directly dependent on it. The decision not to reconvert the metal-working industry, not to switch it to peace-time production, the lack of new equipment for the iron and steel industry and the ban in connection with the “Marshall Plan” on untrammelled trade relations with the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies have brought depression, first in industry and then in the entire economy of the

region. Equipment in the iron and steel industry, for instance, is, at present utilised only to 50 per cent of its capacity, in engineering to 35 per cent and so on. In this region there is a total of 160,000 unemployed, apart from the many thousands of young people who are not registered on the unemployment list because they have never had work.

Liguria is an industrial region: 47.1 per cent of the working population is employed in industry, 25.3 per cent in agriculture, 21.9 per cent in trade and the remainder in other branches of the region's economy. Industrial depression and unemployment are having an extremely telling effect on the region's entire economy and on the working people. This steadily growing economic crisis, unemployment and poverty were and are being combatted by the broad people's masses in town and countryside, under the leadership of working class organisations. A number of strikes, disturbances and demonstrations by factory and office workers, peasants and small owners, took place throughout the region this year.

During the stubborn struggle of 5,200 working people against the closure of the Saint Georgio factory in Genoa, when workers remained at the plant for three months and continued to work under the guidance of the Administrative Council and the Internal Commission, general solidarity strikes took place, dockers and transport workers stopped work, shops closed and the general strike embraced all categories of working people in the city. In this struggle the militancy and high class-consciousness of the working people were displayed. The working people obtained the satisfaction of their demands and prevented the employers and the

government from carrying out their plan to liquidate many industrial enterprises.

The working people of Liguria understand that the policy of curtailing industry and of increasing unemployment is due to the country being subordinated to the aggressive policy of American imperialism. They know that the Italian monopolists and the government are refusing to switch industry to peace-time production only because they want, as soon as possible, to begin new war production, which ensures high profits, and to use the unemployed as cannon fodder in the future war.

That is why there has developed in Liguria, and particularly in Genoa, a widespread peace movement around the adoption of the five points of the Permanent Committee, around the struggle against unloading war materials in Italy and, at present, in connection with the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal, the banning of the atomic weapon and the struggle against the threat of a new war.

The working class is heading all sections of the population in this struggle against war and the movement for banning the atomic weapon. At the factories in Ansaldo, 96 per cent of the working people signed the appeal; 98 per cent, including the chief engineer Spirito, signed at the Bangara enterprises in Genoa-Sestri, where the working people have been struggling against the closure of the plants; at the F.A.L. metallurgical plant where, having worked without pay for several months, the workers have been heroically resisting discharge and are themselves operating the plant abandoned by the managements, one hundred per cent signed. The situation is the same at other enterprises in the Province.

In Genoa, 95 per cent of the workers, employees and technicians in the iron and steel industry have already signed the appeal. In the evening these working people gather at “anti-atom” meetings in pubs, mutual assistance societies, sport societies, clubs, cultural organisations and so on. Together with members of district peace committees they visit houses and where the people foregather, explaining the danger of war and calling upon the population to sign the Stockholm appeal. Ninety-six per cent of the tramway workers in Genoa have signed. Almost as many workers signed in the chemical, printing and publishing, textile and other industries. All Genoa dockers who have refused to unload U.S. armaments and who are in the vanguard of the struggle for peace, have signed the appeal. Forty-six peace committees formed by dockers are collecting signatures among the seamen of other nationalities who come to the port of Genoa. The crew of a U.S. ship have all signed the appeal. In the evening, dockers—members of peace committees—collect signatures in blocks of houses situated near the port and also in neighbouring settlements.

In all districts of the town, at all factories, streets and villages, peace committees are being formed. Everywhere special tables on which to collect signatures have been set up. In the village of Mele, 109 of its 110 families have signed the appeal. In Borzoli, 80 per cent of the population signed. Nearly all law workers in Genoa have signed the Stockholm appeal. The appeal has been also signed by many professors, among them Professor Giuseppe Occhialini, a physicist of the Brussels atomic centre. Despite the ban by the Catholic hierarchy, many village priests have signed the

Stockholm appeal: for example in the villages of Semino, Mele, Fabbriche and others. The invitation to affix their signatures is also extended to pilgrims who have arrived in Genoa in connection with "Holy Year". Carrying on the campaign for banning the atomic weapon, peace partisans explain the danger of war, show the real countenance of those who need war, and conduct propaganda work especially among the backward sections of the population who take little interest in politics. Propaganda activities developed particularly after the beginning of U.S. imperialist aggression in Korea.

In certain places the police attempted to hamper the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal. Peace partisans were taken to court for collecting signatures without permission in public places, a permission which certainly will never be granted. In some places the petition forms, and the tables on which to collect signatures, posters and slogans were confiscated. The police try to intimidate peace supporters. However, these actions of the police have everywhere proved to be isolated and of little effect in view of the wide scale of the movement for signatures to the appeal; often these police actions helped to intensify peace partisan activity.

Alongside propaganda work, organisational work is developing on a wide scale. In the Genoa Province, 1,523 peace committees have been set up: one provincial committee, 45 sector committees, 61 village committees, 177 district committees, 186 factory committees, 324 workshop committees, 360 committees in sport, cultural and co-operative organisations and a considerable number of street and house committees.

At these peace committees are organisationally linked and directed by peace committees at a higher level. Peace committees include Communists, Socialists, Left Christian Democrats, Republicans and non-Party people.

Faced with the increasingly unbridled and criminal war provocation of imperialism, faced with the bandit aggression of U.S. imperialism against the Korean and Chinese peoples, faced with the more and more obvious irresponsibility and national treachery of the Italian Government—which is the servant of Italian monopolies, the Vatican and the foreign imperialists—the working class of Genoa and all the people feel the urgent need to unite and fight to save peace. That is why the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal and the struggle against the danger of a new war are now acquiring ever greater dimensions.

War is not inevitable. Peoples, when united, can prevent it. Under this slogan the working people of Genoa are fighting for peace. Full of confidence in their own forces, and together with all peoples who love freedom and peace, the population of Genoa is fighting and will continue to fight to save peace in its own country and throughout the world, for freedom and Socialism.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE'S ARMY OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



Representatives of the People's Army of the Korean People's Democratic Republic among the delegates at the Second Congress of the International Students' Union in Prague.

Representatives of the People's Army of the Korean People's Democratic Republic among the delegates at the Second Congress of the International Students' Union in Prague

WORK WITH TEACHERS—THE MAIN LINK IN PARTY EDUCATION. Elena Kozłowska, Member, Central Committee, Polish United Workers’ Party

The Polish United Workers’ Party devotes much attention to educating Party members in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. Every Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party is a new contribution in the sphere of ideological education, helping to enrich the content and to improve the form and method of Party educational work.

The Party educational network has become particularly wide during the past year, having already embraced over 200,000 people in various forms of spare time studies (factory and regional courses, evening schools, educational circles). “This wide Party educational network”, says Comrade Bierut, “greatly influences the work of Party organisations. Party studies make Party organisations more active politically, equip them ideologically and become an essential weapon in the education of the younger Party Active.”

Together with the Party educational network, a large group of teacher-propagandists has developed which constitutes considerable political capital for the Party. Strenuous efforts by Party organisations have, within one year, raised the number of propagandist-teachers from 3,500 to 12,000. The teachers in our schools and courses include old Party activists who acquired their Marxist knowledge in the struggle against

fascism, in prison cells, in illegal educational circles. There are also younger comrades who received their training in our Party schools. Among the teachers there are already many comrades who, not long ago, were students at the courses and who, in the process of Party studies, developed to the level of teachers. This does not mean, however, that all the teachers fulfil the requirements, or are able to cope with the big tasks confronting them, or that they have already reached the necessary theoretical and political level.

Lenin and Stalin teach that the political level and the ideological content of Party studies depend, above all, on the quality of teacher-propagandists. Comrade Stalin has repeatedly pointed out that teacher cadres should be ideologically trained politically hardened.

The Party entrusts to the teacher-propagandists a great and honourable task—the political training of Party members and Party cadres. Consequently every teacher must be a skillful exponent of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism among the Party and non-Party masses; an active fighter on the ideological front. And Marxism-Leninism can be profoundly mastered only by fighting against the survivals of bourgeois ideology and by driving it from the minds of the people who grew and matured under the capitalist system.

Local Party leading organs helped teacher-propagandists, but this assistance was inadequate. Prior to the beginning of the educational year, short-term preparatory courses, which embraced nearly 3,000 people, were organised in all provinces. During the educational year, permanent centres for refresher training of teachers were organised in many provinces (for example, in Silesia, Warsaw and Wroclaw). More or

less systematic instruction was given in provinces and in many regions, and exchange of experience was organised. Of great help also were consultations and Party educational clubs which, through yet few in number, were organised last year. Nearly 400 tutors for educational circles received a month's training in courses organised under the auspices of the Central Party School and of the Educational Department of the Central Committee of the United Workers' Party. However, all this work was not sufficiently systematic and the necessary assistance was not given, particularly to young teachers with little experience.

The ranks of the teachers extended during the past year mainly by promoting new teachers from among the best students in educational circles, evening schools and courses. Almost every large-scale enterprise and every Party organisation trained and brought up their own teachers connected with the enterprise. Experience has shown that propagandists brought from other places were not always able to link theoretical questions with the daily practice of a given Party organisation, and that it was difficult for them to adjust themselves to the experience of the people without knowing these people. Because of this, lessons were often isolated from life and were conducted in a pedantic manner.

More and more often Party organisations have begun to send workers and intellectuals from among the workers and peasants to do propaganda work, and they continue to do this. Due to this, the social composition of propagandists is changing. Formerly, intellectuals, particularly teachers, were sent, almost exclusively, for the job of teaching. Many Party organisations failed to understand that a considerable number of the working

intelligentsia, educated at bourgeois schools, still had to overcome traces of bourgeois ideology and could not always ensure a correct ideological-political attitude to study. Worker students felt that some intellectual propagandists conducted classes as if they were retelling a well-learned lesson, without a deep conviction in the correctness of what they said.

Social-Democratic survivals still cling to a certain number of teachers. As a result such teachers regard and present science as a collection of ready-made, abstract formulas, unconnected with life or with the daily tasks of the Party.

In the work of some of the teachers there were not only mistakes and defects but sometimes harmful distortions and misrepresentations. When, following the Third Plenum of the Central Committee, which sharpened the revolutionary vigilance of the Party in all spheres, Party committees thoroughly examined the composition of the teachers, they found that among them some had become teachers by chance, that they were not connected with the Party and, ideologically, were alien to it. In selecting cadres there were elements of spontaneity arising from blunted revolutionary vigilance; a spontaneity which was a survival of Gomulkovism and Social Democracy.

After the Third Plenum of the Central Committee, the composition of the teachers was seriously reconsidered. But even now there are Party committees which do not know the teachers sufficiently well and do not quite understand that the promotion of capable activists from the workers and peasants for propaganda work calls for serious work.

To train all active worker or peasant for propaganda

work we begun to draw in, even at the courses, the most capable students from the working people to do the work of assistant teachers, and later we began to give them classes to conduct independently. In this way the comrades, who were not accustomed to this kind of work, overcame, little by little, their slyness and mastered the skill of guiding the studies of others.

Such methods proved to be both correct and fruitful. Today, nearly 25 per cent of the propagandists are former students from the courses.

However, this useful practice also has its shortcomings. The new propagandists have comparatively little theoretical and methodical training and little experience. That is why it is necessary constantly and systematically to care for them and to help them; constantly to work to raise their theoretical level.

This also concerns not only young propagandists. Work with teachers is the central problem in Party studies in general, for Lenin said that in every school, the most important element is the ideological-political direction of teaching. What determines this direction? asked Lenin, and answered: wholly and completely, the composition of teachers.

Relying on the experience of Party studies in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) we will considerably intensify work with teachers in the forthcoming educational year. We will consider, as a prelude to this, refresher training courses for teachers. On the basis of Party schools and Party educational clubs, three and four-week full-time courses of refresher training for propagandists have been organised. These courses include nearly 3,000

comrades. A network of courses to give spare time training, under the auspices of the larger Party committees, has embraced eight to ten thousand people. Of undoubted assistance in the systematic work with teachers in the new educational year will be the extended network of Party educational clubs and the one-year school for teachers engaged in the network of Party education, which school will open next September.

The growing needs of the Party, the higher level of Party work in all spheres, necessitate ever greater requirements in our relations with propagandists. Only an activist who has mastered the Marxist world outlook can be a teacher-propagandist. To help comrades to raise their theoretical level, we must include all propagandists in the network of educational circles, guided by the more skilled consultants allocated by Party committees.

Only a high level of teachers will be able to ensure a correct ideological-political content in Party studies, which will become a more and more serious weapon in raising the political level of the Active and all members of our Party.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. Walter Ulbricht, General Secretary, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany recently submitted for consideration by the Government of the German Democratic Republic a Five-Year Plan, drawn up by the Party, for the development of the national economy of the Republic. On August 17, the government approved the plan and commissioned the corresponding Ministries to prepare a draft law of the Five-Year Plan.

The Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the German Democratic Republic (1951-1955) provides for a two-fold increase in peaceful industrial output compared with the 1936 level. The realisation of this Plan will show that **on the basis of our anti-fascist, democratic system it is possible to achieve such annual average rates in the growth of production as are impossible in any capitalist country.**

The Five-Year Plan also ensures possibilities for an increase in agricultural production never attained by capitalist Germany.

The Five-Year Plan will also bring about a great advancement in our progressive German science, culture and art and will promote the development of a true people's culture. The task is to give higher educational and technical qualifications to the masses of the working people. Improvements are planned in the quality of teaching in the schools, professional training

and scientific research work which will secure the development of all the abilities of our people and, above all, of our youth. Particular attention will be devoted to young intelligentsia from the ranks of the working class and other sections of the working people, to shock-workers, members of the Free German Youth Union, to young scientists, young writers and young workers in the realm of art. For the first time in the history of Germany cultural achievements are becoming accessible to the masses of the people.

Our Plan is based on friendly relations and economic co-operation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the camp of democracy and peace. The fact that the German Democratic Republic belongs to the great family of peace-loving states enables us to perform construction with our own forces, to avoid any dependence on the imperialist powers or any debt to them, and guarantees that the crisis in the countries ruled by monopoly capital will not affect us.

The unprecedented upsurge in peaceful economy and cultural life which will result from the realisation of the Five-Year Plan will lead to a further strengthening of the democratic system in the German Democratic Republic. In this way the struggle for a united, peace-loving and democratic Germany will be intensified.

Our Five-Year Plan will give to the working class and to the working class and to the entire population of Western Germany, a striking example of how all the German people can live without the imperialist "Marshall Plan", without the occupation statute, without Anglo-American military governors, provided the people build their lives on the basis of a peaceful, progressive system and realise the main laws of planned

economy.

The policy of the Government of the German Democratic Republic proves to all German people that all questions of vital significance for the German people can be solved if everything is decided by the people and not by the Anglo-American governors and their lackeys—the ignorant Adenauer clique.

The example of peaceful honest labour will have a decisive effect on the working class and the population of Western Germany. They will understand who is the friend and who the enemy of the German people. Therefore, **the Five-Year Plan is, at the same time, a plan of struggle to overcome the division of Germany; to achieve the unity of Germany.** Hence, it fully and completely corresponds to the vital interests of the German people.

The Plan sets the following tasks:

During the next five years, industrial output is to reach 190 per cent compared with the 1950 level, that is, it will be double the 1936 output.

In agriculture the average crop yield is to be raised by 26 per cent a hectare.

Labour productivity is to increase by 60 per cent. Cost of production at people's enterprises in 1955 is to be reduced by at least 23 per cent compared with 1950.

The living standard of the population will improve. The national income will increase by 60 per cent compared with 1950. The wages of workers, employees, engineers and technicians throughout the national economy will increase by 16.8 per cent and in industry, by 20 per cent compared with 1950. The total wage fund in 1955 will be 137 per cent compared with the 1950 level.

Total capital investment in large-scale construction

will amount to 26,890 million marks. Alongside large-scale building of industrial enterprises, destroyed towns in the Republic will be systematically rehabilitated.

In 1955, 40 per cent more funds than in 1950 will be allocated for people's education and the development of culture.

During 1951 and 1952 unrestricted trade in all foodstuffs and industrial goods at uniform prices will gradually be introduced.

The main task is to overcome the existing disproportion in our industry which results from the dismemberment of Germany. Following the rehabilitation of the destroyed electric power stations and the extension of those now operating, output of electricity will be 31,600 million kilowatt-hours in 1955, or 176 per cent compared with 1950. Output in the metallurgical industry will increase to such an extent as to supply the maximum amount of metal of own production to the engineering industry.

To increase our assistance to the working peasantry it is planned to increase the number of machine-hire stations between 1951-1955 from 524 to 750. This will make it possible to improve cultivation and will make the work of harvesting easier for the peasants. During this period the number of tractors will increase from 11,950 to 37,500; the number of tractor ploughs from 14,090 to 38,600. In addition, the number of mowing machines, threshing and other machines will increase several times. This means that in 1955 our engineering industry will produce sufficient agricultural machinery to make it possible to supply the working peasants with machines for agricultural work. This also means that the richer peasants will no longer be able to use the labour

of the poorer peasants, or to demand that the latter should pay in grain, potatoes or timber for the use of implements. There will be no repetition of the state of affairs where kulaks transport timber for peasants who recently received land, on the condition that half the timber goes to the kulaks. An end will soon be put to the dependence of small and medium peasants on kulaks.

The people's farms must become highly productive and mechanised, thus creating a basis for the production of first-quality seeds and the development of pedigree cattle.

The enormous upsurge in the whole of our industry in the next five years will call for a great number of new skilled workers, technicians, engineers and other specialists in industry and agriculture and also a greater number of workers in the sphere of culture. The improvement in the living standard of the population, as envisaged by the Plan, can only be achieved if production capacities are fully utilised and if factories work two and three shifts.

It should not be forgotten that as a result of the Hitlerite war the number of skilled workers, in relation to the total number employed in industry, has dropped from 50 per cent in 1938 to 42 per cent. But the immense tasks of industry require that proportion of skilled workers should increase at least to 75 per cent. It is also essential for the remainder, i. e. the unskilled workers, to acquire skill by attending training courses. Hence, it follows that we must ensure that skilled workers should, extend their special knowledge, rising to the level of the technical intelligentsia; that semi-skilled workers should become skilled and that labourers

should acquire professional skill and rise at least to the level of semi-skilled workers.

The higher level of labour productivity and the better quality production stipulated in our Plan require that the technical and cultural level of the majority of the workers should rise to the level of the technical intelligentsia.

A new situation has arisen in the sphere of trade since the establishment of the German Democratic Republic. In view of the upgrade in economy, effected by the Republic's own efforts and by the development of friendly relations with the Soviet Union and the States in the camp of democracy and peace, it has become possible considerably to extend foreign trade. It has been proved to all the German people that **by developing all the economic resources of our country, and by trade agreements based on the principle of equality, the government of a united, democratic Germany would be in a position to solve all the economic problems of Germany without any interference whatsoever from the imperialist powers.**

From this viewpoint, it is immensely significant that immediately after the elaboration of the basic control figures of our Five-Year Plan we were able to prepare the ground for the conclusion of five-year trade agreements with the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. these agreements will secure the stability of our economic development. Whereas Western Germany is tied to the United States and Britain—the centres of the developing economic crisis—the German Democratic—Republic is linked with countries experiencing an upsurge in their economy, with countries where no economic crises or

unemployment exist.

During our foreign trade talks we took into account the wishes of interested West German economic groups. This shows that we wish to do all in our power to help the population of Western Germany to escape from the clutches of the American monopolists.

The Five-Year Plan aims to **overcome completely cultural backwardness and cultural degradation—the heritage of the domination of the German-fascist monopolists and the junkers—and to develop an advanced German culture for the whole of our country.** This means overcoming the remnants of racist ideology, imperialist modes of thought, corruption in art, imported chiefly from America; it means popularising on a wider scale the great classics of our literature, art and music; to show the heroic struggle against imperialism, enslavement and national oppression by developing a new, progressive literature, art and music, to show the grandeur of democratic transformations and construction, the new people and their relations with one another and thus educate the mass of the people, to set in motion their inexhaustible forces; to popularise among our people the culture of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, as well as the works of anti-imperialist writers and artists in other countries.

The basic task in the sphere of culture is to raise the scientific level of secondary and higher school education. The Five-Year Plan ensures the carrying out or further democratic reforms in schools and the democratic regeneration of German culture. It corresponds to the demands of the mass of the people for a constant extension and increase of knowledge; it

increases the number of workers and peasants in the vocational and higher schools, ensures the training of a new, progressive intelligentsia and especially helps to master and utilise the rich cultural experience of the Socialist Soviet Union.

The transfer of the most important enterprises and railways to the people and the establishment of State trading organisations are changing fundamentally the relation between the State Budget and the national economy. A unified financial system is developing in the Republic. It thus follows that the role of the Ministry of Finance and the banks has also changed. For the people's enterprises, banks have become organs of financial control; they must financially ensure the profitability of the enterprises and ensure the precise use of capital investment in accordance with the Plan.

As a result of the Five-Year Plan the qualifications of the entire personnel of the State and the economic apparatus will be raised to a higher level. In this, the decisive factor is the development of criticism and self-criticism. In overcoming bureaucratic barriers in the State apparatus and facilitating the development of all able people, in promoting new methods of work in the State apparatus, the development of criticism and self-criticism becomes a problem of paramount importance.

We are aware that the Five-Year Plan still does not solve all problems, for the solution of the vital problems of the people requires greater study, re-education of the people and the transition to a higher stage of social development.

Construction successes in the German Democratic Republic are guaranteed and ensured by the support of the great Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

The close ties of the German Democratic Republic with the Soviet Union and other countries engaged in planned economy show to all the German people how it is possible to solve all the vital problems of Germany in the interests of the people.

To-day we can already say: if Western Germany abandons the ranks of the Marshallised countries, the position of the working people will be eased immediately. However, we are not waiting for this to happen but are already helping the economy of Western Germany by developing economic ties, with due regard for the economic interests of Western Germany, in our foreign trade policy.

We are giving an example of peaceful construction, proving in fact, that all the conditions exist for the creation of a united, peace-loving, democratic Germany—a Germany, strong because its people produce high quality goods, strong because of the high level of its education, its scientific successes and its solid, unshakable friendship with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

The successes of our construction, the strength of our State power, the successes in the sphere of culture, actually promote a change in the co-relation of forces in Germany in favour of the peace-loving, democratic forces, in favour of the supporters of the National Front of Democratic Germany.

PROGRAMME OF DEMOCRATIC FRONT OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

Manifesto of the Communist Party of Brazil

On August 4, the Rio de Janeiro newspaper "Imprensa Poplar", carried a Manifesto by Louis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary of the Communist Party, on behalf of the National Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil. The Manifesto was read in the Brazilian Parliament and also made a tremendous impression throughout the country. The working class, peasantry and all progressive sections of society in Brazil are making Prestes' Manifesto a banner and programme of struggle.

Prestes gives a detailed analysis of the international situation which is characterised by the beginning of U.S. imperialist aggression against the Korean people and by further developments in the fascisation of capitalist countries. He also points to the national betrayal by the Dutra Government which seeks "by means of fascist terror and by the artificial creation of a state of civil war... to plunge the country into war and to turn our youth into cannon fodder for Truman's atrocious adventures." The key economic positions of Brazil are in the hands of U.S. monopolies. Through the medium of foreign military missions, the armed forces of the country have fallen into the hands of the U.S. command which thus controls all Brazilian military, naval and air bases. The preparations for war against the Soviet

Union, the People's Democracies and the peoples of Asia fighting for their national liberation, are intensifying. The fascisation of Brazil is also being speeded up.

“Events are rapidly developing”, says Prestes in conclusion, “and it is becoming obvious that decisive days are approaching, days which will demand from us all, more vigilance and action. Indifference and silence, obedience and passivity constitute, at the moment through which we are now passing, a crime against the homeland... The Brazilian people will never take part in any aggressive war and particularly in a war against the Soviet Union—the bulwark of peace and Socialism”.

Prestes suggests, as a vital practical step, that the Brazilian people should rally all forces, and “fight to realise the will of the people; to frustrate the policy of Dutra's national betrayal”. To do this it is necessary to form a broad democratic front of national liberation and, on behalf of the leadership of the Communist Party of Brazil, Prestes suggests the inclusion of the following demands in the programme of this front. (The demands are here given in abridged form).

Formation of a democratic people's government which must replace the present landlord-bourgeois dictatorship servilely devoted to U.S. imperialism. This revolutionary government must be formed directly by the people and must be a “legitimate representative of the bloc of all classes, social strata and sections of the country's population who really participate in the revolutionary struggle, under the leadership of the proletariat, for national liberation from the yoke of imperialism”.

2. For peace, against imperialist war, for the

unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon; the institution of a strict international control over the fulfilment of this decision; the denunciation as a war criminal of that government which first uses this weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of people, For the immediate establishment of diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic and all peace-loving countries.

3. Immediate emancipation of Brazil from the U.S. imperialist yoke. Confiscation and the immediate nationalisation of all banks and industrial enterprises which belong to the imperialists. Cancellation of the external State debt and the abrogation of all agreements and treaties which are to the detriment of the interests of the country. Immediate removal from the country of all U.S. missions, agents and also U.S. military units.

4. Handing over the land to those who till it. Confiscation without compensation of the land of the big landlords—the owners of large estates—and the passing over, without payment, of land, agricultural implements and cattle to landless and small peasants and to the agricultural working people. The immediate abolition of all peasant debts, both to individuals and to the State.

5. The independent development of the national economy. The complete nationalisation of the mines, water, banks and largescale industrial and trading enterprises of a monopoly character. State control over foreign trade, the abolition of indirect taxes' and the introduction of a progressive income tax.

6. Democratic liberties for the people. The

complete separation of the Church from the State and wide freedom for all religious worship. Elimination of racial, national and religious discrimination and other measures ensuring full equality for all citizens of 18 and upwards, irrespective of sex.

7. Immediate improvement in the living standard of the working masses. General increase in wages accompanied by a sliding wage scale. Social insurance at the expense of private employers and the State, and other measures.

8. Education and culture for the people. Free and universal education for children between 7 and 14 years of age.

9. Formation of a People's Army of national liberation. Expulsion from the armed forces of all fascists and agents of imperialism and the replenishment of the army with democratic and revolutionary forces. General arming of the people and the democratic reorganisation of the armed forces in the struggle for national freedom and defence of the nation against the onslaught of imperialism and its agents within the country.

In conclusion, Prestes calls for the formation of broad, democratic, national liberation committees throughout Brazil; the utilisation of the forthcoming election campaign for the mobilisation of the people in order to realise this programme, and the advancement of the following slogans of struggle against U.S. intervention in Korea: "Not a single Brazilian soldier to help U.S. aggression in Korea!" "The struggle of the peoples of Asia against imperialism is a part of our struggle for the independence of Brazil from the imperialist yoke!" "Demand that the Americans

immediately get out of Korea !”.

The Manifesto ends with the following slogan: “Long live free, independent and progressive Brazil!”.

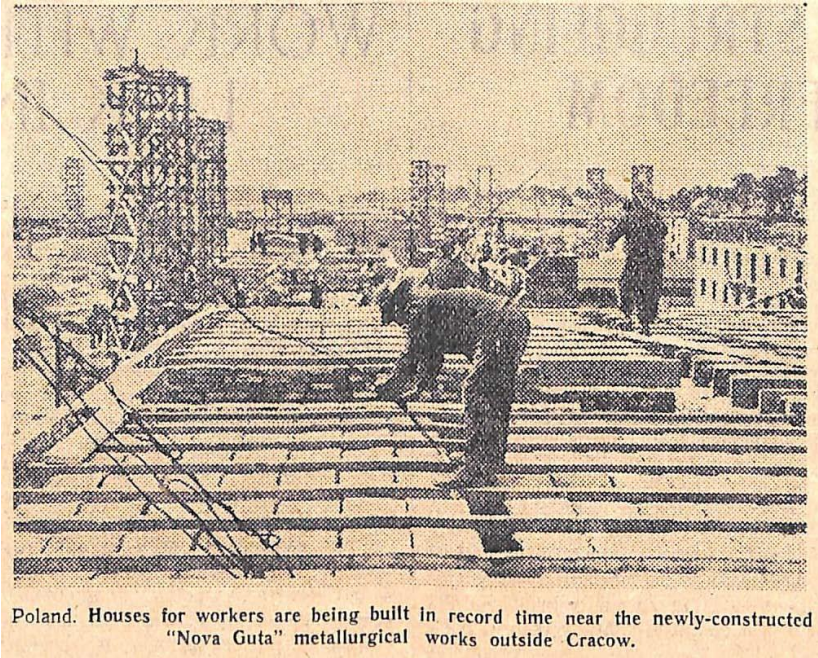
COMRADE TOGLIATTI INJURED IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

Comrade Togliatti was injured in an automobile accident on the Ivrea-Aosta road (Piedmonte region).

Comrade Togliatti was taken immediately to a hospital in the town of Ivrea. Doctors consider that his condition arouses no anxiety although he will require prolonged medical observation.

Thousands of telegrams, wishing Comrade Togliatti a speedy recovery, have been received from all democratic organisations and from various political functionaries in Italy.

POLAND. HOUSES FOR WORKERS ARE BEING BUILT



Poland. Houses for workers are being built in record time near the newly-constructed "Nova Guta" metallurgical works outside Cracow.

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CONGRESS OF NATIONAL FRONT OF DEMOCRATIC GERMANY

The Congress of the National Front of Democratic Germany was held in Berlin on August 25-26, Congress was attended by 2,466 delegates, 1,064 of whom were representatives from Western Germany, elected at semi-legal and illegal meetings, despite the ban and the opposition of the occupation authorities of the Western powers. The delegates represented all sections of the population of Germany.

In his opening speech to the Congress, Dr. Correns dwelt on the tasks of the German people in the struggle for the unity of their country. The statement that the German people are not alone in their struggle, that they have the support of the entire camp of peace and democracy which is headed by the Soviet people and led by Generalissimo Stalin, aroused keen enthusiasm among the delegates. There was a mighty ovation in honour of J. V. Stalin.

Speeches greeting the delegates were delivered by O. Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic and F. Ebert, Oberburgomaster of Greater Berlin. Congress adopted unanimously a resolution protesting against the release, by the U.S. British military authorities, of war criminals in Western Germany.

A speech on the subject of the "Struggle for peace, unity and economic development" was made by W. Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, Commenting on the situation in Western Germany and the war preparations carried out there, the speaker

called upon the population of Western Germany to organise national resistance and outlined its concrete tasks to struggle against the occupation and Ruhr statutes; for a just peace treaty and the withdrawal of all occupation forces; to struggle against the remilitarisation of Western Germany and against production of war materials there; to resist the rapacious dismantling of peace-time industrial enterprises.

Speaking at the Congress, Max Reimann, Chairman of the Communist Party of Western Germany, commented on the growth of national resistance in Western Germany and the concrete forms in which it is revealed.

A report on “Why single election lists have been put forward?” was made by O. Nuschke, Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic. The speaker dwelt on the significance for the whole of Germany of the elections in the German Democratic Republic, elections scheduled for October 15. Delegates from Western Germany and the German Democratic Republic approved the decision to submit single lists at the elections.

Congress also adopted an election programme for the National Front of Democratic Germany. This document, approved by Congress, calls upon the electors to cast their votes for the candidates of the National Front, emphasising that every vote cast for the single list is a vote against war, for peace, for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

YUGOSLAV PEASANTS FIGHT AGAINST FASCIST RULE OF THE TITO CLIQUE

As reported from Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav working peasants are opposing more and more resolutely the anti-popular Tito regime, the outrages, violence and plunder organised by the Belgrade rulers.

Whereas during last autumn and in the spring of this year the Yugoslav peasantry refused to sow—as admitted by the Tito press—and left uncultivated over 40 per cent of land, the peasants in many regions are now evading grain deliveries to the fascist authorities. By the beginning of August, in Serbia, which is the country's main granary, the Tito authorities had been able to “store up” no more than 30 per cent of the amount of grain envisaged by the “plan”, although this year grain threshing was conducted under police supervision and the grain was taken from the threshing-floor direct to the State stores.

In Macedonia, a mass withdrawal from the “zadrugas”—which are agricultural cooperatives forcibly created by the Titoites and run by kulak elements—was observed during the harvesting campaign. Fearing the disintegration of these “co-operatives”, the authorities resorted to repressive measures and organised scores of trials of working peasants as a result of which 50 peasants were sentenced to death. However, the Tito clique terror is unable to suppress the growing discontent of the Yugoslav peasantry or to prevent the withdrawal of peasants from kulak co-operatives. At the Serbian “Red Star” co-operative alone, more than 75

peasants have openly announced their withdrawal from the co-operative. Large numbers of the peasants have also left the “co-operatives” in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Poverty-stricken and oppressed by the Tito authorities, the peasants in a number of villages in Serbia, including the Belgrade region, are resorting to such protest actions as selling fire to the premises of the rural committees and looting the grain belonging to these committees. The Yugoslav rulers and their fascist press are unable to conceal these facts of open peasant revolt against the treacherous Tito-Rankovic clique.

Not long ago, in the village of Glina near Zagreb, Rankovic police arrested nearly 200 peasants who resisted the Tito authorities, forcibly taking the new grain from the peasants.

COLLECTION OF SIGNATURES TO THE STOCKHOLM APPEAL IN THE U.S.

According to the "Daily Worker", the New York Committee of the Trade Union Peace Conference has announced that over 500,000 inhabitants of New York have signed the Stockholm appeal. During the past six days, nearly 20,000 signatures have been collected.

In view of the growing movement for peace, reactionaries are resorting to various methods to intimidate Americans in order to force them to end their participation in this movement. For instance, Curran, Chairman of the National Seamen's Union, threatened to exclude the 4,000 members of the Union who had signed the Stockholm appeal. However, the threat was of no avail for the next day 367 more members of the trade union affixed their signatures to the appeal.

CZECHOSLOVAK PEASANT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM THE U.S.S.R.

The Czechoslovak peasant delegation, which recently returned from a visit to the U.S.S.R. is preparing to conduct a broad campaign of meetings, discussions and talks which will continue until February next year. The delegates wish to describe the remarkable achievements of Soviet Socialist economy—the most progressive in the world—and the happy life of the collective-farmers, using for this purpose their detailed notes, diaries; and snapshots they made during their many visits to the Soviet countryside. A number of reports on their visit by members of the delegation, an album of photos and a newsreel will be issued in the near future.

The campaign is designed to facilitate the utilisation of Soviet experience by the united agricultural co-operatives and above all those two thousand co-operatives that have done away with boundaries and have switched to the collective cultivation of large acreages.

WORKING CLASS OF POLAND HONOUR THE MEMORY OF ITS GLORIOUS FIGHTERS

On August 20, a monument to three loyal and courageous Communist fighters—Ghibner, Knewski and Rutkowski—was unveiled in Warsaw. Twenty-five years ago they were shot down at the walls of the Warsaw citadel for their valiant struggle against police provocateurs.

Thousands of Warsaw workers and also numerous delegations from all over Poland were present at the unveiling of the monument.

The unveiling of the monument developed into a powerful demonstration of the masses or the working people of Poland against imperialism and reaction, against the foul assassins of Comrade Lahaut, and against the U.S. assassins of Korean women and children.

POLITICAL NOTES

1. MacArthur's Revelation

General MacArthur recently blurted out the innermost plans of President Truman and of the handful of Wall Street magnates who stand behind him.

In his message to the 51st Congress of the American organisation, "Veterans of Foreign Wars", MacArthur spoke in great detail about the strategic significance of the Pacific which, in his opinion, is no more and no less than an "American lake". He stressed particularly the significance of the islands along the West coast, by seizing which, he said, the Americans could dominate—with the help of the air force—all Asiatic ports from Vladivostok to Singapore.

In this connection, the butcher-general defined the predatory aims of the Americans in Taiwan (Formosa). With a stroke of the pen he erased the Cairo and Potsdam declarations which had been agreed upon with the participation of the U.S. Government and which recognised Taiwan as part of China's territory. With brazen frankness he declared that the United States would take Taiwan from China because this island could be converted into an unsinkable aircraft carrier and a base for submarines; a base ideally situated to carry out offensive operations.

In other words, MacArthur exposed Truman as the most miserable liar who over and over again repeats that the Americans defend Taiwan for the sake of justice and democracy. MacArthur, who carries out

American policy in the Far East, should know better than anyone else the real aims of this policy. One cannot but agree with MacArthur that Taiwan essential to U.S. imperialism in order to establish its rule in South-East Asia. However, this admission is something that Truman fears most of all. He has already asked the General—more than once—to keep his mouth shut. This time Truman had publicly to “refute” MacArthur and even “demanded” that the latter should withdraw his message.

But, as the saying goes, “Words are lost in the air, but writing remains as a testimony against U.S.”: the whole world has been given a further proof of U.S. predatory policy in the Far East—the written evidence of MacArthur himself! Now, after such outspoken MacArthur’s admissions it is clear to everyone why Wall Street needs Korea and why it needs the brutal bombing of Korean villages and towns and the assassination of women and children. MacArthur’s message is an open call for an even more ruthless and sanguinary suppression of the national-liberation movement of the peoples of the East. However, the peoples of the East are drawing their own conclusions from this.

2. Assassins under B.B.C. and Vatican Protection

When democratic opinion throughout the world learnt of the foul murder of Comrade Julien Lahaut, it clearly understood that the assassination was organised by the warmongers and was made possible following

incitement by the bourgeois and the Right Socialist press. The multi-millions in the peace camp had not the slightest doubt that the hand of the assassins was directed by those very same forces that organised the attempt on the lives of Comrades Togliatti and Tokuda. On the order of these forces the leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party, and Comrades Calvo and Solly—leading functionaries of the Communist Party of Argentina—were murdered: and on their orders Comrade Dennis—General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States—was jailed and the war prisoners in Western Germany and Japan were released from prison. These forces must also account for the death of thousands of Greek patriots—sanguinary crimes which these forces organised and carried out—for the “man-hunt” in the jungles of Malaya and the bandit air-raids on Korean towns and villages.

The behaviour of the B.B.C., the Right Social-Democratic press and “Osservatore Romano”—the official Vatican organ—after the murder of Comrade Lahaut, completely exposes before the world the imperialist inciters of the murder of Comrade Lahaut.

The B.B.C., for instance, defended the assassins by spreading slander against the Belgian Communists. This foul mouth-piece of the American warmongers tried to “justify” the murderers of Julien Lahaut by basely talking about “what would have happened had the working masses in Belgium taken power into their own hands?” The gist of the argument of “Osservatore Romano was that when Leopold’s son was taking the oath in the Belgian Parliament, Julien Lahaut shouted the slogan: “Vive la Republique”. “Osservatore Romano” considers that “this political crime is... the

result of intolerance, hatred and violence”. One may we ask, by whom? In the opinion of “Osservatore Romano”, of course. by the Belgian working class, which raised its powerful voice in protest against the traitor-king. The foul murder of Comrade Lahaut, in the arguments of this rag has the appearance of an act of “self-defence”.

Thus, the B.B.C. and the Pope united in the defence of the fascist assassins. They will not succeed in deceiving the defenders of peace and freedom who demand strict punishment for the criminals.

3. Alliance of Labour Leaders with the Tito Clique

The National Executive Committee of the British Labour Party has accepted the invitation of the Tito clique to send a delegation to Yugoslavia. The “honoured Socialists”—Sam Watson. Chairman of the Labour Party, Morgan Phillips, General Secretary (the man who asserts that the “Marshall Plan” is a “weapon of Socialism!”) and H. Earnshaw, member of the National Executive Committee, are leaving for Belgrade.

The visit will supplement visits made to Yugoslavia by important personalities from the British Government. As is known, the British Minister, Noel Baker, and also Davis, Bevin’s deputy, recently visited Tito. The London newspapers did not conceal the fact that during the negotiations the question discussed was the strengthening of the Belgrade-Athens axis and the Tito-de Gasperi alliance. Thus the considerable diplomatic fuss in Belgrade has, as its object, the strengthening of

the foreign political positions of Tito and the unity of all reactionary forces in the Mediterranean area.

But there is also another reason for the Labour delegation's visit to Belgrade. Morgan Phillips and his ilk go to testify that the Tito clique "is building Socialism". The tricks of the exposed spy Zilliacus, and their agents and spies, have clearly failed. The British "Socialists" who are sending troops to Korea and who are devoted heart and soul to Wall Street, will now praise the "successes" of Tito and Rankovic who have turned Yugoslavia into a medieval-torture chamber.

As could be expected, the Labour delegation has received Churchill's warm blessing. Churchill knows better than anyone else who Tito and his gang are. In an editorial, the Conservative newspaper, the "Daily Telegraph", writes that the visit of the British Socialists to the dictator, who has thrown into prison and sent into exile their Social Democrat comrades, shows that policy has been placed above prejudice. And the newspaper adds that such an attitude deserves to be praised.

In conclusion, the newspaper significantly asks whether Morgan Phillips and his colleagues will not be able, after Belgrade, to pay a courtesy visit to Madrid.

The answer is clear. If Morgan Phillips to-day embraces the fascist Tito, tomorrow he will embrace the fascist Franco. Such is the psychology of Socialist traitors, and Conservative newspaper has guessed it exactly.

4. How British Reactionaries Became Scared of a Football

It was an ordinary football, round and made of leather. On the ball were inscribed—in token of sports friendship—words of greeting from British sportsmen to Polish sportsmen. And this ball is the subject of a whole story.

When the ball was taken to Poland by the British sportsman Beer, a wild howl went up in British newspapers. Since Beer had gone to Poland, it was asserted it meant he was a Communist and consequently came from a Communist family and his father (Beer Senior) was also a Communist. If this was the case, how then could the father continue to work as an architect for the Bristol municipality?

Beer Senior was so much taken aback this reasoning, and by the prospect of chronic unemployment arising from it, that he agreed to get hold of the son and bring him back home. There proved to be a newspaper—the Daily Mail—which offered the architect money to chase his son, but on one condition—to bring back not only the son but also.. the football.

The British bourgeoisie is not very bad if it fears ...a football. And it is not very inventive if it makes a football the “leading item” on the anti-Communist programme. Evidently not so many “effective anti-Communist arguments” are left for the City.

Jan MAREK

FRENCH PEOPLE OBTAINED THE ACQUITTAL OF ACTIVE PEACE PARTISANS

By their struggle, the French people have prevented the carrying out of the super-foul fascist laws passed by the French Government on the order of the U.S. warmongers last March in order by terror to suppress the activities of peace partisans.

A military tribunal in Lyons acquitted 18 working people who, on March 23, participated in a demonstration in Roanne against the despatch of a trainload of war materials designed for the expeditionary corps in Viet Nam. The majority of the military and civil judges refused to support the government representative, who insisted on strict punishment for the accused (a total of 50 years' imprisonment).

The accused, the lawyers and the witnesses for the defence, received the support of all French people. Brief strikes were held in the Loire Department and in Lyons. On August 25, a general strike of city transport workers took place in Lyons. Factory workers' delegations visited the President of the Court. The judges received thousands of cables and petitions.

The return of the released working people to Roanne aroused tremendous enthusiasm throughout the town. Peace partisans are waging an ever more resolute struggle for the release of Raymonde Dien and Henri Martin, convicted on the basis of the super-foul laws, and also to stop the persecution of Leo Figuières, director of the newspaper "Avant-Garde" against whom

a warrant has been issued for obtaining an interview with Ho Chi Minh.

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