

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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FASCIST BEASTS RUN AMUCK

The bourgeois-nationalist Tito clique in Yugoslavia, having taken the anti-Soviet, anti-Marxist path, has reached the logical end of its anti-Communism—fascism.

The Notes of the Soviet Government of August 11, 18 and 29, unmasked and completely exposed the Tito-Rankovic clique as out-and-out fascists and hirelings of foreign capital. The Tito clique is a clique of typical fascist provocateurs. People like Tito, Kardelj, Djilas and Rankovic, who, for home consumption, resort to methods of nationalist and social demagogy in order to deceive the people, and who grovel before the Anglo-American imperialists, can only be direct hirelings, agents of imperialist states. In this respect the statement contained in the Soviet Note of August 11 that “strong threads of one kind or another link the Yugoslav Government or the chief persons on in this government to the camp of the foreign capitalists”, sounds like a terrible indictment.

Lenin once said: scratch a liberal and you will find a monarchist. Paraphrasing Lenin’s words one may say: scratch the Yugoslav bourgeois nationalists and you will find secret agents of foreign capital.

At home, pursuing a policy of turning Yugoslavia into a satellite of foreign capital, the Tito clique has abolished the people’s democratic order, and, by resorting to bonapartist methods, has established a police-fascist, anti-democratic, anti-Communist regime.

Such an anti-popular, anti-Communist regime can be maintained only with the aid of a military-police terror. It is not fortuitous, therefore, that Yugoslavia has now been turned into a military camp. When the partisan war against the German invaders was at its height. Tito declared that there were 300,000 men under arms.

Today, when there is no war with a foreign enemy, there are no less than 800,000 under arms in the army and police alone. This figure does not include the armed secret police and “civil” police agents. It is this military-police apparatus that buttresses the Tito clique in Yugoslavia.

The criminal bourgeois-national Tito-Rankovic clique has smashed the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, has destroyed, thrown into prison and expelled from the Party all who support friendship with the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, all who stand for friendship between the Yugoslav Communists and the fraternal Communist Parties. As a result, the Party in Yugoslavia has ceased to be a Communist Party; it has been made an auxiliary of the police apparatus, taking its orders from the police chief Rankovic. The Communist Party of Yugoslavia—is an American party.

In the sphere of economic policy the Tito clique, having severed friendly economic relations with the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Democracies, has brought the country to the brink of economic catastrophe. The State sector is no longer public property. State capitalism predominates in industry, and private capital is tightening its grip in the towns and especially in the countryside.

All this serves the aim of an unbridled exploitation of the working class and the peasantry. Never before has the working class of Yugoslavia led such a miserable existence.

In the countryside, the kulak wields unlimited power over the poor and medium peasant. In a speech at Skoplje. Tito stated that it was not the economic status of this or that rural inhabitant that determines who is the kulak. According to the Tito definition, any one who does not support the police regime of the bourgeois nationalists is a “kulak”.

Such are the results of the domestic policy pursued by the Tito clique. The restoration of capitalism in Yugoslavia is accompanied by shameless demagogy to the effect that all this,

if you please, is building socialism, and so on. The social demagogy of the Tito-ites, in content, resembles, like peas in a pod, the demagogy trumpeted by Hitler. And it is therefore, not at all accidental that the Yugoslav people nowadays refer to Tito as Titler.

The foreign policy pursued by the Tito-Rankovic clique is an example of the most disgusting, most despicable anti-Soviet policy and can be compared only with the Hitler anti-Soviet policy. The leaders of the Yugoslav Government have gone so far as to accuse the Soviet Government of pursuing a policy of unleashing war. It appears that the instigator of war is the socialist Soviet Union and not the American imperialists. Such is the infamy to which Tito and Kardelj have descended. In order to foment hatred for the Soviet Union among the people of Yugoslavia the Yugoslav fascists just as the German fascists did, are arresting Soviet citizens resident in Yugoslavia, subjecting them to frightful torture and fabricating all kinds of provocative stories, trying to prove to the Yugoslav people that the U.S.S.R. is “undermining” Yugoslavia. The fact that these Soviet citizens want friendship between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and express agreement with the well-known Resolution of the Communist Information Bureau concerning the situation in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, is used as a pretext to arrest and humiliate them.

Thus, as is the case with Yugoslav people, Soviet citizens are arrested and tortured merely because they express democratic views. The Soviet Note justly pointed out that, nowadays, only in fascist Greece ruled by Tsaldaris, and only in fascist Spain ruled by Franco, are people persecuted for their democratic views; that only in these countries is the Resolution of the Information Bureau regarded as it “criminal document”. It is not accidental that the Tito-Rankovic clique is pursuing a similar policy in Yugoslavia, since it in no way differs from Tsaldaris and Franco in its hatred for communism, and in view

of the fascist regime which has been established in the country.

After the German fascists, none has displayed such enmity toward the international Communist movement as the Yugoslav fascists. Indeed, the infamy of the Yugoslav fascists surpasses that of the German fascists. The German fascists never attempted to make advances to any of the Communist Parties. The Tito clique is trying to spin a web of provocations against individual Parties. Only recently, the Titoites assiduously slandered the glorious Communist Party of China, circulating the falsehood nationalists. But a merciless rebuff, delivered by the Chinese Communists to the Yugoslav fascists, put paid to do this foul provocation. Today the Yugoslav press appears to have lost all its "love" for the struggle of the Chinese people.

The hatred of the Yugoslav fascists for the heroic struggle waged by the Communist Parties in other countries is expressed in the fact that every day they revile the Communist Parties of Italy, France and other countries and give every help to the police of Scelba and Jules Moch in the fight against the Communists.

Perhaps the foulest act of treachery committed by the Yugoslav fascists was the stab in the back of the heroic fighters of the Greek democratic army. Not even the Turkish plunderers caused more harm to the Greek people than the Yugoslav fascist Tito-Rankovic gang. At the critical moment in the struggle of the Greek partisans, the Yugoslav fascists opened the frontier to the Greek fascists while, in the words of Tito and Kardelj, they "sealed the frontier" to the Greek partisans.

Having broken with the Communist Parties of the world, and with the socialist countries, the Tito-Rankovic clique has acquired new friends in the capitalist states headed by the United States and Britain. It is a plain that while waging a struggle against the Communist Parties of the world, and against the socialist countries headed by the U.S.S.R., the Tito

clique is not waging a struggle against a single capitalist government. The Tito clique has merely some outstanding private “business” with the imperialist governments, and no important political disagreements whatsoever with a single capitalist country.

The Yugoslav Government is making a clumsy attempt to “refute” the Notes of the Soviet Government. Once again there are noisy “protests” at the alleged unjust charges against the Tito clique.

Of what use is all this hullabaloo in Yugoslavia about the “unjust” Soviet Notes when the whole world, the world press—Communist and bourgeois—recognise these charges as justified and proved. The fraternal Communist Parties know, from their own experience, the harm that the Yugoslav fascists—these vile deserters from the socialist camp—are causing the struggle against the bourgeoisie and the warmongers.

The capitalist governments are well aware of this because the Yugoslav fascists are helping them in all their activities against the Soviet Union, are helping the warmongers, the Anglo-American imperialists in the struggle against the democratic socialist camp.

The working class does not forgive oppressors or those who betray the interests of their people. The Yugoslav working class, the Yugoslav working people will find the strength to put an end to the criminal activity of the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique. It is an indisputable fact that the struggle against the regime of the Tito clique is being intensified. Rankovic himself can no longer conceal this. This is evident from the trials that are now a daily feature throughout Yugoslavia, and from the barbarous sentences imposed by Rankovic’s henchman. This is evident from the daily reports in the Yugoslav press, especially the local press. Workers are not fulfilling plans. They are leaving the factories and mines for the countryside. The

peasants are resisting regimentation for the mines and factories. Evidence of this growing resistance is offered by the increasing numbers of people who, hounded by the police, are fleeing the country, by the numerous letters from Yugoslavia describing the incredible conditions of the working people and the monstrous police regime. This is evident in the overflowing concentration camps and prisons into which hundreds and thousands of Yugoslav patriots are thrown daily by Rankovic's police. All the talk about "socialist construction" can no longer conceal the fascist essence of the Tito clique.

The workers of Yugoslavia and all genuine patriots, the real Communists still in the Yugoslav Party are already building anew the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, true to Marxism-Leninism, true to proletarian internationalism.

Throughout the country, in all the republics, in the factories and in the villages, numerous underground Communist organisations are active. They are mastering the art of underground work and know how to evade Rankovic's bloodhounds. These organisations are growing steadily in number and membership.

The new Communist Party now being built in Yugoslavia, and all Yugoslav patriots, have the undivided fraternal sympathy of the international proletariat, of the Communist Parties of the world, of all supporters of democracy and Socialism. The Yugoslav Communists can rest assured that they have the full support of all the fraternal Communist Parties in their glorious and heroic struggle to return Yugoslavia to the camp of Socialism and democracy.

The fascist beasts of the Tito-Rankovic clique who have run amuck, are doomed.

ANNIVERSARY PEOPLE'S UPRISING IN SLOVAKIA

The working people of Czechoslovakia widely celebrated the fifth anniversary of the people's uprising against the Hitler invaders. The celebrations were held in an atmosphere of great creative effort on the part of the people of Slovakia. Entire factories and individual workers are competing with each other for the best and speedy completion of the production schedules of the first year of Czechoslovakia's Five-Year Plan. The Slovak peasantry, who are just finishing off the harvest are losing no time in delivering their quotas to the State.

A number of industrial enterprises in Slovakia have already reached the 1949 production targets. Among these is the cement works in Margatsani which reached its target for the year on August 18. The workers of this enterprise have taken on additional obligations. The ore workings and non-ferrous metal plant in Poprochi likewise completed the 1949 production plan on August 19. Technicians as well as workers at this undertaking are taking part in the emulation and more than 65 per cent of the entire personnel are graded as shock workers.

The anniversary of the uprising was a joyful review of the initial successes of industrialisation in Slovakia. A number of new factories have been put into operation. By the end of the first half of the current year, Slovakia's industry provided employment for some 74 per cent more workers than were employed in 1937. Output is rapidly growing. In January 1949, industrial output in Slovakia was 195 per cent of the pre-war level; at the end of the first six months of 1949 output was 220 per cent of the pre-war figure. Labour productivity is also rising:: in June it was 126.6 per cent compared to 1937. These developments have made possible a substantial increase in the

standard of living of the Slovak working people.

IN MEMORY OF COMRADE A. A. ZHDANOV

One year ago, the death took place of Andrei Alexandrovich Zhdanov. Zhdanov, a true pupil and companion of the great Stalin, was one of the outstanding builders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and of the Soviet State, and a prominent figure in the international working-class movement.

All Communist Parties paid tribute to the memory of Comrade Zhdanov. The Party press carried articles describing his life and work, and his services to the international revolutionary movement.

A. A. Zhdanov was in the front ranks of the leading figures of the international working-class movement. His speeches and reports are widely known to the working people in all countries who remember him with feelings of emotion and gratitude. The closer ties between the Communist Parties, and their growing cooperation are the continuation of the cause to which Comrade Zhdanov devoted his entire life.

LABOUR ACHIEVEMENTS OF BULGARIAN WORKERS

The blueprint of the Five-Year Plan for the development of Bulgaria's, national' economy was outlined by Georgi Dimitrov, unforgettable leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, at the Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party at the end of 1948.

The working people enthusiastically welcomed this plan for the socialist reorganisation of our country and express their determination to spare no efforts in securing its realisation. After it had been ratified by the National Assembly, thus making it law, socialist emulation started throughout the country for pre-schedule fulfilment of the Plan.

The mass participation of the working people in the pre-May Day emulation drive greatly contributed to the successful completion of schedules for the first and second quarters of the first year of the Plan. Statistics published by the State Planning Commission show that the programme for the second quarter has been fulfilled 101.6 per cent. In certain branches of industry, higher targets were reached. Plan fulfilment in the chemical industry reached 107.9 per cent, on the woodworking industry 108 per cent, textiles 111.5 per cent and so on. The plan on freight transport was fulfilled to the extent of 129.2 per cent. In the course of the second quarter construction work was completed on 540 projects now in operation. The Plan provided for the establishment of 1,500 agricultural cooperatives in the first year, but by the first half of the year the cooperatives numbered 1,563 with a combined area of 5,411,428 dekars.

The working people of Bulgaria vowed at the bier of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, leader and teacher of the people, to re-double their efforts for the fulfilment of the economic plan. The approaching fifth anniversary of the September anti-fascist

uprising is inspiring them to new labour exploits.

Following the example of the Moscow workers who, under the leadership of the Moscow Bolsheviki's, initiated a movement for profits in excess of the planned figure, the workers of 25 industrial enterprises in Sofia have joined the drive to increase labour productivity, lower production costs and economise on funds. Their patriotic example was followed by the workers of another 224 enterprises in the capital and by hundreds of enterprises in Plovdiv, Russia, Varna, Gabrovo and other towns. Inspired by the example of the famous Soviet worker, Alexander Chutkikh, a group of workers at the Vela Piskova plant in Rusa formed a "high quality" brigade, with the aim of securing high-grade production, the first of its kind in the country. The brigade is named after Comrade Chutkikh with whom they are sharing their working experiences. Similar brigades have been formed at enterprises in Varna, Sofia, Plovdiv and other industrial centres.

The peasantry are also taking an active part in measures for the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan. The working peasantry of the Loma and Vidina areas organised special gaily decorated caravans stocked with grain for the State in excess of quota.

(By telephone from our correspondent)

COMMUNIST PRESS MONTH IN ITALY

It has become a tradition among the people of Italy to celebrate September as Communist press “month. “This year,” states the resolution of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, “when celebrating Communist Press Month mention should be made not only of the big strides achieved in circulating the Party press and popularising, among the broad masses, ‘l’Unita’—the standard-bearer of peace, freedom and progress, but also the fact of the strong consolidation of the democratic and patriotic forces and the unequivocal answer to all who want to prevent the success of the Communist Party must be made known.”

After publication of the Central Committee’s resolution, collection started throughout the country for the “l’Unita” fund. The outstanding feature of this year’s Communist Press Month is that it is being observed not only in the cities but also in the rural villages. The miners of Castelnuovo dei Sabbioni (Tuscany) who suffered most from repressions by reaction, set a fine example by collecting 400,000 lire in two days. In Emilia the people of Borga Panigale, near Bologna, collected one million lire; workers in Ilva de Bagnoli, near Naples, each subscribed a day’s wages, bringing the sum to two million lire. Thirty-nine prisoners in the St. Vittore prison in Milan, unlawfully arrested by Scelba’s agents, showed their devotion to the people’s paper by contributing 1,500 lire. The Venezia area is the scene of great festivities. Whenever the “l’Unita” caravan appears in this area, town meetings are held and the films “July 14” and the “Return of Togliatti”, shown. Everywhere men, women and the youth are helping to sell “l’Unita” on the streets and squares, despite reaction’s

machinations and excommunications and excommunication from the church.

Big demonstrations will be held in Milan, Rome, Bologna and Naples; a “Friends of l’Unita” Congress will be held in Florence on September 25, during celebrations in which Comrade Togliatti and the entire Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party will take part.

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

The main points on the agenda of the plenary session of the Central Board of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, held on August 23-24, concerned the carrying out of the decisions of the first Party conference and the elections to Party organs. Addressing the meeting, Walter Ulbricht stressed that the Party election meetings must display criticism and self-criticism when discussing how Party decisions were carried out. The all-important question was to assess the progress made by the Party organisations in establishing the National Front for the unity and independence of Germany, for peace and the withdrawal of the occupation troops. In the Soviet zone, the task is to strengthen the socialised sector and consolidate the successes of democratic construction. What is essential is fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the Two-Year Plan, improved quality of production in the socialised sector, profitable enterprises, fulfilment of the finance plan and democratic legislation. In agriculture, it is necessary to raise the crop yield by means of greater help to the peasants on the part of the machine-tractor depots and socialised economies. Comrade Ulbricht also stressed the progress or emulation among the workers. He criticised the work of the leadership of the basic Party organisations, especially those in the factories. It was particularly important to raise the ideological level of the membership. He emphasised the need to combat trotskyism which was a covert form of fascism.

After discussion, the Plenum unanimously adopted a decision on the immediate tasks of the Party and instructions concerning the Party elections.

STRUGGLE OF WORKING PEOPLE OF FRANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

The disastrous consequences of the “Marshall Plan” are telling with increasing force on France’s economy. There are over 200,000 unemployed, while another 500,000 are only working part-time.

The crisis has particularly affected the aircraft industry where 60,000 workers have been discharged. Many enterprises have been closed and are occupied by big police forces. In Argenteuil, the government gave orders to barricade the approaches to the S.N.E.C.M.A. aircraft factory. Trenches were dug round the building and barbed wire entanglements erected to prevent the 3,400 workers getting into the plant.

Many other industries are in a critical state. Thirty thousand workers employed the car-building industry, 20,000 in the agricultural machinery industry and 25,000 in the automobile industry and shipbuilding yards are threatened with dismissals. Yet, in accordance with the “Marshall Plan”, the government is purchasing thousands of locomotives and railway cars in the United States, thus depriving French enterprises of their orders.

Threatened by a common danger, the working people are uniting around the General Confederation of Labour. By their united efforts, the French workers have more than once forced the government and employers to stop dismissals. The struggle continues at many enterprises. On August 23, 8,000 workers held a protest demonstration outside the S. N. E. C. M. A. plants now occupied by the police. Small shopkeepers closed their stores in solidarity with the demonstrators and large numbers of workers in the neighbouring plants temporarily downed tools in support of their dismissed comrades.

THE POLISH BUILDING WORKERS

A widespread movement for innovation and rationalisation is underway in the building industry in Poland. Polish builders are making wide use of the experience and methods of work of leading Soviet building workers.

On August 1, the Muranow building group known throughout Poland, decided to set a new record in construction work—they planned to erect a four-storey building of over 6,000 cubic metres in one month. This was four times quicker than the usual building rate in the new People's Poland, and 20 times quicker than the pre-war rate.

By August 19, the work of excavation, laying foundations, erecting walls and roofing had been completed; on August 24, the second floor was ready, on August 25, the second floor and on August 26, the fourth floor.

This example of the Muranow collective was followed by the workers engaged on building the Molotov workers' district in Warsaw. The Muranow group are using semi-fabricated parts while the Mokotuw collective are using bricks. Their work on a building of 7,500 cubic metres will be completed far in advance of the fixed schedule.

By means of these records, the building workers want to demonstrate that the new system of labour is much more productive than the traditional system hitherto in use. They, have outlined new methods of work, have proved the great value of the innovation and rationalisation suggestion submitted by the workers. They are keen to increase labour productivity and the rate of construction on all building sites in the country and, in this way, promoted the rapid construction of new modern houses for the workers.

ON AUGUST 23, THE WORKING PEOPLE OF BUCHAREST TURNED OUT EN MASSES TO CELEBRATE THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF RUMANIA'S LIBERATION



On August 23, the working people of Bucharest turned out en masse to celebrate the fifth anniversary of Rumania's liberation by the Soviet Army from the fascist yoke. The people demonstrated their will to work, their desire for peace and deep gratitude to the Soviet Union and Comrade Stalin.

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THE TITOITES—SERVANTS OF IMPERIALISM. Rudolf Slansky, General Secretary, Communist Party, Czechoslovakia

After the break with the Communist Parties, the clique of Yugoslav nationalists slipped into the bog of capitalism with lightning speed. Those who a year ago still tried to conceal from the Yugoslav people their hatred of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, are now, with the full consent of the imperialists, imitating their anti-Soviet language and even trying to excel them.

In order to crush the revolutionary movement in Yugoslavia, and to eradicate the deep sympathy of the Yugoslav people for the Soviet Union, the Tito clique has set up a fascist-Gestapo regime. It is annihilating the best, honest sons of the people. Yugoslavia has been turned into a concentration camp, power has been seized by the agents of imperialism who are doing their utmost to earn the praise of their masters. The Tito clique is a gang of murderers, lusting for wealth and filled with hatred for the socialist camp.

The Tito-ites, who are doing nothing whatsoever against the imperialist camp, have concentrated all their forces in the struggle against Socialism.

How can anti-imperialist speeches be made, or the predatory and military plans of the Anglo-American monopolists be exposed when the Tito-ites are establishing extensive trade relations with them and are asking for credits, when they have gone over to the camp of foreign capital.

Everybody today knows what it means to orientate foreign trade on the capitalist countries and to ask for credits from the American monopolists. It means placing one's country and one's people at the mercy of the imperialist exploiters, being

subservient to them; it means carrying out the orders of the imperialist creditors and giving them a free hand in the internal affairs of the country; it means allowing them to dictate home and foreign policy. The working people of the Marshall countries—Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, Britain—are well aware of this.

This is the path being taken by Yugoslavia where power has been forcibly seized by the clique of bourgeois nationalists. This makes it clear why the representatives of the Yugoslav bourgeois-nationalist clique are systematically spreading the lie that the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies want to keep Yugoslavia on the level of a backward agrarian country and to exploit her. The Yugoslav traitors have to make these false assertions in order to impress upon the Yugoslav people that the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies are hostile to Yugoslavia and that therefore, an alliance with capitalism is the "lesser evil". The Tito-ites assailed Czechoslovakia when it was forced recently to annul its trade agreement with Yugoslavia because the Yugoslav Government was not meeting its obligations. Yugoslavia failed to deliver valuable raw materials stipulated in the agreement but it eagerly sold these same materials to the capitalist countries. Yugoslavia thus owed us for goods. The Tito-ites claimed that Czechoslovakia, too, was only interested in exploiting Yugoslavia and that Yugoslavia was not benefiting from trade with Czechoslovakia.

Such assertions are made by the Yugoslav vassals of the imperialists with the object of deceiving the Yugoslav people and impressing upon them the advantage of turning to the capitalist West and trading with it.

In his speech at Pola on July 10, Tito said: "We will be paid in foreign currency for the copper, lead and other ores which we sell to the West and with this money will purchase the machines and other things we need. We are asking for

credits and will accept them from the Western capitalists—R. S.) for we need these credits. And those who grant such credits will also benefit from this for we shall use these credits to purchase goods and machinery from them.”

Thus, according to Tito, Yugoslavia did not benefit from its trade relations with the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies. On the other hand it found trade with the Anglo-American monopolists beneficial and profitable! And this trade will be beneficial and profitable even though based on onerous credits granted by the Anglo-Americans!

This is how the Yugoslav nationalists want to build “Socialism” with their own forces! What kind of “socialist construction” is it that the Anglo-American imperialists are so ready to support? It is the kind of “Socialism” needed by the imperialists, the kind that will serve their interests and help them exploit the Yugoslav people. As in the case of the Marshall countries, the imperialists will supply Yugoslavia with the minimum of machinery and other valuable goods, will begin to flood Yugoslavia with the type of goods they must dispose of in view of the approaching crisis; they will purchase, at their own price, Yugoslav copper and tin to meet their war needs.

We see the same thing happening in Belgium. Belgium is selling Congo ore to the Americans and is forced to buy American goods. This is undermining Belgium’s industry and swelling the country’s unemployed army. The onerous terms of American trade and credits account for the acute financial crisis that today grips such a highly industrially developed country like Great Britain. Britain, too, is beginning to realise what economic dependence on the American monopolists means.

Tito is simply deceiving the Yugoslav people when he tells them that the American robber imperialists will treat “socialist” Yugoslavia better than Britain.

The Yugoslav nationalists are beginning to dance to the

tune of the Americans. They already support the imperialist instigators of war by carrying out anti-Soviet provocations. They are spreading nationalist slanders against the Bulgarian, Hungarian, Albanian and Rumanian peoples. They have reached agreement with the Greek monarcho-fascists for joint struggle against the heroically battling Greek people. In foreign policy they have passed into the camp of imperialism; they are ruthlessly wiping out the genuine revolutionaries in the country.

To justify their despicable collaboration with the imperialists, a collaboration that has been steadily growing since the betrayal of the socialist front, the Yugoslav nationalists claim that the People's Democracies also are trading with capitalist states. In this connection they particularly point to Czechoslovakia whose foreign trade with the capitalist countries they claim is extensive and who, they allege, is also receiving credits from the West.

Here, again, the Tito-ites are distorting the actual state of affairs. Since February 1948 the capitalists have been so "fond" of Czechoslovak people's democracy that they are not giving Czechoslovakia any credits! They are so "fond" of Czechoslovakia that they are steadily whittling down their trade with that country, and the American imperialists are even refusing to sell Czechoslovakia different kind of machines and industrial equipment. The U.S. Government has gone so far as to withhold the export licence for machines which have already been paid for to the sum of 26,500,000 dollars. We are not receiving equipment for a steel mill which we purchased from the "Slabbing" firm in the United States and nor which we have paid 14,000,000 dollars. Yugoslavia, on the other hand, is being supplied with this equipment.

But the Western capitalists "hate" the "Socialism of Tito, Rankovic and the rest to such an extent that they are ready to negotiate with them, to conclude trade and economic

agreements with them and to increase considerably Yugoslavia's foreign trade turnover. Yugoslavia recently signed a trade agreement with France which provides for a yearly exchange of goods to the sum of 12 billion francs: Also a five-year investment agreement (15-20 billion francs) was signed. In December 1948, an Anglo-Yugoslav financial and trade agreement was signed, providing for a £15,000,000 exchange of goods. This agreement also stipulates the payment of £4,500,000 by Yugoslavia for the nationalised property of British capitalists. An agreement has been signed with Trizonia whereby Yugoslavia will receive goods to the sum of 19,000,000 dollars in the course of the year, while Yugoslav deliveries will total 15,800,000 dollars. Apart from grain, Yugoslav supplies will mainly consist of pyrites, copper, antimony, and bauxite, in other words, the strategic materials needed by the Ruhr's iron and steel industry. Here it should be noted that 1948 imports from Western Germany reached the sum of 1,000,000 dollars while Yugoslav exports were only 6,000 dollars.

Yugoslavia also signed recently a trade agreement with Italy.

At the end of March the "New York Herald Tribune" reported that the number of U.S. export licences to Yugoslavia was increasing. In the meantime the Yugoslav nationalists are selling copper to America. Metals, including copper and tin, to the value of 15,000,000 dollars were offered to the firm of Philip Brighter alone.

Yugoslavia has recently been negotiating with the Export-Import Bank for a 20 million dollars credit and with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a 250,000,000 dollars credit (according to "New York Herald Tribune"). The Americans have already expressed their readiness to support the request of the Tito clique, Mr. Hoare, Chairman of the American Commission of the Bank for

Reconstruction and Development, stated that, in general, the international bank does not grant credits to "Communist countries". He recalled that Poland had been refused credit in 1947, and Czechoslovakia in 1948. However, this bank is providing the money for the carrying out of certain plans in Yugoslavia. In exchange it will have the right to control the use of the money granted to the Yugoslav Government. As a sign of gratitude to their capitalist partners the Yugoslav nationalists have pledged to pay the British, American, Belgian and Swiss capitalists for their industries nationalised in Yugoslavia, and the pre-war debt of nearly 2 billion dinars to the United States.

All this clearly reveals the direction in which the Tito clique is heading Yugoslavia. It is orientating its economy, more and more, on the capitalist countries, is growing increasingly dependent on these countries and is steadily subordinating Yugoslavia to the imperialists.

We see the direct opposite developing in Czechoslovakia. The volume of foreign trade with the Soviet Union and the people's Democracies is steadily increasing. We know that Socialism can be built in our country only with the help of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. In general, there can be no Socialism in our country without the support of the Soviet Union. We have clearly seen that our economic relations with the Soviet Union are relations of a new type, impossible between capitalist countries.

The Soviet Union is rendering us disinterested, generous aid on the principle of equality. Proof of this is the assistance the Soviet Union gave during the drought years in Czechoslovakia. Without this assistance our country would have been faced with famine or would have been forced to throw itself at the mercy of the Western imperialists. The Soviet Union is helping us by supplying us with the valuable raw materials and machines which the capitalist West has refused to sell us and also by purchasing our industrial goods

which the West is refusing to buy. The Soviet Union has also granted us a gold loan without making any discriminatory stipulations.

This support has enabled Czechoslovakia's economy to free itself from dependence on the capitalist West, and to secure the country's steady economic development.

The example of Yugoslavia clearly shows that a country which deprives itself of the reliable support of the Soviet Union is bound to become subordinate to imperialism.

There is nothing new in the fact that, for the purpose of deceiving the people, the worst and bitterest enemies of Socialism pretend to be socialists. Hitler and Himmler, too, claimed that they were socialists and even called their fascist party a socialist party. Tito and Rankovic are also much "socialists" as were Hitler and Himmler.

Every honest and progressive person will pose the question: how 'can it be that, in Yugoslavia, anyone who supports the Soviet Union and the international socialist front is hounded just as viciously and, maybe, even more viciously, than in the capitalist countries? How is it possible that Soviet citizens in Yugoslavia are persecuted and arrested in the same way, and may be even more brutally than in capitalist countries. How is it possible that the Yugoslav ruling circles speak of the great land of Socialism, of this principal bulwark of progress, with even greater hatred than the representatives of the most reactionary governments in the capitalist countries? How is it that the representatives of the Yugoslav ruling circles are abetting the struggle of the monarcho-fascists against the heroic Greek democrats that they have sealed the Yugoslav frontier to the democrats (as they themselves admit) and are allowing Greek monarcho-fascist bands to cross this frontier in order to reach the territory of democratic Greece, that they are taking the same stand as, for instance, Turkey, on the Greek question?

This is due to the fact that, now that its leaders have betrayed the front of democracy and Socialism, Yugoslavia has become a bourgeois republic and a vassal of the imperialist countries, as predicted in the Resolution of the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers' Parties. And it is not a question of bourgeois republic where at least the remnants of formal democracy have been preserved, where the revolutionary working-class movement enjoys at least the minimum legal possibilities. Yugoslavia has become a State of brutal police terror which in no way differs from the Hitler regime of terror. The Yugoslav nationalists are inveterate bourgeois reactionaries, vassals of American imperialism whose anti-Soviet, war policy they are carrying out. And the Yugoslav people are today made to bear the burden of Tito-ite treachery.

However, the reign of terror of the Yugoslav fascists cannot last long.

The Yugoslav people and their working class, supported by the whole socialist democratic camp, will find the strength to overthrow the fascist-Gestapo regime of Tito and Rankovic, and, relying on the international forces of the working class, will take the path of building real Socialism.

ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF SUPPORTERS OF PEACE IN MOSCOW

The All-Union Peace Conference held in Moscow from August 25 to 27 was attended by representatives of all nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union: Russians and Uzbeks, Ukrainians and Latvians, Byelorussians and Georgians, Kirghiz and Esthonians—stakhanovite workers from industry, leading people in agriculture, and outstanding figures in Soviet culture, science, technique, art and literature. Guests at the conference included representatives from the People's Democracies, the Chinese people, the progressive forces of America, Britain, France, Italy and other countries.

“Defence of peace is the cause of the peoples of the world”. These words, inscribed on a background of red velvet on the wall behind the presidium, this, militant motto of all supporters of peace, defined the task of the conference: to demonstrate the unanimous determination of the Soviet people to uphold and defend the cause of peace.

Academician B. Grekov opened the conference on behalf of the Preparatory Committee. The writer N. Tikhonov delivered a report on “The Defence of Peace and the Struggle against the Instigators of a New War”. Tikhonov pointed out that the forces which are coming forward in defence of peace are forcing the camp of the enemies of peaceful labour to tremble, that the Soviet country, the Soviet people occupy an honoured, leading place in the peace movement of the millions of working people.

“We, Soviet people are proud of the fact,” stated Tikhonov, “that our mighty socialist motherland has always been a powerful bulwark of world security, a sentinel of peace. The peoples of the world know that during World War Two the future as well as the present was in the balance, and that they

are indebted to the boundless heroism of the Soviet people for salvation from destruction and slavery”.

When Tikhonov mentioned the name which is pronounced with warm love in all languages of the world, the name which has become the symbol of the struggle for peace and happiness of the people, when he spoke of the great teacher and leader, the beloved father and friend, all delegates and guests accorded an ovation in honour of Comrade Stalin. Tikhonov spoke with burning anger of the insolence of the adventurist American circles—the masters of present-day America, of the vicious onslaught against the working people launched by the Wall Street magnates, of the North Atlantic Pact, instrument of the policy for unleashing war, the instrument of struggle for world domination by the Anglo-American bloc. He noted that American imperialism exercises strict control over the cinema, theatre, radio, press and publications in order to stupefy the mind, dull the intelligence of the reader and the audience, that American propaganda, by whipping up hysteria, seeks to mislead, confuse and intimidate the public, to deprive the individual of this confidence and ability to appraise events, seeks to paralyse the will of the peoples.

“But there is the Soviet Union which together with the People’s Democracies, stands in the vanguard of the struggle for a lasting peace and world security”. Tikhonov showed how the Soviet people consistently and tenaciously battled and are battling for peace, how the Soviet man has grown immeasurably in stature, the greatest worker in the new Communist society, in days of war the greatest warrior. Tikhonov compared the free, happy, creative life of the Soviet man with the incredibly hard life of the ordinary man in present-day America, and debunked the legend of the vaunted “American way of life”.

With feelings of profound satisfaction, of pride in their mighty invincible people, the delegates heard Tikhonov say

that the Soviet people, who saved civilisation from the Hitler barbarians, possess the strength together with all the lighters for peace, to defend mankind from the horrors of a new war. "The mighty Soviet power was, is and remains the bulwark of peace and world security," said Tikhonov to the thunderous applause of his listeners.

Concluding, Tikhonov stated: "May, the Peace words of the Manifesto of the World Peace Congress, 'Daring and still more daring in the struggle for peace', ring out loudly, always and everywhere in answer to machinations of the warmongers."

Speakers who took part in the discussion that followed Tikhonov's report included Academician S. Vavilov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., the writers L. Leonov, M. Sholokhov, A. Korneichuk, M. Ibragimov, Y. Kolas, V. Kuznetsov, Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, N. Rossiiski, a prominent worker in the Moscow "Calibre" factory; P. Litovchenko, Chairman of the Stalin collective farm in Kherson region, Ukrainian S.S.R.; N. Popova, Chairman of the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women; A. Horava, People's Artist of the U.S.S.R., Metropolitan Nikolai, and others.

Speakers from abroad included Constantin Parkhon, Chairman of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the Rumanian People's Republic; the Dean of Canterbury, Hewlett Johnson; Jan Dembowski, Chairman of the Polish Peace Committee; Pietro Nenni, member of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress; A. Hodinova-Spurna, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee; Jean Laffite, General Secretary of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress; the Albanian writer Zini Sako; Lin Tsian-yun, Chinese trade union leader; Tsoila Dragoitcheva, leading Bulgarian public figure; Professor Williams Dubois member of

the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress; Professor D. Bernal; the German anti-fascist Gerhardt Eisler; Ho Hon, Chairman of the National Assembly of Korea and others. Gabriel d' Arboussier, General Secretary of the Democratic Union of French Central Africa and Vice-President of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress conveyed the greetings of the Permanent Committee to the Conference.

Afterwards the conference elected a Permanent All-Union Peace Committee and, amid great enthusiasm, adopted a call to the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress and a message of greetings to Comrade Stalin, the great leader and teacher of the Soviet peoples.

After the Conference the delegates left for the Gorky Central Park where they took part in a monster meeting of the working people of Moscow. At public meetings in Leningrad and Kiev the conference delegates G. Dubinin, Leningrad factory worker, and the Ukrainian writer A. Korneichuk, reported on the work of the Conference.

The meetings in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev enthusiastically adopted letters of greetings to Comrade Stalin, the great leader of the peoples.

CONSTITUTION OF HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. Geza Lesonci, Candidate Member, Central Committee, Hungarian Workers' Party

August 18 was a gala day for the working people of Hungary. On that day the Hungarian Parliament adopted the Constitution of the People's Republic. Long before then the broad masses of the working people had acquainted themselves with the draft of the Constitution, discussed it and accorded it enthusiastic approval, for they were conscious that this Constitution represented their historical victory.

This was a triumph for the Hungarian working class which four years ago lacked the job of restoring the war-devastated and fascist-plundered cities, factories and railways, undaunted by privation and repelling all the attacks and machinations of the dark forces of reaction. And it succeeded not only in restoring industry to pro-war level but in surpassing this level by 30 per cent, and this under conditions of bitter class struggle. Today, this working class is leading the whole people along the path of people's democracy toward Socialism.

This was a triumph for the working peasantry, led by the working class. Four years ago this peasantry, severely handicapped by the shortage of implements and draught animals which had been driven westward by the German and Hungarian fascists, selflessly cultivated the land they had received and, together with the working class, continued the struggle against landlord reaction.

This was a triumph for the working intelligentsia and for all honest men and women of labour who joined forces with the working class to do their bit in the struggle to build Socialism.

In its declaration on the Constitution, made at the Unity

Congress of the Workers' Parties, held in the summer of last year, the Hungarian Workers' Party stated:

"The Party considers it necessary to create the Fundamental Law of the People's Democracy so that the rights and obligations of citizens the fundamental changes that have taken place in the State. Economic and social system and the popular nature of the Hungarian People's Republic, should have legal confirmation in the Constitution."

The People's Front, formed last February, expressed itself in a similar spirit. Following the general election held last spring, the new Parliament set up a special commission under the chairmanship of Comrade Rakosi to draft the Constitution. The draft, after being submitted to the Government was published on August 5, and, thereafter, was discussed at numerous meetings of the working people.

The Constitution Commission was guided in its work by Stalin's Idea that a constitution must not be confused with a programme. Our Fundamental Law therefore, registers the gains already achieved.

The preamble to the Constitution states: "The armed forces of the mighty Soviet Union liberated our country from the German fascist yoke, destroyed the anti-popular State power of the capitalists and landlords, and opened up to our working people the path of democratic development. Winning power as a result of bitter struggle against the overlords and defenders of the old order, the Hungarian working class, in alliance with the working peasantry, and with the generous support of the Soviet Union, restored our war-devastated country. Our people, enriched with the experience of the socialist revolution of 1919, and relying on the support of the Soviet Union, are, under the leadership of the Hungarian working class, laying the foundation of Socialism, and our country is advancing along the path of people's democracy to Socialism. The Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic reflect the gains achieved

in this Struggle... charts the path of further construction”.

While the Constitution registers the gains already achieved,, it also outlines the path of our further development. It states, for instance, that, step by step, the working people are dislodging the capitalist elements, and that the People’s Republic is “striving to realise the Socialist principle: from each according to his ability, to each according to his work”. As yet this principle is being realised only in part, but in due time it will be fully realised.

Our Constitution proceeds from the profound economic and political changes that have taken place in the country’s development since the liberation. The State sector in industry today accounts for 91.1 per cent of total output, while its share in wholesale trade is nearly 94 per cent. The socialist sector in retail trade is, as yet, expanding slowly and to date accounts for approximately 25 per cent of the total volume of trade. Thus, capitalist elements is still predominate in this sphere. However, the State fixes prices and, in every way is restricting speculation by private traders.

In the countryside the estates of the exploiting landlords have been liquidated while kulak economy is being drastically restricted. Socialist construction in the countryside is only in its initial phase. As yet the State farm and producer cooperatives are mere islets in the ocean of individual peasant households. But even now it is clear that the new life is coming into its own.

The State machine-tractor depots have nearly 3,000 tractors and this number is increasing rapidly. The number of producer cooperative (about 600) will be increased threefold by the autumn and, together with the growing number of State farms will cover 5-6 per cent of the cultivated area in the course of the year. In all spheres, economic life in our country is advancing toward Socialism.

The economic and democratic changes have also

fundamentally affect the class structure of the country. The landlord has been abolished: the capitalist class has been dislodged from the basic branches of industry, from wholesale and foreign trade and from the credit system. The kulaks and other exploiting and speculating elements have had their activities restricted.

On the other hand, the working class, the working peasantry and intelligentsia have grown in stature and importance.

The formerly exploited and oppressed working class has become the master in its country, a free class that is now building Socialism.

The economic reorganisation of agriculture is proceeding at a slower rate. However due to the agrarian reform and the policy of restricting the kulak, and to the realisation on the part of the advanced peasantry of the need for the socialist reorganisation of agriculture, big changes are also being affected in this sphere. The idea of the workers' and peasants' alliance is gaining ground and there is a growing understanding of the leading role of the working class in this alliance. The working peasantry is intensely interested in the cooperative movement. This is evident from the rapid growth in the membership of the cooperatives and from the increasingly important role of the producer cooperatives in the general cooperative movement along the peasants. The peasants are also keenly interested in the reports of the peasant delegation, that recently visited the Soviet Union.

The progressive intelligentsia, too, realises that the socialist system of economy is superior to the capitalist system; and that Socialism opens wide the doors to creative labour and promotes the development of culture and science. "If we tackle the job of building and working properly," said Comrade Rakosi. "the number of university graduates will be doubled within the next ten years and the number of technicians,

engineers and economists tripled.”

Hungary’s Fundamental Law reflects the class nature of the State. Power is in the hands of the working class and the working peasantry. The Constitution states: “The working class, basing itself on the democratic unity of the people and led by its vanguard, is the leading force in State and public life.” Thus, the Constitution registers the fact that the People’s Democracy fulfils the function of the dictatorship of the proletariat and that it contains the possibilities for its further extension and strengthening.

The Constitution speaks of a unified legislative and executive authority. This principle is realised by the unified system of the National Assembly and local councils. The latter are not only organs of self-government but also the local executive organs of the central authority. The Council of Ministers is elected by the National Assembly or by the Presidium, which executes the functions of the National Assembly between Parliamentary sessions.

The deputies are obliged to report to their electors and the electors have the right to recall their deputies of necessary. The Court and the Procurator’s Office—in the past a haven and bulwark of reaction—have likewise been reorganised on democratic principles: the judges and prosecutors are elected by the people.

The Constitution of the People’s Republic ensures all nationalities the right to education in their native language and to develop their national culture. It guarantees the equality of women and safeguards the rights of the youth. Unlike the capitalist countries with their periodic crises and the evils of mass unemployment and refined exploitation of the working class, the Constitution of the People’s Democracy guarantees the right to work, to rest and leisure and to education.

The Constitution guarantees freedom of conscience. To ensure this the Church is separate from the state.

The Constitution of Hungary guarantees protection of the family.

The Constitution lays down that it is the sacred duty of every citizen of the People's Republic to defend the motherland and that military service in the army on the basis of universal military service is an honourable duty. Hungary defends an important sector of the great international front of peace and is sparing no effort to carry out its duty.

The Constitution of People's Democratic Hungary was warmly received by all friends of democracy and Socialism. There were, of course, many "critics" among the imperialists. Some of these "critics" claimed that our Constitution made a clean break with the past. If these gentlemen have in mind the Hapsburg dynasty, the brutal regimes of Horthy and Szalasi, then they are certainly right. Our people have splendid progressive traditions and they are reserving these traditions. Among these are the anti-Hapsburg liberation wars under the leadership of Rakoczi (beginning of the 18th century) and Kossuth (1848-1849), the revolution of 1918-19, and the more than thirty years heroic struggle of the Communist Party. This militant, revolutionary past is closely interwoven in our Constitution just as the roots of the blossoming tree of people's liberty go down deep into our native soil.

Other Western "critics" asserted that our Constitution which realises the great principle of the sovereignty of the people, "abolishes"—that is, from their point of view—our independence. Naturally, the supporters and servants of American imperialism are not at all happy about our Constitution which proclaims the indissoluble union with the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by our liberator, the great Soviet Union, the, outstanding defender of the equality and independence of small countries.

Our people know, just as all serious-minded people know, that the criterion of country's independence is, first and

foremost, its right to pursue a home and foreign policy that corresponds to the interests of the people. The principal guarantee of the country's independence is that, power belongs to the people. And it is this that is legally confirmed in our Constitution.

Then there are the "critics" who admit, although very much against their will, that the Constitution is certainly democratic. One of these even went so far as to say that "it has everything" a democratic State could desire, but hastened to add: "Will it be realised?" The answer to this is simple: the invincible strength of the Hungarian Communists, and, in general, of all Communists, consists precisely in this—they carry out the tasks they set themselves. It is this factor that has won for the Hungarian Communists the confidence of the working people and has made them the recognised leaders of the country.

Finally, there were the "critics" who reproached us with having copied too much from the Constitution of the Soviet Union and the Constitutions of the other People's Democracies. They, of course, do not like this. It is understandable that the Constitution of the land of Socialism, and, the Constitution is of the countries now building Socialism are not to the liking of the enemies of Socialism, the supporter of capitalism. But the Constitutions are all the more to the liking of the working people building Socialism. And we are proud of the fact that Hungary is a member of this great family of freedom-loving peoples who have built, or are now building Socialism.

The new Constitution is another fine achievement for our Party and our people. It will speed us on our forward march to Socialism.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION. General Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief, Chinese People's Liberation Army

In their struggle for liberation the people of China have gained a fundamental victory. This victory was realised step by step by the Chinese people by means of a prolonged armed struggle.

In 1926 Comrade Stalin in his well-known generalisation on the experience of the Chinese revolution said that the characteristic and at the same time, the advantage of the Chinese revolution is the armed people against the armed counter-revolution. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has continually propagated this entirely correct judgement of Comrade Stalin among the Chinese Communists and the Chinese labouring people. Mao Tse-tung has developed this judgement of Comrade Stalin and, based on the experiences of the Chinese revolution, further pointed out to us: "In China, without armed struggle, there will be no place for the proletariat, no place for the people, no place for the Communist Party and no victory of the revolution."

The views of Comrade Stalin and of Comrade Mao Tse-tung have been amply proved by the fact of the victory of the Chinese revolution.

Some 21 years ago, in the early months of 1928, in conditions of a nation-wide Kuomintang white terror, the Chinese people, led by the Communist Party of China, established a number of small revolutionary bases as the starting point of the strategy to secure the revolutionary forces and to combat the counter-revolutionary forces. From seizing small part of the countryside to the seizure of larger areas; from seizing rural areas to small and even middle-sized towns; from

the seizure of numerous scattered bases to the linking up of these dispersed bases into a joint base; from seizing the countryside and, under certain conditions, bases which included towns and small and middle-sized cities to seizing, also under certain conditions, bases which included large cities; from liberating a small part of China to the liberation of the greater part of China; from the greater part of China to the whole of China: such was the entire revolutionary strategical plan of our Party under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and at the same time, this was the concrete path traversed by the 22 years of armed struggle of the Chinese revolution.

This armed struggle of the Chinese people is not an isolated, purely military struggle. It is an armed struggle based on the firm alliance of the workers and peasants, uniting, at the same time, with other people among the broad masses.

This armed struggle is closely linked up with, and is inseparable from the peasants agrarian revolution. Had there been no support for the peasants' agrarian revolution, it would have been impossible to organise such an armed struggle. If the proletariat had not united with the peasants and with the other forces in the countryside capable of being won for a broad united front; had it adopted "leftist" adventurism in its policies, it would not have been possible to direct the armed struggle to victory. That is to say, this armed struggle is only feasible when it is based on a firm alliance of the workers and peasants. In a colonial or semi-colonial, feudal or semi-feudal country like China, it is not only possible for the working class to enter into a firm alliance with the peasants, but also possible for it to form a revolutionary alliance with the broad petty-bourgeoisie in the towns. And, under certain conditions, it is furthermore necessary, in the struggle against imperialism, to win over the national bourgeoisie or to neutralise it. Moreover, under certain conditions, we must also take advantage of the contradictions among the imperialist powers in China and of the internal

contradictions among the Chinese ruling classes to facilitate the Chinese people's struggle. This was the tactical guidance in the Chinese revolutionary struggle formulated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, namely: "To take advantage of the contradictions, win over the majority, oppose the minority and smash them one by one." In such conditions in a large country with colonial or semi-colonial conditions, feudal or semi-feudal, we have the possibility of manoeuvring in our armed struggle, of adopting flexible strategy and tactics in warfare, of being able to manoeuvre in our political tactics so as to adjust ourselves to circumstances, to disintegrate the enemy and isolate him to the greatest possible extent.

This is clear. The proletariat must correctly combine the armed struggle under its leadership with the broad united front in order to direct this armed struggle and lead it to victory.

But to lead an armed struggle, to organise a broad united front and, moreover, correctly to combine these two factors, a strong Communist Party leadership is indispensable. That is to say: the leadership of this Party must be equipped with the ideological weapons of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin; it must establish strict discipline with the Party in order to resist, on the one hand, capitulatory or "conservative" tendencies, and to resist the "closed door" or adventurism in the sphere of political and military matters so as to consolidate the whole Party, the whole army and all the people, and to ensure the steady advance of the revolution.

As is known, China is a country of small peasant economy, of small producers. A great number of our Party members come from among the producers. Our original bases were also located in the countryside. Under these conditions, the building up of a strong political party of the proletariat was no easy matter. We had to undergo a patient and recurring process of correcting various non-proletarian ideologies, of carrying out a resolute struggle on two fronts, and of opposing rightist

opportunism and “left” adventurism. It is especially which mentioning that in 1942, we launched an “ideological education movement” throughout the Party. In this way the Marxist-Leninist consciousness of all the Party cadres was raised considerably: party discipline also benefited. This was of decisive import for our victory in the revolution.

All that has been said above is what Comrade Mao Tse-tung has often told us, and is stressed once more in his recent article “The People’s Democratic Dictatorship”, where the three main experiences of the Chinese revolution are summarised: the armed struggle, the united front, and the building up of the Party. These three factors are inseparable. And in order to gain victory, we must rely on these three closely combined factors.

Since the birth of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people’s struggle for liberation has passed through four stages:

The first stage was the Revolutionary War of 1925-1927, generally known as the Northern Expeditionary War. This was carried out by us in coordination with the then Kuomintang which at that time supported the revolution. Because of the opportunist leadership of Chen Tu-shiu and the ideological immaturity of our Party members in general, this revolution was betrayed by the counter-revolutionary clique of the bourgeoisie, headed by Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei. But although it failed, this struggle provided the people’s liberation movement with a mass foundation and also steered a political and military core for the revolution. This enabled our Party to effect a reorganisation and to carry out the revolutionary armed struggle in the new historical period under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

The second stage dates from the betrayal of the revolution in 1927 by the Kuomintang counter-revolutionary clique headed by Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei to the eve of

the anti-Japanese War in 1937. This period is the well-known Ten Years' Civil War, or the period of the Second Revolutionary War. At that time, when several formations of the armed revolutionary peasants' armies linked up in the mountainous Kiang-Hunan border region, our armed forces, then known as the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, were very weak. Our bases were also small and weak. But even at that time, Comrade Mao Tse-tung saw in this small and weak force a boundless future. He quoted the old Chinese proverb: "A spark can kindle a flame" with which to describe the future of this revolution. In the space of a few years, we developed into a really mighty force, build up several large bases and repeatedly smashed the counter-revolutionary encirclement expeditions despatched by the Kuomintang. However, during the period 1931-1934, a number of our Party comrades, in opposition to the line of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, adopted the incorrect line of "leftist" opportunism both in political and military matters, and, as a consequence, caused the revolution once more to suffer serious setbacks. Again, thanks to the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the main force of our Red Army, having victoriously accomplished the famous "Long March" (12,500 kilometres) reached the strategical base prepared for the Anti-Japanese War in Northwest China—i.e. the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsha Border Region with Yen-an as its centre.

The Anti-Japanese War was the third stage.

As stated above, due to the mistakes made by us, the liberation army again relatively dwindled in strength. But Comrade Mao Tse-tung had told us earlier, and again at the beginning of the Anti-Japanese War, not to underestimate this army, which would grow and become the main force in the Anti-Japanese War. During the Anti-Japanese War, the revolutionary forces of the Chinese people increased steadily in the difficult conditions of stubborn struggle against the

Japanese invaders and the Kuomintang traitors. By the eve of the Japanese surrender, we had a regular army nearly one million strong and a people's militia of more than 2 million. We had liberated a population of about 100 million from the hands of the Japanese bandits and had built up 19 big Liberated Areas. As a matter of fact, at that time we had already liberated slightly less than half the whole of China.

The fourth stage is represented by the People's Revolutionary War waged to overthrow the rule of American imperialism in China and the treacherous counterrevolutionary Chiang Kai-shek clique after the Japanese surrender. In the period following the Japanese surrender, and in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese people for internal peace at that time, we entered into negotiations with the Kuomintang. But the treacherous Chiang Kai-shek clique, supported by American imperialism, tore up all the agreements. Whereupon Comrade Mao Tse-tung called on all our soldiers and our people resolutely to smash the attacks of American imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek counter-revolutionary clique. Mao Tse-tung described American imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek clique as "paper tigers" and assured the people that they possessed the strength with which to smash their attacks. The initial phase (July 1946-June 1947) of the three years war marked the described American imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek clique as "paper tigers" and assured the people that they possessed the strength with which to mash their attacks. The initial phase (July 1946-June 1947) of the more than three years' war marked the offensive of Chiang Kai-shek, with us on the defensive. Then, beginning with July 1947, we switched to the offensive while Chiang Kai-shek was forced on to the defensive. After our three decisive victories in the three battles fought in the vicinities of Mukden and Hsuechow, and in the Peiping and Tientsin area during the winter of 1948 and in the early months of 1949, it is no longer possible for the counter-

revolutionary Chiang Kai-shek clique to form any real defence line. Today the Chinese People's Liberation Army is 4,000,000 strong. This is an invincible force equipped with captured American-made weapons. This army is now advancing steadily into the southeast, south, southwest and northwest. The liberation of all China is but a matter of a very short time.

Our task of destroying the colonial, feudal, old China is nearing completion. Our work to establish an independent, free and strong new China has just begun. To reach the goal of building a new China we must destroy the internal reactionaries, smash the interventionist schemes of imperialism and ensure our national defence. We must continue to consolidate our united front of the broad masses, based on the alliance of the workers and peasants, and further consolidate our Party in the sphere of ideology, politics and organisation.

The Chinese people's struggle for liberation follows the great October Revolution. The mighty revolution led by Lenin and Stalin has greatly encouraged the Chinese people. We have received the most sincere, fraternal and friendly help of the Soviet Union and of the proletariat and all the revolutionary people in other countries. Without this help, our victory would have been impossible. We are grateful to the Soviet Union and all revolutionary people throughout the world. We believe that this brotherly friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union and the revolutionary people in other countries will, because of our victory, grow and become still closer. It will be a lasting friendship.

CHINESE WORKERS HELP PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Following the liberation of the big Chinese city of Changsha, the workers lost no time in repairing 150 kilometres of the Hankow-Canton railway.

A few days before the withdrawal of the Kuomintang troops the railway workers removed vital parts of locomotives and destroyed the railway track with the result that they were able to save 32 locomotives and 240 carriages for the People's Liberation Army. Changsha workers also prevented General Pai Tsung-si's troops from taking away 100 trucks and buses. Telegraph, telephone and postal communications with Shanghai and Hankow were quickly restored.

The workers ignored the order of General Pai Tsungsi to abandon the city. Day and night armed pickets, organised by the workers, guarded the machines from Kuomintang troops. Post office workers organised a special fire brigade to guard equipment, materials and archives. The telegraph workers concealed a hundred tons of essential equipment and machinery. When the Kuomintang authorities insisted on fulfilment of their workers, the telegraph workers filled cases with scrap iron which the Kuomintang troops, ignorant of the contents, took away with them.

AGAINST CLERICAL OBSCURANTISM

An important resolution adopted recently by the leadership of the Italian Communist Party was the subject of considerable comment by all circles of Italian opinion. After describing the situation in the country the resolution stated that there were indications of a fresh onslaught against contemporary democratic national culture by the forces of clerical and imperialist obscurantism. The reactionaries in power are trying to foster passivity among the working people in order to facilitate the realisation of their plans against the forces of labour and culture, their plans for war. Belief in miracles, in the irrational and unnatural is counterposed to the scientific world outlook, the tradition of national culture and free thought. Having at their disposal the church and State apparatus, and spending public funds for their purposes, these clerical groups are trying to establish a regime of ideological intolerance in public institutions, to undermine the public schools and are persecuting democratic elements in all spheres of life, including the cinema, radio and the press. To further their plans these reactionary circles, agents of American imperialism, are preaching a cosmopolitanism which denies the history and national talent of the people.

The resolution pointed out that all the healthy forces of Italian culture must launch a concerted attack against the enemy. There can be no positive results without organised effort, without the closest contact with the struggle being waged by the Italian people for bread, peace and freedom.

The resolution outlined the urgent tasks facing the Communists who have a big job ahead of them to enlighten the working people, to acquaint them with the best works of realistic literature and Italian and international socialist literature. It is necessary to hold regular conferences on economic, technical and scientific subjects not only in the main

centres but also in the rural districts and villages, to organise people's courses and universities, cultural olympiads for the youth, discussions on literature and scientific works, to arrange meetings between film producers and actors, to promote clubs and amateur art circles, to organise art exhibitions, plays, concerts. The Italy-Soviet Union Society must be strengthened and its publications increased.

Particular attention must be paid to the Association for Defence of the Schools, one of the targets of reaction's onslaught, in order to give every possible assistance to the teachers combatting obscurantism.

The resolution stated that the Communists must be in the front ranks of the struggle for culture for they possess a powerful weapon—Marxist ideology, the most effective weapon in the struggle against all forms of obscurantism.

PEACE CONGRESS IN MEXICO

Some 500 prominent personalities in Latin America—scientists, political figures, artists, writers, leaders of the working-class movement, of women's, youth and religious organisations—have published a call in connection with the forthcoming American continental congress in defence of peace, to be held in Mexico City, September 5-10.

Condemning the activities of the warmongers, the armaments race, the war taxes, the organisation of military blocs and the assault on democratic liberties, the partisans of peace declare:

The peoples of America cannot remain indifferent to these facts. While the warmongers seek to divert the nations onto the path of misery, slavery and destruction, the peoples are striving for peace as the imperative condition of their progress and wellbeing. They must resolutely, unanimously and instantly make known their intention. This is the aim that the forthcoming American congress sets itself. Only the peaceful and free co-existence of the American peoples, in conditions of freedom and peace, can guarantee our well-being and progress... The path to a free and great America, concludes the statement, is to be found through peace; in defending peace America will fulfil its great mission to mankind.

A Preparatory Congress Committee has been formed consisting of representatives from all the Latin-American countries.

PEACE COMMITTEES IN SCANDINAVIA

The Norwegian Peace Committee, formed after the World Peace Congress held in Paris, has called upon all supporters of peace in Norway to hold a “peace week” throughout the country in September. The “peace week” will culminate in a national congress in Oslo. A suggestion by the Norwegian Committee to the Peace Committees in Denmark, Sweden and Finland to hold a similar week in their countries was accepted.

The Finnish, Swedish and Danish Committees plan to hold these weeks from September 11 to 18 in Sweden. from September 25 to October 2 in Finland and from October 2 to 9 in Denmark. In Norway, “peace week” will be held from September 18 to the 25.

During these “peace weeks” speakers will tour the Scandinavian countries. It is also planned to hold invite leading figures in the fight for peace from other countries. Posters bearing the text of the Paris Congress Manifesto will be on view in the majority of the enterprises. Many of the speeches delivered at the Paris Congress will be issued in pamphlet form.

The Danish Peace Committee is arranging a special exhibition, scheduled to open on October 2, which will tour a number of Scandinavian cities.

MUNICH WILL NEVER BE REPEATED!

A recent meeting of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee decided to hold a campaign in defence of peace during the week September 25 - October 2. Public meetings and demonstrations will be held throughout the country on October 2, International Peace Day. All public organisations, together with press and radio will take part in the campaign which will be held under the slogan: "Munich will never be repeated!" The Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society is organising a series of lectures on the Soviet Union's peace policy.

PARTISAN OPERATIONS IN SOUTH KOREA

The people's protest movement in South Korea, occupied by American troops, is spreading and merging with the armed struggle against imperialism. The partisans of South Korea have won new successes. A few days ago partisan detachments operating in the province of South Korea, supported by the miners of Hwasun, launched large-scale offensive operations against the police of the puppet Government. The partisans carried out widespread propaganda work among the population calling upon them to fight for the programme and decisions of the United Democratic Fatherland Front.

Launching operations in this area on August 17, the partisans cut telephone communications between Hwasun and Gwandu and raided a number of police stations. With the help of the miners they wiped out, in the course of two days, auxiliary troops in three districts in the vicinity of Hwasun and after capturing the administration of the mines, meted out punishment to the reactionaries and traitors. The partisans also destroyed the railway track at Hwasun station.

Strong partisan detachments are operating in the Sopyaksan mountains which are intersected by a railway line. Skilfully manoeuvring in this area, the partisans struck such telling blows that the police were forced to send for reinforcements. On August 18 one of the detachments operating on this sector raided Duken railway station and after destroying police headquarters captured the station. They followed up by engaging in explanatory work among the passengers arriving from Andon, and called upon them to support the proposals of the United Democratic Fatherland Front to unite the country, to wage a ceaseless struggle against the puppet government and thus hasten the liberation of the

people of South Korea.

IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL EDUCATION OF COMMUNISTS. L. Rautu, Member, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party

The job of building Socialism in our country urgently raises before our Party the question of politically trained personnel for all branches of state and economic construction. The demand for cadres is inexhaustible, and it is steadily growing. Cadres are needed for the further consolidation of the Party apparatus, particularly at lower levels, for example, in the regional Party committees. The setting up of the People's Councils—the new organs of power—set in motion a demand for tens of thousands of people. The overwhelming majority of the nationalised enterprises are managed by people promoted from the ranks of the workers. The new organs of justice are also in need of cadres. All these and other requirements of socialist construction demand from us an extension of planned work for developing an intelligentsia from among the workers and the working people, that we adhere to the Lenin-Stalin directive to the effect that not a single state can get along without its own cadres, without its own intelligentsia and that a socialist state of workers and peasants in particular, cannot manage without them.

Thanks to the existence of the Soviet Union, thanks to its tremendous help, the People's Democracies are building Socialism under incomparably more favourable conditions than those which faced the Soviet people during the initial period of Socialist construction.

And it is precisely the existence of the U.S.S.R., and its policy which prevent armed intervention or even political economic interference by the imperialists in the affairs of the People's Democracies. Precisely because of this the Anglo-American imperialists and their servants are waging an

intensified ideological offensive, seeking to utilise the deposed exploiting classes, the remnants of the defeated reactionary-fascist groups, reactionary church circles and other elements for the purpose of spreading the venom of imperialist ideology. In our country and in the other People's Democracies. In waging its offensive, reaction employs a great variety of ways and means designed for people of the most diverse categories and different cultural levels.

It is obvious that successful struggle against the class enemy on the ideological front is impossible without persistent work to educate the Party membership ideologically and politically.

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The number of Party schools was increased, and the study of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) greatly extended. The circulation of the Marxist-Leninist classics went up considerably.

We now have a widespread system of Party education. There are 817 evening Party schools which in the course of this year provided training for some 17,000 members—branch secretaries, group organisers, propagandists, and leading workers in industry. Sixteen thousand members have attended monthly courses for Party activists in rural areas. Many of these are now chairmen of the collective farm boards of

management, Party secretaries, members of the provisional committees of the People's Councils, people's assessors, etc. A large number of circles is making a study of the "Short History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)", while many members are studying the "History" independently. In all, over 60,000 members are engaged in a systematic study of the History of the C.P.S.U. Over 6,000 Party functionaries have completed the secondary (four-month) Party schools and the six week courses. We have 27 secondary Party schools and 14 schools with a six weeks course big improvement has taken place in the educational work of the Bucharest organisation of the Workers' Party. There are ten secondary Party schools in Bucharest, 117 political schools, while over 200 circles are studying the History of the CPSU(B). This year 690 members completed the National schools (the Stefan Gheorghiu Higher Party School, the Zhdanov Central School for Lecturers and the Central Party School where teaching is conducted in the Hungarian language.

In addition to schools, other forms of Party education are widely practised. One of the vital tasks confronting us in the sphere of political-educational work is the training of propagandists and refresher courses for our propagandists. During the past few years we have trained thousands of propagandists, directors of Party schools and circles, lecturers, tutors, and teachers for the discussion groups. The effectiveness of all our political-educational work depends largely on the qualities of the lecturers, tutors and propagandists generally. A consultation centre has been set up in Bucharest to give assistance to propagandists. Courses for directors and assistant directors of the secondary Party schools were begun under the auspices of the Central propaganda department of the Party. Discussion groups for propagandists have been organised in Bucharest and other cities. We are giving close attention to them training of agitators who play an

exceptionally important role in the political work of our Party organisations. This year four two week discussion groups were organised by the Central Committee. For propagandists active among railway, metal, mine, oil and textile workers. In many of the district Party Committees permanent six-day discussion groups for propagandists are functioning.

Refresher courses for workers of the local press and short-term courses for journalists have been organised by the Central propaganda department of the Party.

An important role in the ideological political education of the membership is played by Marxist-Leninist literature. The total circulation of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, published this year, exceeds 3,000,000 copies, while the circulation of books issued by the Publishing House of the Workers' Party during the past five years reaches the high figure of 31,559,000 copies. The desire of Party members for study is evident from the following facts: within a short space of time Volume One of Marx's "Capital" was issued in two editions (40,000 copies); Volume One of Stalin's work, prepared in two editions of 50,000 copies each. Volumes II and III were also issued in 50,000 copies. Long queues formed outside many bookshops when the new volume of Comrade Stalin's works came off the press.

In the course of the past eighteen months the leadership of the Worker's Party has equipped the membership with a number of important documents devoted to an analysis of the class essence of the system of people's democracy in our country, the development of planned economy, ways and means of socialist reorganisation of agriculture, and to other basic questions of Party policy. Hundreds and thousands of Party members have studied these documents with the result that there has been a noticeable political growth among the membership.

Mention should be made of the great educational role

played by Soviet literature. There is hardly a single member of the Party who is not acquainted with Fadayev's "The Young Guard" or Ostrovsky's "Making of a Hero". Among recent issues is Sholokhov's "Soil Upturned". The collected stories "Words by the Masters" (describing the experience of leading workers in Soviet industry) was discussed at Party meetings in a number of industrial centres.

Our press, too, has helped in the ideological-political education of our members. "Scântea", central organ of the Party, which has a daily circulation of 650.000 copies, runs a special "Party Life" column, a "Propagandist's column" and "Bibliographical Notes". No. 4 of the recently resumed theoretical journal "Lupta de Clasa", will appear shortly. "Contemporanul", a weekly journal systematically publishes propagandist articles. An historical-philosophical journal "Studii" is also being published.

The political Bureau of the Workers' Party recently passed two important decisions aimed at further improving the work of ideological-political education. One of these refers to the reorganisation of the six-month central school for lecturer into a two-year higher school of social sciences. This school, which is named after A. A. Zhdanov, will train teachers for social subjects, research workers, and leading workers for the national press and theoretical journals. The other decision relate to the building of "Scanteia House", which, when completed, will be a centre of the Party press and Publications in Bucharest. "Scanteia House" will secure a further development of the Party press and of the publishing activity of the Workers' Party. The decisions of the Central Committee of our Party oblige all members engaged on the ideological front to work with redoubled energy to eliminate the mistakes and shortcomings which are still to be observed in the ideological-political education of Communists.

Exchange of experiences between the fraternal Parties on

matters of political-educational work is of the greatest assistance to us. It would be useful if various aspects of the experience accumulated by the Communist and Workers' Parties in the sphere of ideological-political work were discussed more frequently in the newspaper "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!"

The great significance of the ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism is obvious not only to us. It is also obvious to the enemies of Communism. An example is at hand. It can now be regarded as being proved that the bourgeois-nationalist Tito clique had been preparing its treachery for a long time. In pursuit of this it had to disarm the Yugoslav Communist Party ideologically. It was precisely with this criminal aim in view that the Tito clique began to cultivate in the Party the idea of throwing overboard Marxist-Leninist theory. The traitor Djilas advanced "scientific" ground for prohibiting the study of the encyclopaedia of Marxism-Leninism—the "Short History of the Communist Party of the CPSU(B)". Even reference to the Marxist-Leninist classics disappeared. The rotten theory of the revision of Marxism and the equally rotten and ridiculous theory of the "development" of Marxism by Tito, the hangman of the Yugoslav people, were circulated. By depriving the Yugoslav Communists of the main source of the strength of the Communist Parties, namely, Marxist-Leninist theory, the Tito agency of Anglo-American imperialism seeks to maintain its grip on the freedom-loving Yugoslav peoples.

In the ranks of the Communist Parties throughout the world the lessons of the events in the Yugoslav Party have strengthened even more the determination to cherish, as the apple of the eye, the ideological basis of the Party—the theory of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. The malicious attacks by enemies of all kinds—overt and covert apologists for Anglo-American imperialism, clerical reactionaries, Right social democrats and Tito-ites—against the Marxist-Leninist doctrine

stimulate us to fight with renewed energy for a thoroughly mastering of Marxism-Leninism by Communists, to assimilate the world historical experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and to carry out in practice the great ideas of Lenin and Stalin.

FILM FESTIVAL FOR WORKING PEOPLE

A film festival, specially arranged for the working people, was held during the first half of August in Czechoslovakia's five leading industrial centres—Plzen, Most-Litvinov, Ostrava, Gottwaldov and Bratislava. The festival filled the cinemas to capacity. The people warmly applauded the outstanding Soviet productions “Battle of Stalingrad”, “Meeting on the Elbe”, “Academician Pavlov” and ‘Michurin”, and also the new films of the People's Democracies and productions by progressive studios in other countries. Commissions consisting of working people were formed to discuss the films and express opinions on them. The Commission in Gottwaldov, for example, consisted of 1,600 industrial workers, peasants, youth and intellectuals. These commissions discussed the films and expressed their views on them.

YOUTH OF ALL LANDS FIGHT FOR LASTING PEACE, FOR DEMOCRACY

2nd World Congress of Democratic Youth Opens Tomorrow in Budapest

In The Service Of Peace And Socialism

Hundreds and thousands of young men and women in Hungary feel and realise that Hungarian democracy means their happiness and bright future. Young workers receive equal pay for equal work and their wage ensures them a much higher standard of living than before the war. The young peasant today cultivates his own land and not the land of the landlord. This summer Hungarian democracy guaranteed a normal wage, rest days, and living quarters for labourers still working for the kulak. The State rendered material assistance to 10,000 workers' children studying in secondary schools last year.

According to the Five-Year Plan, Hungary's industry will need 300,000 skilled workers. There will be trained primarily from among the peasant youth. By organising machine-tractor depots and rendering the necessity assistance to the agricultural cooperatives, the Party and the State are creating the possibilities for drawing the peasant youth into the ranks of the active builders of the foundations of Socialism.

The Hungarian youth know to whom they are indebted for this fortunate change in their lives. They are indebted to the mighty Soviet Union and the great Stalin for this. The love and gratitude of the Hungarian youth for the great leader of the peoples, for the Soviet Union, for the Hungarian Workers' Party, thanks to whom our country, from being a country of

masters and slaves, has become a country building Socialism, are growing daily.

The young men and women of Hungary have redoubled their activities in preparation for the World Congress of Democratic Youth which will be held in Budapest. More than 800 youth brigades have been competing to increase labour productivity in honour of the Congress. The working youth have pledged to increase output to the value of 20 million forints over and above plan by successfully completing the Three-Year Plan. The peasant youth formed 400 harvesting brigades; 1,300,000 sazhen have been planted to crops.

Our organisations have made great strides of late and have raised their political level. The People's Union of Hungarian Youth today has 5,800 branches uniting 480,000 members. During the past five months alone, 300 new branches for young workers in industry and 1,300 branches for the peasant youth, have been formed.

Non Gyorgy

Hungary

In The Front Ranks Of The Builders Of A New Life

By the time the Second World Youth Congress opens, the young men and women of Albania will have completed the construction of the Kashar-Industrial zone railway line, the third youth railway to be laid in Albania. The youth has been charged with the construction of the first textile mill in the country, with an equal capacity of 20,000,000 metres of fabric. Thousands of young men and women are working voluntarily on the construction of a sugar refinery, on building the 60

kilometre Puk-Koldzekaj highway, the Bedeni canal, the Petin-Elbasan railway, on houses for the workers of Patos and on various other jobs: The patriotism of the youth of Albania was strikingly reflected in their 100 per cent participation in the elections to the people's councils and by their response to the first State loan floated in the country. The youth is active in all the major undertakings of the Republic.

The hostile activities of the agents of imperialism in Belgrade and Athens have failed to deflect the Albanian youth and our people from their onward march.

Recently, the Tito clique once again showed its devotion to its Anglo-American masters by refusing transit visas to the Albanian delegation to the World Youth Festival in Budapest. But, once more, the Tito-ites failed in their calculations. No force on earth can wrest the Albanian youth and the Albanian people from the invincible camp of Socialism, from the Soviet Union.

Chamil Budjeli

Albania.

American Youth—Against War

The new, and deepening economic crisis in the U.S. is intensifying the special problems facing the youth. Unemployment is mounting catastrophically and about half of the more than 6 million unemployed are young people. With racial discrimination being intensified, the situation of the Negro youth is even more disastrous. The Negro youth, who have never experienced even the meagre blessings of an American "boom", are the special target for brutal terror and oppression.

The youth who are fortunate enough to have work, sweat at backbreaking jobs.

The Big Trusts have a solution for the problems of the youth—in the preparations for a new war against mankind. Under cover of anti-Communist hysteria, lies, slander and distortions are being used to turn the great energy and talent of the youth against themselves, against the working class and the entire people. Degrading pornographic and gangster films are used to corrupt the youth.

It would, however, be a serious mistake to assume that Wall Street has already won the youth. The masses of the youth have not yet moved into either camp. The Communist and progressive youth are waging an increasingly vigorous battle to win the young people for the peoples coalition against fascism and war.

Young Progressives recently led a mass campaign in the factories, schools, unemployment centres and in the streets in defence of veteran interests. This campaign reached thousands of young workers and unemployed veterans. The scale and weight of the campaign forced President Truman to demagogically support their demands. The fight sharply indicated the growing readiness of the youth to struggle for their rights.

In the centre of this struggle for jobs, unemployment compensation and relief for youth, is the fight for the Negro youth. The growing number of white youth participating in hundreds of struggles throughout the country for the rights and needs of the Negro people reveals an increased understanding that no problem can be solved in the U.S. without the unity of the Negro and white masses. Thousands of the youth assisted in winning the battle to snatch the six Negroes in Trenton from the jaws of death.

Another outstanding struggle against fascism and reaction, was the strike of several thousand students in New York City for the removal of two fascist-like instructors. This strike spread the whole country and was widely supported by the

trade unions and people's organisations.

The recent statement by over 100 prominent youth leaders against the North Atlantic War Pact reveals new possibilities for uniting the Youth for peace and friendship with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. In the forthcoming elections, the youth will have a great opportunity to reject war and of the Wall Street parties, and rally around the new third party, the Progressive Party.

Just now, when the decisive question of which path the youth will take is being determined in sharp struggle, a new youth organisation has been launched, dedicated to educating the young people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, of devotion to the working class, to internationalism and to the light for freedom and Socialism. The National Organising Conference for a Labor Youth League (provisional title) is already exerting its influence to weld the unity of the young generation around their every-day needs and for lasting peace. It will wage an irreconcilable ideological war against all forms of national and white chauvinism in the ranks of the youth and strive to educate the U.S. youth in the spirit of unbreakable friendship with the youth of all lands and in particular, with its leading and advanced detachment—the youth of the Soviet Union.

James Winter

U.S.A.

For National Independence, Democracy and Peace

The youth of Greece meets the Second World Youth Congress enriched with experience gained in bitter, hard-

fought battles. The United Greek Youth Organisation, formed in February 1943, had a membership of 500,000 during the first months of liberation from the Hitlerites. This was the first youth organisation of its kind in Greece—an organisation of volunteer fighters. Its new contribution to the youth movement in Greece was the setting up of a broad alliance of the youth to fight for liberation during the first occupation and later in the struggle for democratic liberties, national independence and liberation from the yoke of the British imperialists who, by invading the country in December 1944, once more put our country in shackles.

The participation of the youth in the resistance movement against the armed intervention of the British imperialists in Athens in December 1944, the steadfastness of its organisations in face of the unbridled terror of the American and British invaders who sent tens of thousands of the youth into exile or threw them into prison, and especially the present armed struggle of our people in which the youth are playing a conspicuous role—all this eloquently shows how deeply conscious are the Greek youth of their revolutionary mission.

Educating our youth in the spirit of struggle for the national independence of Greece, the youth organisation, working under the guidance of the Greek Communist Party, at the same time is educating them in the spirit of internationalism and solidarity with the progressive youth of the world. By recognising the youth organisation of Aegean Macedonia and rendering it every assistance, the United Greek Youth Organisation aims to inculcate internationalism among the Macedonian youth. This education is the very opposite of the chauvinism propagated by the Tito clique among the youth of Yugoslavia. The Tito clique is diverting the Yugoslav youth on to the path of treachery: by its propaganda and now with the help of arms, it is stabbing our movement in the back by calling upon the Macedonian people and Macedonian youth to

relinquish their heroic struggle and to lay down arms. This would enable the American and British imperialists to occupy Greece unhampered, and consequently, also Macedonia.

Our heroic youth is inspired by the example of the democratic youth of the world and especially by the experience of the Communist Youth League of the Soviet Union. In trench and dugout the young soldier in the Democratic Army reads with deep emotion about Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya and Oleg Koshevoi, and is inspired to new deeds of heroism. The young soldier, reading about the exploits of the young Komsomols who fought in the ranks of the Soviet Army and in Partisan detachments during World War Two, is rapidly mastering military tactics.

The Greek youth is resolutely continuing the struggle, confident that it will finally win happiness and peace and that it will make its contribution to establishing a people's democratic order in Greece.

Grigoris Farakos

Greece.

In The Mountains of Spain

The youth of Spain are taking an active part in the struggle of the Spanish people, headed by the Communist Party, against Franco's fascist regime and for national independence. Most indicative of this is the formation in the Levant of the "Santiago Carillo" battalion, made up entirely of members of the United Socialist Youth of Spain. The example of the young patriots is inspiring other young men and women to participate in the struggle against the Franco regime.

There are countless examples showing the heroism and

courage displayed by the anti-Franco Spanish youth in the struggle against fascism. On June 18, five partisans made their way into Teruel where they distributed anti-Franco leaflets, unfurled the Republican flag in one of the streets and put up posters calling for struggle. On the same day, another four partisans penetrated into the village of Albentosa where they shot two Falangists and also distributed leaflets.

On April 13, partisans entered the village of Ollia where they meted out punishment to the ringleaders of local Falangists notorious for their crimes against patriots, and afterwards withdrew without loss.

This is one of the many ways in which the Spanish youth are fighting for freedom in the mountains and in the factories.

Jose Rodriguez

The Right Social Democrats Will Not Succeed In Preventing Unity Of Progressive Youth

It is the youth which the Wall Street monopolists and their agents, and above all, the right-wing governments of Western Europe, want to drive into a new war. But the youth has no desire to fight for the interests of capitalism. On the contrary, it demands peace, democracy, and a better future. An increasing part of the Scandinavian youth has learnt that the post-war promises of the Right social-democratic governments have remained but empty words. The youth is realising that the social democrats have only lavished their golden promises with the deliberate intention of quietening the young boys and girls who proved their magnificent activities in the struggle against Hitler fascism. Instead of rebuilding and working for better living conditions the Scandinavian governments, cooperating with the reactionary parties, have submitted to the international

monopolists, who are trying to make Scandinavia a new base of attack against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

Under the leadership of the member of organisations of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Scandinavian Youth is increasingly and still more determinedly organising the fight for a lasting peace. The Right social democrats make every effort to hinder and restrict the activities of the youth. They order the police to persecute the sellers of youth newspapers, and they arrest the peace propagandists. In Norway, the government refused foreign exchange for the young comrades who wanted to come to Budapest, and in Finland they allowed currency to a very small minority of those young people who wanted to take part in the Festival. But the Right social democratic governments failed to prevent the peace-loving youth from reaching Budapest.

In the social democratic youth movements in Scandinavia a growing dissatisfaction and increasing resistance to their leaders is noticeable, due to the leaders uncritical approval of their governments war policies. It is a fact that those who tried to set up a yellow youth international have suffered effective defeat in the Scandinavian countries.

The progressive youth of Scandinavia is fighting under the slogan of the World Federation of Democratic Youth: **Youth Unite! Forward for a Lasting Peace, Democracy, The National Independence of Peoples, and a Better Future.**

Aage la Cour.

Sweden.

COLONIAL YOUTH—RELIABLE SUPPORT OF FIGHTING PEOPLES

In their plans for another world war aimed against the Soviet Union, the Anglo-American imperialists and their reactionary allies in the various governments of Western Europe have put the youth of the colonial and dependent countries on a priority list as cannon-fodder. In pursuit of this aim, they are launching such aggressive projects as the Pacific Pact, sponsored by Chiang Kai-shek, in South-East Asia. With this same aim, the United States is to acquire war-bases in the vast colonial territories of Africa and Asia. The American imperialists, with the assistance of their Western allies, are actively building up political and economic relations with servile governments in the dependent and semi-colonial countries of Asia and the Middle East.

To this criminal plan of aggression, the youth of the colonial and dependent countries say “NO”. The active resistance of the colonial youth to the war-mongers will be echoed at the Second World Youth Congress in Budapest. To the youth of colonial and dependent countries, the programme of the World Federation of Democratic Youth is the common anti-imperialist platform of youth fighting for peace and national independence. This is why about 10 million young men and women from 22 colonial and dependent countries, representing more than 30 organisations, are united under the banner of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Among these will be the militant youth of Indonesia, Viet Nam and Malaya where the Dutch, French and British imperialists, backed by the diplomacy and armed support of the U.S. State Department, are waging colonial wars. In these countries the youth are taking an heroic part in the armed resistance against the aggressors. The youth organisations

PESINDO of Indonesia, the Union of Viet Nam Youth and the Malayan New Democratic Youth League, all affiliated to the World Federation of Democratic Youth, are active both on the front and in underground work against the enemy in the occupied towns and villages. In Indonesia and Viet Nam, the total number of organised youth reaches five million. The youth movements of these countries are subject to savage repression. A “reward” of £1,200 sterling has been announced for the arrest of Lee Soong, leader of the Malayan youth and a member of the World Federation of Democratic Youth Council. In Indonesia, the Hatta Government has banned youth organisations. A number of active members of the youth organisation have been murdered by the Dutch.

In Burma also, were the government of Thakin Nu, with the active collaboration of the British imperialists, has plunged the country into a civil war, the democratic youth and students are active among the partisans. The Thakin Nu government has declared illegal all organisations of the WFDY and arrested the entire leadership of the student movement.

In many countries of South East Asia and the Middle East, powerful youth movements are rising despite severe repression by so-called national governments of capitalist and landlords who rule only in the interests of Anglo-American imperialists. Such is the case in India, where apart from the existing democratic student movement, organisations of working and peasant youth have been built up in the course of the last year, uniting thousands of young men and women in towns and villages. These young people are fighting bravely against the reactionary Government of Pandit Nehru for independence, democracy and better conditions. They are active in the increasing strike-wave among industrial workers and in the peasant struggle. In the last year alone, 2 million students resorted to strike action, demanding educational facilities and democratic liberties. Youth are active in the armed resistance in

Telengana against the invading troops of Nehru who wants to take back the land which the partisans liberated from the feudal Nizam of Hyderabad and the kulaks.

Recently, there has been a significant growth in the youth movement in Africa. In the three French North African colonies, large numbers of young workers are organised and in the recent miners' strikes in Algeria and Morocco, the youth have proved their fighting capacity. In French West Africa, the setting up of the Rassemblement Democratique d'Afrique has been accompanied by efforts to organise the young workers in the framework of the growing liberation movement. In the West African colonies under British domination, the rising national movements in the Gold Coast and in Nigeria are marked by the activities of the youth, the establishment of a number of the youth organisations and the publication of new youth journals.

At the Second World Youth Congress in Budapest, the colonial youth will take their place together with representatives of the youth of the world. The work of the Congress will reinforce the struggles of the colonial youth by drawing them still closer to the other democratic forces in the international youth movement. On the other hand, the work of the Congress itself will be enriched by the militant experiences of the colonial youth in their struggle for peace between peoples, for democracy and a better future.

Ranajit Guha

India.

PARIS ANSWERS WAR MONGERS. Raymond Guyot, Member, Political Bureau, Communist Party, France

On his arrival at the Orly aerodrome on August 4 General Bradley stated that his first visit to Paris had been under entirely different circumstances.

General Bradley recalled, most fortunately! that nearly five years ago he had reviewed American troops before their departure for the German front. That was on the Place de la Concorde. The people of Paris, who had just been liberated by the heroism of their sons and daughters from an enemy defeated, demoralised and bled white by the blows of the glorious Soviet Army, were rejoicing. On that day, General Bradley, you and your troops were welcomed as an ally of the great anti-Hitler coalition.

Five years passed. Then, at the beginning of August 1949, General Bradley again appeared on the Place de la Concorde. But the reception was different.

It all started at Orly. There was nobody but “official American and French representatives”, masters and lackeys at the aerodrome. The Chief of Staff was met with “icy indifference”.

From the aerodrome to the U.S. Embassy, along the entire 10 kilometres through Paris and its suburbs, the “French “authorities” tried to hide their guests from the public. It was like playing at hide and seek.

Next day the storm broke—on the same Place de la Concorde.

The “Partisans of Peace” Committee formed at the Peace Congress, the “Fighters for Peace and Freedom” organisations, the workers and democratic organisations of Paris formed a committee which called upon the people of Paris to voice their

will for peace and their protest against the arrival of Bradley and its retinue of warmongers.

They called upon delegations from enterprises, Paris districts and surrounding towns to gather in front of the U.S. Embassy on August 5 at 5 p.m. to present their resolutions and petitions. The people of Paris were invited to support these delegations.

The trade union federation of the Paris district announced that work would be stopped on the second half of the day. The Union of French Women, the youth, ex-servicemen's, the Socialist Unitarians and progressive Christians joined with our Party in its efforts to make this a truly representative demonstration. **Broad unity** was the keynote.

On the evening of August 3 the Government issued an order banning demonstrations and delegations from assembling in front of the U.S. Embassy. Violation of this ban, stated an order by the Prefect of police, was punishable by five years' imprisonment. "l'Humanité" was notified of the ban on Thursday afternoon (August 4).

Thus, the Government was prepared to adopt coercive measures against the supporters of peace in violation of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

The Committee unanimously decided to ignore the ban and addressed another call to the working people which was published on the front page of "l'Humanité" on August 5.

The warmongers hoped to intimidate or split the united front of the peace supporters. But the reverse took place. Once again it was proved that when the forces of peace are united and resolute they are invincible.

On the afternoon of the 5th, the camp of the war provocateurs who hoped to continue their war preparations stealthily and in secret from the people, was thrown into confusion.

Twice the U.S. Embassy got in touch with the Committee.

The latter delegated its representatives to General Bradley's representatives with the warning that after 5 p.m. delegations would assemble in front of the Embassy. Thereupon a veritable quadrille started between the American Embassy and the police prefecture which continued to brandish its order not to approach the Embassy. Finding itself in a ridiculous position the Government decided to accelerate events and openly announced, through Ramadier, that it supported the U.S. Embassy's refusal to receive the delegations. The Embassy informed the Committee of its refusal, adding that it could receive delegations only on Saturday morning. Thus, after much wavering, the Embassy and prefecture of police adopted a common tactic.

At 4 p.m. police forces were stationed at their various posts. More than 15,000 police, mounted troops and guards of the "Republican Security Units", armed with machine guns and armoured cars lined the Place de la Concorde and its outlying approaches—the Tuileries, the Place de la Madeleine, Place de la Opera and the Champs Elysees. The subway stations at the Place de la Concorde and Place de la Madeleine were closed, the left bank of the Seine, the Bridge Concorde, the Chamber of Deputies and the Invalides were cordoned off. The prefect of police who was in contact with Ramadier "personally supervised operations". Special police units were in readiness to manhandle the people. For half a day the Government was forced to maintain martial law in the centre of Paris, the district of wealth and luxury.

What an admission of weakness, what fear of the people! And these braggarts, these Malbrucks imagine that they speak in the name of the people!

At 5 p.m. delegations of factory workers, office employees, intellectuals, students, mothers, widows and the youth began to assemble in the Place de la Concorde and in front of the Embassy. Soon the people clashed with the police on the Rue

Rivoli and Rue Royale. Thousands of delegations, tens thousands of Parisians gathered on the Place de La Concorde and adjacent streets. The police furiously began to push back the crowd and, in an attempt to clear the square, stopped all traffic at 5.30 p.m.

The supporters of peace, although forced back, continued to gather in groups on the area of this big district. Soon the “Marseillaise” was heard from all sides and cries of: “Down with the Atlantic Pact! We want peace! Let Bradley go to New York and Montgomery in London! Long live the Franco-Soviet alliance!”

With unprecedented brutality the police charged the crowd several times. Many were wounded, others arrested, including Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier. An American student who happened to be present was hit several times. Many women were beaten up. The custodians of “Western Order” were certainly up to the job...

For two hours the streets of Paris rang with slogans of struggle for peace. In spite of the armed guard many delegations succeeded in breaking through to the Embassy, entering the building and leaving their resolutions. The delegation of the Organisational Committee consisting of Captain Jounot and Lieutenant Melis—both heroes of the Resistance Movement—also made their way into the Embassy and deposited the following letter addressed to General Bradley:

“On the occasion of your arrival in Paris the democratic organisations, in response to the call of the ‘Fighters for Peace and Freedom’ organisation, have instructed the Organisational Committee to inform you how disturbed the population of the Paris district were at the news of your arrival.

“You stated in the Foreign Relations Commission of the House of Representatives that military assistance to Europe could not but influence the morale of the people. But you are

making a big mistake if you think this influence will be to your advantage. What the people of Paris want is the peace which they enthusiastically welcomed after the Allied victory over Hitler Germany.

“The people of Paris see no need for arms from the United States which can only serve destructive purposes. Under no pretext do they want to be drawn into a new war on the side of their former enemies and against one of their allies. True to their ties of friendship, the French people demand that they be given the opportunity freely to decide their destiny. If French politicians or army leaders make promises to you, including the promise of troops, and ask you for arms, we want you to know that under no circumstances will we consider ourselves bound by these promises.

“We have done our duty in informing you of the thoughts and sentiments of Parisians as expressed in their resolutions. That is why thousands of Parisians have gathered this evening outside the American Embassy.

“On your arrival in Paris you stated that your first visit had been under somewhat different circumstances. We have not forgotten those circumstances. All the greater, therefore, is our regret at your second visit to Paris.

The protest lodged by the working class, the population of Paris and the supporters of peace was a complete success. Their action marks a great victory for the forces of peace in France and is the prelude to new successes.

The warmongers thought that once the Atlantic Pact was ratified in parliament the question would be settled. But the answer of the people of Paris to this was: **the struggle is just beginning!**

There were more meetings, and more temporary work stoppages at the enterprises during the few days of preparation for this demonstration than during the campaign against the ratification of the Atlantic Pact. And this, despite certain

unfavourable circumstances connected with the closing down of many plants for the holidays: 35,000 workers of the Renault plant, 7,000 workers of the S.N.E.C.M.A.-Kellerman plant, and so on. On August 5 the movement against the Atlantic Pact took a big step forward. It strengthened and tempered the broad unity of all peace supporters irrespective of their political convictions and religious beliefs.

This movement draws its strength from the working class and middle classes whose patience is coming to an end and who refuse to shoulder the consequences of the policy of war preparations and its inevitable outcome—the re-armament of militarist and chauvinist Western Germany.

Hatred, a sacred hatred, is growing against the American warmongers and their contemptible Paris lackeys.

After the events of August 5, the Organisational Committee called upon all democratic organisations and municipal councils to extend their unity and strengthen the struggle in defence of national independence, freedom and peace.

The stand taken by the people of Paris on August 5 shows that the war being prepared against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies may become impossible, leave alone difficult.

The statement of the Political Bureau of our Party that “the French people will never fight against the Soviet Union” is gaining more and more support among the masses, and that is why they are becoming an invincible force.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN SCELBA'S PATRIMONY

In the municipal elections held in the small town of Santa Maria di Licodia (Italy) on August 14, the Democratic list marked with the “Dove of peace” polled over one-third of the vote, thus occupying first place. The Christian Democrats, who were at the bottom of the poll, received only 375 votes as against the 903 in April 1948.

It is interesting to note that this is the third defeat suffered by the Christian Democrats in municipal elections in a province which is regarded as the “election patrimony” of Scelba, the Home Minister.

PEOPLE OF LATIN AMERICA COMBAT U.S. IMPERIALISM. Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Communist Party of Brazil

Unlike the peoples of the countries of Europe, and even Asia, who, in the fires of the great battles against fascism and Japanese militarism, made rapid strides politically—the political consequences of the last war were less palpable in Latin America. True, throughout the continent the class struggle grew sharper, the broad masses of the working people combated fascism, but the working class, still in the process of crystallisation and as yet ideologically weak, supported the “good neighbour” policy during the war against Nazism and failed to perceive how the Yankee monopolies were penetrating ever deeper into all the countries of South America and consolidating their positions there. In point of fact, the balance of social forces in Latin America to this day favours the reactionary bourgeoisie, the big landowners and financiers—the agents of foreign, and especially, North American capital.

The process of colonisation, the exploitation and oppression of all the peoples of Latin America by the Yankee monopolists is intensifying with every passing day.

Plans to Colonise Latin America

The North American monopolies took full advantage of World War Two and the “good neighbour” policy to buttress their position of absolute domination in Latin America. The methods used to achieve this varied: establishment of military

bases, insidious penetration into the armed forces of our countries whose leaders and officers were carried away by U.S. imperialism's latest strategic theories about the "defence of the continent", or, in other words, preparation for an aggressive war by the American monopolies while relegating to oblivion the task of the national defence of each of the countries against its direct and only possible enemy—the United States.

In the course of the war there appeared, in the guise of Pan-Americanism, the "Clayton Plan" for "free" trade (so-called open-door policy from which the North American industrialists alone benefited). After the war, American imperialism, pursuing its expansionist and aggressive policy, is attempting to use the positions gained to impose on the Latin-American countries Truman's plan for the standardisation of arms, a plan which, in effect, gives the U.S. Government direct and undivided control of our countries' armed forces. What is more, North American capital continues its penetration of the continent on an ever-extending scale and in different forms. This penetration is accompanied by increasing demands which make the policy of Latin-American countries more and more dependent on Washington. Having eliminated its German, Japanese and Italian competitors, and having seriously sapped the strength and prestige of British imperialism (which in Britain itself is becoming more and more subordinate to Wall Street), U.S. imperialism is, at present, practically absolute ruler throughout Latin America. It is turning the continent into a North American hinterland, a guaranteed reserve for raw materials and supplies, into a sphere for capital investment and a market for manufactured goods.

The economic backwardness of the Latin-American countries makes this process of colonisation comparatively easy. Burdened by a semi-feudal and often a semi-slave owning social economic system, these countries, dependent on imperialism, are sources of raw materials and agricultural

products and also markets for the big capitalist powers. This social-economic situation, in the era of Socialism, explains the political backwardness and poverty of the broad masses of Latin America among whom discontent is widespread—a discontent which often boils over into spontaneous action such as the uprising in Bogota in April 1948, an uprising which actually put an end to the Pan-American Conference then in session in that city. This is an indication of the weakness of the ruling classes in Latin America, incapable of solving any of the problems, they have recourse to the Wall Street banks and to the Washington Government for “aid”, to give them a free hand to exploit their peoples, to subordinate the peoples by force when they attempt, in the course of an agrarian and anti-imperialist revolution, to put an end to the regime of oppression and poverty.

North American imperialism makes wide use of the governments of the national bourgeoisie and landlords. By means of so-called mixed enterprises it disguises its capital as national capital, and by attracting the national bourgeoisie to the side of the monopolies, completely cuts it off from the anti-imperialist forces and national-liberation movement.

Tactics of North American imperialism

Accordingly as the economic penetration of North American imperialism spreads across the continent, its direct interference in the home and foreign affairs of the Latin-American countries becomes more brazen. The big Yankee monopolies make and unmake governments. They are concentrating particularly on politically influencing the broad masses whom they are trying to prevent by deceit and other means, from uniting and organising. In order to split and deceive the working people, imperialism is using the

discontented or “opposition” politicians in Latin America, especially the “Left political figures”.

The rabid anti-Communists, whether they be the Aprists of Peru, the Autenticos of Cuba, the Socialists of Chile, Argentina and Uruguay, the Liberals of Colombia or the Democrats of Venezuela—all resort to cynical demagoguery in the interests of imperialism. With the help of this agency, North American imperialism is able to secure a certain mass support for the reactionary governments in its service, and to prepare military coups which clear the way for open dictator governments.

Always ready to take advantage of internal contradictions in any country, the North American imperialists are operating along two main lines in Latin America, aided and abetted by their servile stooges. On the one hand, they want the masses to be passive in relation to the reactionary governments: the opportunists explain this as defence of democracy which, according to them, is being threatened by a coup d'état. Then, when governments show signs of hesitation in realising a dictatorship, become more and more incapable of maintaining the semi-feudal “order”, they provoke, and again in the name of democracy, a “moralising”, “salutary”, “democratic” and often, even an “anti-imperialist” military coup.

Such are the present tactics of the North American imperialists carried out by their agents in Latin America. As a matter of fact such military coups have been taking place throughout the continent. The recent coups in Costa Rica, Peru, Venezuela, San Salvador and Paraguay clearly show that they were staged in the interests of the monopolies and bear the seal of the state Department.

It is not at all fortuitous that these coups took place at the time when imperialism is losing ground on the continent of Asia, and when the crisis in the colonial world and the general crisis of capitalism are deepening. This explains why it is becoming imperative for North American imperialism to

secure its back door on the American continent, at all costs to establish “order” in Latin America and thus be in a position to carry out its war plans and its plans for colonisation. Practice has clearly shown what the policy of the new dictators amounts to, a policy which is spearheaded against popular liberties, against the trade union movement and against the Communist Parties.

Such are the characteristic features of the recent military coups on the South American continent which, unlike the old classic “revolutions” in Central and South America—armed clashes between oligarchic bands, supported by one or another imperialism in the quarrel for power—bear the unmistakable imprint of the dominant North American imperialism. These coups are aimed at overthrowing weak or indecisive governments which can no longer hold back the discontent of the people. That is why their object is to replace these governments with military-police dictatorships which would secure, in the hinterland of North American imperialism, the “order” necessary for unleashing a new war and the setting up of “strong governments”. These, for their part, ignoring their people, would make concessions to foreign monopolies, would agree to State Department control, place their armed forces under American military command, hand over their military and air bases and prepare their people for war against the Soviet Union.

The Wall Street bankers bulletin “Board Selector”, admitting its “paternity” in provoking the recent military coups on the American continent, stated that they held no risk for North American capital since, in essence, the governments remained unchanged. This bulletin contained the cynical comment that Latin-American revolutions had often tried to achieve what could be attained in genuinely democratic countries by means of elections. This admission is Wall Street’s “democratic” explanation of the military coup as a

political instrument for penetrating the countries of Latin America.

Hatred For the Colonisers is Growing

The increasing penetration of American capital and political oppression of our peoples are due, in the main, to the present weakness of trade union and political organisation of Latin America's working class and to the low political level of the peasant masses who comprise the overwhelming majority of the population. The trade union movement, which has always been weak in Latin America and which is under the police control of reactionary governments, has been a special target of persecution during recent months by the dictators in the service of imperialism. This, undoubtedly, makes the unifying mission of the Latin American Confederation of Labour more difficult. Despite its organisational weakness the Confederation represents an important bulwark for developing the trade union movement in the Latin-American countries and is an influential tribune for exposing to the world, including the United Nations, the violence and arbitrariness of the dictator governments. Notwithstanding the organisational weakness of the working people, despite the fact that the democratic forces are dispersed all over the American continent, there is no doubt whatsoever that in face of the blatant treachery of the landlord and big bourgeoisie and the growing exploitation and political oppression of the peoples, day by day the hatred of the peoples of Latin America is growing, and under the leadership of the Communist Parties, they are intensifying their resistance to the U.S. colonisers.

The rising mass movement in all our countries against the yoke of the North American imperialists and against the governments of their lackeys is being met with increasingly

open political reaction throughout Latin America.

With the help of their agents—the Dutras, Videlas, Trujillos and Samos—Washington is taking measures against the left trend among the industrial workers, landless peasants and urban petty bourgeoisie. Wall Street is trying to strike primarily at the working class movement, to split the trade unions, to kill their leaders as was the case in Cuba and Brazil, to abolish the right to strike, freedom of the press, and to isolate the vanguard of the proletariat—the Communist Parties.

With these aims in view, American imperialism has launched an intensive ideological campaign throughout Latin America.

Perspective of Big Battles and Growing Resistance

Big battles, serious mass movements against the foreign oppressors, against the reactionary and dictator governments who are isolated from the masses and incapable of solving the economic and social problems that agitate our people, are looming up at present in Latin America.

Faced with this prospect, North American imperialism will have no scruples in resorting to violence, to increased political oppression, demanding from all the Latin American governments the annulment of democratic liberties and servile subordination to Washington's orders. With the aim of buttressing its domination of the Latin American continent, Yankee imperialism is seeking to create seats of war and is engaged in propaganda and intrigue to foment hostility and incite the Latin-American peoples against each other: Costa Rica against Nicaragua, Argentina against Chile, Brazil against Argentina. In their war intrigues, the U.S. imperialists are using the Peron Government which, although now taking to the same

path as the other Latin American governments in the sense of increasing subordination to the North American imperialists, is, none the less the only government still offering comparative resistance, especially in home policy, to Washington. On the one hand, Yankee imperialism is using the servile governments of Dutra and Videla to bring pressure to bear on the Argentine Government. On the other, with the aid of the Washington bribed press, it charges the Peron Government with expansionist tendencies and of preparing military coups. Military provocations are particularly dangerous as far as the peoples of Brazil and Argentina are concerned. Being the largest of the Latin-American countries they, more than the others, are targets for the monopolies. The latter reckon that with the aid of war it will be easier to crush the national resistance and the will of these peoples to struggle against the imperialist yoke, and behind the mask of jingo patriotism to destroy the working-class movement and the Communist Parties of these two countries and thereby strengthen their domination in Brazil, Argentina and over the whole continent.

Struggle for Peace

Absolute domination of North American imperialism on the American continent represents an integral part of its policy of expansion and of preparation for a new war. The agreements imposed on the Latin-American governments at the conferences held in Rio de Janeiro and Bogota are part of Wall Street's military strategy, which has culminated in the North Atlantic Pact, which is a pact of aggression and a military bloc against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies.

At the conferences in Rio de Janeiro and Bogota, the U.S. representatives prevented agreement being reached on the vital economic and financial problems of Latin America. They tried

to defer discussion of these until the economic conference in Buenos Aires. They demanded political and military agreements that would turn the Latin-American countries into obedient arms-bearers for the United States, into a strictly controlled reserve of stocks, raw materials and cannon fodder for the slaughter being prepared by the U.S. monopolists.

The direct threat of war confronts the peoples of Latin America with the need to unite in the struggle for peace the numerous democratic forces scattered all over the continent. To the extent the essential importance of this struggle for peace is appreciated will we, the peoples of Latin America, be able to unite our forces, the working class movement, the working people of the countryside, progressive intelligentsia and urban petty-bourgeoisie, all democrats and all patriots, men and women, who place the interests of peace above everything and who are ready to fight in order to frustrate the strategic plans of North American imperialism and prevent the catastrophe of a new war which would bring in its wake still greater oppression, still greater poverty, hunger and suffering for our peoples. The mass struggle for peace in our countries means a struggle in the hinterland of North American imperialism, a struggle that may play a big role and seriously interfere with the carrying out of its plans. Hence the importance of the Continental Peace Congress scheduled for Mexico on September 5. This congress must unite all the democratic and progressive forces of the American continent and should give an impetus to the struggle for peace in all our countries.

The hatred of the masses who are rapidly moving leftward, and especially the hatred of the working class, is growing accordingly as the criminal intentions of Yankee imperialism are exposed and the exploitation and oppression of Latin America intensified. Under the leadership of the Communist Parties in the corresponding countries, the working class must draw the peoples into the struggle for peace, get them to

fraternise throughout the American continent in unity against North American imperialism in order, finally, to win national independence and establish people's democratic rule.

TITO CLIQUE HAS TURNED COMMUNIST PARTY OF YUGOSLAVIA INTO POLICE APPARATUS. R. Golubovia

Imperialist reaction is doing everything to put off the hour of its defeat. It is seeking, by means of violence and deceit, provocation and intimidation, the whipping up of war hysteria and preparation for a new war against the U.S.S.R., and the People's Democracies, to bolster its domination—daily growing weaker—over the capitalist and colonial world. Establishing agencies in the ranks of the working class continues to be one of aggressive reaction's main instruments in the struggle against the forces of democracy and progress. The American imperialist agency represents the foulest and most unscrupulous gang. On the instructions of the Wall Street monopolists and for the sake of Wall Street money it commits the vilest crimes against the working class, including even the establishment of a fascist regime as is the case, for instance, in Yugoslavia.

The example of Yugoslavia glaringly reveals the machinations of imperialism's agency, its despicable methods in the struggle against the U.S.S.R. and the People's democracies, and against the entire democratic camp. Against this background the intrigues and Gestapo methods employed by the fascist Tito clique to disrupt the revolutionary struggle of the working class, to harness its people to the colonial yoke and to pave the way for an imperialist onslaught against the land of Socialism and the People's Democracies, stand out clearly. The dissemination of bourgeois ideas and bourgeois influence, the demoralisation of the masses and degradation of the country's political, economic and cultural life by fabricating foul lies and slander against the land of Socialism, against the Communist Parties and the democratic camp, the

physical extermination of the finest champions of the working class, blatant provocations and calls for war against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies—such is the arsenal which the Tito gang has taken over from Hitler and Himmler.

By these methods this imperialist agency, which heads the Yugoslav Communist Party and the Yugoslav State, succeeded, in alliance with its own bourgeoisie, in liquidating the Yugoslav Party as the leading force of the working class, in depriving the working class of its leading role, in wresting power from it and in establishing a fascist regime in the country thereby turning Yugoslavia into a colony of Anglo-American imperialism.

The prime task which the Tito nationalist gang set itself on the way towards realising its evil design was the destruction of the Communist Party as the leading force of the working class and its transformation into a tool of the Tito fascist policy. It is now quite clear that the Tito fascist gang had long ago set itself this task and that it was launched according to a definite plan.

This plan had two main phases. The first covers the period which preceded the open switch-over of the gang to the imperialist camp and the publication of the well-known Resolution of the Information Bureau concerning the situation in the Yugoslav Communist Party. During this first phase the throttling of the Communist Party was effected along two principal lines: firstly, along the line of organisational disintegration of the Party by enrolling kulak, petty-bourgeois and bourgeois elements, violation of the Marxist-Leninist principles of Party organisation, replacing these with military-fascist principles of command, and, secondly, along the line of substituting bourgeois ideology for Marxist-Leninist ideology in the education of cadres.

The second phase covers the period after the Resolution of the Information Bureau was published. During this phase the Tito gang began the plan of the destruction of the

internationalist core of the Yugoslav Party by jailing, maltreating and murdering the finest Party member who had remained loyal to the Communist front headed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks). During this period the Tito fascist clique succeeded in completely turning the Yugoslav Party, the social character of which had already been changed, into an auxiliary of its fascist police apparatus.

During the war, the criterion in admitting new members into the Party was their attitude to the people's liberation struggle. This condition which at that period undoubtedly was all-important, was used by the Tito clique to enable not only petty-bourgeoisie but also numerous kulak and bourgeois elements to get into the Party. Thus, just before the war ended, the Party was flooded with bitter enemies of the working class, with members of the Ustashi, Chetnik, Nedic and other fascist organisations. Many of these had committed fearful crimes against the Yugoslav people during the war. Leaving one area of the country for another where they were not known by the masses, they joined the People's Liberation Army. As a cloak for their earlier treachery and crimes they became active at the very end of the war in the struggle against the invaders, and later were accepted into the Party. There have been numerous instances since the end of the war of these criminals being exposed while acting as leading functionaries in the Party. Brought to trial they were sentenced to penal servitude. But many of them were amnestied by the Tito clique which thus relieved them of all responsibility for their crimes. What is more, these inveterate enemies of the Yugoslav people continue to occupy high posts in the Army and in the State organs.

The Party lost more than three-quarters of its pre-war members during the liberation struggle. Of the 141,066 members at the end of the war there were only 3,000 whose

membership dated from pre-war days.

After the war, the Tito-clique opened wide the doors of the Party to various elements of the urban petty bourgeoisie and big bourgeoisie, to kulaks and elements belonging to other exploiting classes. Speculators and careerists qualified for membership because of their high positions in the State apparatus. There was a big influx of these elements during 1947 and in the first half of 1948, before the Resolution of the Information Bureau was published. At this time, the Tito clique was busily engaged, behind the back of the Soviet Union, in secret talks with Anglo-American reactionary military circles and was getting ready to go over openly to the imperialist camp. It is interesting to note that, in the period dating from the liberation until the end of 1946, approximately 48,000 new members were admitted into the Party, while from the beginning of 1947 until July 1948, the number of new members exceeded 278,000.

Data on the social composition of the Party in July 1948 reveal that even then more than 30,000 members came from kulak and other bourgeois elements while the number of workers (of whom the greater part were handicraftsmen) accounted for only 30 per cent of the total membership. Admittance of industrial workers was deliberately restricted. This is clearly seen from the following examples. Prior to the publication of the Information Bureau Resolution, there were only 245 Party members in three industrial enterprises in Slovenia which each, on the average, employed 7,000 workers, that is a total of 21,000. At five industrial enterprises of Croatia, with a personnel in excess of 18,000, there were only 32 Party members. In one of the industrial enterprises in Bosnia, employing some 7,000 workers, only 92 were in the Party, while the Party members among the 952 office personnel in the same plant numbered 125.

Meanwhile, representatives of the different bourgeois and

petty-bourgeois parties were accepted into the Communist Party: the Landholders Party, the Croat Peasant Party, the Democratic and Republican Parties, the Christian Socialists, and so on. At present these people hold important posts in the fascist Tito Government and in the other leading State organs.

Along with changing the social composition of the Party, the Tito clique discarded the Marxist-Leninist principles of Communist Party organisation, adopting instead the organisational principles of fascist parties. The election of Party organs was replaced by appointing and co-opting members. Nor do these organs report to their Party organisations.

The Tito gang substituted the method of issuing commands in the Party for criticism and self-criticism—the driving force and main method of strengthening the Party and of raising its militancy. An official directive was issued to the effect that Party members and organisations may criticise only the lower Party organs, up to the district committees. In definition of this directive, Djilas circulated the slogan: “At its source the water is pure but it becomes turgid in the lower reaches”.

Instead of educating the Party cadres in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, instead of raising the ideological level of the membership by means of a profound study of Marxist-Leninist theory, the Tito clique offered the Party membership an unsavoury compound of various bourgeois theories and a stew of all kinds of opportunist “doctrines”. This hash was served up to the membership as the very latest in theory.

And this party, swarming with kulak and other exploiting elements—a party whose inner life is anti-Communist, a party infected with bourgeois ideology—was submerged by the Tito clique in the multi-class People’s Front in which the leading positions are being monopolised by enemies of the working class. By these methods it completed the basis for transforming the Party into an instrument of the police apparatus.

Such a Party was incapable of fulfilling the duty of a Marxist-Leninist Party when the Information Bureau's Resolution concerning the situation in the Yugoslav Party was adopted, was incapable of preventing the Tito gang from establishing a fascist order in the country for the purpose of turning it into a colony of Anglo-American imperialism.

Shortly before the Information Bureau's Resolution was adopted and after its publication, the Tito fascist gang began to unleash a brutal terror against the Yugoslav Communists, a terror that even the Gestapo might have envied. All Communists who opposed the treacherous policy of the Tito clique, who stood for friendship with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, were expelled from the Party and herded into prisons and concentration camps. Thousands of Communists and non-Party friends of the Soviet Union were arrested. Special camps have been set up, as, for instance, in Zabela (Serbia), Lona (Croatia), Vrshats (Vojevodina) where thousands of the best sons and daughters of the Yugoslav peoples are interned.

Rankovic's fascists brutally manhandle prisoners, the opponents of the Tito regime; they torture and starve them, and put them to a fearful death. The entire country is in the grip of this terror. People are literally hunted. Those suspected of disloyalty to the fascist regime are murdered in secret. Stalwarts like General Jovanovic, Ilja Bulatovic and their comrades, are among the hundreds and thousands of the finest sons of the working class and working people of the country who have paid with their lives, victims of the blood-stained hands of the executioner Rankovic because of their love for the Communist Party, for their people, for the Soviet Union and the socialist front. The imprisoned Communist Party leaders, Sreten Juiovic, Andrija Hebrang, Bojo Liumovic and others are subjected to horrible tortures.

By these means the fascist Tito clique has smashed the

international core of the Yugoslav Communist Party which resisted the treacherous policy of the Tito robber gang.

The Party has been placed under the control of Rankovic's Gestapo—the U.D.B. The Party organisations swarm with police agents who spy on the membership. Every Party member is obliged to spy on the other members of his organisation, to report their activities and contacts. Party members are also obliged to help the police organs in persecuting honest working people. The Party, in the plans of the Tito-ites, is to become a huge espionage organisation.

Either unconditional fulfilment of all orders issued by the Tito fascist gang in furtherance of its treacherous policy, or brutal persecution and physical extermination—such are the conditions Tito has created in the Yugoslav Communist Party. With its weak proletarian composition, anti-Leninist inner Party life and low level of Marxist-Leninist training, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia was unable to stand up to this terror. Together with selling the country to the Anglo-American imperialists and turning the State power into a brutal fascist regime, the Tito gang succeeded in turning the Party into an auxiliary organ of its police State.

The official Communist Party of Yugoslavia is an instrument in the hands of Tito's fascist police apparatus.

But the Tito gang has not been able to destroy all the healthy forces of the Yugoslav Party. Equipped with the experience acquired during the years of Gestapo terror they are, despite the present brutal regime, resisting the fascist Tito clique. Day by day, more and more Party members are joining the struggle against the Tito fascist government. Also non-Party people: workers, working peasants, honest intellectuals, officers and rank and file soldiers, women and youth, are taking active part in the struggle. The flames of the revolutionary struggle against the fascist gangsters holding power, are spreading.

Parallel with this struggle, all the healthy forces in the Yugoslav Communist Party and in the working class are faced with the urgent task of creating entirely new Party organisations with a new central organ. Only a Yugoslav Communist Party organised anew will be able to develop a more vigorous kind effective struggle against the Tito fascist government for the speedy overthrow and destruction of the contemptible robber gang. The working class of Yugoslavia, together with the healthy elements in the Yugoslav Communist Party, possesses the means needed for forming this new organisation and it will do so.

This new Party organisation which will consist of the healthy forces in the Yugoslav Party, of honest workers, working peasants and intellectuals who have remained loyal to their people and to friendship with the Soviet Union, will be formed in stubborn struggle against the present organisation which is an instrument in the hands of Rankovic's police apparatus.

Only a new Communist Party of Yugoslavia will be able to accelerate the defeat of the fascist Tito gang and bring liberation to the peoples of Yugoslavia.

BEGINNING OF NEW TERM IN PARTY SCHOOLS

Preparations for the new term in Party schools are underway throughout the United Workers' Party of Poland, in fulfilment of the decisions of the Organisation Bureau of the Central Committee that ideological study and education be deepened and carried out on a mass scale.

This year the number of Party courses and schools as well as the number of students will be about double that of the previous school year, and in some places as, for instance, in the Wroclaw and Lodz Provinces, there will be a three and fourfold increase. Approximately 120,000 members and candidate members will attend 3,500 Party primary courses during the first term. These courses will gradually be extended to embrace all the basic organisations of the Party and will be supplied with popular pamphlets to help the students master their material.

Evening Party schools—the next stage in Party education—will be attended by the Party activists, especially the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of the basic factory organisations. These schools will be organised in the regional, district, and city Party Committees and also in the big industrial enterprises.

All Party schools will be fundamentally reorganised and the term of study extended. For instance, the one-year Higher School of the Central Committee is scheduled to become a two-year school. The term of study at the Central School in Lodz will be extended from 6 months to one year, and in the Party schools in the provinces from three to six months.

Six to seven-week district schools will be organised for the first time during the current school year.

HOW THE U.S. IS ENCROACHING ON BRITAIN

(Reviewing the Press)

Don Iddon, New York correspondent of the London "Daily Mail" wrote recently that he had a strange feeling that the coming election in Britain would take place in the U.S. that the candidates would be Americans and that victory would mean a seat in Congress and, maybe, the backstairs of the White House. He went on to say that the American press and politicians had taken British affairs into their own hands, that they were resorting to threats and encouragement, to warnings and flattery. Nowadays, reported Iddon, the poor British lion, regarded by many as a donkey, is being treated alternately to whip and cake.

While the British resident in the United States has the feeling that Britain is "beginning to be regarded as the 49th State", at home in the British Isles this feeling is heightened at every step by new facts. While the newspaper correspondent adduces his impressions as evidence of this, the stockbroker and the industrialist find the proof in the figures printed in the financial pages of their newspapers. And the figures about Britain's financial position tell us the following: During the twelve months that Britain has been receiving "aid" from the "Marshall Plan", her foreign debt, far from decreasing, has increased. Three-quarters of this debt is owing to the United States. On December 31, 1947, Britain's debt to the U.S. amounted to £1,059 million; on March 31, 1948, it was £1,132 million and on March 31, 1949, £1,185 million (according to obviously underestimated data by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons). Britain's debt to the

United States is growing steadily.

Recent concrete facts show how gradually, the economy of the “49th State” is being shackled.

It became known recently that the “Standard Oil Company of New Jersey” was allocating the sum of £18,750,000 to its subsidiary, the “Anglo-American Oil Company”, for the construction of a new refinery in Southampton, while the British firm, the “Steel Company of Wales”, received a subsidy of 27,000,000 dollars from the “Board for Economic Cooperation” for the purchase of equipment in the United States.

The American film company “RKO Radio Pictures and Walt Disney Productions” will use their sterling holdings for the purpose of producing films in Britain. The Company “RKO Walt Disney British Productions” has been formed for the purpose. Another American film company “Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation” spent its 1948 sterling profits as follows: £70,000 for the purchase of a new cinema in South Africa and £96,000 in the New Zealand Amalgamated Theatre Circuit”, thus increasing its holdings in this company from 50 to 75 per cent.

Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and the colonies—these represent the new phase of America’s **offensive on the British Empire**. As for Canada, its economy is so closely intertwined with American economy that it is practically run by the United States.

Prior to the war, U.S. investments in Australia amounted to £100 million compared with £400 million British investments. Today “Socony Vacuum”, “General Motors”, “Ford”, “Goodyear Tyres”, “Coca Cola” and other American firms are firmly entrenched in the key branches of Australia’s industry. Post-war American investments in the iron and steel and metal processing industries and in the electrical and radio equipment industries total £11,895,000 as against £9,483,000 British

investments.

Statistics for foreign trade clearly show the reorientation of Australia's economy. In 1938-39 Britain, took 54.5 per cent of the total Australian exports, whereas, in the post war (July 1947-March 1948) the figure dropped to 38 per cent. Exports to the United States for this period increased three-fold from 2.95 per cent to 9.27 per cent.

Import figures are even more striking. Australia's imports from Britain (for the same period) dropped from 42 to 35.5 per cent, while imports from the United States rose from 15 to 24 per cent.

Two new companies have been formed in South Africa: the "American-Anglo Transvaal Investment Corporation" and the "South African Mines Selection Limited", in which the New York firms, Morgan-Bank and the "Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa" have holdings. These organisations are taking part through the medium of other companies, in the engineering and food industries and in the production of fertilisers and explosives. A considerable part of South Africa's coal industry is controlled by Anglo-American firms while its diamond mines are run by the "Anglo-American Investment Trust". One of the biggest gold-mining companies is closely linked with the "American Metal Company Limited" in New York. The American monopolists are now taking official action to lay hands on the uranium contained in the gold ore deposits of the Union of South Africa.

American firms have bought up part of South Africa's chromium holdings and part of the Copper mines in South West Africa and in Northern Rhodesia.

Under the pretext of wartime aid, American capital secured a firm foothold in India. The Morgan group established close ties with the "Tata" metallurgical-concern, while other American firms penetrated into the steel-smelting, automobile and milling industries.

American banks are tempting Indian capitalists with the offer to exchange Indian accounts frozen in London (amounting to £1,300 million) for dollars, on the condition that the dollars are spent in the United States. The Wall Street tycoons would thus kill two birds with one stone: they could sell India readymade goods on their own conditions, and, with the “unfrozen” sterling, they could purchase strategic raw materials in the British Empire.

In addition to entrenching themselves in Britain’s industry and in the economy of the British domains and colonies, the American monopolists are dictating her foreign trade policy, American “aid” stipulates that Britain must observe the most favoured principle in relation to the United States, that is, take no measures which might injure American trade.

The effect of this condition was illustrated by the demand to alter the recently signed Anglo-Argentina trade agreement which the U.S. Government declared was an obstacle to competitive trade.

The Americans are actually telling Britain with whom she must trade, what she must buy and sell, and what prices to fix.

On America’s insistence, Britain has prohibited the export to the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Democracies of such a comprehensive list of goods that there is practically no export. The “Financial Times” (December 20, 1948), commenting on the consequences of the ban for Britain engineering industry wrote that the political situation is preventing the revival of extensive trade with the U.S.S.R. (and also with Eastern Europe), which actually saved this branch of industry from ruin in the ‘30’s.

To make up for the restriction in its trading outlets, the British Government made an endeavour to increase exports to the U.S. and curtail imports. Statistics published on May 21 by the Board of Trade revealed the failure of the attempts.

As a result, Britain’s gold and dollar reserves are

dwindling. Prior to the “European Recovery programme” going into operation (March 1948) these reserves totalled £552 million and by March 1949—£471 million.

Mr. Hoffman—American “aid administrator” has assured British businessmen that the curtailment in British exports will have a salutary effect on British industry and bring nothing but good tyo it. In other words, what the American monopolists have in mind for Britain is “recovery” by becoming an appendage of U.S. economy.

Statistics published by the “Board for Economic Cooperation” (March 31) show that in the course of the year Britain spent 503 million dollars of the 180 million dollars of American “aid” on foodstuffs and tobacco. But she was allowed to purchase iron and steel, the shortage of which is the highest complaint of British industrialists, only to the value of 13,870,000 dollars.

An American film glorifying “American aid” was recently produced in Britain with British money. This film is part of the “Peace in Action” series. However, official propaganda notwithstanding, reality shows that the essence of American “aid” is not peace, but **preparation for a new war.**

The U.S. Third Air Force Division, including three bomber squadrons of 30 bombers each, is based in Britain. This division arrived a year ago for “training purposes”.

As early as September 19, 1948 “The Daily Graphic” reported that, the beginning of October, American airmen would occupy their sixth base in Britain, that they would form a special group at the Civil Air Ministry’s aerodrome at Bovington (Hertfordshire) for serving “superfortess” and transport aircraft. On February 6, the “Sunday Chronicle” mentioned another aerodrome that would be used by another U.S. bomber squadron. At that time the press also reported preparations for ending new “atom-bomb” planes to Britain.

A few days ago the “New York Herald Tribune” reported

that 28 “stratobombers” of the 43 Bomber Group were arriving in England for three months, also for “training purposes”.

The increased American forces in Britain raised the problem of extending American headquarters. The British imperialists were only too glad to offer a helping hand. Thus, last April, the Ministry of Building Works placed at their disposal a new building South Ruislip.

The Attlee-Bevin Government is trying to justify the presence of American bombers at British bases as “solicitude for the security of Britain”, which, incidentally, nobody is threatening. Meanwhile, this has only served to strengthen U.S. strategic domination of British possessions. After the war they lost no time in “consolidating” their rights—and they did so quite unceremoniously: the U.S. Supreme Court simply issued an order to the effect that all bases leased from foreign countries, during the war were American possessions, and, consequently, were subject to American law.

TITO-SARAGAT ALLIANCE

A wave of indignation swept Italy, and especially Trieste, when it became known that two seamen who had fled from Yugoslavia and were on board the Italian steamer “Tergeste” had been handed over to the Tito police in Fiume.

Unwilling to be held responsible for this disgraceful action, the shipping company informed the press of the details and supplied a copy of the instructions issued to the captain by the Ministry of the Mercantile Marine (Saragat’s Ministry) and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ordering him to hand over the refugees to Rankovic’s police.

Thus, the traitor Saragat obligingly helps the traitor Tito.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS

A conference of the International Federation of Educational Workers was held recently in Warsaw attended by delegates from 20 countries representing more than 3 million members of the Federation. The main points discussed by the Conference were: the struggle for peace, the education of the new man, unity of the teachers' movement, education in the colonial countries languishing under the yoke of imperialism, eradication of fascist theories from school text books and the educational system.

The conference resolved to strengthen the international unity of the working people, to form a broad front of all educational workers who are waging the struggle together with the working class. The Conference also decided that the international federation will take part in the work of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THE JOURNAL "FOR A LASTING PEACE FOR A PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY"

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WILL APPEAR EVERY FRIDAY.

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WHO RULES THE STATE OF ISRAEL? S. Mikunis, General Secretary, Communist Party of Israel

The State of Israel came in to being in the struggle against Anglo-American imperialism and its satellites in the Middle East. The success of this struggle became possible because of the change in the balance of forces between Socialism and imperialism after World War Two, and because the people of Israel received steady, all-round assistance from the camp of peace and democracy led by the Soviet Union.

The people of our country, especially the working class, suffered the sacrifices and hardships of war so that Israel could become a really free, independent and democratic state. But the aim of Israel's big bourgeoisie and its mercenaries in the working class movement—the leadership of the “Mapai” Right reformist party—was quite different. The Provisional Government soon established direct contact with the British Government. It also lent a friendly ear to the American “mediators” who claimed they were carrying out the decisions of the United Nations Organisation. It obediently followed the instructions of these American “advisers” whose chief object was to gain positions from which they would be able to interfere in the country's home affairs. In return, Washington was lavish in its declarations about its “friendly feelings” for Israel, about the forthcoming 100 million dollar loan, de jure recognition of Israel etc.

Under the smoke screen of “neutrality” and “orientation on U.N.O.” the Government of Israel harnessed itself ever more firmly to the chariot of American imperialism. Far from affecting the economic positions of British and American monopoly capital, the Government is opening up the country to the Anglo-American capitalists who are unrestrainedly

plundering the people.

In the course of the past year “The Palestine Electric Corporation” (a British concession) has, with the Government’s consent, increased electricity prices by 40 to 70 per cent, in spite of its shareholders’ steadily growing dividends.

The mineral resources of the Dead Sea, which could become a world source of cheap chemical fertilizer, are being frozen by “The Palestine Potash Company” to keep an “equilibrium and safeguard high prices on the World market. During the past year the big Haifa plants of “Consolidated Refineries Ltd” which are controlled by the American and British firms, “General Electric” “Vacuum Oil!”, “Iraq Petroleum” and “Shell” have been sabotaging the production of oil benzene, petroleum, and pitch. This industry is used by the imperialists as one way of bringing political pressure to bear on Israel. The British “Steel Brothers” importing company is selling grain, flour and other products at speculative prices. The “Noor” match, monopoly is getting 13 milims (or a box of matches which sells in the word market for 3 milims. The “Pulbrick” monopoly company importing raw materials for the textile mills gets, with Government approval, £130 for each package worth £45. There are many other such examples.

The majority of the banks which influence the whole economy of the country are in the hands of British. The interest received by the Mortgage Bank in our country is three times more than that in Britain and America. The policy of these banks is to sabotage industrial development and create difficulties for agriculture and construction work. The Government of Israel is not even the master of its own currency which issued by “The Anglo-Palestine Bank”.

American capital investments soared from 39 million dollars in 1937 to 150 million dollars in 1947. Since then they have been going up steadily, particularly in the last year. The

rate of American penetration in the Middle East can be illustrated by imports: in 1938 they were 2,900,000 tons, and 16,200,000 tons in 1947. It should be noted that whereas in 1938 only 21 per cent of this tonnage was carried by American ships, in 1947 this figure went up to 66.

The 100 million dollar American loan to Israel is a classic example of the Marshall Plan in operation. It gives plenty of opportunity for political interference in the country's home affairs. The conditions on which the loan was granted make it possible for the American Government to dictate to Israel. The gates of Israel have been opened wide to delegations from American banks, for "experts", "advisers" and "tourists" who became particularly "fond" of Israel after Mr. Kaplan, Minister of Finance, had declared that foreign capitalists would be able to get dividends in the currency of their countries, that they would be released from taxes for two years and would enjoy all kinds of other privileges.

The internal policy of the Government is extremely anti-democratic and is contrary to the vital interests of the working people. Along with a regime of "extraordinary laws" political censorship and racial discrimination against the Arab minority, the British mandate has also, left the legacy of the tax system. Nearly 70 per cent of the State budget is made up of indirect taxes which are borne by the people. The income tax and profits tax comprise only 20 per cent of the budget.

Credits for industry, agriculture and construction work are reduced; deposits and savings in the banks totalling tens of millions of pounds are not used for economic purposes; foreign trade is conducted almost exclusively with the Anglo-Saxon countries (only 6 per cent of trade is with the People's Democracies)—these are the characteristics of the economic course of the present Government of Israel.

In 1948, our exports comprised only 13 per cent of imports!

Two years ago they were at least 33 per cent of imports. Agricultural debts reach 50 to 60 per cent of the value of all the property of the peasants. In 1948, the number of workers in industry dropped by 25 per cent compared with 1947. At the same time the profits of the capitalists are so high that many of them have increased their capital as much as five, seven and ten times in the past few years. According to official statements by the Minister of Trade and Industry, importers are making from 70 to 240 per cent on consumer goods. Many thousands of workers including 85 per cent of all the Arab workers, demobilised soldiers and invalids are out work and homeless. Tens of thousands of immigrants have to wait for months in camps, under terrible conditions. Capitalist anarchy has reached its climax in Israel. This situation is intensifying the people's struggle for bread and homes. Strikes, demonstration and hunger-marches are becoming more frequent. Last March there were nine big strikes in industry. At five factories the workers put forward an ultimatum demanding higher wages.

The Government of Israel replies to the crisis, high prices, strikes and demonstrations with police measures and the introduction of a regime of "moderation", suggesting that the working people should eat less.

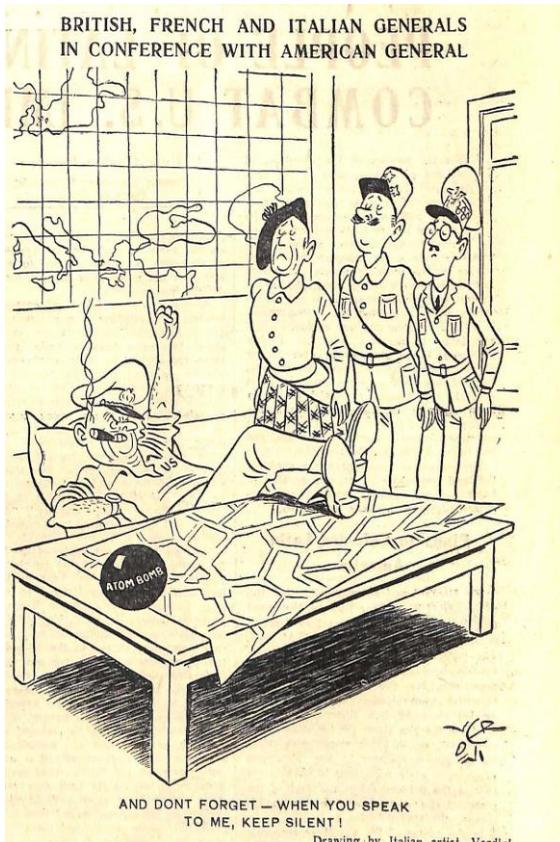
The Communist Party of Israel is showing the way out of the present difficult situation to the working class and the mass of the people. We call upon them to fight against the country's domination by foreign monopolist-exploiters and enslavers, for the development of the national economy and for economic relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The Communist Party is fighting against high prices and speculation for better living standards for the working people and for the organisation of public works and relief for unemployed and homeless workers, demobilised soldiers, invalids and immigrants.

We are continuing our struggle, to form a united front. We

have purified the ranks of our Party of the enemies of the people and of the working class, of the so-called “Jewish Communists” who have turned to chauvinism and who have degenerated into ordinary gangsters.

True to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and learning from the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), the Communist Party of Israel will do everything to ensure that the working class and the mass of the people of Israel, who have defeated the imperialist forces on the battlefield, will also be victorious in the struggle for our State’s independence and sovereignty, for a really democratic system, for peace and friendship between the peoples.

**BRITISH, FRENCH AND ITALIAN
GENERALS IN CONFERENCE WITH
AMERICAN GENERAL. Drawing by Italian
artist, Verdini**



**AND DON'T FORGET — WHEN YOU SPEAK
TO ME, KEEP SILENT!
Drawing by Italian artist, Verdini**

ELECTION COMEDY IN WESTERN GERMANY

In staging their election comedy in the Western zones on August 14 the Anglo-American occupation authorities wanted to give a “legal basis” and the semblance of democracy to the formation of their separate West German State in order to complete the dismemberment of Germany, which they steadily prepared for in all their preceding criminal actions.

The election returns gave the Christian Democrats 7,357,000 votes, the Schumacher Social Democrats 5,900,000, the Liberals 2,700,000, and so on. Despite persecution by the occupation authorities the Communists received 1,400,000 votes.

The Anglo-American reactionaries and their West European friends are delighted that their policy of turning Western Germany into a new seat of war is yielding results. Unquestionably, the election results were influenced by the fact that the Western occupation authorities turned the election campaign into a brazen demagogic anti-Soviet campaign. It should also be remembered that the Christian Democrat and Christian Socialist leaders received millions of marks from the industrialists of the “Cooperation League” and from the former “Herrenklub” which previously financed Hitler.

The Western occupation authorities put all manner of obstacles in the way of a free election. The election posters and slogans of the Communist Party of Germany were torn down or requisitioned and the representatives of the Communist Party conducting the election campaign arrested on various pretexts. Communist meetings were broken up by gangs of former SS-men picked for the purpose, and who were transported from one town to another. In Reklinhausen a tear bomb was hurled at Max Reimann when he took the platform. But the notorious

Nazis and war criminals Schacht and Strasser, the former generals Sperle and Dietmar liberated and under the patronage of the Anglo-Americans were allowed freedom of speech and unrestricted movement.

In its election struggle against the anti-Communist bloc of all parties the Communist Party showed the German people the only way out of the difficult economic and political situation. Speaking at Frankfurt-on-Main, Max Reimann said: "We are fighting for three things: for the unification of Germany, for the speedy conclusion of the peace treaty, for the withdrawal of all occupation troops". After the results were published he said: "These elections place the German people in an even more vague and difficult position. The elections did not help to solve any of the questions, since the electors were not given the choice of a united or divided Germany, a peace treaty or occupation statute". Reimann further suited that the successes achieved by the Communists should not be under-estimated. In spite of the obstacles put in its way and despite the anti-Communist slander the Party strengthened its position, especially in the big industrial centres of the Ruhr where the Communist candidates gained the upper hand over the reactionary coalition of the Schumacher men and the Christian Unions.

At a press conference held after the elections, the American High Commissioner, John McCloy stated that if the new West German Government attempt to violate the directives of the Western Powers, the Allied High Commissioners could apply three kinds of sanctions against it. In order to turn the West German politicians into obedient servants of America Wishes, McCloy pointed out the possibility of using troops. The American High Commissioner

further stated that economic and also state-juridical sanctions could be applied against decisions of the future federal government, should these run counter to the directives of the Western Powers.

Commenting on McCloy's statement, the "National Zeitung" wrote on August 17, that it evoked the indignation of public opinion in the Western zones. As stressed in Frankfurt-on-Main, the cynicism of this statement exceeds anything ever said so far by the Anglo-American occupation authorities. The "German auxiliary personnel" of the Western Allies counted on being rewarded for the obedient manner in which they staged the separate elections. Instead they received a kick.

It is clear that the election farce staged by the Anglo-American imperialists in Western Germany far from weakening the struggle of the German people for unity, independence and the democratic development of their country, will strengthen it.

Jan Marek.

RADIO STATION OF YUGOSLAV REVOLUTIONARY EMIGRANTS

The radio station belonging to Yugoslav revolutionary emigrants, which recently began broadcasting, has set itself the task of exposing the treacherous activity of the criminal Tito-Rankovic clique; of keeping the people of Yugoslavia posted about the real state of affairs in the country, and of exposing the lying Tito propaganda. It will acquaint the people of Yugoslavia with the successes and achievements of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies, and with the struggle of the working people in all lands for peace, freedom and independence, against the instigators of a new war.

The broadcasts have been well received by the Yugoslav people. Yugoslav patriots, in letters to the editorial staff, praise the work of the station and speak, of the great help which it is rendering to the Yugoslav Communists fighting against the fascist Gestapo Tito-Rankovic clique. The servants of the Tito-Rankovic clique are doing their utmost to jam the station. Brutal reprisals are taken against those listening to it, while the station is slandered in the press.

However, the voice of truth prevails. The Yugoslav revolutionary emigrants voice is heard by patriots in Yugoslavia, and the radio points out in its broadcasts that its audience is growing rapidly. It calls upon the Yugoslav Communists to strengthen and extend their contacts with the revolutionary migrants, who constitute one of the detachments of the Yugoslav proletariat, to circulate the journals "For a Socialist Yugoslavia", "Under the Banner of Internationalism", "The New Borba" and "Forward", to unite from scattered groups into a United front of struggle for the liberation of Yugoslavia from imperialist enslavement, for the overthrow of the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique.

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