

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

**Bucharest. Organ of the Information
Bureau of the Communist and Workers'
Parties**



NO. 40 (100), FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1950

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CONTENTS

UPSURGE OF SOCIALIST EMULATION IN THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES	4
PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS TO LOCAL SOVIETS IN THE U.S.S.R.	10
TOWARDS SECOND WORLD CONGRESS OF SUPPORTERS OF PEACE	11
AGAINST FASCISM AND WAR	11
PEOPLE'S MEETINGS IN ITALY	12
SOVIET PEOPLE PREPARING FOR ALL-UNION PEACE CONFERENCE	12
YOUTH PEACE PARTISANS' DAY IN WESTERN GERMANY.....	13
PEACE CONFERENCE IN BURMA.....	15
CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARY OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC	15
THEY CANNOT JUSTIFY THE POLICY OF WAR! Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party	18
FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. Otto Grotewohl, Chairman, Socialist Unity Party of Germany.....	23
ON THE EVE OF ELECTIONS TO LOCAL COUNCILS IN HUNGARY	35
EMULATION AMONG AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA	36
INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL IN POLAND.....	37
FIGHTING IN KOREA. Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Chinese Peace Committee	38
BROADEN AND WIN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE. Maurice Thorez, General Secretary, French Communist Party	45
FOREIGN TRADE OF TITO CLIQUE—INSTRUMENT OF ENSLAVEMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA BY U.S.-BRITISH MONOPOLIES. Tedeuz Gede, Member, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party	66
STATEMENT BY ETSURO SHIINO REGARDING "PEOPLE'S DAILY" EDITORIAL	76
COLLECTION OF ARTICLES EXPOSING TITO CLIQUE	77
WAR HYSTERIA IN WESTERN GERMANY.....	78
POLITICAL NOTES	79
BANKER HARRIMPON—MINISTER FOR "COLD WAR"	79
STRUGGLE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE	82
STRIKE IN NORTHERN ITALY OF 200,000 AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	83
PROPAGANDISTS OF ADVANCED EXPERIENCE. A. Nedved	84

UPSURGE OF SOCIALIST EMULATION IN THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

The economy of the People's Democracies is rapidly growing and expanding. The Socialist sector is supreme in the industry of these countries. The transfer of the mills and factories, railways and banks into the hands of the people, the transition to Socialist planning and the steady improvement in the living standard of the working people, created favourable conditions for the development of the creative initiative and the activity of the masses.

The active participation of the working people in the building of the new life in these countries is most clearly revealed in the mass development of Socialist emulation and shock-work. Factory and office workers in industry, transport and trade are not alone in this emulation; it has spread to the agricultural co-operatives, the workers of machine-tractor depots and State farms and to the poor and middle peasants who are striving to deliver their quotas of grain and other agricultural produce to the State, ahead of schedule. The results of emulation find expression in the steady increase in labour productivity and in the increasingly successful fulfilment of national economic plans. In Rumania, for example, labour productivity last year increased by 18 per cent compared with 1948, and, in the second quarter of this year, by 14 per cent compared with the same quarter last year. In Bulgaria, labour productivity last year was 11 per cent above the 1948 level, in Czechoslovakia, 16 per cent above the 1947 level etc. This year the working peasantry in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria,

completed the State grain deliveries in record time.

Emulation has advanced to the forefront thousands of splendid workers such as Comrades Kisling and Brachacek in Czechoslovakia, Liljana Dimitrova in Bulgaria, Joseph Barta and Maria Cinka in Rumania. Matelia and Filiak in Poland and Imre Musca in Hungary.

Emulation in the People's Democracies is not only expanding, involving new detachments of working people but—and this is particularly important—it is entering upon a new phase.

The movement for **upward revision of plans**, resulting in quite substantial adjustments to the initial production assignments, is becoming ever more widespread. Individual and collective pledges taken by workers in honour of important political events and dates have assumed a mass character. The organisation of shock brigades, emulation for the title of best shop and best factory in a given branch of industry, for the title of best worker in the given trade, for better quality production, for the greatest economy of raw materials—all this is now part of the daily life of the enterprise. The creative activity of the masses is also revealed in many workers switching over to the operation of several machines, in the growing movement of innovators and rationalisers.

Socialist emulation in the People's Democracies reflects the radical change that has taken place in the attitude of the workers towards labour, a change which, as was pointed out by Lenin, is more difficult, more essential, more basic and more decisive than the overthrow of the bourgeoisie.

V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin highly praised the significance of Socialist emulation for the creation of the new society. Labour productivity, pointed out Lenin,

is, in the final analysis, the most important, the main thing for the victory of the new social system. Comrade Stalin characterised Socialist emulation as the **Communist method of building Socialism** on the basis of the maximum **activity** of millions of working people. Emulation, pointed out Comrade Stalin, is precisely that **lever** by means of which the working class. is called upon to switch the entire economic and cultural life of the country to the basis of Socialism.

The working people of the People's Democracies are realising, more and more, that Socialist emulation is their own vital concern. The great, all-conquering force of emulation lies in its mass scale. Developing Socialist emulation, the working class is conscious that it is the master of its country, the architect of its happiness, that it is working not for exploiters, but for itself, for its own State.

The great significance of Socialist emulation lies in the fact that, unlike competition, the principle of which, in conditions of capitalism, is defeat and death for one and victory and domination for others, it is based on comradely help to the backward from those in front. "Socialist emulation says: some work poorly, others well and others better still—**overtake the best and attain a general advance**". (Stalin)

The powerful upsurge of Socialist emulation in the People's Democracies has been attained, thanks to the fact that the Communist and Workers' Parties of these countries, embarking on the planned work of laying the foundations of Socialism, turned to production, began to tackle questions of economy more concretely and thoroughly, rallied the workers to carry out the economic plans to the fact that the Communist Parties, guided by the experience of the Communist Party of the

Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), daily direct this mass movement of the working people.

Socialist emulation secures a steady growth of production, **high** productivity of labour, a considerable increase in output, and a substantial lowering in the cost of production. All this contributes to the successful realisation of the national economic plans, to increased Socialist accumulation, higher real wages and improvement in the standard of living of the working people. That is why the Party, trade union organisations, and State organs of the People's Democracies promote the all-round development of Socialist emulation, introduce measures that contribute to the further advance of this splendid movement of the masses.

One of the most important measures carried out in the People's Democracies is the regulation of production norms. The fixing of technically based norms, corresponding to the experience of leading workers, furnishes favourable conditions for the rapid growth of labour productivity. It goes without saying that "emulation", with norms at a low level acting as a brake on the further development of production, has nothing in common with the idea of Socialist emulation.

Close attention is likewise being paid to the introduction of the piece-rate system on the widest scale. This facilitates the consistent application of the Socialist principle of remuneration for labour in accordance with quantity and quality, the strengthening of labour discipline, concern for leading workers in production.

The trade unions play an important role in developing emulation. However, their work often manifests old, harmful influences. This is seen,

particularly in the fact that certain trade union organisations and factory committees are isolated from the workers, become stagnant, bureaucratic organs using administrative methods rather than methods of persuasion. These shortcomings must be combated with the utmost vigour. This is all the more necessary since class enemies—the agents of U.S.-British imperialism often take advantage of such shortcomings.

Socialist emulation is a matter of conviction, initiative and revolutionary criticism on the part of the masses. “Anyone who consciously or unconsciously stifles this self-criticism and this creative initiative of the masses,” wrote Comrade Stalin, “must be swept aside as a hindrance to our great cause.

Socialist emulation can and should embrace the overwhelming majority of the workers. This can be ensured on condition that every Communist is in the forefront in production. The Communist is a leader of the masses. And to be a leader of the masses in the People’s Democracies means taking the masses with one, by way of personal example, on the decisive sector of the struggle—in laying the foundations of Socialism.

At a time when in the countries of capitalism the capitalists, by means of brutal exploitation and intensification of labour, are sapping the energies of the working people and dooming the working class to poverty and stagnation, the working people of the People’s Democracies, following the great Soviet Union which has built Socialism, are advancing from success to success, are marching forward to Socialism.

The burning hatred of the masses for the warmongers, the ardent desire of the working people to accelerate the building of Socialism, to strengthen the defence capacity and might of their countries and

thereby consolidate still more the camp of peace and democracy—all these factors contribute to the continued upsurge of labour enthusiasm. In answer to the aggressive encroachments of the American imperialists who have embarked on bloody intervention in Korea, the working people of the People's Democracies consider that their main contribution to the cause of peace is to do everything to secure increased labour productivity, to participate actively in Socialist emulation. The working people of the People's Democracies will mark the Second World Peace Congress, preparations for which are underway throughout the world, with more successes in the struggle for peace and Socialism.

PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS TO LOCAL SOVIETS IN THE U.S.S.R.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviets of the R.S.F.S.R., Ukraine, Byelorussia and a number of other Union Republics of the U.S.S.R. have decided to hold elections to the territory, region, area, district, city and village Soviets of Working People's Deputies between December 17 and 24, 1950.

The last elections to the local Soviets of Working People's Deputies were held less than three years ago.

Preparations for the forthcoming elections have aroused great political and labour enthusiasm among the peoples of the U.S.S.R.

TOWARDS SECOND WORLD CONGRESS OF SUPPORTERS OF PEACE

AGAINST FASCISM AND WAR

At the meeting of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, held in Paris on September 29, delegates heard a report by Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Party, on the subject: "Broaden and Win the Struggle for Peace". (The abridged text of the report appears on page three).

Speakers in the discussion on the report included members of the Politburo, Jeannette Vermeersch, Leon Mauvais, Waldeck-Rohet, Raymond Guyot and others.

In two resolutions, the Central Committee expressed solidarity with the young workers and soldiers persecuted for their activities in favour of peace in Viet Nam and with all peace partisans languishing in prison. In a third resolution, the Central Committee exposed before the whole country the fascist measures of the Government for the formation of "security detachments" of a fascist type and called upon the working people, all republicans and patriots for unity of action, for a "broad movement of the masses at the enterprises, in the towns and in the countryside to prevent the formation of the new fascist militia."

The Plenum of the Central Committee closed with a speech by Thorez and a unanimously adopted political resolution calling upon "members and organisations of the Communist Party to use all means in order to effect the broadest unity of action so as to defeat the reactionary plans of the warmongers and to safeguard

peace.”

PEOPLE'S MEETINGS IN ITALY

In Piombino (Livorno Province), 28,690 of the town's 32,000 inhabitants have signed the Stockholm Appeal. In Sesto Ferentino, the Appeal was signed by 15,796 of the 18,000 inhabitants. The municipal conference of the peace supporters of these towns passed a decision to call again on those inhabitants who have not yet signed the Appeal, to take an active part in the struggle for peace.

The provincial conference of peace supporters in Treviso protested to the United Nations against American aggression in Korea and resolved to strengthen and broaden the peace movement. Numerous meetings were also held in the towns and villages of Cremona Province. These meetings discussed the question of American intervention in Korea and the aggressive policy of the imperialists.

Recruits, newly enrolled in Novara Province, declared themselves “soldiers who will fight against war”.

SOVIET PEOPLE PREPARING FOR ALL-UNION PEACE CONFERENCE

The Soviet Peace Committee has decided to hold an All-Union Peace Conference on October 16-17. The working people of the land of Socialism are enthusiastically electing delegates to this conference.

Speeches delivered at meetings of factory and office workers, of collective-farmers and scientists, housewives and writers are permeated with indestructible faith in the victory of the cause of peace. The Soviet people indignantly protest against the American aggression in Korea and Taiwan and the barbarous atrocities perpetrated by the American cannibals in Korea; they demand that the war propagandists and warmongers be bridled, reduction in armaments and the banning of all means of annihilation of human beings and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other peoples.

“Peace cannot be, preserved by good wishes”, say the Soviet people. “Only the organised and resolute action of the peace partisans, inspired by the great example of the Soviet people, is the force which is capable of curbing the warmongers and frustrating their plan.”

Hundreds of delegates, including Stakhanovites, collective-farmers, teachers, academicians and other representatives of the Soviet working people, have already been elected to the All-Union Conference.

Preparations for the All-Union Conference are proceeding in an atmosphere of great labour enthusiasm at the enterprises, building sites and on the collective and State farms.

YOUTH PEACE PARTISANS' DAY IN WESTERN GERMANY

A youth peace day was held in Western Germany on October 1. Monster youth demonstrations, held under

the slogan of defence of peace and a united democratic Germany, took place in all towns.

Acting on orders from the Western occupation authorities, the puppet government in Western Germany used strong police forces against the youth everywhere.

Serious clashes between the demonstrators and the police occurred in many towns in Western Germany. In Esslingen, the youth broke through the police cordon and, despite the ban, held their meeting. During clashes with the police, the townspeople supported the youth. The demonstrators shouted to the police: “Germans! Don’t stop German from fighting for peace!”

In Frankfort-on-Main, speakers at the meeting declared that the police terror would not break the will of the youth to struggle for peace, but, on the contrary, would intensify it.

In Hamburg, the demonstrator’s marched past the residence of the Burgomaster, the warmongers’ lackey Brauer—a Schumacher follower—branding with shame his treacherous activities.

In the towns of North-Rhine Westphalia Land, the 100,000 police, mobilised by the Government, failed to prevent the meetings and demonstrations.

In Dusseldorf, youth demonstrators hoisted the blue banner of the Union of Free German Youth over the building of the police-presidium and lit a huge peace bonfire on the hillside.

In a number of places, the police turned fire-hoses and used other “means” in an attempt to disperse the demonstrators. According to incomplete data, more than 3,000 demonstrators have been arrested. These measures, however, failed to break the will of the youth peace champions and their determination to uphold

even more resolutely vigorously and boldly, the great cause of peace and to fight for a united, democratic Germany.

PEACE CONFERENCE IN BURMA

A South Burma Regional Peace Conference was held in the city of Moulmein, on September 17. Some 30 people's organisations were represented at the Conference.

In the resolutions adopted by the Conference, delegates endorsed the Stockholm Appeal and condemned war propaganda in any form and in any country, aggression and armed intervention in the internal affairs of other nations. They also demanded that the Big-Five should conclude a Peace Pact and reduce their armaments, and that the Government of Burma should refuse permission to any foreign armed forces to use Burmese territory for transit purposes.

All the delegates enthusiastically signed the Stockholm Appeal. The Burma National Peace Committee is preparing to send a delegation to the Second World Peace Congress.

CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARY OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

On October 1, the millions of Chinese people and together with them all progressive mankind, celebrated the first anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic.

Comrade Stalin's telegram to Mao Tse-tung,

Chairman of the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic, was received with enthusiasm and joy in the Chinese People's Republic. The telegram reads:

"I ask you, Mr. Chairman, to accept my friendly congratulations on the occasion of the First Anniversary of Ute Chinese People's Republic.

"I wish the great Chinese people and you, personally, further successes in building an Independent people's democratic China".

Also the heads of the Governments of the People's Democracies and the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the world addressed telegrams of greetings on this great day for the Chinese people to the Government and Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

In their messages the Communist and Workers' Parties saluted the fraternal Communist Party of China, the inspirer and organiser of the struggle and great victories of the Chinese people, and unanimously wished it further successes in the struggle for the continued consolidation of the Chinese People's Republic, for the cause of peace and democracy.

The Anniversary was celebrated as a great national holiday in the Chinese People's Republic. Millions of citizens, expressing their solidarity with the advanced, progressive forces of peace and democracy, took part in the demonstrations in Peking, and in the other cities of China. Millions of people marched through the streets in towns and villages carrying portraits of Mao Tse-tung, J. V. Stalin and democratic figures of the world, and demonstrated under slogans of struggle for the unity of the fighters for peace throughout the world.

The first Anniversary of the proclamation of the

Chinese People's Republic was a mighty demonstration of the invincible solidarity of the supporters of peace, democracy and Socialism.

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According to incomplete data, more than 138 million people had signed the Stockholm Appeal in China by the end of September.

THEY CANNOT JUSTIFY THE POLICY OF WAR! Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party

In a recently published declaration on the political situation in the country, the leadership of the Italian Communist Party noted the complete failure of the efforts of the Christian Democrat Party to isolate the “democratic forces and their leading organisations, above all, the Communist Party.

These efforts of the Christian Democrats, undertaken at the behest of the U.S. imperialists immediately after their aggression in Korea, have utterly collapsed. They encountered resolute opposition from the Communists, Socialists and sincere democrats; a hostile attitude and passive resistance on the part of numerous sections of the bourgeoisie and particularly the middle strata of the population and those who have not yet defined their political standpoint and who were even hostile to Communism and Socialism.

The political struggle which developed in connection with American aggression in Korea has heightened the interest and sympathies of new sections of the population for the Communists, Socialists and democrats who are heading the fight for peace in Italy. This is evident from the fact that in the early phase of the American aggression in Korea, four million signatures had been secured for the Stockholm Appeal; the lessons of the Korean events brought about a swift increase in the number of signatures which by early September totalled sixteen million.

Doubts and astonishment at the Government’s policy of blindly subordinating Italy to the aggressive plans and

interests of American imperialism have begun to appear even in the press and in articles by people who, as a rule, express the viewpoint of the Government parties. One senator—member of the Christian Democrat Party—called upon his colleagues and members of the Government, although with many reservations and contradictions, “not to yield to the fatal idea of the inevitability of conflict between West and East”, believing in the possibility of “neutrality for Italy in the event of an armed conflict.”

Despite the fact that Italian public opinion is for consistent action in the defence of peace and that sections most remote from Communist influence stand for a policy of greater caution and less subordination to, the aggressive American plans, the Italian rulers refuse to review their policy. On the contrary, the so-called “firm points” of the policy of the Christian Democrat Government, elaborated by de Gasperi and Sforza and which served as directives for the Italian representative at the New York Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Atlantic Pact countries, give wholehearted and blind support to all the actions of the American Government “not only in Korea but in relation to all nations” against whom the American armed forces may undertake aggression.

The authors of these “firm points” put in several hypocritical phrases designed to mislead the trusting reader. De Gasperi, and Sforza even attempted to represent the obligations imposed by the Atlantic Pact on its signatories as Italy’s obligation only to defend its borders and only in the event of aggression. But all the facts and the actions of de Gasperi’s Government completely expose the pacifist, “defence” mask it has assumed.

The obligations of the Atlantic Pact have already deprived Italy of the slightest possibility of controlling her territory and the economic and military resources of the country. The ruling circles are now striving to bring about the automatic implementation of the Atlantic Pact in order to deprive the Italian Parliament of its right to decide matters of war and peace, a right granted ii by the Constitution.

In this situation there was published the declaration of the Italian Communist Party which has set itself the task of exposing and condemning the war policy—the criminal anti-national policy pursued by the Christian Democrat Government in the interests of American imperialism. The declaration demanded, from those responsible for this policy, concrete proof which would show what national interests impelled. Italy to join the military anti-Soviet bloc; to show why the Italian people should become involved in the aggressive American policy, against those peoples in Asia who no longer want to remain the slaves of the imperialists; to say why they wish, as the fascists did before them, to thrust Italy (which is not threatened by anyone and whose national interests do not require it) into another criminal war; to answer the question why Italy must again take the path of armament: preparations for war, i.e. the path of new, inevitable economic and political degradation.

And finally, the declaration repeats the question already posed by Comrade Togliatti: is it true that the Italian Government has undertaken definite obligations, on the basis of which, and for the purpose of military provocations, the American armed forces, by decision of the U.S. Government, have the right to land troops on Italian islands and peninsulas and to use them as bases?

The “Christian Democrat propagandists have, in

fact, left unanswered these clear and precise questions, thus revealing that they have nothing to say in justification of the Government's policy. The Christian Democrat commentators are furious, above all, with that part of the declaration of the Communist Party in which every honest and sincere Italian—poor or rich, bourgeois or proletarian—is asked to think over the questions posed by the leadership of the Communist Party and the dire consequences of the Government's policy.

The task now set all Communists:—"Put an end to all survivals of sectarianism and all tendencies at isolation so that the existing hostility and passive resistance of the middle classes and also the bourgeois sections of the population should grow into consciousness of the necessity of rejecting the Government's policy and of saving Italy from a new catastrophe"—has evoked fury and confusion among our enemies whose activities are aimed against the mass of the people. The irritation and anxiety displayed by the Christian Democrats show the value and nation-wide significance for all political trends and classes of the stand taken by the Communist Party on the vital question of war and peace.

When the senselessness and absurdity of the "replies" of the Christian Democrat propagandists to the precise questions posed by the declaration of the Communist Party were proved, they had the audacity, in an attempt to justify the anti-Soviet policy of the Government, to mutter about an alleged "tough policy" of the U.S.S.R. in relation to Italy since the signing of the peace treaty, and invoked their invented threat to Italy's security on the part of the U.S.S.R. Indisputable facts testify to the very opposite. They testify to a tough policy on the part of the Anglo-Americans towards

our people, they testily to the fad that the American imperialists alone threaten our security and, national independence by maintaining occupation forces in Trieste and by involving Italy into a policy of war and provocation.

One may well ask, how the Italian rulers can, in these conditions, justify their aggressive policy towards the peace-loving Soviet Union and at the same time play the role of lackey and curry favour with America which the Italian people have good reason to remember for its bombing of towns, violence, plunder and constant abuse of their freedom and independence?

The Christian Democrat leaders are trying to make good this lack of sensible evidence by restricting the right of criticism and opposition to their policy, by unleashing a scandalous and provocative campaign against the so-called "fifth column" and threatening to restore armed detachments of a fascist type. This is also an admission of their own blunders and their inability to solve, in a democratic way, the national problems on the agenda of the day. But the vigilance of the Communist Party, the effective actions of the broad masses, of all Italians, concerned about the defence of peace and the future of our country, will not permit the Christian Democrat rulers and their associates, after the grim experience of fascist domination, to involve Italy in what would be a new tragedy for her, the war gamble of American imperialism.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. Otto Grotewohl, Chairman, Socialist Unity Party of Germany

In the Potsdam Agreement of August 2, 1945, the Allied Powers outlined the unanimously agreed upon guiding economic and political principles in relation to Germany after World War Two. In this agreement it is clearly stated that the Allied Powers do not intend to destroy the German people or to enslave them; that they intend to give them the possibility to rebuild their life on democratic and peaceful foundations. The Allied Powers called on the German people to bend all efforts in order that, in the course of time, they could take their place again among the free and peace-loving peoples of the world. That is why all progressive and peace-loving people in Germany hailed the Potsdam Agreement, as the sole and sound basis for building a new, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

In Eastern Germany the anti-fascist democratic forces, guided by the working class, resolutely look the course of carrying out the Potsdam Agreement. The forces of militarism and Nazism were eradicated and an end put to Junker domination. As a result of the democratic land reform, hundreds of thousands of settlers, agricultural labourers and peasants with small plots received land and the possibility to exist. The monopolies and trusts were destroyed; the war criminals were punished and their property expropriated; all the forces of the people were

mobilised to build a peaceful economy. The Two-Year Plan, drafted by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and submitted to the German people in 1948, was enthusiastically received by the working people.

This peaceful economic plan was realised with the active help and support of the Soviet Union. By conscientiously carrying out all the obligations imposed on them the German people won the confidence of the great Soviet Union the organs of which, with time, lost their occupation character and gradually handed over all administrative functions to the Germans themselves. The German people are beginning to realise, more and more, that they have a reliable and selfless friend in the Soviet Union.

In contrast to this, the imperialist powers occupying Western Germany have violated the Potsdam Agreement. Western Germany was drawn into the Marshall Plan system; by degrees it is being turned into an arsenal and base for attack on the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

With growing alarm the anti-fascist and democratic forces of our people followed this line of development in Western Germany. Non-fulfilment by the Western Powers of the obligations undertaken by them in the Potsdam Agreement brought the German people to national disaster. This made it incumbent on them to launch a struggle for their national independence.

On the initiative of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the German People's Congress was convened in Berlin in December 1947. This was the first united gathering of all national forces in Germany after the war.

The German People's Congress unanimously decided to demand national unity and a just peace. The

Congress protested against the enslavement and splitting of Germany. It conveyed these demands to the London session of the Council of Foreign Ministers and requested that its representatives be given a hearing. The Western occupation powers rejected the just demands of the German people and tightened the regime of colonial enslavement in Western Germany.

In March 1948, the German People's Congress met for the second time and elected a German People's Council of 400 members. The German People's Council adopted an unequivocal stand on all questions relating to Germany's future structure and began work to prepare the corresponding legislative acts. It blueprinted a Constitution for a united German democratic republic which was discussed at many thousands of meetings of working people and afterwards adopted by the German People's Council as the fundamental law for all Germany. In this way the German People's Council and the People's Congress movement betook themselves to national self-help and embarked on widespread activity in all spheres of public life.

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October 1949 marked a decisive turning point in the history of the struggle of the German people for their national emancipation. On October 4, 1949, the Central Board of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany adopted the historical document "The National Front of Democratic Germany and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany". In this way our Party gave the struggle for the independence of the German people a new direction

and a new impulse.

The establishment of the National Front of Democratic Germany, which represents the unification of the patriotic forces of the German people, irrespective of political views, social position and world outlook, led to a powerful upsurge in the struggle for national independence. The proposals for the programme of the National Front of Democratic Germany; elaborated by the Socialist Unity Party, were accepted by the German People's Council and served as the basis for its manifesto to the German people. The adoption of this programme is of the greatest importance for it expresses the unanimity of all sections of the population represented in the People's Council who, on the basis of this united political platform, established the German Democratic Republic and its Government.

With the establishment of the German Democratic Republic, which took place after the formation of the Bonn puppet "government", national self-help achieved unprecedented success. An unsurmountable barrier blocked the way to the colonial enslavement of the whole of Germany. For the first time in the history of Germany, the disastrous policy of the past was ended and a State was created which is no longer a State of militarists, junkers and capitalists but a State representing a peace-loving country and voicing the desire of the German people for peace, an anti-fascist, democratic State where the key positions are in the hands of the working class. In his telegram on the occasion of the formation of the German Democratic Republic, Comrade Stalin noted the great significance of the establishment of this Republic for the cause of peace throughout the world.

“The formation of the German democratic, peace-loving Republic,” wrote Comrade Stalin, “is a turning point in the history of Europe. There can be no doubt that the existence of a peace-loving, democratic Germany, side by side with the existence of a peace-loving Soviet Union, excludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe and makes impossible the enslaving of the European countries by the world imperialists.

“The experience of the recent war showed that the greatest sacrifices in this war were borne by the German and Soviet people, that these two peoples possess the greatest potential in Europe for accomplishing great actions of world importance. If these two peoples display a determination to fight for peace with the same intensity that they waged war, then peace in Europe can be regarded as secured.”

These words of Comrade Stalin best of all describe the historical turning point which took place in Europe with the formation of the German Democratic Republic. These words show the German working class and all German patriots the path along which unity of the German nation can be achieved on a democratic and peaceful basis.

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The Government set up by the German people themselves differs fundamentally from the puppet government formed by the U.S.-British imperialists in keeping with the Bonn “Constitution”. The Government of the German Democratic Republic can claim in all justice that it is the first independent people's Government ever known in the history of Germany. It

rallies and consolidates all the progressive political forces in Germany to solve the fundamental questions of national unity and to draw the peace treaty. Moreover, it is confident of its historical success in Western Germany as well, since its aims correspond to the vital interests of all the German people.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic has not in the least confined itself to mere declarations about restoring the economic and political unity of Germany. It seeks all the time to put into effect concrete measures in the spirit of the national struggle and is prepared to hold itself responsible before the whole German people.

Immediately after the formation of the Government a number of urgent measures were taken to improve the conditions of the working people. The Government paid particular attention to developing foreign trade relations which play a decisive part in improving supplies. The import of rolled steel and cotton made it possible, in a short space of time, to increase the production of goods designed for export. The increased production of manufactured goods and the improvement in their quality made it possible to import foodstuffs and thus raise the standard of living. All these measures met with the magnanimous support and help of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

The steady improvement in the standard of living was accompanied by an adjustment of cultural life. Today, the achievements of our culture have become the property of all sections of the people.

The main task of the Government in democratising cultural life was to further the democratic school reform and to help the workers and peasants obtain an education.

A number of measures were taken, in the spirit of the Government programme, in the sphere of foreign policy. Our Government concluded agreements with the Governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. These agreements contributed to close economic and cultural cooperation between the German Democratic Republic and the peoples of these States.

The agreement with Poland is of particular importance. The establishment of the Oder-Neisse border as the border of peace, corresponds to the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries. The final demarcation of the frontier between Germany and Poland of the Oder and Neisse, as defined in the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, deprives the U.S.-British imperialists of the opportunity to stage war provocations in this part of Europe. That is why this measure strikes a heavy blow at the warmongers and is a serious contribution to the cause of maintaining world peace.

In all its activity the Government showed concern for the individual, for raising the material and cultural level of the people. This solicitude for the well-being of the working people was reflected in a number of laws and measures.

The unification of all the forces of the German people in the bloc of the democratic parties has yielded major results. In the course of fulfilling the Two-Year Plan we succeeded in rehabilitating, along planned lines and with our own forces, the destroyed economy and in approaching the pre-war level of production. The economic base of the German Democratic Republic—the people's industry—was expanded considerably and reconstructed. On the initiative of the activists in

industry the working people started a big and successful movement at the enterprises to increase output and the productivity of labour.

The Two-Year Plan, fulfilled in one and a half years, by the opening day of the Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, was further developed in the Five-Year Plan, adopted by the Third Congress and submitted to the Government. This plan proves that the economic upbuilding of Germany can be realised with our own forces and without being financially dependent on abroad.

This Plan, in the course of its fulfilment, will bring about a complete change in the minds of the people in Western Germany. Thus, the Five-Year Plan is by no means the affair of the German Democratic Republic alone. It opens before our people a prospect of peaceful organisation of the whole of Germany. It will prove to our countrymen in the West the correctness of our national struggle and thus help to bridge the deep gap artificially caused by the imperialist powers in the economic, cultural and political life of the German people.

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Whereas the Government of the German Democratic Republic carried out all the undertakings provided for by the Potsdam Agreement, the U.S.-British imperialists have drawn Western Germany into the system of the North Atlantic Pact. At the New York conference in September this year, the Foreign Ministers of the imperialist powers—the U.S.A., Great Britain and France—adopted decisions on Western Germany without consulting the German people. These decisions provide

for the accelerated rearmament of Western Germany and the utilisation of its industrial military potential for the aggressive plans of American imperialism; they provide for increased occupation troops in Western Germany and Western Berlin instead of withdrawing them; the youth of Western Germany to be used as cannon fodder; the German people are again denied the opportunity to establish democratic unity; the demand is made on the German people to support the puppet government of Adenauer appointed by the American imperialists and to recognise this “government” as one representing the German people.

In order to disrupt the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, guaranteed by the Potsdam Agreement, the Western occupation powers declared “the state of war with Germany at an end”, without any intention however, of withdrawing their occupation troops. The Occupation Statute is not abolished. It is to remain indefinitely as the basis of the Bonn colonial State. In these decisions of the Foreign Ministers of the imperialist powers, the German people are assigned the role of Landsknecht for the purpose of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for American imperialism.

The declaration of Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany states in connection with these decisions: “The path outlined in New York leads to the complete enslavement of Western Germany. It leads to war; all sincere German patriots must oppose this policy and support the demand of the National Front of Democratic Germany.”

It should, however, be noted that the impermissible Anglo-American war propaganda and the slander against the Soviet Union, the People’s Democracies and the German Democratic Republic are steadily losing their

effect on the masses. Despite repression against the peace partisans and progressives, the National Front of Democratic Germany in Western Germany is being consolidated. The first German National Congress held in Berlin in August this year called upon the German people to resist the warmongers on a nation-wide scale. Congress approved unanimously the policy of the German Democratic Republic and the National Front of Democratic Germany. The line of consistent democratisation in the German Democratic Republic has justified itself. This line is characterised by steady peaceful construction carried out by its own forces, improvement in the welfare of all sections of the population, struggle for peace and national unity.

Hence the importance of the popular elections to be held in the German Democratic Republic on October 15 this year. The Government of the German Democratic Republic is now giving the people an account of its stewardship during the twelve months of its existence. The entire population enjoys the right to vote for the militant programme of the National Front which expresses the vital interests of the nation and they can, without any pressure, appraise freely the work of the Government of the German Democratic Republic. These elections cannot be compared with any previous elections. They will be carried out by the decision of the bloc of anti-fascist democratic parties on the basis of a single list and have as their aim, joint struggle against internal and external enemies of the German Democratic Republic, the enemies of the anti-fascist democratic system.

The forthcoming elections will lead to the establishment of popular representation capable of waging the struggle for peace and the unity of Germany;

the elections will be truly popular and will testify to the democratisation of the entire life of the country and conscientious fulfilment of the Potsdam Agreement. They signify the further consolidation of the anti-fascist democratic system and secure a basis for fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the five Year Plan. The programme of the popular elections is the programme of the National Front of Democratic Germany. It expresses the vital interests of all German people and mobilises all German patriots to cooperate for achievement of the aims of the National Front of Democratic Germany. This programme sets the tasks:—

- struggle to safeguard peace;

- struggle against involving Western Germany in the system of the military pacts of American-British imperialism, against transforming Western Germany into a springboard for American aggression against the Soviet Union;

- struggle for the restoration of German unity on a democratic basis by abolishing the Occupation Statute, the Ruhr Statute and the dictatorship of the High Commissioners;

- conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and withdrawal of all occupation troops;

- the development of Germany's peaceful economy and the peaceful development of Germany's Home and foreign trade, the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the Five Year Plan;

- strengthening the bonds of friendship with the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and all peace-loving peoples.

Celebrating the first anniversary of the German Democratic Republic the German people are summarising their achievements resulting from the

democratic reforms; they are confidently looking ahead, conscious, that they belong to the united fraternal family of peace-loving peoples.

ON THE EVE OF ELECTIONS TO LOCAL COUNCILS IN HUNGARY

The working people of Hungary are preparing for the elections to the district, city and regional councils. These elections, scheduled for October 22, will be additional confirmation, of the fact that power in Hungary belongs to the working people. Over 220,000 deputies will be elected.

The candidates, nominated by the local committees of the Hungarian People's Front, include leading workers, working peasants, representatives of the youth, intelligentsia and handicraftsmen who, due to their selfless work, enjoy the confidence of the masses. Pride of place in the nominations for the urban councils goes to those workers who have distinguished themselves in industry, Stakhanovites, and the best workers in science and culture. For the rural councils representatives of the individual farmers take their place alongside members of the producer co-operatives.

EMULATION AMONG AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The co-operative in Pobezovice Village, Pezen region, composed of all the peasants in the village, has won first place in the emulation among the unified agricultural co-operatives for the best harvest. The cooperative signed a twelve months contract with the State machine and tractor depot whose work is paid for in kind, depending on the harvest. All the work-teams of this co-operative are competing. Well organised work enabled the cooperative to free 56 people for other jobs. The co-operative has its own agronomist, a local peasant, who, with State assistance, was able to graduate from a special school. It invested 85,000 crowns in a building to house the livestock of the co-operative. The wheat Harvest was 23 centners per hectare as against the planned 15 centners, rye 28 centners instead of 15 centners; potatoes 220 centners instead of 150. The milk yield of each cow increased fourfold.

The example of the Pobezovice co-operative and of the other leading agricultural co-operatives helps to promote the development of the co-operative movement in the Czechoslovak countryside. Already more than 2,800 co-operatives have decided to abolish the field boundaries and to go over to joint cultivation of big acreage. In the Pobezovice district, 67 co-operatives have ploughed up the boundaries. Only in 20 villages in this district are there no co-operatives. Thanks to the co-operative movement, the State grain delivery plan was fulfilled by more than 105 per cent. State potato purchasing is also well under way.

INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL IN POLAND

An Institute for training scientific personnel is being opened, under the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. The principal purpose of the Institute is to prepare scientific workers and teachers for the higher educational establishments, Party schools and research institutions.

The Institute will have three departments philosophy, history and political economy with a system of specialised Chairs.

The Institute accepts as post-graduates members of the United Workers' Party of four-years' standing who have had a university education and who are interested in scientific work. The term of study is for three years of which the last (third) year is devoted to preparing a scientific paper (dissertation).

The training of scientific personnel in Poland will be carried out along lines of the Party post-graduate course in the Soviet Union and, particularly, along the lines of the Academy of Social Sciences under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks).

FIGHTING IN KOREA. Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Chinese Peace Committee

In mid-August, the Chinese People's Delegation, comprising representatives of the various democratic parties and groups, people's organisations and the People's Liberation Army, visited Korea which, in the midst of its armed struggle against U.S. aggression, celebrated the fifth anniversary of its liberation. At Pyongyang, Seoul and Wonsan, the Delegation witnessed the wanton bombings and strafing of the civilian population by U.S. aircraft and visited American prisoner-of-war camps.

As a member of the Delegation, I am submitting a brief report on what we observed and what we heard during the visit.

I.

The complete destruction by the Soviet Army of the crack troops of Japanese imperialism on the mainland on August 15, 1945, brought about Japan's surrender. The people of Korea who had been enslaved for thirty six years by the Japanese militarists were at last emancipated. The 38th Parallel, however, divides Korea into two entirely different worlds.

The Koreans, north of the 38th Parallel, have achieved genuine liberation thanks to the aid of the Soviet Union. Agrarian reform in North Korea was completed in March, 1946. About 1,000,000 hectares of land were distributed among 720,000 peasant families. As a result of this reform, the former serf-like peasants

became owners of the land. In the days of Japanese rule, agricultural taxes took away from 70 to 90 per cent of their crops, but, now, they have been reduced to 23 or 27 per cent. The peasants with great enthusiasm are producing more. The total grain output in 1948 was 110.4 per cent over the peak figure attained during the Japanese occupation in 1939. In 1949, despite the drought, it was 120.9 per cent compared with the pre-liberation 1944 level. The standard of living of the peasants has, in general, been raised. Take housing as an illustration. Since August 1949, 126,305 peasant families have built new homes while 57,285 have repaired their houses.

Industry and trade have also been properly adjusted. After over-fulfilment of the plans for 1947 and 1948, Korean industry has advanced from the stage of rehabilitation to the stage of development. Industrial output for the first half of the current year, prior to the outbreak of the war, was 117.5 per cent compared with the pre-liberation 1944 level. Railway transportation capacity was $6\frac{1}{2}$ times that of 1946, and the volume of essential goods in circulation 12.4 times greater than in 1946. Wages were up by 80 per cent, compared with the 1946 figures. Meanwhile, commodity prices were reduced by half.

On the basis of this general material prosperity, cultural and educational construction has made considerable progress.

In sharp contrast to this is the other half of Korea south of the 38th Parallel under the domination of American imperialism. Conditions there are much more deplorable than those which prevailed under Japanese rule.

In less than five years, American capital investments

reached 91 per cent of the total investments in South Korea. All foreign trade was monopolised by the Americans. Agricultural production showed a marked decline. The total acreage under cultivation in 1949 was reduced to 55 per cent of the pre-liberation days and the total crop yield dropped catastrophically.

Industry and trade were almost completely ruined. The number of enterprises in 1949 had decreased to 36 per cent of the 1943 figure. The output of the machine-building industry dwindled to 5 per cent. More than 1,500,000 workers were thrown out of employment.

In the course of nearly five years of U.S.-Rhee rule, about 1,000,000 patriotic elements in South Korea were either imprisoned or murdered. In Chichwu Island alone, 37,000 patriots were butchered.

In this way, Korea has been split into two different worlds by the 38th Parallel—the people's world and the world of imperialist rule and slavery.

In the minds of the Koreans, the 38th Parallel does not exist. Under the correct leadership of the Korean Party of Labour and its leader Kim Ir Sen, all the people of Korea have but one desire, the unification of their fatherland.

On Aug. 15, 1948, the Koreans elected their Supreme People's Assembly by universal suffrage with 99.97 per cent of the electorate in North Korea and 77.52 per cent in South Korea casting their votes.

In June, 1949, 70 political parties and public organisations formed "The United Democratic Fatherland Front". It repeatedly submitted to the puppet government of Syngman Rhee a proposal for the peaceful unification of Korea, but the proposal was always turned down.

The Korean people unanimously demand peace. But

what reply to this unanimous demand for peace is given by the American imperialists and Syngman Rhee's gang? The answer is a typical one for political gangsters—war!

II.

With the all-out support of American imperialists, the Syngman Rhee gang has been dreaming of “unifying” Korea by armed force thereby converting it into a single American colony. In less than five years and before the large-scale invasion on June 25, 1950, Rhee's bandit troops crossed the 38th parallel, for provocative purposes, no fewer than 1274 limes.

In repelling the last big attack by these Bandit troops, the people in North Korea were compelled to switch from defensive to offensive.

The American imperialists under-estimated the strength of the Korean people and over-estimated the strength of Syngman Rhee and their own. According to the premeditated plans mapped out by the U.S. and Syngman Rhee, Rhee's bandit troops would reach Pyongyang in three days. But, as is known, such was by no means the case. The Korean People's Army offered a resistance that was unexpected by Rhee and his masters, the American imperialists. The American pretenders to world domination thereupon discarded their mask and went over to naked armed aggression.

Since the battle of Taejon, the Korean People's Army has come to grips principally with the American forces of aggression. The fighting spirit of the American army could not and cannot be compared with that of the fighters in the Korean People's Army.

The American soldiers are waging an unjust, aggressive, predatory war, are fighting for the dollar.

Therefore, once there is the danger of being encircled, they take to their heels; when encircled, they lay down their arms in great numbers.

At Pyongyang, we visited a camp with several hundred American war prisoners. They were treated quite well. They were no worse off than the ordinary Korean as far as quarters and food were concerned. During our visit, some were playing cards, others, the violin.

Without a shadow of doubt, the high level of humanitarianism shown by the Korean people towards the American prisoners had moved quite a number of them. They voluntarily offered to broadcast to expose the American aggressor, and participated in demonstrations against the American gamble in Korea. A section of them even sent a joint telegram to the United Nations demanding that the United Nations stop the criminal bombing by U.S. aircraft of civilians and effect the withdrawal of American forces of aggression from Korea.

In sharp contrast to the unrivalled bravery and the high level of humanitarianism on the part of the Korean people is the cruelty displayed by the American officers and men.

Before being forced to withdraw from a city, they would carry out a big massacre. In a pit in the vicinity of Taejon, as many as 7,000 Korean corpses were discovered. They all bore signs of being ruthlessly tortured before death. Many villages and cities were reduced to rubble.

Particularly despicable is the American air force which persistently bombed and strafed peaceful cities, villages and civilians in the rear. During our stay in Pyongyang, not a day passed without an air raid. Many

houses and cultural centres were blasted by bombs. Seoul was raided more than 800 times; Wonsan was attacked over 170 times etc.

The bestiality of American imperialism has certainly eclipsed that of Japanese imperialism.

The American imperialists seek to force the Koreans to their knees by resorting to this sort of inhuman bestiality but its efforts bring about the opposite.

The more ruthless the American bestiality, the more united and gallant the Korean people become. At present more than 1,200,000 Korean youth have enlisted in the army—over 800,000 from North Korea and over 400,000 from South Korea.

Thousands of secondary school pupils have joined the army and more than 280,000 women are in army service units.

In answer to the destruction wrought by the American imperialists, workers and peasants have, one and all, set themselves the task of increasing production. Peasants organise transport crops to deliver grain to cities and munitions to the front.

A drive has been launched for a defence fund to donate aircraft and tanks to the army. Scholars, writers and artists are working at the battle front as well as in the rear without the slightest regard to personal safety.

The Korean people, experiencing incredible difficulties, are selflessly defending the freedom, honour and independence of their fatherland. Their patriotism is boundless. No new trials will force them to bend the knee, to go into bondage to the American imperialists.

The patriotism of the Korean people is permeated, through and through, with internationalism. They are battling not only for the independence of their

fatherland but also for the defence of world peace.

The camp of peace and democracy throughout the world expresses full solidarity with the heroically battling Korean people who are defending the freedom and the independence of their fatherland.

Peking, September 1950.

BROADEN AND WIN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE. Maurice Thorez, General Secretary, French Communist Party*

The course of events during the past six months fully bear out the evaluation of the international situation given by the Twelfth Plenum of our Party: "Peace hangs by a thread".

The intervention of American armed forces in Korea and on Taiwan shows that the imperialist warmongers have passed from preparations for aggression to open aggression against the peoples. For three months now, the American imperialists have been waging their predatory colonial war against the small Korean nation which is courageously battling for freedom, unity and national independence.

By means of a monstrous campaign of lies and slander, the American imperialists tried to convince the world that they are allegedly soldiers defending justice and civilisation. As if anyone could compel the peoples to forget that the Koreans are in their own house in Korea! The aggressors are the Americans who are drenching in blood a small country situated thousands of miles from the U.S.A., on the other side of the Pacific. The whole world was swept with indignation when it learned how American aircraft, by means of terror bombing, is systematically laying waste to Seoul and other Korean towns, setting fire to villages and wiping out the civil population: women, children and old folk.

The American Government has also launched open

* From report to Plenum of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, September 29, 1950.

aggression against China in an effort to deprive it of Taiwan. The Americans want a base for Chiang Kai-shek who has been driven out by the Chinese people. They want to turn Taiwan into a jumping-off ground in the Pacific, American aircraft have bombed Manchurian villages and, despite this, the United Nations organisation has refused to consider the complaint of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic.

The despatch of an American military mission to Indo-China fully reveals the real essence of the "dirty war" which, for four years now, has been waged against the Viet Nam people.

The American capitalists have taken upon themselves leadership in the struggle of the imperialist camp against the peoples of Asia who have liberated themselves from colonial exploitation or who are battling for their independence. The imperialists cannot become reconciled to independence for the peoples in Asia. They want to hold these peoples in bondage or to enslave them anew. Is it not indicative that the Governments of Britain, France, Holland and Belgium, owners of colonial possessions, were the first to follow the U.S. Government, responsible for the aggression against Korea and China? And is it not the example and on the orders of the United States that these same Governments have forced the United Nations onto the path of bankruptcy and loss of prestige?

The war in Korea and Viet Nam, started by the imperialists, can but deepen the crisis of the colonial system. This war is leading to the further narrowing of imperialism's bases. The struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa for their independence is an effective contribution to the common struggle for peace. This is borne out by the recent statements made by the

nationalist groups in Morocco and Tunis, which have refused to take part in the war being prepared by the imperialists against the Soviet Union. Thus, in the struggle for peace, the peoples in the metropolitan countries, headed by the working class, and also the colonial and semi-colonial peoples are effecting militant unity, which will ensure the victory of their common cause—the cause of freedom and peace, the cause of the independence of peoples.

The American aggression in Korea is an integral part of the general plan for war being prepared by the American imperialists against China and the Soviet Union. The Americans would like to add new links to their vast and practically uninterrupted chain of air and naval bases and spring-boards designed for war against the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies. This explains the appearance of the aggressive Atlantic Pact, the decisions of the recent conferences of the "Three" Foreign countries of the United States, Britain and France—Ed.) and the "Twelve" (representatives of the North Atlantic Pact member countries—Ed.) to rearm Germany, and also the appointment of General Marshall, U.S. Defence Secretary.

We have affirmed time and again that the Marshall Plan is a plan for war. Today nobody doubts this any longer. In the social-economic sphere its consequences have proved disastrous for the Marshallised countries. As far as our country is concerned the Marshall Plan has suspended reconstruction and has led to a decline in production to the liquidation of many branches of the national economy (particularly the aircraft industry), the deterioration of agriculture, stagnation in trade, a starvation wage, unemployment, a threefold increase in prices, heavy taxes, State expenditure in excess of

income, inflation and the ever-decreasing possibility of stabilising the franc.

The American capitalists have succeeded in depriving our country of its economic and political independence. Despite the resistance of the people, France is being diverted onto the path of adventure and war. The American capitalists and their contemptible agents seek to set the French people against their friend and ally—the Soviet Union. They have forced our country to forego the guarantees of security and reparations which it has the right to demand from Germany. They want to compel France, which has not yet fully recovered from the war, to agree to the rearmament of Western Germany which has already been brought into the aggressive system of the Atlantic Pact.

Today, when grim reality tears asunder the veil of lies and illusions, the Marshall Plan is revealed in its true light as a plan of reaction, of poverty and war. It might have been foreseen that this plan would grow into the Atlantic Pact. It is leading to a monstrous alliance between France and Germany for a criminal war against the Soviet Union.

With a view to aggression against the Soviet Union, the American masters issued orders to extend the term of military service in all the Marshallised countries. In France, as a beginning, it will be extended to 18 months. Young soldiers who have served their term will be forced to serve another three months. The increased term of military service up to 18 months is a measure aimed at unleashing war. This will make it possible for the Government to send young soldiers in military service to Africa and Asia to wage predatory wars against the colonial peoples. By extending the term of

military service, the American masters hope to get cannon-fodder in the Marshallised countries for their anti-Soviet war.

In order to compel the people to agree to the extension of the term of military service to 18 months, the enemies of the people advance the argument that the Soviet Union has a powerful army. This army is not a big one compared with the population and size of the territory of the Soviet Union. Fortunately, it proved sufficiently strong to smash the Hitler hordes and to save France and Europe from enslavement. It must preserve its strength, in order, in the event of necessity, to reject any new aggression by the capitalist countries. The Soviet Union cannot relax its vigilance and cannot but display constant concern about increasing its military might when the whole world resounds with hysterical screaming on the part of the imperialists, for a “preventative” war against the land of Socialism and peace.

The men of the pro-American parties would have the people of France believe that the Soviet Union is violating peace and threatening our country. But the people of France will not allow themselves to be deceived. They do not forget, and never will forget, what they owe to the heroes of Stalingrad to the Soviet soldiers, to their beloved and esteemed leader—the great Stalin. The people of France do not want to, nor will they, fight against the Soviet Union.

All honest people know that the peoples of the Soviet Union are entirely taken up with their great historical task—the completion of the construction of Socialism and the gradual transition to a Communist society where the principle of “from each according to his ability to each according to his needs” (Marx), will

be realised. Having completed the rehabilitation of the regions destroyed by the Hitlerite invaders, regions which, in area, are four times the size of France, the Soviet peoples have embarked on the titanic job of transforming nature—the climate and contours of vast territories where better conditions of work and life will be created for the people. Forest belts are being planted on millions and millions of acres. Gigantic dams and powerful hydro-electric stations are being built. Canals are being dug which will turn arid steppe and desert into fertile fields.

Everybody remembers Vyshinsky's words at a recent session of the UN General Assembly: "We, in the Soviet Union, do not use atomic energy for the purpose of stockpiling atom bombs, although I am sure that, should they unfortunately ever be needed, there will be as many of them as are necessary. We are using atomic energy for our economic plans, in our economic interests. We want to place atomic energy at the service of the great tasks of peaceful construction, in order to demolish mountains, change the course of rivers, irrigate deserts, to blaze new trails in places where man has hardly ever trod".

Frenchmen who are not blinded by prejudice and hatred for the Soviet Union—and they are in the overwhelming majority—know that the Soviet Union has steadfastly pursued, and continues to pursue, a firm peace policy. This peace policy is based on the possibility of the co-existence of two systems—capitalism and Socialism—over a long period of time.

The Soviet Union does not interfere in the affairs of other nations. It never has, nor does it now, threaten any people. It is a fact that the State interests of France and the Soviet Union in no way contradict each other. It

is a fact that France and the Soviet Union are both interested in rendering impossible a new threat by German imperialism. It is a fact that the Soviet Union has never made demands on our country for territory, for naval or air bases, or made any other demands of a military, economic or political nature.

Such being the case, how is it possible to explain the return to an anti-Soviet and anti-Communist policy other than by the fact that the propertied classes and their representatives in the Government are again, to the detriment of the interests of France, giving preference to their selfish interests, to their class considerations.

Foaming at the mouth, they hurl themselves against the Soviet Union because, by its very existence, the land of Socialism revolutionises the world, because it inspires the oppressed masses with confidence in inevitable and necessary liberation, and also because the Soviet Union is the bulwark of peace and democracy, the champion of the independence of peoples.

Thus, there is laid bare the class roots of the reactionary policy of impoverishment and war, pursued by the capitalists and their lackeys—the Right Socialist leaders. They are preparing war against the Soviet Union, seeking to destroy in the proletariat the hope of liberation, to hold the colonial peoples in bondage and to turn back the wheel of history. They realise that they are doomed and fear the rising forces, the forces of the future which are advancing to take their place.

But all the means set in motion by the ruling classes to maintain their shaken domination can only aggravate the contradictions in this disintegrating society, the contradictions of decaying capitalism. The brutal

repressions against the working class and the fighters for peace, the fascisation of the Western “democracies” should, at the same time, be regarded as a means of preparation for war, as evidence of the insanity of the leading bourgeois circles.

In an effort to halt the struggle of the masses against the policy of war and poverty, the imperialists are resorting to terror and assassination of activists in the same way as Hitler and Mussolini did yesterday and as Franco and Tito are doing today. They tried to murder Togliatti, the leader of the Italian working people and Tokuda, Secretary of the Japanese Communist Party. They murdered our Comrade Lauhaut, Chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium, and one of the most popular figures in the international working-class movement.

The United States is an example. A few days ago a Communist, who did not respond quickly enough to his illegal deportation from the city, was murdered in his own home. And how many Communist workers have been killed there! How many Negroes lynched or legally murdered on various pretexts! The numbers are countless!

The United States also serves as an example for unlawful repressions against leading workers. The leaders of the fraternal Communist Party of the U.S.A. were sentenced to five years imprisonment for no other reason than that they had propagated Communist ideas. In the U.S.A. progressive writers like Howard Fast and Albert Maltz, and eminent progressives in the film industry, have been thrown into prison. In the U.S.A. the so-called Un-American Committee has run amok; it is an organisation which has turned informing and spying in to a real national calamity; incidentally, the “honest”

chairman of this Committee was recently condemned for swindling. In the United States there has just been enacted a fascist law for compulsory registration with the police of members of the Communist Party and for their internment in concentration camps in the event of war or a “state of emergency”.

The United States is ordering the Governments of Marshallised countries to take extraordinary measures against Communists. And the French “Socialist” Ministers, headed by Jules Moch, have become initiators of new laws for the militarisation of the country. The Mochs have become advocates of extraordinary measures against the Communists who are loyal to the working class and its traditions of struggle for peace.

Not so long ago, our friend Juliot-Curie, outstanding scientist and the pride of France, was, on American orders, removed from his post in the Commissariat for Atomic Energy. Professor Texier was removed from the leadership of the scientific research institute. The Government would like to inflict another blow—to remove the Communists from the Civil Service. In France they are already talking about outlawing the Communist Party: Daladier, whose hands are stained with the blood of innocent victims, dares to call for banning the Communist Party! He is not satisfied with having prepared the Hitlerite invasion and all the disasters which befell France, of adopting illegal measures against the Communist and giving Nazi agents a free hand in the country.

All republicans know from experience that criminal laws and decrees against the Communists are a threat to all: after the Communists, the enemies of the people begin to persecute Socialists, republicans and defenders of democracy who refuse to submit to the fascist

dictatorship.

In France, prominent workers and defenders of peace are now subjected to brutal repressions while collaborators and traitors are released; Pleveln threatens the patriots and declares an amnesty for the traitors. The present rulers of France illegally arrest and deport worker-emigrants, including Spanish anti-fascists and, simultaneously, strengthen their bonds with Franco, their possible ally in the event of an anti-Soviet war. Working people from Algiers residing in France are persecuted and their newspaper suppressed, while the fascist Anders' gangs and Titoite provocateurs are given a free hand.

Attacks on activists and raids on premises of workers and democratic organisations are becoming more frequent, a foul police regime of informers and provocation is being established. Jules Moch is forming guard detachments of a fascist type. The reserves recruited by the police and the volunteers have, already in peace time, increased the strength of the police fourfold for struggle against the working class. It is easy to see what these police auxiliaries will be like: the sons of employers, rich agrarians, former colonisers, gangsters and other scum. In short, it is a matter of creating a new fascist militia, a new legion of French volunteers. The working class and all republicans must at once vigorously protest against this action. They must fight against the legal creation of fascist gangs. This is the lesson we have learnt from the example of February 1934 when, due to united action by the working class, these attempts encountered a decisive rebuff.

In Italy, de Gasperi has also come out with a project for a black-shirt organisation. Similar preparations are under way in Belgium. We cannot but note the uniform

nature of the fascist measures directed against the working people and advocated in Italy and Belgium as well as in France.

And finally a falsified electoral law is being prepared for future elections, a law openly lauded as a means of depriving the five million French men and women, who voted for our Party, of their representatives in the National Assembly.

Murder, attempts at murder, terror, police repressions, extraordinary measures, the outlawing of loyal defenders of the people—all these are new steps towards fascisation. The enemies of the people are preparing their rear lines for the anti-Soviet war. Comrade Stalin pointed out in 1934, at the XVII. Congress of the Bolshevik Party, that fascism must be regarded not as a sign of strength but rather as a sign of weakness of the bourgeoisie. The working class and all champions of peace and freedom who secured acquittal for the Roanne comrades will find means of achieving other victories, they will not fail to reveal the necessary vigilance and firmness in order to defend their activists and organisations, in order to compel the retreat of fascism and war.

The dominant feature of the situation in France and everywhere else in the world is the steady growth of the peace forces, an ever-clearer understanding on the part of the broad masses of the magnitude of the danger threatening them, a firm resolve to avert this danger by uniting for resolute action against the warmongers all people and all nations who want freedom and peace.

The Stockholm Appeal and the collection of signatures to it have yielded the first and significant success. The American imperialists did not dare use the atom bomb against the Korean people, although such

was their intention and although contemptible barbarians urged them to do so. As was to be expected, the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal stimulated the struggle for peace. The working class, with the dockers in the forefront continued to wage a mass political struggle against the manufacture and transportation of war materials.

There is also a marked intensification of the struggle for immediate demands. In view of the fact that prices, on the average, have increased threefold compared with 1947, the workers cannot remain satisfied with the starvation wage promised them by Pleven and Guy Mollet.

In the struggle for higher wages, despite the fierce opposition of the leaders of Force Ouvriere—the lackeys of the American imperialists—unity of action is being effected between the members and organisations of the General Confederation of Labour, the Confederation of Christian Trade Unions and Force Ouvriere. It is already impossible to keep count of all the instances of rank and file unity effected by all categories of working people in all the Departments. This guarantees the inevitable victory of the working people in the struggle for higher wages. It would be difficult to overestimate the exceptional significance of this struggle for bread which, at the same time, is a struggle for peace. Militant slogans in defence of peace and against the extension of military service to 18 months are frequently put forward with the general consent of the workers as was the case in a number of enterprises in the Paris area. Even if the common struggle is waged solely under the slogan of higher wages, it is a definite contribution to the fight for peace. It means, in actual fact, that the working people refuse to pay the bill for

the war policy carried out by the rulers. It means that the working people have no intention of making the sacrifices demanded of them for the continuation of the war against the people of Viet Nam and preparation for aggression against the Soviet Union.

The duty of the Communists lies in taking careful stock of the situation at the enterprises where they are employed and to be able to express exactly the sentiments of the working people, to help the trade unions elaborate just, demands and to be in the front ranks of the common struggle for the satisfaction of these demands.

This, naturally, applies also to the struggle for immediate demands advanced by different categories of working people suffering from the war policy of the enemies of the people. This refers to the demands of civil servants and, particularly, to the low paid office employees whose salaries have not been brought into line with the higher cost of living, ex-servicemen and members of the resistance movement, war and labour invalids who receive meagre pensions, former prisoners-of-war still on the waiting list for allowances, aged people who have to live on 4,000 francs a month, mothers with families and housewives who are directly affected by the higher cost of living and also the demands of the working peasants, small holders, farmers and tenants suffering from the ever-greater discrepancy between agricultural prices and the considerably increased prices on manufactured goods. It is, finally, a matter of the demands of the handicraftsmen and small traders burdened by taxes while their incomes decline; the demands of people who have suffered from war and many of whom are still living in the ruins while billions are spent for war.

The session of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, held in Prague last month, decided to hold a Second World Peace Congress. The appeal published by the Permanent Committee in this connection makes it possible to extend and to organise still better the movement in defence of peace. The peace partisans are exposing aggression, no matter where it takes place, and condemning armed intervention in the internal affairs of the peoples. They welcome and support the peaceful initiative for the cessation of the war in Korea. They protest resolutely against the mass bombings, the victims of which are the civil population. The peace partisans demand that the Security Council, including the lawful representatives of the five great Powers should, as quickly as possible, settle the Korean conflict, granting both parties the possibility of a hearing. The peace partisans demand a ban on all forms of war propaganda in all countries.

There is not the slightest doubt that the call of the peace partisans will reach the masses of the people. We, on our part, will do all we can, to facilitate the complete success of the Second World Peace Congress and the preparatory peace meetings in residential areas, at the factories and on a Departmental scale.

The proposals advanced by the Prague session of the Permanent Committee pose a question which particularly concerns us. It is the question of the absolute necessity of unity, of the necessity of achieving mutual understanding in order to bring about this unity. Let us recall the declaration made at the conference of

the Communist Federation in the Seine Department in February 1949 and repeated at the Twelfth Party Congress: "We believe it useful to declare once again that we Communists, while reserving the right to express our viewpoint under all circumstances, fully recognise the right of all other genuine peace supporters to have their views on different matters, including such an important question as the profound reasons for the new danger of war and the ways and means necessary to safeguard peace. We can, on this question, indulge in friendly arguments with sincere peace supporters. The important thing for us is the necessity, the urgent necessity of uniting, in the defence of peace."

We have always been active fighters for unity. But we know that to achieve unity and to preserve it, patient persistent effort is needed, a constant struggle not only patiently to convince the working people, the republicans and patriots who strive for action, but also to expose the manoeuvres of the enemies of unity. Among other things, fraternal relations with the Socialist workers, who should not be confused with their leaders, must be always linked with the exposure of these leaders.

Resolute exposure of the Right Socialist leaders and their treacherous policy does not exclude but presupposes and requires fraternal relations with those workers who are still in the Socialist Party and who are under its influence.

In particular, it should be borne in mind that a united front means struggle. All agreements, including election agreements, have sense only if they help to begin or to continue a joint struggle for one or another demand, for one or another issue of a jointly elaborated

programme.

There can be no real struggle without organisation. In this connection, unity committees in all forms are exceptionally important, especially those committees democratically elected at the enterprises and in residential areas to carry out definite actions. We can but welcome and support the initiative of the movement of the lighters for peace and freedom and the various mass organisations: the trade unions, the Union of French Women, etc., which are conducting propaganda to elect people's committees during the preparatory meetings for the department conferences and for the Second World Peace Congress.

Up to the time of the Twelfth Congress, we fought primarily against the blindness and complacency of those who denied or underestimated the war danger. At the same time, we exposed the false and harmful idea that war is inevitable. Today, nobody any longer doubts the reality of the war danger. We must concentrate our criticism against the erroneous idea that war is inevitable. This impermissible opinion leads to opportunist passivity in the same way as underestimation of the war danger.

No, war is not inevitable. No, war is not something marked out by fate! It depends on the peoples, on the working class and on all peace supporters, and consequently, on us Communists, on our activity to frustrate the imperialist plans for war and fascisation.

We must also continue the ideological and political struggle in order to eliminate the narrow, sectarian views still current among us, particularly on the question of unity which is needed today as never before.

What, today, is the common objective of millions of

men and women? To safeguard peace. Our desire to strengthen and broaden the movement on defence of peace, for national independence, is so great that we shall spare no efforts to achieve this.

The struggle against extending the term of military service to 18 months is at present an integral part of our struggle for peace. The General Confederation of Labour, true to its traditions, has taken the initiative in forming a Committee of Action which, in addition to the trade unions, is made up of our Communist Party, the Unitarian Socialist Party, the Republican Association of Ex-Servicemen and the Union of the Republican Youth of France.

The monster meeting, at the Buffalo Stadium marked the beginning of powerful demonstrations throughout the country. Soldiers are voicing their dissatisfaction, conscripts are opposing the 18 months. The protest movement is gaining momentum particularly in the countryside. Nor is it only the member organisations of the Committee of Action that are fighting against extending the term of military service. In many places Socialists, members of the Force Ouvriere trade unions and members of Catholic organisations are signing petitions and taking part in protest demonstrations. The Federation of Catholic Working Youth of the Loire Department (this department elected Bidault to the National Assembly) and a group of Catholic working youth, of the Paris district are taking joint action with the Republican Youth of France and are calling for action committees at the factories and in the city districts to combat these war measures of the Government.

As a result of the policy of militarisation and rearmament, the working masses are forced to shoulder

an increasingly heavier burden. Military expenditure, which will run into 700 billion francs this year, will account for 30 per cent of all State expenditure. According to the three-year programme drawn up, another 2,000 billion francs will be added.

The Government will try to cover these enormous expenditures by means of increased taxes and inflation. Inflation means higher prices which, in any case, have jumped considerably during the past few months in view of the fact that the Americans have seized the sources of raw materials. Despite increased wages, inflation will lower the real standard of living of the working people unless the demand of the General Confederation of Labour for a sliding-scale is won.

The switch-over of our national economy to a war footing is causing, and will continue to cause, a drop in production and the closing down of certain enterprises which are of no interest for the warmongers. Stich branches will be hit by unemployment which already affects many categories of workers, especially building workers, due to the suspension of rehabilitation work.

The Schuman Plan, by placing our basic industry and, consequently, France's entire economy under control of the Ruhr magnates and their American creditors, will further aggravate the disastrous consequences of the Marshall Plan.

In these conditions, the struggle for the immediate demands of the working people of town and country acquires, and will continue to acquire, increasing importance. The task of the Communists is to explain to the masses that the profound reasons for their poverty lie in the Government's war policy; it is also necessary to link up the struggle for partial and immediate demands with the great struggle for peace and freedom.

On September 11, the American magazine "Time" wrote: —Communism is just as strong in France today as it was two years ago... that is why France remains the unknown quantity in the calculations of the American military authorities.

Note this admission. The Communist Party's influence and prestige among the masses are not diminishing. The existence and activity of the French Communist Party are incompatible with the "calculations of the American military authorities"; in other words, with the preparations and unleashing of anti-Soviet aggression.

It is to our credit and it is our pride that we have earned the hatred of the enemies of the people. Everything that arouses the hatred of the warmongers ensures us the confidence of still broader sections of the masses. The working people realise full well that the warmongers want to strike at the active members of our Communist Party, at those who defend the interests of the working people and who call upon them to resist, in order to still more brutally exploit the working people and hurl them into the horrors of a new war.

The masses of the people will resist the extraordinary measures, arbitrariness and repressions and the increasing fascisation of the so-called American and Western "democracy".

More attention must be paid to questions of propaganda, the lies and slander of the warmongers must be vigorously exposed. The imperialists possess vast possibilities; a corrupt press on which billions are

spent, a radio which blares falsehoods just as it did during the Hitler occupation, decadent literature, the cinema where the occasional good films are swamped by American pornographic and demoralising films eulogising gangsterism, espionage and war. We must wage a resolute struggle against all this, make the maximum use of all our possibilities increase the circulation of our daily and weekly newspapers, of our magazines, above all “**l’Humanite**” and “**France Nouvelle**”, increase the circulation of newspapers at the enterprises and in residential areas, promote the initiative of the lower organisations—the branches and sections—in the matter of issuing leaflets and securing their speedy circulation. We must revise our methods of oral propaganda and not confine ourselves to several mass meetings; we must build up a real army of propagandists capable of bringing the truth to the working people at the factories and in the countryside.

The Party must redouble its organisational work in all spheres, paying special attention to the branches at the enterprises and to the lower Party Committees. New forces are coming to the fore in the struggle for immediate demands and for peace. It is necessary to help mould the new, loyal cadres from among the youth and women who are filled with enthusiasm and boldly promote them to responsible positions.

It is necessary to develop criticism and self-criticism, an example of which was set by the Twelfth Congress, in all Party organisations. It is our duty to redouble our efforts to raise the ideological level of the members and activists of the Party in order to spread among them Marxist-Leninist theory, developed and deepened by the leader of the working people of the world, our beloved and great Comrade Stalin.

Finally, it is necessary once again to stress the need to sharpen the revolutionary vigilance of all members of the Party and all working people in order to disclose and denounce the spies and provocateurs whom the enemy is seeking to plant in our ranks; in order to protect active figures of the Party against criminal attempts on their lives such as that which cost the life of our Comrade Lauhaut; in order effectively to defend the organisations of the working class and democratic movement, the premises of the Federations and branches of the Communist Party, trade unions and societies against raids by fascist gangs.

We are heading toward great battles that will decide the fate of our children, our country and all mankind. Let everyone display firmness and initiative. The growing and countless forces of all peoples, the forces of democracy and peace will compel the forces of fascism and war to retreat. Life will triumph over death. We shall get down to work with confidence and determination in order to broaden and win the battle for peace and national independence.

**FOREIGN TRADE OF TITO CLIQUE—
INSTRUMENT OF ENSLAVEMENT OF
YUGOSLAVIA BY U.S.-BRITISH
MONOPOLIES. Tedeuz Gede, Member,
Central Committee, Polish United
Workers' Party**

The aid of the U.S.S.R. and co-operation with the People's Democracies could have been the basis for the all-round development of Yugoslavia's economic life, for the industrialisation of the country, the reorganisation of the countryside and steady improvement in the wellbeing of the population.

However, the treacherous Tito clique took Yugoslavia along another path.

The Tito clique was never interested in the industrialisation of Yugoslavia. In their memorandum to the UN Economic Council, the Titoites claim, in full keeping with the plans of the U.S.-British imperialists, that "Yugoslavia must develop as an agrarian-industrial country which will produce industrial and agricultural raw materials". In other words, Yugoslavia must remain a backward country, a source of raw materials and market for the imperialists of the West.

I.

This treacherous and reactionary character of the economic policy pursued by the Titoites is reflected also in the sphere of the country's foreign trade.

In the years immediately after Yugoslavia's liberation, the Titoites quickly concluded trade

agreements with the capitalist States, while trade agreements with the People's Democracies were signed only after incredibly long drawn-out negotiations, protracted by the, Yugoslav rulers and afterwards, as a rule, broken by the Tito clique.

Even before the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties exposed the Tito clique, the Yugoslav Government took the line of sabotaging its undertakings to the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies. In relation to Poland, this unscrupulous Tito policy took the form of disrupting delivery of the raw materials contracted for, and vital to, the rehabilitation of our country (copper, lead, iron ore, etc.) while, at the same time, speeding-up the export of goods of second-rate importance such as wines and fruits. Meanwhile, Poland loyally supplied the goods designated in the agreement and needed by Yugoslav economy.

This policy of sabotaging the economic agreements, concluded by the Titoites with the U.S.S.R. and People's Democracies, led to the suspension of trade relations with Yugoslavia in the second half of 1949. This was one of the results of the passage of the Tito gang into the service of U.S.-British imperialism. In November 1949, the meeting of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties stated on the basis of numerous facts that "the Yugoslav Government is completely dependent on foreign imperialist circles and has become a weapon of their aggressive policy".

The Titoites seek to deceive the peoples of Yugoslavia, claiming that they will receive vast quantities of machinery, technical equipment and raw materials from the Western States. But the imperialists are not interested in the industrialisation of the

country. The equipment and machines which the capitalists are inclined to supply are designed, above all, for those branches of industry which are of particular importance to them. The import lists feature mainly equipment and machines for extending nonferrous ore mining, in 'the exploitation of which the capitalist monopolies are keenly interested. Yugoslavia receives machines for expanding the lumber industry.

The capitalist monopolies, guided solely by their own interests, supply Yugoslavia with items such as powdered milk, and include in Yugoslavia's imports the expenditure connected with the construction of airfield's and other military objects which are to serve as bases for the aggressive operations of. the imperialists, contrary to the national interests of Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia's imports include considerable radio equipment (valued at 600,000 dollars) for the radio stations which are being built, according to "The New York Herald Tribune", for "radio propaganda against the Cominform."

Together with such "goods", the Tito clique also imports a host of "specialists" from the capitalist countries who direct Yugoslavia's economy along channels that meet the interests of their masters and whose espionage activities are beyond doubt.

II.

The considerable import of goods, often superfluous for Yugoslav economy, necessitated increased export which has been stretched to the utmost and now exceeds the, country's economic possibilities. Even the imperialist press states that Yugoslavia's export plan is distended and impracticable.

An enumeration of Yugoslavia's export obligations for the current year to eight countries alone (U.S.A., Britain, Western Germany, Sweden, France, Italy, Austria and Switzerland), shows that they are in excess of 240 million dollars. Taking into account exports to the other countries with whom Yugoslavia has trade relations, it should be noted that compared with prewar, when Yugoslavia was economically much better off, her 1950 exports are more than double.

Even with the sops handed out to the Titoites in the form of credits, Yugoslavia's exports cannot cope with the tasks imposed by the excessive import, thus making doubtful the reality of Yugoslavia's foreign trade and further worsening the country's general economic position.

The Tito clique is forcing up exports in every way, regardless of the needs of the population, the crap and the economic interests of the country. Commenting on this policy of export "at all costs", "The New York Herald Tribune" wrote on February 1, 1950: The Yugoslav Government summoned all directors of industrial enterprises, trade union leaders and publishers and told them to inform the Yugoslav people of the need to export, this year, everything that can be exported.

The structure of Yugoslav exports emphasises still more Tito's servility to the imperialists and reveals the dependence of Yugoslavia on the capitalist monopolies.

The capitalist countries are interested in three main categories of export from Yugoslavia:—non-ferrous metals, limber and provisions. By the end of 1950, the intensified export of non-ferrous metals to capitalist countries will have exceeded the 1951 target by 10 per cent. Valuable strategic materials such as copper, lead,

zinc and bauxite, which are not processed in Yugoslavia, are exported in large quantities to capitalist countries, thus enhancing their military potential. Unquestionably, the imperialists are interested in stepping-up the export of these valuable materials from Yugoslavia and are going to great lengths to hinder the development of the industry which could process these raw materials in Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia's forests are rapaciously exploited, This year, the quantity of timber felled will exceed the 1951 target by 75 per cent. A comparison between these figures and the catastrophically low targets in other branches of the country's economy shows the disastrous position to which the Titoites are reducing Yugoslavia's economy.

The export of agricultural products and foodstuffs, articles of prime necessity, is beyond the economic possibilities of the country. In exporting foodstuffs, the Titoites are absolutely indifferent to the interests of the working class and of all the working people and aggravate still more their hopeless position, reducing them to poverty and hunger. Yugoslav deliveries designed for Western Germany include, according to "Der Kurier" of August 4, "100,000 tons of wheat, 300,000 tons of maize, 60,000 tons of oats, 50,000 tons of barley" and also store cattle, agricultural and industrial raw materials,

A comparison of these figures with the hunger rampant in Yugoslavia, the rising prices on staple articles, the prevailing disorganisation in the rationing system, and the recent 10 per cent cut in the bread ration clearly reveals the abyss into which the fascist clique is leading the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Interesting In this respect is a report in the "Neue

Zürcher Zeitung” of September 12, confirming the vicious circle’ of Yugoslavia’s dependence on the imperialists. While exporting food in large quantities, Yugoslavia, notes the paper, is at the same time “compelled to ask Brannan, American Secretary for Agriculture, for food supplies from America’s surplus stocks, This illustrates the threatening state of affairs with regard to supplies in an agricultural country such as Yugoslavia”.

The Tito clique is further aggravating this difficult position of the people by its policy of export prices. For instance, they sell maize to Western Germany at 4 dinars a kilogram while the price charged in Yugoslavia is 40 dinars; sugar is exported to Italy at 6.5 dinars a kilogram, whereas, in Yugoslavia, the people are forced to pay 500 dinars a kilogram.

Yugoslavia is still on rations. However, despite this, “The New York Herald Tribune” admitted in its issue of July 10 that food prices have doubled compared with 1949.

In the same paper of August 10 we read that the already low standard of living of the Yugoslav people is falling catastrophically.

The political consequences of the aforementioned facts are just as grave for Yugoslavia as the economic consequences. The grain export ruins the poor and middle peasants, dooms the townspeople to hunger and, at the same time, creates a paradise for speculators and kulaks. In his election speech Tito was forced to admit that “many peasants are deprived of their last shirt... the peasants do not want to cultivate the fields”.

Unable to cope with the difficulties, the Titoites are seeking a way out of the situation by handing over the industrial enterprises to foreign capital. Thus, for

instance, the “Anaconda Copper Company”, one of the biggest metallurgical concerns in the world, the “Mackenzie Engineering Company” and others have been granted concessions. Mixed companies are being formed in which half the capital is foreign: for instance the “Eastern Merchants. Co.” in Great Britain.

The monopoly societies formed in the capitalist countries to trade with Yugoslavia are completely entangling Yugoslavia in the network of their agents.

III.

An analysis of the geographic trend of trade and agreements concluded with capitalist countries also exposes the criminal trade policy of the Tito clique and its servility in relation to the capitalists.

Having broken off trade relations with the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Democracies, the Yugoslav Government is stepping-up exports to the capitalist countries and, above all, to the U.S.A. In the official UNO report for 1948 (“Economic Survey”, page 128) the Tito clique ranks alongside Western Germany as the only country which in 1948 increased exports to the U.S.A.

The Tito clique ships to the U.S.A. mainly non-ferrous metals and strategic raw materials copper, bauxite, zinc, lead, timber. It was pointed out by the newspaper “Monde”, Yugoslavia exports practically all its copper to the U.S.A. Hence, it is not surprising that Yugoslav exports to the U.S.A., which in 1938 amounted to only four million dollars, reached 18 million dollars in 1949, i.e. increased more than fourfold, and that in 1950 the figure is expected to reach 30-35 million dollars, i.e. eight times more than prewar.

At the close of 1949, Yugoslavia signed a five-year

agreement with Britain, envisaging mutual trade to the amount of sixty million dollars annually, i.e. a six-fold increase compared with prewar. The agreement provides for a steady increase of exports to Britain in the period from 1950 to 1954 of non-ferrous metals, lead, zinc, chrome and agricultural produce.

Since March 1948, Western Germany has become Yugoslavia's serious counteragent. In conformity with the agreement of April 18 this year, the Yugoslav Government is pledged to deliver goods to the amount of 65.7 million dollars to Western Germany: import from Western Germany is envisaged to the amount of 61.2 million dollars.

A part of Yugoslavia's export which has not been seized by the U.S.A. and Britain goes to countries subordinate to American imperialism. She exports to France timber, ores, metals and agricultural produce to the value of six billion francs a year. Yugoslavia undertook to supply Italy with timber, bauxite, iron-ore, metals, etc. to the amount of 16 billion lira. But this trade has already increased to 54 billion lira in accordance with the treaty signed in August 1949.

Yugoslavia has similar agreements with other countries. As a result of the agreement with Austria, for example, meal consigned from Yugoslavia is plentiful in Vienna. Meanwhile, there is a food shortage in Belgrade and people queue for hours for 250 grams of meat.

IV.

The newspapers in most capitalist countries abound in reports of loans granted to Tito. What, in the final count, did the Tитоites receive? Fifty-five million dollars from the U.S.A. (Export-Import Bank) and 2.7 million

dollars for rapacious felling of timber, nine million dollars from the currency fund and eight million sterling from Britain.

The U.S. journal "News and World Report" wrote that Tito would finally receive dollar aid, but the U.S.A. would require Yugoslavia to abandon her industrialisation plans and, possibly, political or military concessions. The important fact, said this journal, is that Tito needs dollars and he will have to pay for them.

It follows that the people of Yugoslavia are paying. It is common knowledge that the international banks only grant credit on condition that they have the decisive say where, when and for what purpose the money will be used. The "New York Herald Tribune" writes that three-quarters of the new loan will be used for the purchase of American raw materials, machinery, lubricating oils, chemicals and so forth. The remainder is designated for the purchase of basic equipment and materials essential for increasing productivity in the mines of Yugoslavia.

But the Titoites did not receive at once even these paltry sops granted on the most enslaving conditions. For before the negotiations began, Tito had to curry favour with his masters, undertaking to pay huge sums in compensation for nationalisation and the debts incurred by the Royal government.

Tito undertook to pay 17 million dollars compensation for nationalisation to the U.S.A., apart from the 38.5 million dollars of prewar loans received by the royal government. By its agreement with Britain, Yugoslavia undertook to pay 18 million dollars compensation for nationalisation but even this did not satisfy the capitalist sharks. The Tito Government also recognised Britain's right to a part of the produce and

consequently to a part of the profits of those State enterprises of Yugoslavia where, before the war, British capital was a shareholder.

France received 1.6 million dollars compensation money, Switzerland, 75 million Swiss francs, Belgium, 365 million Belgian francs and Sweden, 41 million kroner.

*

The imports needed by Yugoslavia cannot be obtained and depend solely on the will and interests of the imperialist States and the capitalist monopolies. Export from Yugoslavia, as envisaged in the agreements, is rapacious and ruinous for the country. Both import and export fully reflect the adventurous and mercenary character of the Tito clique which is bringing the peoples of Yugoslavia into semi-colonial dependence on international capital.

If we compare the situation in Yugoslavia, which the imperialist agents—the Tito clique—are thrusting into the depths of backwardness and poverty, with the new economic successes of the People's Democracies, with the victorious fulfilment of their rehabilitation plans, and the building of Socialism, we shall see clearly that without U.S.S.R. aid and mutual cooperation with the People's Democracies, without utilising the experience of the country where Socialism has triumphed—the experience of the C.P.S.U.(B), tested in battles and in labour—without applying the brilliant teaching of Lenin-Stalin, there can be no question of building a new social system, of building Socialism.

STATEMENT BY ETSURO SHIINO REGARDING “PEOPLE’S DAILY” EDITORIAL

On September 27, the “People’s Daily”, organ of the Chinese Communist Party, published a statement by Etsuro Shiino, Chairman of the provisional Central body of the Communist Party of Japan. The statement concerned the editorial in the “People’s Daily” dated September 3, entitled: “The time has come for the Japanese people to unite in struggle against the enemy”. (This article was reprinted in “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy!” of September 29.)

In his statement, Etsuro Shiino expressed his appreciation of the Chinese comrades for their counsel and called on all members of the Communist Party of Japan to be guided by it in their activity, to undertake self-criticism and strengthen their unity. His main points were that proper discussion must be developed inside the Party, that the Party organisations must be consolidated, spies and traitors unmasked, and help given to those comrades who have made mistakes or have been punished for incorrect activities.

Etsuro Shiino ended his statement by saying: “Do not hesitate! We must correct mistakes, overcome difficulties and march forward in unity. Hold high our banner in the struggle against the fascist offensive”.

COLLECTION OF ARTICLES EXPOSING TITO CLIQUE

The Czechoslovak journal "World Survey" has published a collection of articles exposing the fascist Tito clique which is turning Yugoslavia into a colony of the American-British imperialists and a springboard for an aggressive war against the peace camp:

The book opens with an extract from Comrade Klement Gottwald's speech, delivered at the meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in February this year, dealing with the treacherous activities of the Tito clique. It also contains the report of Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej at the meeting of the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers' Parties in Hungary in November last year, and articles by leading members of these Parties published in the journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!" between June 1949 and August 1950. Documents reproduced include the resolution of the Information Bureau "Concerning the situation in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia" and "Communist Party of Yugoslavia in the power of assassins and spies", and also materials published in the Moscow "Pravda".

This book of 180 pages will be an important handbook for Party workers; it will help sharpen revolutionary vigilance and raise the ideological level of the Party and of all working people.

WAR HYSTERIA IN WESTERN GERMANY

The feverish war preparations carried out by the American-British imperialists in Western Germany are accompanied by an intensified war hysteria. No little effort is being expended in this matter by the reactionary press controlled by the American-British colonisers and their German lackeys. Thus the Stuttgart newspaper "Deutsche Zeitung" recently featured the following announcement:

"The Herman Company is building atom bomb shelters. These afford protection against radio-active rays, against fire and blast and also against gas and bacteria-infected air. The shelters accommodate 8-10 people. Orders in the Federal Republic taken in any number; approximate cost 4,500 marks, excluding delivery."

This shows that smart businessmen are cashing-in on the war hysteria, calling upon people in Western Germany to lose no time and order bomb shelters.

But all progressive Germans are replying to this fit of war hysteria by intensifying the struggle for peace and by closely rallying round the National Front of Democratic Germany.

POLITICAL NOTES

BANKER HARRIMAN—MINISTER FOR “COLD WAR”

To the “American way of life”, in addition to the honour of inventing chewing-gum, and Coco-Cola, belongs the unenviable reputation of having produced and patented gangsters of international calibre.

In speaking of the American gangster we have in mind not the ordinary ten cent Hollywood type of bandit who holds up a bank or kidnaps a baby, but rather the “respectable” banker-gangsters who own the atom bomb plants—and those producing other means of mass destruction, the gangsters who, finding war a million times more profitable business than peace, are busy day and night plotting and planning a new war.

William Averell Harriman, who ranks as Truman’s “special assistant”, is a typical specimen of those American banker-gangsters who have made fortunes out of the blood of the people. Journalist circles in Washington, who call Harriman “Minister for Cold War”, declare that he is the power behind the President’s Chair in the White House.

In addition to being Truman’s right-hand man, Harriman is a partner in the banking firm of Brown Brothers, Harriman and Co.; chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. and director in live other Dig railroads; director in Western Union Telegraph Co. and has his fingers in many other juicy armament pies, including aviation, shipbuilding, steamship lines and copper companies. This means that a substantial

amount of the billions of dollars voted for armaments by Harriman, as member of the Government in Washington, finds its way into the Wall Street coffers of Harriman the banker.

Harriman is a typical representative of the most reactionary and aggressor circles of imperialist America. His father, E. H. Harriman, made his millions in the greatest and most disgraceful orgy of speculation in railroad shares that the United States has ever known. He dreamed of building an American transportation system that would circle the globe; loans to the Japanese Government during the Russo-Japanese War brought him good profit. So shady were the railroad and financial dealings of Harriman senior, that the then President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, described him as an “undesirable citizen” of “deep-seated corruption” and an “enemy of the republic”. Upon the death of Harriman senior, his son, William Averell, inherited 70 million dollars. As was to be expected, the son followed in father’s footsteps.

Together with his banker-gangster friend, John Foster Dulles, Harriman negotiated profitable deals with the reactionary German industrialists after World War One. Also at this time, jointly with the Anaconda Copper Co., he secured control of metal mines, chemical works and coal reserves in Silesia.

During World War Two, Harriman, as is known, was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Moscow. This post came to him not because of his knowledge of international affairs. but as a direct reward for his heavy contribution to the funds of the... Democratic Party. Even before the war was over, Harriman, together with Churchill, was initialing the “get tough with Russia policy”. At San Francisco, at the very first UNO gathering Harriman

gained notoriety for his malignant back-stage slander against the Soviet Union.

Harriman has spent the last five years as a super commercial traveller for the conspirators against peace, scurrying between Washington, London, Paris, Berlin and Tokyo, preparing a new world war.

Together with Churchill he worked to transform Britain into an American aircraft carrier, a plan now being carried out. He maintained close contact with the reactionary German industrialists and former Hitlerite generals with the aim of creating an aggressive West German army. As “roving ambassador” for the Marshall Plan, prior to his new appointment, he tried hard to destroy the militant working class movement and the movement for peace in the Marshallised countries.

Harriman, the banker, is one of the worst enemies of the working people. Yet only two weeks ago the reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labour chose this warmonger to address the annual convention of that organisation. “American leadership”, he told the delegates, is essential to the peace of the world”.

This “American leadership”, be it noted, dropped 24,000 tons of bombs in one night on Korean towns, more than were dropped by Hitler’s Luftwaffe during the heavies raid on London.

The dollars in Harriman’s bulging coffers in Wall Street are stained with the blood of the millions of victims of two world wars. The peace supporters are fully determined that never again will the Harrimans be allowed to trade blood for dollars.

Jan MAREK

STRUGGLE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

On September 26, the Austrian Government published a new decision on prices and wages whereby prices on prime necessities will go up 30 per cent while wages will be increased only by 10 per cent. This decision, the outcome of an agreement between the reactionary leadership of the People's and Socialist parties, signifies additional pressure on the working people of Austria. The workers of Vienna have replied by mass strikes. On September 26, the workers of 150 leading enterprises in the city downed tools. A powerful, public demonstration was held in the city. As a result of successful united action by Communist, Socialist and non-party workers, the movement soon spread to all the big enterprises in the country.

On September 30, an All-Austria conference was held, attended by representatives of production councils and strike committees in all the leading enterprises. The conference sent an ultimatum to the Government demanding the withdrawal of the price increases or a corresponding wage increase, and to stop the further devaluation of the schilling.

On October 3, the Government rejected the ultimatum. In view of this a general strike was declared in response to the call of the Executive Committee of the All-Austria Conference. Despite repressions, tens of thousands of workers throughout the country have downed tools and are taking part in mass meetings and demonstrations, insisting that their demands be met.

STRIKE IN NORTHERN ITALY OF 200,000 AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

The unrest among agricultural workers that flared up last week in Novara, Vercelli and Pavia Provinces has spread throughout the Po Valley; 200,000 are now on strike.

The agricultural workers are demanding suspension of dismissals, observance of agreements concluded between the agricultural workers' trade unions and landowners and free medical assistance for their families.

Despite interference by the police arrested a number of trade union leaders and activists, the strikers are fighting resolutely and in unison.

PROPAGANDISTS OF ADVANCED EXPERIENCE. A. Nedved

Visits to the Soviet Union by delegations of working peasantry from the People's Democracies play an important part in the matter of mastering the experience of the Socialist reorganisation of agriculture. In the autumn of last year, 306 Czech and Slovak peasants and agricultural workers enjoyed the hospitality of the Soviet Government and the collective-farmers, and this year another 302—peasants, workers of State machine-and-tractor depots and State farms, scientists and farm experts—visited the Soviet Union during the harvesting. The experience they have acquired is very important for the progress of agriculture in Czechoslovakia.

The interest displayed by the peasants in the visits of their delegates is best of all seen from the following:—Members of the delegations who last year visited the U.S.S.R. gave a total of 6,700 lectures attended by 500,000 rural inhabitants in 45 per cent of all the villages in the Republic. In four months, almost 600,000 people saw the newsreel about the visit to the Soviet Union of the delegations of Czechoslovak peasants. All 56,000 copies of the book "The Great Example" have been sold out and another 70,000 copies are to be issued.

The interest shown in the reports of those who have had the good fortune to visit the Soviet Union is quite natural. Our peasants are beginning to perceive ever more clearly the advantages of socialist agriculture and the backwardness of small-scale production; they are beginning to realise that it is impossible to work and run

their holdings in the old way.

The first producer co-operatives came into being in the Spring of last year. At first, their organisation and development were hampered by hesitation and lack of faith on the part of the small and, chiefly, middle peasants. In the Autumn of last year, there were only 300 co-operatives in the country.

The visit of the peasant delegations to the Soviet Union helped to eliminate this lack of faith in co-operative agricultural production. This is confirmed by the fact that Czechoslovakia already has more than 3,890 united agricultural co-operatives and more than 1,660 preparatory committees for 3,890 united agricultural co-operatives and that the members of 2,800 co-operatives have ploughed or are ploughing the boundaries and uniting the arable land of the whole village.

This progress in the development of agricultural co-operatives in Czechoslovakia naturally increases the interest of the mass of small and middle peasants for the great Soviet example of collective farming. Lectures by members of the peasant delegation which, in July this year, visited the Soviet Union, are being attended even better than last year. The peasants, who had already decided to pool their fields and till the land collectively, are vitally interested in making a profound study of collective-farm organisation, the organisation of labour on collective-farms, labour norms, distribution of collective-farm funds, the functions of the collective-farm board, the work of machine and tractor depots, etc.

The great importance of the reports and lectures of the peasant delegates is that they inspire the audiences by their admiration for the unparalleled successes of Soviet agriculture, that they describe the great assistance rendered the collective-farmers by the most advanced agro-biological science in the world which transforms rank-and file peasants into research and scientific workers. The delegates recall with enthusiasm the honour, glory and the high material benefits enjoyed by the best men and women collective-farmers in the Soviet Union—order-bearers and Heroes of Socialist Labour. They describe in detail to their eager listeners the methods whereby the collective-farmers reap bumper harvests of wheat, maize, potatoes and other crops and receive record milk yields. They describe the organisation of the labour teams, the remarkable successes of socialist emulation, the high moral labour principles of the collective-farmers, the culture in the Soviet village and the magnificent collective-farm youth. It is not surprising, therefore, that at times these talks last for hours. Thus Karel Kalas, a peasant from the village of Nedomice (Brandys district), after a talk which lasted three hours, spent several hours answering questions.

These peasant meetings with delegates making reports are vivid demonstrations of affection for the Soviet Union, for the great Stalin. These gatherings make the Czechoslovak peasants more determined to take the path of Socialist construction in the countryside which leads to prosperity and a happy life.

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