

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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CONTENTS

GREAT VICTORY OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA	5
STATE LOAN IN HUNGARY	10
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PROCLAIMED	11
Formation of the Government Central People's Government Council	11
MAO TSE-TUNG, CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.....	14
FORCES OF PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM ARE GROWING..	15
Comments on Declaration of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.....	15
SHOW ME YOUR C O M-P ANY... Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary, Communist Party of Italy.....	16
TITO AGENCY IN HUNGARY SMASHED. Mathias Rakosi, General Secretary, Central Committee, Hungarian Workers' Party	20
PLENUM OF CENTRAL BOARD OF GERMEN SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY.....	29
STRUGGLE OF HE FRENCH WORKING PEOPLE FOR THEIR IMMEDIATE DEMANDS. Jacques Duclos, Secretary, Communist Party of France	30
NEW POWERFUL UPSURGE OF WORLD MOVEMENT FOR PEACE AGAINST THE WARMONGERS	37
PLAN FOR ENSLAVING BACKWARD COUNTRIES. Blas Roca, Chairman, People's Socialist Party, Cuba	40
FOR UNITY OF GERMAN TRADE UNIONS. Herbert Warnke, Chairman of Free Union German Trade Union Association	47
STRUGGLE OF VIET NAM PEOPLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. Luu-Duk-Fo, Secretary, Viet Nam General Confederation of Labour.....	51
CHRONIC IMPOVERTISHMENT OF ITALIAN WORKING PEOPLE.....	58
IN BRIEF	59
BELGRADE PROVOCATEURS PINNED TO THE WALL. L. Tolkunov....	62
FEUILLETON	69

LIARS' COMPETITION	69
FIRST BLOW... Drawn by Rumanian artist DORU	72
DARK PAST, SHADIER PRESENT.....	73
THE PUBLISHERS OF THE JOURNAL "FOR A LASTING PEACE FOR A PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY"	76

GREAT VICTORY OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA

The Chinese people are living through stirring days. The People's Liberation Army, winning one victory after another, has freed the greater part of the people of China from the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek regime.

The People's Political Consultative Conference, recently held in Peking, has declared China a People's Republic and announced the formation of a central people's Government, headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Communist Party of China and of the Chinese people.

The Chinese people's democratic revolution has won a great victory, a victory of world historic significance. The victory of the Chinese revolution will not only affect the destiny of the peoples of China but also the historical destinies of all the other Peoples of the East and West. The Chinese revolution has dealt a mortal blow to the combined forces of internal reaction and world imperialism in China; it has dealt a new, powerful blow to the whole system of world imperialism and is the most serious defeat inflicted on this system since the Great October Revolution and the victory of Socialism in the U.S.S.R., since the defeat of the Hitler fascist coalition.

When estimating the historical significance of the victory of the people's democratic revolution in China, one must recall Lenin's words that "in the last analysis the upshot of the struggle will be determined by the fact that Russia, India, China, etc. account for the overwhelming majority of the population". China alone has a population of 475 million.

The victory of the Chinese revolution opens a new era in the development of China—an era of national independence after more than a century of foreign imperialist domination; an

era of liberation of the people from the oppression of the national feudal hierarchy and the military-bureaucratic clique of corrupt generals; an era of fraternal cooperation of the Chinese people with the peoples of the Soviet Union with the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe which are advancing to Socialism, and with all the democratic people of the world; an era of the flowering of China's economy, science and culture and the gradual transition toward building a socialist society.

By introducing important democratic changes in agriculture and industry, in the political order and public education the People's Government of China will furnish the conditions for the development of the country that will enable China, in short space of time, historically, to liquidate her backwardness and become one of the leading countries of the world. The guarantee of this is the fact, as stated in the Declaration of the Chinese Government that the People's Republic of China unite with the peace-loving peoples of the world and, first and foremost, with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

It is now absolutely clear to all friends of free China, as to all its enemies, that the corrupt military clique of the traitor Chiang Kai-shek which oppressed the Chinese people for more than twenty years is now living its last days; it is clear that the victory of the People's Liberation Army is not only a foregone conclusion but an accomplished fact.

The victory of people's democracy in China also spells collapse of the imperialist policy of Britain and the United States in China, the end of their plans to enslave China, the defeat of American intervention. And it is no secret that there was imperialist intervention in China.

Comrade Stalin teaches that intervention is not just a matter of invasion of troops and that invasion is not the main feature of intervention. In the present situation imperialism

prefers to intervene by organising civil war inside a dependent country, by financing the counter revolutionary forces against the revolution, by giving moral and financial support to its Chinese agents against the revolution. In 1926, Comrade Stalin pointed out that it would have been simply impossible for the counter-revolutionary generals to wage a struggle against the revolution in China had these generals not been encouraged by the imperialists of all countries, had they not been supplied with money, arms, instructors, "advisers", and so on.

And the greater the scope of the people's liberation struggle in China became, the more pronounced became the intervention of Britain and the United States who sent Chiang Kai-shek more and more arms, money, instructors and "advisers". The greater part of the equipment captured by the People's Liberation Army from the Kuomintang troops is marked "made in America". American imperialism invested billions of dollars in Chiang Kai-shek's counter-revolutionary undertaking. These billions were squeezed out of the American people. In their "White Book", designed to "explain" U.S. policy in China, the transatlantic pretenders to world domination themselves admit that America's assistance to Chiang Kai-shek amounts to more than half of the Kuomintang Government's total expenditure.

Against this background, the victory of the Chinese revolution acquires a special significance, for it still further weakens the imperialist front, aggravates the general crisis of the capitalist system, brings nearer the inevitable end of bourgeois domination outlined by the whole history of the development of human society, brings nearer the ultimate victory of the working people of the world and the triumph of Communism.

The great significance of the victory of the Chinese Revolution and the guarantee of its invincibility lies in the fact that it is headed by the most progressive class in contemporary

society—the working class, educated and guided by the Communist Party of China.

The Communist Party of China, equipped with the great teachings of Lenin and Stalin, basing itself on the historical experience of the working class of the U.S.S.R. and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), built up a revolutionary army, trained and equipped this army and steeled it in battle. This Party drew the great mass of the peasantry into the revolution, making it the ally of the working class; it rallied all sections of the Chinese people and inspired them in the struggle to destroy the reactionary feudal lords and their imperialist masters. And today this Party is confidently leading liberated China along the path of consolidating the dictatorship of the people's democracy, along the path of the rehabilitation and development of the national economy, the path of the material and spiritual improvement of the wellbeing of the working people.

For their victory the Chinese people are indebted to their powerful, well equipped and disciplined revolutionary army.

Liberating one province after another, the People's Liberation Army was the force which, by its behaviour, its altitude to the peasants, its readiness to help them, shaped the consciousness of the masses, won the sympathy of the people and drew them over to the side of the revolution. That is why in the struggle against such powerful enemies as the armies of the reactionary Kuomintang, the Japanese imperialists and the Anglo-America Interventionists, the People's Liberation Army developed into a formidable force of four million strong, crushing its enemies and liberating practically the whole of the country.

The October Revolution and the victory of Socialism in the U.S.S.R together with the Soviet Union's defeat of German and Japanese imperialism in World War Two, undermined the forces of world imperialism to such an extent as to furnish a

decisive prerequisite for the victory of the people's democratic revolution in China. In this way the Soviet people rendered and are rendering great fraternal assistance to the Chinese people.

Speaking of the peculiarities of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Stalin said twenty-three years ago that, side by side with China, there exists and develops the Soviet Union whose revolutionary experience and help can only facilitate the struggle of the Chinese proletariat against imperialism and the feudal, medieval survivals in China. Life has fully confirmed Comrade Stalin's words.

Unquestionably, the victory of the Chinese revolution will inspire the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries to intensify the national liberation struggle. India, Burma, Indonesia, Viet Nam and other countries of the East—defined by Stalin as the heavy reserves and the main hinterland of world imperialism—have either already become centres of struggle for their freedom and national independence, or have matured as reserves of the revolution. The People's Republic of China will be their loyal friend and reliable bulwark in the struggle against imperialism.

World reaction and, in the first place, American imperialism will, of course, continue to resort to the foulest means in its struggle against the national-liberation movement of the freedom-loving peoples, such means as open military intervention and infiltration of the revolutionary movement by spies fu.'ld provocateurs like the traitors, Tito and Rankovic. But as Mao Tse-tung said when he opened the People's Political Consultative Conference of China: "the State system of the people's democratic dictatorship is a powerful weapon to defend the gains of the people's revolution and to struggle against the conspiracies of foreign and internal enemies plotted with the object of restoring' the old order".

History has already passed sentence on imperialism. In our age all roads lead to Communism!

STATE LOAN IN HUNGARY

On September 29, the Hungarian Government, issued a State Five-Year Plan Loan to the value of 500 million forints. Subscription for the loan has developed into a great popular movement. Two days after it had been opened the loan was oversubscribed, reaching 596 million forints. By subscribing to the loan, workers of large factories in Budapest and the provinces, the heroes of labour, have expressed their determination to build Socialism. The people in the countryside followed the splendid example of the working class.

The Csepel workers displayed particular enthusiasm.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PROCLAIMED

Formation of the Government Central People's Government Council

The closing session (September 30) of the People's Political Consultative Conference of China elected the Central People Government Council of the People's Republic of China, composed of 56 members. Mao Tse-tung was unanimously elected Chairman of the Council. Chu Teh, Hao Han, Li Tsishen, Liu Shao-tsi and Madame Sun Tzi-ling (Sun Yat-sen's widow) were elected Deputy Chairmen. This is the first central Government in the history of China that has been elected by delegates from the people.

The election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairmen and members of the Central People's Government Council was carried out by secret ballot in which all 576 delegates to the People's Political Consultative Conference had a decisive vote.

The voting results, demonstrating the unity and consolidation of all sections of the population represented at the Consultative Conference, were received with applause by the delegates.

The Conference also unanimously elected the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Council of China (180 members), the leading organ of the United People's Democratic Front. It will submit proposals on important State questions to the People's Government. Eighteen places in the Committee are reserved for the representatives of the regions which have not yet been liberated.

Nation-wide festivities were held on October 1-3, in keeping with a decision of the Presidium of the People's Political Consultative Council of China, to mark the formation of the Central Government of the People's Republic.

On October 1 a parade of troops of the People's Liberation Army and a mass meeting were held in Peking, capital of the People's Republic of China, when Mao Tse-tung officially proclaimed the formation of the Central People's Government of the Republic and announced the first Declaration of the Central People's Government addressed to the whole country and to the world. The Declaration stresses the services rendered by the People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people in liberating the country from the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang. It refers to the meeting of the People's Political Consultative Conference which approved the Fundamental Law of the Central People's Government and which elected this Government on democratic principles.

The Declaration states that the Government has taken up its duties and proclaimed the formation of the Central People's Government, has approved the general programme of the People's Political Consultative Council as the political programme of the Government and has elected Lin Potsiu, General Secretary of the Central People's Government Council. It also made the following appointments: Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Administrative Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Military Council; Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the People's Liberation Army.

In conclusion, the Declaration announces to the Governments of all other countries that it is the sole legal Government of China and is prepared to establish diplomatic relations with any foreign Government prepared to observe the principles of equality, mutual advantage and respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty.

The people of China greeted with joy the news of the establishment of the People's Republic and the formation of the Government. At numerous meetings the population is welcoming the new People's Government. "Our own Republic has come into being," declared Peking workers. "Gone are the days when the imperialists could ride on the necks of the Chinese people". The peasants of many villages declared: "We, peasants, are now free economically and politically. We shall now live in peace and abundance under our own Government".

In welcoming the establishment of the people's Republic of China, the workers and peasants pledge to spare no efforts to strengthen the Republic both in the economic and political spheres.

On October 1, Chou En-lai, newly elected Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a letter to the Soviet Government expressing the desire of the Chinese People's Republic to establish diplomatic relations with the other States of the world.

In answer to this the Soviet Government replied on October 2 stating that it had decided to establish diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

In answer to the proposal of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic, the Governments of the People's Democracies of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria have decided to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

**MAO TSE-TUNG, CHAIRMAN OF THE
CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA**



MAO TSE-TUNG
CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

FORCES OF PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM ARE GROWING

Comments on Declaration of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China

The world press is widely commenting on the formation of the People's Government of China.

"It is with a feeling of deep satisfaction and joy," writes "Scanteia", organ of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, "that the working people of our country welcome this new stage toward strengthening the People's Republic of China and the growth of the forces of peace, democracy and Socialism throughout the world".

The Czechoslovak press describes the proclamation of the Republic as a new, important contribution towards consolidating the International camp of peace and democracy.

"Szabad Nep", organ of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Workers' Party, commenting on the Declaration which it published, writes: "This Government is the sole legal authority representing all the people of China".

The Polish paper "Recz Pospolita" writes that the liberation of China greatly strengthens the camp of peace and weakens the camp of the warmongers.

"The proclamation of, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China," writes the Albanian paper "Zeri i Populit", "is a great victory not only for the Chinese people but also for peace-loving mankind".

The formation of the People's Government of China is also widely commented on in the Italian, U.S., British, Finnish, Indian, Dutch, Australian and Canadian press.

SHOW ME YOUR C O M-P ANY... Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary, Communist Party of Italy

There is a popular saying in Italy: "Show me your company and I will tell you what you are". If the criminal aims and deeds of the Tito clique were not enough, it would be sufficient to look through the Italian bourgeois newspapers which have sold themselves to American imperialism and the Vatican, to determine unmistakably who are Tito's friends and whose tool and agent he is.

Only a year ago, before the publication of the Information Bureau Resolution, the newspapers in the service of imperialism and clerical reaction had nothing but hatred for Yugoslavia and her leaders. Today these papers cannot find enough words with which to praise the traitor, to applaud his anti-Soviet slander and lies, to extol his war provocations and crimes.

Today the De Gasperi Government looks with benevolent smiles on its new fellow traveller into whose company they have been thrust by American imperialism in their struggle against the popular forces and the forces of Socialism.

Reluctant to embarrass the new American puppet, they are discreetly silent now-days about territorial demands in Trieste, though only a year ago these demands were in the forefront of the Christian Democrat election campaign and in their anti-Communist and anti-Soviet campaigns. During the past few weeks the obsequiousness of the Italian Government before their new Belgrade allies has gone so far that, contrary to all the rules of international law, two Yugoslav sailors, who sought asylum in Italy from the persecution of the Tito gang,

were arrested and handed over to the Tito authorities.

This despicable act was committed by the Social Democrat Minister, Saragat, who naturally regards the Belgrade traitor as a worthy accomplice who should not be refused anything.

During the Budapest trial, when the criminal plans of American imperialism and its agents were exposed with documentary proof, the Italian press, especially that section linked most closely with American imperialism and the Vatican, unhesitatingly dubbed Tito, Rajk and their associates "heroes".

These newspapers frankly admitted that the defendants' testimony was truthful. "We do not believe in drugs", wrote a most reactionary newspaper in Italy, refuting the tales circulated by American agents. "Similar to Tukhachevski and Kamenev, this Hungarian general (Palfy) and Minister Rajk are actually traitors to the Party of which they were members, and to the cause of Socialism". However, the newspaper calls this treachery "patriotism" since it was aimed against the people and Socialism.

"Il Quotidiano", the Vatican's semi-official organ in Italy, also admits that the testimony of the criminals at the Budapest trial was truthful, and in a number of articles by its Balkan "expert" explain the various stages of Rajk's treachery and the connection between his gang and that of Tito.

It is well-known that the Vatican takes a direct part in the campaign and the struggle against Socialism and the People's Democracies. It carries the banner of ideological propaganda and is in the vanguard of organised espionage and provocative activities. Consequently, it understands the aims of the provocateurs and spies in the People's Democracies and therefore makes its statements on the basis of a sound knowledge of provocations and conspiracies.

In the numerous comments on the Budapest trial, the Vatican Balkan "expert" makes no secret of the fact that the

traitor Rajk "tried to put all Horthy officials back in their old jobs... so as to contact Horthy officers, organised in an association, in preparation for his coup d'état... so that, in his capacity of Foreign Minister, he could intrigue more easily with Yugoslavia."

From the articles of this "expert" it is clear 'that he has a profound and detailed knowledge of the criminal plans of Rajk and his gang which aimed at assassinating Rakosi and his comrades-in-arms. He ends his comment on Rajk with these words: "He dared to rise against Communism".

This is the way in which the inveterate enemies of Socialism and of the people great the criminals in the People's Democracies who cherish the illusion that they can halt the victorious march of the peoples toward Socialism by provocation, conspiracy and assassination.

The Titos, Rajks and Rankovics find defenders and accomplices only among the representatives of clerical reaction and imperialism. But this is only a defence of those who, basing their policy on the struggle against Socialism and the People's Democracies, work together with all who help them in their attempts to undermine the democratic power of the working people and restore capitalist exploitation and the power of landlords and kulaks. The defenders of the Yugoslav agent-provocateurs are the people who are trying to prepare a new imperialist aggression against the Soviet Union by means of espionage, provocation and assassination.

Friends of the Belgrade traitors, of Tito, Rajk and Rankovic, can only be the American imperialists and the most reactionary arid fascist elements in each country, while their accomplices and allies can only be the Church and Right social democrats.

On the basis of indisputable facts, every genuine democrat, every honest representative of the working people can judge for himself how correct and sound was the Information Bureau

Resolution which exposed Tito and his accomplices, warning that their path would lead to capitalist and fascist degeneration. The mask has been torn from the traitors; they no longer have the least scruple about the forms or methods of their treacherous and provocative activities. With their nationalist and social demagogic they can no longer conceal that they are turning Yugoslavia into a satellite of foreign capital, and its Government into an anti-democratic, anti-Communist apparatus of fascist police.

The word "Socialism" on their lips has the same meaning as when it is pronounced by the Right Social Democrats or by the Nazis in their time. Tito uses it in a futile attempt to conceal the fact that he is a nonentity and to deceive the simple-minded.

But this demagogic simply crowns the description of Tito and his accomplices as a gang which differs not one iota from that of Tsaldaris or of Franco, as a gang that took over the legacies of Hitler whose hordes were execrated by the peoples and smashed by the heroism of the Soviet Army.

Workers of all lands, unite!

**MAO TSE-TUNG
CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
CHINA**

TITO AGENCY IN HUNGARY SMASHED.

Mathias Rakosi, General Secretary, Central Committee, Hungarian Workers' Party

The Hungarian Workers' Party has succeeded in exposing the dangerous fifth column of the enemy which penetrated our ranks and secretly prepared in the Party and the State of the People's Democracy, to destroy all our gains. This exposure has laid bare the strategic plans of the American imperialists who set themselves the object, as a prologue to a new world war, of wresting the People's Democracies from the front of peace headed by the Soviet Union and of drawing them into the camp of the imperialists.

A year ago our attention was drawn to the fact that the American imperialists had started to talk with a great deal of confidence about a certain secret "Operation X", an important aspect of which was the penetration of their agents into the leading organs of the Communist Parties of the People's Democracies. Also, there was "profound talk" to the effect that proceeding from the lessons of the two world wars, it would be incorrect for the imperialists to take the course of total war, that is, a war that would aim at destroying the whole front of peace, headed by the Soviet Union. The imperialists therefore planned to hear for war with limited aims. It is now clear that one such limited aim was to wrest the People's Democracies from the Soviet Union.

The gang of traitors, spies and Gestapo agents, who seized power in Yugoslavia under false pretences, comprised the foundation of these "limited" plans of the imperialists. The exposure of the Rajk gang fully laid bare the activities and designs of the Yugoslav traitors. It became clear that it was not in June of last year, when the well-known Resolution of the

Information Bureau was adopted, that Tito and his gang embarked on their treachery. Leading figures of this clique, individually and jointly, had been working for years as police informers, spies and provocateurs. It has been proved that documents from the archives of the Gestapo, incriminating the Tito gang, fell into the hands of the U.S. intelligence organs and that the Yugoslav leaders are today carrying out the orders of the American imperialists and their intelligence officers in the same way that Rajk executed the orders of the Horthy police, and later those of the American and Yugoslav intelligence organs. We now know that, especially as 1941, a considerable number of the present Yugoslav leaders had been sent back to Yugoslavia from French internment camps by the Gestapo.

It has also been disclosed that, as in Spain, so in Yugoslavia, among the heroes who made countless sacrifices in the struggle against fascism there were traitors of the Tito, Rankovic, Kardelj, Djilas, and other police informers. One of Tito's chief concerns during the people's liberation war was to send to their death in battle as many conscious fighters, as many true sons of the Yugoslav people as he could. Brankov, former official of the Yugoslav Government, testified to this at the trial. It became clear from Rajk's testimony that Yugoslav "Socialism" was advertised merely for the sake of appearances; it was a concession to the Yugoslav working people which would enable the Titoites to camouflage more effectively the imperialist plans to fight the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union.

It was revealed in the course the proceedings that Tito's Yugoslavia was a strategic reserve in the hands of the imperialists until the time when the former reactionary regime in the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe was finally overthrown. The particular significance of this reserve was that it could operate under the Communist flag, through its agents

and through “diplomats” and could render considerable assistance to the American imperialists against the People’s Democracies who could not suspect the Tito clique of treachery. But when reaction was crushed in the People’s Democracies, the American masters of the Yugoslav traitors were forced to throw them into the front line. The Tito clique became the storm detachment of the imperialists in the struggle to overthrow the People’s Democracies. In Hungary this meant that Rajk and his gang were given the assignment of restoring capitalism by armed force.

In the light of these strategic plans of American imperialism it is now clear why Yugoslavia is maintaining such a huge army, an army of 800,000 men.

The exposure of the Rajk gang also laid bare the perfidious Tito plans to help the Greek monarcho-fascists strangle the liberation struggle of the Greek people. As Rankovic told Rajk, the Yugoslav traitors were prepared to collaborate with the Greek monarcho-fascists as early as last year, and not only as late as in August of this year.

Similarly, the trial showed that the anti-democratic activities of Mindszenty and his accomplices were not an isolated action but an integral part of the machinations of the American imperialists and their Yugoslav hirelings.

Before the court there was unfolded a picture of what would have happened to Hungary had the plot of the American imperialists, Titoites and Rajks materialised. Hungary would have been turned into an American colony, sub-leased to Tito and run by Tito’s spies: the Rajks, the Rabbs and the Palfrys. The imperialist masters of Rajk assiduously spread the rumour that he represented some kind of “national” line, some kind of “intellectual” trend against the “proletarian” wing of the Communist Party. It is now clear who in reality was Rajk, the man whom reaction tried to present as a “national fighter”.

The first lesson of the Budapest trial concerns the party of

the working class, the Communist Party. The exposure of the Rajk gang proves that the great force and decisive significance of the Communist Party was understood not only by us but by the Yugoslav traitors as well. In July of last year we still thought that we were dealing with Communists who had made a mistake, and not with police spies or informers. We tried to make it clear to the Yugoslav leaders that they were committing an error in assuming that the weak People's Front, uniting the adult population of the country, could replace the Communist Party—the vanguard of the industrial workers, the vanguard of the working people. We now know from the testimony of Rajk that the Yugoslav traitors merged the Party with the People's Front and relegated it to the background, placing it in a semi-legal position, not because they were confused about the Party's role, but because they realised its role only too clearly. Rankovic explained to Rajk in no uncertain terms that they were clamping down on the Communist Party because such a Party invariably constitutes the centre of crystallisation, of the concentration of revolutionary, socialist forces. Naturally, this was the last thing the Yugoslav traitors and Gestapo spies wanted. He explained to Rajk that he must try to disband the Party organisations in our police force and in the army.

A conclusion to be drawn from this trial is that more energetic measures must be taken to strengthen Party discipline, to raise the general knowledge and ideological level of our Party members.

And the all-important lesson to be drawn from the trial is the need to strengthen revolutionary vigilance. It must be frankly admitted that we, too, the leaders of the Party, have committed mistakes in this sphere.

We knew of Lenin's words that the defeated enemy rushes into battle with redoubled fury and hatred: we knew of the words of our great teacher, Comrade Stalin, that in conditions

of proletarian dictatorship the class struggle grows more bitter: we had read about the experience of the Bolshevik Party which smashed the trotskyite-bukharinite agency—but nevertheless, we did not think the same thing could be repeated in our country. We spoke of vigilance in general terms, but we were complacent and lulled ourselves with our political and economic achievements. On more than one occasion we took a liberal attitude to the “non-Party mistakes” of Rajk and his accomplices, not suspecting that they were the work of the enemy. We attributed these “mistakes” to their “inexperience”. We were much too tolerant, for we did not used that we were dealing with traitors. But as soon as we saw through the treachery of Rajk and his gang and realised the significance of their international tie, we handled the matter with the speed, firmness and iron consistency that characterise the actions of a proletarian party.

The Resolution of the Information Bureau, adopted in June 1948, has been invaluable in strengthening vigilance. We are particularly grateful to Comrade Stalin who stripped the mask from the Yugoslav traitors and who, with a sure hand, outlined the tasks that helped us to take the right path.

The strengthening of revolutionary vigilance is the concern of the whole Party. Complacency, the cult of the individual, intolerance of criticism, the absence of self-criticism—all this blunts vigilance. There can be no vigilance without the proper theoretical training, for without this training the enemy cannot be exposed. His weapons are nationalism, racial superiority, chauvinism, anti-Semitism and various other anti-Marxist theories.

Vigilance is called for not only in politics but in industry as well. A good sign of increased vigilance is the fact that the workers of hundreds of enterprises in Hungary have resolved to increase output in answer to the treachery of Rajk and his gang.

The exposure of Rajk at the trial did not interrupt the

creative work of Hungarian People's Democracy. In the past two months alone, the new Constitution was adopted, in keeping with which we have begun to put into effect measures to separate the Church from the State; the International Youth Festival and the Congress of the International Democratic Youth Federation were held; bread rationing was abolished; grain deliveries were successfully carried out; measures taken to redistribute the land in 300 villages and a State loan was floated, the target for which was exceeded within two days.

The Three-Year Plan has been carried out seven months ahead of schedule. The number of producer cooperatives is rapidly increasing: it is now 1,150 and will reach about 1,500 by November 1. Forty thousand peasant families are members of these cooperatives and this figure will increase to about 50,000 by November 1. By then the land of the producer cooperatives, together with State-holdings, will reach approximately 700,000 holds which is nearly 7 per cent of the entire cultivated area in the country.

It would be a mistake to think that we have completely destroyed the organisations of the enemy. The enemy built up his espionage network in the course of many years and it is hardly likely that we shall be able to discover immediately all he was able to build up in these years. But we now have experience in fighting the secret organisations of the enemy and we shall use this experience against those agents which have not yet been exposed and against those whom the enemy may still try to send into our country.

The gang that has seized power in Yugoslavia is composed of spies and provocateurs who, as Rankovic cynically admitted to Rajk, learnt a great deal from the Gestapo. This gang has perfected the "science" of throwing dust in the eyes of the working people, of clouding their minds. Now, when the Rajk trial has, like a searchlight, thrown into relief their utter baseness and treachery, they are trying to take cover behind the

back of the Yugoslav peoples and, with the use of chauvinist and nationalist phrases, create the impression that the struggle is being waged not against these foreign spies but against the heroic Yugoslav peoples. It is not difficult to expose this foul manoeuvre.

We have not changed our high opinion of the liberation struggle waged by the peoples of Yugoslavia against the Hitler Mussolini hordes. The heroic, industrious people of Yugoslavia who are devoted to their country, notwithstanding the treachery of the Tito gang, remain supporters of peace, an ally of the mighty Soviet Union. The Yugoslav people have profound love and respect for their liberator—the Soviet Union and its great leader, Stalin.

We appreciate that Yugoslav patriots will be shocked by the exposure made in Budapest concerning the long-existing connections of Tito and other leaders of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia with the imperialist intelligence Services. But the Yugoslav Communists know that the history of the working class movement records more than one spy and provocateur. It has happened more than once in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, and in our Party too, that enemy agents took into their hands the leadership of the Party. In this connection it is necessary to recall Sima Markovic, Gorkic, Militic and a number of others who were exposed as spies. Let the Yugoslav comrades, on the basis of their own experience during the war years, verify for themselves the exposures made by General Cordon, hero of the liberation war in Spain, who, after a 2½ years study of documents in Belgrade, reached the conclusion that the Tito clique, deliberately, by means of treacherous plans and dispositions, sent the crack proletarian brigades, the cream of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, to certain destruction.

Let the Yugoslav comrades, on the basis of their own experience, verify for themselves the exposure made by the Yugoslav General Popivoda who, basing himself on irrefutable

facts, affirms that Tito and his clique, right from the beginning of the liberation war, held back and disorganised the national-liberation struggle of the people of Yugoslavia. General Popivoda shows that, during the war, Tito and his treacherous clique by means of deceit and downright treachery, created a situation which enabled the Germans to slaughter thousands and thousands of Yugoslav heroes.

The Yugoslav workers and Yugoslav Communists shocked by the deceit of the Tito clique, bewildered by what is taking place and unable to see clearly the present situation—let him look attentively at the reality of life in Yugoslavia today: he will be shocked when he sees that how, as was the case during the rule of the Regent—Prince Paul—the entire State machine is in operation against the Communists, against the countries building Socialism, and, in the first place, against the Soviet Union. To read “Pravda”, organ of the Bolshevik Party, is forbidden now, just as it was forbidden ten years ago.

The Soviet Union and the leaders of the International Communist movement are slandered by the Titoites in exactly the same way as the fascists slandered them ten years ago. The prisons are filled once more with the cream of the Yugoslav people. Once again, outstanding Communists such as General Jovanovic are “shot while attempting to escape”. Yugoslav representatives abroad, just as was the case ten years ago, are working hand in glove with the imperialists against the U.S.S.R.

Let him compare the present conditions of the working people of Yugoslavia and the impoverishment brought about by the Tito regime with his conditions ten years, ago when the Regent Paul and his retinue plundered the people, just as Tito and his janissaries are doing now. Let him compare the conditions of the peoples of Yugoslavia with the economic conditions of the working people in the New Democracies building Socialism. Then the Yugoslav worker will easily

understand whither he is being led by the traitors.

The people of Yugoslavia should look at the way representatives of big American firms, or German fascist experts, are strutting about in Belgrade and Zagreb, then they would discover that on the backs of the Yugoslav people there are sitting those, who like hyenas and vultures, have fed and are feeding now on the flesh and blood of the fighters for freedom, on the flesh and blood of the working people.

For us there is not the slightest doubt that the working people of Yugoslavia, who fought courageously against the terror and bloody oppression of two fascist powers, will rid themselves of the yoke now fastened on them by the Tito gang in the interests of the American imperialists. The resistance of the working people to the fascist-gestapo dictatorship, to the police terror of the Titoites, is growing and becoming more and more open. This resistance of the working people is strengthened by the knowledge that, with them, is all progressive mankind headed by the mighty Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and liberated China. And no matter how difficult the struggle may be, it can and only in the peoples of Yugoslavia regaining their freedom and returning to the family of nations building Socialism.

PLENUM OF CENTRAL BOARD OF GERMEN SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY

The Plenum of the Central Board of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, held in Berlin on October 4, heard a report by Comrade F. Dahlem on the formation of the National Front of Democratic Germany and passed a decision on this question.

Comrade Wilhelm Pieck pointed out in his speech that the delay in signing the peace treaty and the continued imperialist occupation of Western Germany had worsened the plight of the country and had increased the war danger. The German people, he went on, would never recognise the separate Bonn Government, and would demand still more vigorously a provisional democratic government for Germany.

On the suggestion of Comrade Pieck, the Plenum unanimously decided to start negotiations with other democratic parties and popular organisations concerning the formation of a provisional government of the German Democratic Republic.

The Plenum also discussed for the elections in the Party organisations.

STRUGGLE OF THE FRENCH WORKING PEOPLE FOR THEIR IMMEDIATE DEMANDS. Jacques Duclos, Secretary, Communist Party of France

The recent devaluation of the franc has confronted the rulers of France with a number of serious economic, financial and social problems.

The drop in the franc followed the devaluation of the pound which served as the prelude to a decrease in the exchange rate of a number of capitalist states. This is a sign of the growing difficulties in the imperialist camp and of the developing economic crisis.

The new chain of devaluation in European currencies will help to strengthen the domination of, the dollar and make it easier for the United States, to pursue its economic and financial aims. It took place at a time when the question of American capital investments abroad is on the order of the day. Naturally, the Marshallised governments, for whom the merest wish of the American imperialists becomes an order, can only further this plan of capital investment. But, unquestionably, the French Government holds first place as far as servility is concerned.

The sole aim of the announcement of the Currency Board on September 2, is to facilitate American investments in France which will become even more profitable now; as a result of the devaluation of the franc. The open door policy to these capital investments means the colonisation of France. This, incidentally, is now admitted by the newspaper "Combat" which stated: "The American capitalists view these investments in much the same way as the Europeans viewed colonial investments".

True, the policy of capital investments is only just

beginning to be put into practice, but its outlines are already clearly drawn. The American financiers have been given permission for "joint control" of capital investments in the French Union with a French financial group. The American group includes the Chase Bank, Broon Brothers, Harriman and Co. Kuhn, Lobbe and Company, Lazard Brothers and the World Commerce Corporation. The French group includes the Indo-China Bank, the Paris-Dutch Rank, the Paris Union Bank, the European Union Bank, and the banks of Lazar Bros. and Worms.

American Investments are already being made in French oil refineries. The Administration for European Cooperation has granted 21,420,500 dollars for the purpose; the rest of the investments will be made by private companies. The American capitalists flow have a free hand in capital investments and can use every means of pressure to bring France under their domination.

All these facts show how right was In Comrade A. A. Zhdanov when he stated his report to the conference of representatives of a number of Communist Parties in September 1947: "Thus, the new policy of the U.S. is aimed at consolidating its monopoly position and at making its capitalist partners subordinate to and dependent on the United States."

In August the French delegate to the Strasbourg meeting of the Council of the European Union spoke at great length about the need for bringing the economies of the European countries into harmony with each other and for a realignment of the currency system on the basis of a common plan. The devaluation of the pound, decided upon by the Governments in Washington and London, lays bare the futility of this plan. Petsche, Minister of Finance, bitterly described the extent of the devaluation of the pound as "a trade war rate". True, since the pound has dropped by 30 per cent compared with the dollar and the franc only by 22.3 per cent, British goods will compete

on the foreign market with French production. This has given rise to concern among certain French industrialists. Moreover, in view of the new rate of the franc, the sterling area will be closed to French exports to an even greater extent than hitherto; commenting on this, a Paris journalist correctly noted: "We shall be exporting less to Great Britain without increasing our exports to the United States".

This state of affairs threatens France with mass unemployment. But this is not all. To this should be added the measures the American imperialists envisage in the sphere of inter-European trade. It has been established that the U.S. Government has instructed the French Government to abolish all import restrictions on 65 per cent of France's total trade with the Marshall countries. For individual goods the proportion can be higher or lower than the 65 per cent, but the total must reach this figure.

This is itself clearly shows that the American imperialists are taking practical measures to get rid of certain French industries. The millionaires on the other side of the ocean are planning to put these measures into operation without delay. They threaten to cut down Marshall credits if their directives are not carried out quickly enough. According to the plans of the American imperialists, these measures will secure markets for American enterprises already operating in Germany and for those which will be set up in Germany following new American capital investments.

France is already suffering from the competition of German goods. To this there will now be added the competition of American enterprises in Germany, which, in turn, means growing unemployment in a circular of August 12, Daniel Mayer, Minister of Labour, admitted that 475,000 workers were putting in less than a 40 hour week, adding: "the slow-down in trade, which has been noticeable for some months, is also evident in such industries as radio and electrical

appliances, in the clothing, footwear and hat-making industries and especially in the leather industry".

The Minister then made the following statement: "The clothing industry, already badly affected by unemployment, is meeting with foreign competition on the French market. We have also been informed that agricultural machinery has been imported from Sweden, and industrial equipment from Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy. Finally, steel goods from Western Germany are competing with those of Thiers manufacture, thus inflicting heavy damage on an industry already heavily hit by the crisis".

Thus, the Government admits the danger of growing unemployment. However, this outlook does not displease the capitalists, who hope, by using the reserve army at unemployed, to cut wages still more and worsen the conditions of the working people. It may also be assumed that the obligations of the Atlantic Pact and the consequent armaments race will be used by Ramadier to take advantage of the growth in unemployment as a way to increase the army with the double purpose of preparing for war against the Soviet Union and maintaining "order" inside the country.

It is clear that under the circumstances the General Confederation of Labour and the Communist Party of France are paying considerable attention to the question of unemployment. They are upholding the demands of the unemployed and are fighting for the lifting of all restrictions on their rights imposed by the Vichy traitors, which are still in force.

The question of wages has become particularly sharp since the devaluation of the franc. Even at the end of July the workers, while fighting for holiday bonuses of 5,000 francs, were also demanding a general wage increase. Even avowed enemies of the working class admit that purchasing power has dropped by 20 per cent in the course of the past year. The

consequences of devaluation are now added to this. These consequences cannot be hidden by the optimistic comments of the official press which is trying to assure the masses that devaluation will not affect prices.

The working people are not allowing themselves to be deceived by these fantastic explanations. They are demanding a wage increase and this demand is so unanimous that such trade union organisations as the French Confederation of Christian Workers and even the "Force Ouvrière" of the notorious Jouhaux are compelled to take a stand very close to that of the C.G.T. While the French workers are demanding that their outrageously low wages should be increased, the American masters of the present Government are of an entirely different opinion. For instance, immediately after the wave of devaluation, Mr. Harriman, Marshall Plan Administrator, spoke against any wage increase. This position of the American controller shows clearly the extent of the dependence of the Marshall rulers among whom Tito and his gang, the exploiters of the Yugoslav people, provocateurs and traitors, hold a worthy place.

At first the leaders of the Socialist Party of France spoke of the need for wage increases. And then they turned somersaults to obey Mr. Harriman and at the same time try to pretend that this did not run counter to their words.

The old advertisement of price cuts which Blum used way back in January 1947 is again being circulated in France. But the French rulers have been talking so long about price cuts which have never materialised that the masses no longer believe in this remedy which is really aimed at providing legal grounds for the refusal to raise wages. Thus, at a recent meeting the M.R.P. National Committee, one of the delegates declared: "Unfortunately, the policy of price cuts has been discredited in the eyes of the masses." Another delegate admitted: "To raise purchasing power by bringing down prices

is simply a myth."

It is quite clear that it will not be easy for the Government to get the masses to believe in the "plan to cut prices", which is nothing but gross deception. This plan, incidentally, only envisages price cuts, on a limited number of producers some of whom were only recently affected by sharp price rises. In any case, this price cut cannot in the least tangibly false the purchasing power of the working people, especially when it is borne in mind that there will be another increase in rents in October, although they were raised in July, and are due in rise again in January. What is more, the supposed partial price cut can only be made if there is a return to the system of subsidies, will increase the budget deficit. The consequences of this will be all the greater when it is remembered that military expenditure in 1950 will be greatly increased. Naturally, this will mean that the small and medium taxpayers will have to shoulder heavier burden.

Notwithstanding the "plan to cut prices", submitted by the Right wing leader leadership of the Socialist Party, the Queuille Cabinet was unable to avoid internal disintegration. The wages question is now the concern of the whole country and the discussion on it will not always be left to the godfathers in the office of the Council of Ministers.

Unity of action is developing and growing stronger in the spreading struggle of the working people for their demands, for holiday bonuses, for wage increases. The temporary work stoppages taking place throughout the country, and the more or less protracted strikes demonstrate the militancy of the working masses, while the victories achieved at various enterprises point to the success of the struggle for the workers' demands.

The working class realises the need for unity of action and is determined to fight the policy of the Marshallised rulers. In the towns and countryside, the working people ever more clearly see the destructive nature of the "Marshall Plan" which

from the very outset was consistently exposed by the Communist Party. There is also an increasing number of people who see that the policy of impoverishment pursued by the French rulers is based on war preparation against the Soviet Union and on the war in Viet-Nam with all the senseless expenditure involved. Those anxious to fight for their bread are beginning to realise ever more clearly the need for frustrating the plans of the warmongers. That is why the workers retaking united action for their demands at the factories and in the course of campaigning for the peace ballot.

This growing understanding of the need to continue the struggle for the immediate demands of the workers in the present period of preparation for war can play a very important role in furthering the struggle of the working people of France.

NEW POWERFUL UPSURGE OF WORLD MOVEMENT FOR PEACE AGAINST THE WARMONGERS

International Peace Day on October 2 demonstrated the solidarity of all peace-loving peoples. It showed the strength of the powerful peace movement that has spread to all countries and all peoples.

In the Soviet Union, in all its Republics, in Moscow and in Leningrad great meetings in defence of peace and against war were held on October 2, attended by workers, collective farmers, scientists, writers, artists, women and young people.

In the **New Democracies** meetings and demonstrations were held under the banner of friendship with the Soviet Union, the bastion of peace throughout the world.

In **Warsaw's** Victory Square a monster meeting of 150,000 people and a demonstration of the working people of democratic Poland were held. Representatives of the working peasantry of the Warsaw region, and foreign youth delegations who were guests to the National Peace Conference, also took part in the demonstration. In the People's Republic of **Rumania** mass meetings of the working people took place in the Jiu Valley mining area, on construction sites of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, in Brasov, Timisoare and other towns and villages throughout the country. In Bucharest 200,000 people attended the meeting. Big meetings took place in Prague, Budapest, Sofia and in the towns and villages of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria. In Tirana, Albania, over 40,000 people took part in the peace demonstration.

In **Peking** a peace meeting was attended by more than a thousand representatives of democratic parties and groups, workers, peasants and intellectuals of the People's Republic of China. A Chinese Peace Committee was formed at the meeting.

In **Phyong-yang** (capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea) over 300,000 working people took part in peace meetings in four districts. The people of Korea expressed their determination to stand firm in the ranks of the democratic camp, in the ranks of the fighters for peace and the security of the peoples.

In capitalist countries International Peace Day was marked by a further intensification of the struggle of the people for peace, freedom and democracy and better conditions. In Paris the great peace meeting at the gates of Versailles was opened by Yves Farge, leader of the Fighters for Peace and Freedom organisation. It was announced at the meeting that, according to the first results of the peace ballot, over a million people had already expressed themselves for peace in the Paris region alone. Peace meetings were also held in other towns throughout France.

In Italy, International Peace Day coincided with the beginning of the "Month of Italian-Soviet Friendship" organised by the Italy-Soviet Friendship Society. The meeting in Rome was attended by nearly five thousand people.

Meetings in defence of peace were held in towns and villages of the Soviet zone of **Germany** and in the Soviet sector of Berlin. The demonstrators demanded that a national German democratic government be formed. In his speech at the Berlin meeting Ebert, Burgomaster of Berlin, pointed out that it was not enough to desire peace, it was necessary to fight for it.

Peace Day meetings were also held in the cities of **Britain**, **Sweden** and **Denmark**. In Helsinki demonstrations were held on October 1, followed the next day by the opening of the National Congress of Finnish Partisans of Peace. The Peace Committee in Scotland issued a manifesto calling upon the Scottish people to join the world peace movement. In Israel big peace meetings were held in Tel Aviv Haifa, Jerusalem and Nazareth on October 1.

On International Peace Day the peoples of all countries demonstrated their will and determination to fight against war, for peace and security of peoples.

PLAN FOR ENSLAVING BACKWARD COUNTRIES. Blas Roca, Chairman, People's Socialist Party, Cuba

At the beginning of the year Truman, entering into his second term as U.S. President, delivered the traditional inaugural address to Congress. In this message, filled with slanders against Communism and the Soviet Union, Truman advanced his “bold” plan of aid to the backward areas of the world.

This plan was outlined in Point IV of the proposals which the President recommended to Congress as the basic elements of U.S. policy in the “struggle against Communism”.

In justification of his policy, Truman aid on the colours thick and heavy. Referring to the economic position of the “backward” areas he said:

“More than half the people of the world are living in conditions approaching misery. Their foods are inadequate. They are victims of disease. Their economic life is primitive and stagnant. Their poverty is a handicap and threat both to them and to more prosperous areas.”

He then went on to say; “... we must embark on a bold, new programme for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas.”

About two weeks later, Point IV began to take on a more realistic meaning. According to a United Press dispatch of February 2, the people charged with elaborating the plan (incidentally until then they had worked under the notorious imperialist magnate, William Clayton, in the editorial board of the organ of an international trading firm) expressed the view that the much discussed idea of building a steel mill in every country was not suitable and that it would be much better for

these countries to develop their agriculture instead of taking up the question of reorganising the economy through industrialisation.

And so, industrialisation of the backward areas is unnecessary. All that is needed is that agricultural production should be boosted within limits acceptable to the United States.

In June, Mr. Truman, elaborating his “bold” plan, sent a special message to Congress in which he stated:

“... grinding poverty and lack of economic opportunity for many millions of people in economically underdeveloped parts of Africa, the Near and Far East and certain regions of Central and South America constitute one of the greatest challenges of the world today. If the people of these areas become frustrated and disappointed they may turn to false doctrines ... “(that is, may turn to Communism as has been the case in a number of countries.—B.R.)

It will be noted that Truman mentioned Africa and Asia, Asia Minor and certain regions of Central and South America.

It follows, therefore that the plan for “the development of the backward areas” is an integral part of the aggressive war policy for world domination, pursued by the imperialists of the U.S. in relation to the colonial countries. This plan reveal the drive of the North American imperialists to monopolise the trade and raw material resources of the colonial, dependent and semi-dependent countries of Africa and Asia by dislodging their competitors from these countries, especially the British.

The moment the imperialists begin to publicise the “plan for the development of the backward areas”, the Congress of Industrial Organisations (CIO) announced a programme for the economic and social development of Latin America which it circularised among the trade unions in the Latin-American countries. This programme studiously avoids any mention of the Truman plan, but there is no doubt at all that the statements of the President, quoted above, served as the basis for this

programme. The CIO reactionary leaders want the trade unions in Latin America, the majority of which adhere to a left, anti-imperialist position, to give approval to the plan. They declared that their programme had been prepared independently of the official authorities; but it is a fact that it received the approval of State Department officials who introduced a number of essential changes. In an accompanying letter the CIO stated that the situation in Latin America is characterised by crisis and, as justification for its programme, added:

The war and the post-war period have upset the economy of the backward countries of Latin-America and of those countries which are in the initial stages of development. It is impossible to restore the economy with the resources of these countries alone.

In the preamble to its proposal, the CIO, referring to the difficulties of undertaking work in the countries of Latin America, described these difficulties as follows:

Permanent problems: political: Interference and domination by foreign interests and governments, dictatorship and militarism. **Financial:** Lack of State reserves and foreign currency; instability of exchange rates, weak financial and credit policy.

Mineral resources: Absence of a system for protecting the resources exploited; incorrect mining of deposits and other natural resources as a result of primitive and unorganised exploitation.

Colonial and semi-colonial type of production: The system of only one type of cultivation and the absence of economic diversity. The production of foodstuffs and raw materials mainly for export. Domination of foreign capital in industry, agriculture and in mining. Dependence of the mining industry on exports, the absence of heavy industry and production for home consumption. Relative insignificance of the industrial sector in the economy and low productivity. Lack

of skilled workers. Poor distribution of the land. Vicious credit system. Lack of funds for capital investments. Export of minerals which are the private property of foreign capital. Lack of transport.

Despite its vagueness, this description furnishes a general idea of the main factors responsible for the backwardness of Latin America and which at present are leading it towards a catastrophic economic crisis.

The CIO leaders reckon that from 3½ to 5 billion dollars would be needed to carry out their programme which is designed for a period of from 20 to 30 years. They point out that the financial aid for developing an economy befitting a modern state would be provided by government agencies, set up for the purpose, through the Inter-American Development Bank, the Board of which would consist of representatives of the working people and "other democratic groups". The CIO also reckons that private capital could be attracted at reasonable terms.

The CIO leaders point to the need of customs protection for Latin America's incipient industry, but hasten to add, that this does not mean losing sight of the CIO's general policy of free trade.

The State Department, we learn, altered one of the most important points in the CIO programme. The CIO leaders had urged that reconstruction and industrialisation in Latin America be carried out in keeping with the United Nations Charter and within the framework of its organisation. The State Department, which is blindly followed by the top leadership of the CIO, resolutely rejected this formulation and substituted the words: "within the framework of the Organisation of American Countries", that under U.S. Government control.

A careful analysis of the CIO programme shows that it is a programme for deceiving the working people. It would be utopian to imagine that the U.S. imperialists and the Truman

Government will carry out industrial development in Latin-America in keeping with the CIO proposals. Actually, the CIO programme is an attempt to divert the peoples of Latin America from the struggle for national liberation.

While the CIO circulated this programme among the trade unions in Latin America, it completely ignored the General Confederation of Labour which, in view of its experience and links with the entire continent, is capable of giving an authoritative opinion on this matter. The CIO's action is, in fact, a manoeuvre directed against the General Confederation of Labour and fits in with the attempts of the U.S. imperialists and their agents to smash it.

From what has been said above, it is obvious that the CIO's programme for Latin America aims at spreading illusions among the working people of Latin America concerning Truman's 'fourth point', at splitting the ranks of the workers struggling against imperialism and for national freedom, and at diverting them from the correct path. The trade union organisations of the Latin-American workers do not approve this programme in its present form. The working people of Latin America are conscious of the need to strengthen their friendly ties, solidarity and cooperation with working people of the United States, which is possible only on the correct and firm basis of struggle against the common enemy—U.S. imperialism. The working people of Latin America would welcome and be deeply grateful for a CIO programme or programme of any other workers' organisation in the United States that would really help the working people of Latin America to abolish the terrible economic, social and political backwardness of these countries. But they resist those who try to create illusions and sow confusion in their ranks, and they will resist those who, while enemies, pretend to be their friends. Words are of little avail when they are refuted by deeds.

Everything the U.S. imperialists and their governments are trying to do in Latin America is in crying contradiction to their alleged desire to "help" the backward countries develop their economy, production and standard of living. The U.S. imperialists and the Truman Government are interfering in the affairs of our countries for the purpose of maintaining a semi-colonial economic system there, for the purpose of cutting short any attempt by the people to achieve independent economic development.

The United States used every pressure to prevent the Latin-American countries from extending inter-trade relations and trade relations with the European countries, especially with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

The United States is doing everything to arrest industrial development in certain Latin-American countries and is undermining those enterprises that could contribute to the variety of goods. To cite but one of many examples, the moment the war ended the U.S. Government paralysed and dismantled the nickel plants in Cuba, leaving 2,000 workers unemployed. The vegetable processing industry suffered a similar fate.

Taking advantage of the so-called International Trade Charter, The United States is trying to get the Latin-American countries to lower custom duties on U.S. goods. Latin-American exports to the United States, on the other hand, come up against quota and other restrictions. By means of dumping, the U.S. monopolies are destroying Latin America's light industry. Such was the case for instance, in the glassware, textile, fur, footwear, and other industries. A majority of the textile mills in Cuba was forced to close down because of U.S. competition and textile imports from American-occupied Japan.

To date, the United States has denied the Latin-American countries financial aid to develop other industry. In fact, the

U.S. Government has utilised the financial difficulties of certain Latin-American countries to wring concessions from them, concessions disastrous for their economy and humiliating to their national prestige. Mexico, for instance, requested the United States for a loan to develop the nationalised oil industry. In order to get this loan, Mexico granted Edwin Pauley, Truman's friend, an extremely profitable oil concession. U.S. officials hinted that the participation of the Communist Party in the elections and Lombardo Toledano's influence would hinder the success of the loan negotiations. The result was that the Mexican Government prevented the Communist Party from contesting the elections and deprived Toledano's People's Party of parliamentary representation. Moreover, the United States declared that Mexico devalue its currency and the Aleman Government obediently complied. Yet, despite all this, the Mexican Government was compelled to announce the failure of the negotiations. In a statement to the press, an official of the State Department declared that before getting a loan, Mexico should first annul its oil nationalisation and allow foreign companies to exploit once more the country's oil resources.

In exchange for financial aid, the United States wants Cuba to sign a residence and navigation agreement. This would turn the shores of our country into a coastal zone for the U.S. navy, and the whole of Cuba into U.S. territory.

It is our duty to expose the Truman plan for the development of the backward areas, a plan which means intensifying the colonisation of our country. It is our duty to intensify the struggle for the unification of all the forces of the country, for the overthrow of the imperialist yoke, for safeguarding and developing our industry, and for our national independence.

FOR UNITY OF GERMAN TRADE UNIONS. Herbert Warnke, Chairman of Free Union German Trade Union Association

The entry of the Federation of Free German Trade Unions into the World Federation of Trade Unions has attracted the attention of the international working class movement.

After the defeat of fascism by the Soviet Army, the regenerated free trade unions were faced with the task of helping to create the prerequisites for the democratisation of economy in the Soviet zone. This meant confiscating the enterprises formerly in the hands of monopolists and large concerns such as Siemens, AEG, Flick, and others. Three thousand plants of the key industries were socialised. These plants which today account for nearly 45 per cent of the Soviet zone's industrial output have as directors former workers (27 per cent), office workers (12 per cent) and engineers (24 per cent).

The 5,000,000 strong membership of the Federation indicates the successes of the trade unions, for this figure is 76.5 per cent of the total number of factory and office workers in the Soviet zone. There it should be noted that the proportion of young people and women among factory and office workers is growing more quickly than the general number of trade union members.

The Trade Union Federation organisations which are built on the industrial principle, have put forward demands which even the pre-Hitler trade unions would not have dared to advance. From the very first days of their activity the free trade unions made it clear to the working class that it was a question of taking part in running the enterprises, thus carrying out

control of production and management and, on the other hand, giving the workers the opportunity to study and decide economic problems in practice. The trade unions were faced with this task in connection with the socialisation of the enterprises and their reorganisation as the main basis of economy in the Soviet zone.

The trade unions concentrated their propaganda and educational work on measures to draw workers into the management of the socialised enterprises. At the same time they stressed the importance of trade union work in private enterprise. They also promoted qualified and experienced activists to various posts in the democratic municipal and economic organs.

There is no need to dwell on the difficulties facing the Free German trade unions. As for the German working-class movement it has been, and still is to this day, under the strong and corrupt influence of revisionist and opportunist tendencies. In those instances where monopoly capital hirelings succeeded once again in winning influence in the trade unions, as, for instance, in Western Germany and the western sectors of Berlin, there was the tendency, under the slogan "confine ourselves to vital tasks", to divert the trade unions from the struggle for democratising the economy. The working people organised in the Federation of Trade Unions did not swallow the bait of the supporters of a "healthy" capitalism but centred their activities on building a democratic economy.

In spite of such difficulties, the Federation of Trade Unions succeeded in carrying out its social-political and cultural tasks. The policy of collective agreements, embarked upon by the trade unions when new rates were introduced to improve the conditions of the working people, is aimed at extending the piece-rate system to the maximum number of workers. We have introduced the principle of "equal work pay for equal work" which particularly eliminates wage discrimination

against women, and a minimum wage of 0.5 marks per hour for apprentices, which considerably exceeds the rates that existed earlier in Germany.

Social measures include hot meals which are now served to over 500,000 people. This measure was first introduced at the end of 1947 in keeping with a special order issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet zone in agreement with the trade unions. Public health measures include the establishment of factory first-aid stations, polyclinics and sanatoria.

The trade unions are making the conditions of working women easier by continually extending the network of children's homes and factory nurseries. The number of labour protection commissions has increased from 5,709 in 1947 to 23,854 at the end of 1948.

The majority of factory and office workers support the slogan adopted by the second congress of the Federation of Trade Unions in 1947: "Produce more—distribute properly—live better".

As a result of these measures and in their activities to realise the Two-Year Plan, the trade unions are now taking steps to extend the shock-brigade movement. The successes in this sphere have been achieved, thanks mainly to the active help and material support given the German working people by the Soviet people and Soviet occupation authorities.

The Federation of Free German Trade Unions sent delegates to the World Peace Congress in Paris and Prague.

In Western Germany the representatives of the occupation authorities are hampering the progressive development of the country and the trade unions. The establishment and development of trade unions in the Western zones were much slower than in the Soviet zone and encountered greater difficulties. While on the one hand the military governors obstruct the development of trade unions, on the other hand they are most sympathetic to the establishment of

manufacturers' associations which today number 1,500.

Unfortunately, in the course of the nine inter-zonal trade union conferences held between November 1946 and August 1948, the trade union leaders of Western Germany were so strongly influenced by the American trade unions, which are serving monopoly capital, and especially by the American Federation of Labour that from August last year they stubbornly refused to hold any further conferences with the Federation of Free Trade Unions on the question of trade union unity. This policy, levelled against the interests of the German working people, is all the more criminal since the workers in Western Germany are to a growing extent being subjected to the arbitrariness of the imperialists. We are confident, however that the workers of Western Germany will combat the exploiters with the most powerful weapon—unity of the German trade unions.

The Federation of Free Trade Unions will continue to regard as its cardinal task the establishment of ever closer contact with the trade union members who want to free themselves from Marshallisation and its consequences. The Federation of Free Trade Unions will continue to show the workers the path leading to united action against war hysteria and the onslaught of capital and will fight in the front ranks of the National Front for a united democratic Germany.

STRUGGLE OF VIET NAM PEOPLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. Luu-Duk-Fo, Secretary, Viet Nam General Confederation of Labour

During World War Two, the Viet Nam people resolutely sided with the Allies and under the leadership of the Viet Minh National Front, independently organised the struggle against the Japanese invaders for the independence of Viet Nam. In August 1945, immediately after the capitulation of Japan, the country was swept by revolution. The revolutionary forces overthrew the monarchist regime of the French puppet, Bao Dai, and elected people's committees. This is how the democratic Viet Nam Republic came into being. At the general elections in January 1946, our people elected a General Assembly which gave the country a constitution and formed the national coalition government of Ho Chi Minh. In September 1945, the British imperialists, acting in the name of the Allies, landed troops in south Viet Nam to disarm the Japanese soldiers. With the assistance of these troops, the French colonisers returned to our country and began a war to restore their power.

Three and a half years have passed since then. Taking advantage of their superiority in arms and equipment, the French colonisers overran our country, razing villages and killing our people. Pursuing imperialism's classic policy of "divide and rule", the colonisers put up the puppet governments of the quislings Nguyen Van Xuan and Bao Dai, forcibly recruited men for their colonial troops and wherever possible requisitioned the property of the people. The colonisers spent billions of francs, sacrificed the lives of more

than 40,000 soldiers yet, despite all this, 90 per cent of Viet Nam's territory is still controlled by the Resistance Movement Government, headed by President Ho Chi Minh. No matter how loudly the French colonisers talk about victory and "conciliation", they will not be able to conceal from the world and the French people the utter failure of their plans to regain power in Viet Nam.

The war for national liberation brought all citizens of Viet Nam into a united bloc, and gave impetus to the military, political, economic and social development of the country. The home defence units which lacked experience at the beginning, have become a strong and well-trained regular army. This army, equipped with "made in U.S.A." weapons captured from the enemy, and rich in tactical and strategic experience gained in the past three years of heavy fighting, is taking the initiative in the military operations. In addition to the army, a militia is being formed of armed people who are ready to fight wherever the enemy dares penetrate. Our slogan today is: 1949—the year for preparing a general counter offensive to drive the colonisers out of our country". All the Viet Nam people, including the population of the regions temporarily controlled by the French colonisers, fully support the Ho Chi Minh Government.

The working class of Viet Nam has always played a leading role in the struggle for the liberation of the country. After the defeat of the Yenbai national movement in 1930, the working class took over the leadership of the national liberation struggle. The working class led the 1910 uprising in Cochin-China and the Baoson uprising of 1941 against the combined forces of the French and Japanese fascists.

The contribution of the working class is the resistance movement and national rehabilitation is great. Worker constitute more than 10 per cent of the army although they make up only three per cent of the population. Various units, formed by the trade unions, are made up exclusively of

workers: the Saigon battalion, the Home Guard of Hanoi railwaymen, the Ho Chi Minh battalion in Haifong, to mention but a few. The railwaymen of Turan, the rickshaw men of Hue, the workers of the Cochin-China rubber plantations have won glorious victories.

Central towns in the northern regions controlled by the colonisers have been destroyed and more than 2,000 kilometres of railway track torn up.

The resistance movement is gaining momentum in the temporary French occupied towns. The warehouses and plants in the hands of the French are often raided and burnt down. Hardly a day passes without sabotage activities which are causing the colonisers heavy losses.

At the end of 1940, the colonisers had 60 million rubber bearing trees in the South of Viet Nam. Ruthless exploitation of these plantations gave the French monopolists an income of 25 billion piastres a year. This explains why the colonisers spared neither money nor the blood of their soldiers to retain these plantations. Special troops guard them day and night—up to 20,000 soldiers are used for this purpose in four of the richest rubber growing provinces. And yet, despite these precautions, more than 5 million rubber-bearing trees were felled, damaged or burnt, and more than 2 million tin trays and 3 million cups for tapping rubber were destroyed in 1947. Many factories and warehouses have been burnt or destroyed. The damage is estimated at 2,500 million piastres. At present the production of rubber is far below the 1910 level.

Coal output in the French occupied districts dropped from 2 million tons in 1940 to 262,000 tons in 1946 and 248,000 tons in 1947. Of the 20,000 workers employed in the mining industry before the war only 7,000 are now left, including 3,000 Chinese who receive double the wage the colonisers pay the Viet Nam workers.

After military operations started, the Viet Nam workers

began to cross over en masse to the free zones, putting factories and equipment out of commission before leaving.

In the free zones the working people of Viet Nam are sparing no efforts to increase production in order to meet the requirements for long resistance and to lay the foundation of a future national industry. Our people have made considerable headway in transport, the production of arms, spare parts, development of the handicrafts and agricultural production. In 1947 there was at least one armaments plant in every province, one workshop producing grenades and repairing rifles in every prefecture. In 1948 the productive capacity of these enterprises rose 60 per cent and in certain zones even doubled. Apart from armaments we also need a large amount of goods which we cannot import because of the French blockade. We have therefore established our own paper mills, match factories, soap works, phosphate plants and small-scale blast furnaces.

We have to cope with many difficulties such as the shortage of raw materials and machines. Air raids have compelled us to disperse our industrial enterprises. However, in spite of this, we have forged ahead in rationalising labour and improving technological processes. Laboratories have been set up in forests where they are engaged in developing new methods of production. Industrial workers went into the countryside to help improve the methods of cultivating the land. In some districts agricultural workers formed brigades which took turns at working on the rice fields where they introduced measures to increase the yield and use man power more rationally. When the enemy launches an offensive during the harvest the trade unions mobilise the workers to help the peasants gather in the crop without loss of time. New, smaller industrial centres are springing up around the ruined towns. True, Viet Nam's industry is still in its infancy, but it is a sturdy infant which will thrive.

Heading the resistance movement the Viet Nam Workers

have become steeled in struggle. They know how to fight, to organise and lead. They are showing a new sense of consciousness, unknown in the period of slavery. Thousands of examples illustrate their devotion to the country, their respect for public property. In our zones, capitalist industry has been replaced by an entirely new industry which is adapted to the military situation and which is able to meet the immediate requirements of the people. Most of the new plants belong to the State or people's organisations. Leading workers are promoted to responsible posts. They report on the work of the enterprise at trade union meetings and hear what the members have to say about production plans. Apart from these plants, there are no private enterprises which could be considered industrial enterprises.

The alliance of worker's and peasants has been strengthened in the struggle for independence. The isolation caused by communication difficulties is turning every region into an inter-dependent economic unit in which the workers are doing everything to meet the requirements of the peasants, while the latter are doing their best to keep the workers supplied with provisions. Together they draw up plans for the defence of workshops and villages. Together they organise military training and exchange experiences.

Immediately after the Ho Chi Minh Government came to power, social legislation was introduced which regulated matters connected with vocational training, collective agreements, wages, labour conditions, compensation for different kinds of damage, and so on. This legislation gives trade union organisations and workers the right to take part, through production committees, in the administration of the social services and state enterprises.

True, the conditions of the Viet Nam working people are, as yet, on a lower level compared with the conditions of the working people of the more advanced countries. The daily did

consists of 700 grams of rice, vegetables and a small amount of spice. The workers receive two cotton suits a year and hats woven from palm leaves. Footwear, knit goods and other such articles are still luxuries. The vast majority of the people live this way. But the fact that there is food enough to keep away hunger and clothes to keep the body covered is in itself a big victory which the new republic has given the people. This is beyond the reach of the workers under French domination.

The subsistence minimum is steadily rising. We are taking the necessary measures to equip houses properly, even though they are temporary structures because of the war. In the outlying districts cooperatives are functioning and mutual aid societies have been formed.

The conditions of the working people in the regions temporarily occupied by the enemy are the reverse. A terrible regime of oppression and colonial exploitation holds sway there and the workers are treated like beasts of burden. The steady rise in prices and the ruthless repressions by the colonisers are making life in these regions unbearable. Rice is three times higher than in the liberated zones, fruit and vegetables 10 times, and fuel 20 times higher. The workers on the rubber plantations and in the coal mines are forced to put in a 12-14 hour day. The colonisers are trying, through blackmail and repressions, to prevent "rebels" contacting workers. arbitrary arrests, tortures, the mas shooting of the population on charges of contact with the free zones have become a customary feature. Acts of sabotage are used as a pretext by soldiers to raid workers' quarters and search the houses for women and children. Ninety-five per cent of the workers are illiterate. Those who read the papers are suspected of sympathising with the Viet Minh movement; they are arrested and later "disappear". Workers are forbidden to gather in groups of even 3 or 5 persons. In order to keep the workers away from the struggle, the lackeys of the colonisers have

organised opium dens, night cabarets and so on.

But these measures are unable to prevent the inhabitants of the occupied regions from turning their thoughts to the free zones. Scorning danger, they are taking part in the underground Resistance organisations. Many of them have died in the struggle. Their places are taken by others who are confident more than ever before, that the struggle for national independence, democracy and freedom will end in victory for the Viet Nam people.

CHRONIC IMPOVERTHMENT OF ITALIAN WORKING PEOPLE

Chronic impoverishment of the overwhelming majority of the Italian population is revealed by an investigation carried out by the Doxa Statistical Institute for the Italian Government. The results have been published by the central organ of the Communist Party of Italy.

The income of the 10,732,000 families of Italy is distributed as follows; the average monthly income of 4,489,000 families (41.8 per cent of the total population) is 22,000 lire; of 3,347,000 families (31.2 per cent) 42,000 lire and of 2,636,000 families, (24.6 per cent) 83,000 lire. However, 250,000 families, (only 2.4 per cent of the population) have an average monthly income of 370,000 lire.

The Doxa Institute makes this estimate on the basis of average monthly income, and the Institute itself has also admitted that the minimum living standard should be 41,000 lire a month while the minimum standard demanded by the General Confederation Labour a few months ago, is 60,000 lire. It can be stated therefore, that even on the basis of the admission of the Doxa Institute in the service of the De Gasperi Government, nearly half the families of Italy are on a standard below the necessary minimum.

Immediately after the harvest, opposition deputies demanded that the price of bread should be cut at least by 20 lire a kilo. Replying to this in a recent speech at Venice, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers clearly hinted at "trade union laws", that is, the use of force against workers' and peasants demanding better conditions. Finally, the Rome Government hastened to comply with the demands of the Americans and devalued the lira by 13 per cent. In view of this the living standards of the Italian working people will decrease

still more.

IN BRIEF

* **A wave of indignation** spread among the people of the Seine Department of France, when the prefect suspended the Communist Mayor of Ivry, Georges Marrane, because he had allowed the Peace Ballot to be conducted in the Town Hall.

* **Mass dismissals** of Hamburg shipbuilding workers are threatened in the near future, reports the city's press, due to restrictions placed on the industry in Western Germany by the Anglo-American authorities.

* **Democrat Murphy**, of the United States House of Representatives, declared after a conversation with the Spanish Foreign Minister that the U.S. would soon appoint an ambassador to Madrid and give economic assistance to Franco.

* **High fees** have been introduced by the Council of Teheran University, with the result that hundreds of students from these provinces will be unable to continue their studies.

* **The strike** of 500,000 anthracite and bitumen miners in the U.S. continues.

* **More output drops** are taking place in the U.S. steel-smelting, coal and oil industries and in railway freight traffic. In the third week of September, railway freight traffic dropped by 11 per cent, and trade in department stores by 8 per cent.

* **Polish Congress** of the democratic "Stronnictwo Democratyczne" organisation was held recently in Warsaw.

* **January 1950**, is the date scheduled for the international conference of Left Socialists to be held in Rome on the

initiative of the leadership of the Italian Socialist Party.

* **Fifty-Five thousand** Belgian workers, employed in France, left their jobs because of the devaluation of the French franc.

* **Mass arrests** of the fighters for a united Korea are being carried out by the South Korean puppet Government. Recently 200 people were arrested in one day alone.

BELGRADE PROVOCATEURS PINNED TO THE WALL. L. Tolkunov

The recent Budapest trial of Rajk and his accomplices has been widely commented on in all countries. The trial is of great international significance for not only did it lay bare the plans of the Hungarian fascist conspirators; it also exposed the leaders of the Yugoslav Government and their American masters as the inspirers of this conspiracy. It stripped the mask from the Gestapo Tito clique and disclosed its long-standing connections with the imperialist Intelligence Services. The core of the present Yugoslav Government was revealed to the world not as a group of political figures but as a gang of spies working for world capital, a gang that had seized power in Yugoslavia under false pretences.

It has proved at the trial that even during the war Tito, Kardelj, Djilas, Rankovic and others served the American and British Intelligence Services which had sent their permanent agents into Yugoslavia. Colonel Hamilton was in charge of the American mission which included the experienced intelligence officers Lieutenant-Colonel, Fire and Farish, Majors Urban, Goodwin and others. General Maclean, one of the "top-rankers" in the British Intelligence Service, headed the mission whose members included Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, Majors Randolph Churchill (son of Winston Churchill), Kenney, Davidson, Wilson, Armstrong and Rogers. The British and American intelligence officers did not confine their work to Tito's General Headquarters. They also operated in practically every regional partisan headquarters. Even at that time Tito had agreed to Anglo-American occupation of the Adriatic coast of Yugoslavia. Churchill reckoned with the help of Tito, Kardelj, Djilas, Rankovic and others to bring Yugoslavia into the

imperialist camp and paralyse the Soviet Union's influence in the Balkans.

After the war, under pressure of the working people who had a deep sympathy for the Soviet Union and the Soviet Army which had liberated Yugoslavia, the Tito clique was compelled to take a number of measures that temporarily restricted capitalism and stopped the activities of out-and-out reactionary parties already compromised by collaborating with the occupiers. But the Tito clique effected "Socialist construction" in such a way as to compromise the idea of Socialism in the eyes of the working people of Yugoslavia, to undermine their confidence in their own strength and to persuade them of the need to orientate on the West. The Tito clique deliberately deprived the working class of Yugoslavia of a militant Marxist-Leninist party.

At the time, as the Budapest trial proved irrefutably, the Yugoslav Government, while hypocritically averring its friendship for the People's Democracies, began to send its agents into Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Albania. Their assignment was to unite and support all reactionary forces opposed to the Communist Parties and the Soviet Union. The Yugoslav Party leadership set about forming a bloc in Southeastern Europe against the U.S.S.R. Rankovic simply told the spy Rajk: "We must strive to overthrow the governments of the People's Democracies, prevent their socialist development and wrest them away from the Soviet Union. Bourgeois-democratic governments must be brought to power, and the line of capitalist development taken, with these governments orientating themselves on the United States. In this way a union of states would be formed, headed by Yugoslavia and relying on the United States. This union would serve as the basis for an attack on the Soviet Union". Thus, the Tito clique became a branch of the Anglo-American Intelligence Service in the Balkans and in Southeastern Europe.

In line with these political tasks the Tito clique began to apply methods of social and national demagogery, political camouflage and Gestapo terror taken from the Hitler arsenal. Tito, Djilas, Kardelj, Pijade and others tried to hold the Soviet Union responsible for the collapse of Yugoslavia's economy and thus justify the country's orientation on the United States and Britain; they tried to "retune" the minds of the working people of Yugoslavia. Documentary proof discloses that intensive preparations were underway to carry out military fascist coups in Hungary and the other People's Democracies.

All this was proved beyond doubt at the Budapest trial. The Communist Parties of the world branded the Belgrade provocateurs with shame. All democrats and supporters of peace who saw in the actions of the Tito clique an attempt to unleash war in Europe, added their voice to that of the Communists.

The facts cited at the Budapest trial compelled even the London "Times" to admit that undoubtedly Rajk had been in close contact with Tito. Although the Titoites consider it unauthorised to refer to bourgeois papers we would nevertheless like to note that we are citing the friends of the Tito clique; the people who do not miss a day without encouraging and praising him. Surely the directors of the "Times" cannot be suspected of wanting to accuse Tito of espionage connections. This would suit them no more than it would suit Tito himself. But the directors of the "Times" evidently have more common sense than Tito and they realised, sooner than he, the utter senselessness of denying these connections. Tito and company have no right to take offense at the British Conservatives ("The Times" being a Conservative paper), especially when the latter, together with the Labourites and other camp followers, gave Kardelj and Djilas an ovation when they viciously attacked the Soviet Union in the United Nations. "The Times" clearly made the admission as a warning

to Tito to be more subtle.

Naturally, the Budapest trial upset all Tito's cards. In an attempt to whitewash himself he mobilised his pack in Belgrade and gave the order: deny everything!

In a speech at Stolitsa (Serbia), Tito broke all records for lying: he simply denied the facts disclosed at Budapest and described the Rajk trial as "the foulest bluff".

But Tito knows from personal experience that it is easy to trip up a liar. It is this "experience" that has forced him to act the buffoon, to thump his chest and assure everybody of his absolute honesty. He started talking about "conscience" and thought it necessary to assure the Yugoslav peoples that his conscience was clear. Why this bathos in an attempt to stir the pity of the people? Why the hypocritical invocations of the past two weeks? Perhaps in order to escape direct responsibility behind all this tearful talk.

Tito, the conductor raised his baton and the whole orchestra of liars began to play on the Belgrade stage, with Moshe Pijade, of course, playing first fiddle. This professional liar who has become an expert in anti-Soviet inventions is particularly active. He is turning out lies a dozen a minute: every issue of "Borba" for the last two weeks has published a concoction of this Gulliver-like giant of lies and slander.

One of Pijade's favourite methods is to speak... on behalf of the Yugoslav peoples. He has grown so accustomed to this that he has evidently forgotten that he has no such right. The Communist Parties have always drawn a distinction between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Tito clique which seized power over them.

Another favourite practice of Pijade is to talk much about the past and little about the present. For instance, in an article about Yugoslavia's relations with the People's Democracies he writes at great length about the representatives of these countries who came to Yugoslavia (up to 1947) and their

statements at the time. Pijade does a somersault and compares these statements with the present statements made by the leaders of the Communist Parties against the Tito clique. This method, meant for fools, follows the axiom of swindlers; perhaps the public will swallow it.

None of the leaders of the Communist Parties have abjured their statements about the heroic struggle of the Yugoslav peoples. The statements about friendship were made at the time when the secret subversive activity of the Tito clique was not known to the world. As soon as this subversive activity was disclosed all the Communist Parties with one accord isolated the Tito clique and branded it with shame.

Pijade resorted to these swindling methods in order to impress upon the Yugoslav peoples that there were some "secret" reasons for the changed attitude toward Yugoslavia. Since "secret" reasons are not to hand, Pijade makes the discovery: "Comrade Tito's triumph was too great. It aroused envy where it should not have existed, where nobody would have dreamt such a feeling existed". Pijade serves up this trash as the "reason" for the struggle of the democratic forces against the Tito clique! The resources of the Titoites propaganda are surely at a very low ebb if they are forced to seek refuge in dreams. Goebbels' apparatus operated with greater finesse.

Pijade and the rest of his kind are in an extremely embarrassing position. All these years they have been holding forth about their friendship for the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. But it appears, this was simply a foul trick. The whole world today knows that behind his pompous speeches and newspaper articles Rankovic was busy weaving a network of plots, was receiving the agents of the American Intelligence Service in Eastern Europe, was preparing the assassination of genuine Communists. With unctuous speeches and hypocritical flattery Pijade tried to lull the vigilance of the leaders of the People's Democracies and thus facilitate the

work of Rankovic. Now that Tito and Rankovic have been caught red-handed Pijade is doing his utmost—but, alas, he can find no convincing arguments to justify them. The provocateurs have been planned to the wall!

To help the hack-writers out of their predicament Tito sent a company of “unjustly accused”, who are the drummers in the orchestra of liars where Pijade plays first violin. Mrazovic, Vukmanovic and Bebler made statements denying they had been in French internment camps as asserted by Rajk during the investigation. Their statements are now being played up by Tito’s corrupt propaganda apparatus.

But why so many refutations, letters, resolutions and articles in defence of this trinity? There are two reasons for this:

First, Tito and company, realising that they cannot possibly prove their integrity, decided to stake all on a loud defence of the out-and-out spies, Vukmanovic, Mrazovic and Bebler and thus divert the attention of the peoples from the main exposures made at the Budapest trial.

Second, they decided to save the reputations of Vukmanovic, Mrazovic and Bebler, already sorely damaged in Yugoslavia long before Rajk’s testimony. It is known, for instance, that during the war Vukmanovic lived openly in the occupied towns. In 1942 he was sent by the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Party to Sarajevo where after his arrival the whole Party Active of the city was arrested and wiped out. Vukmanovic was the sole survivor. The partisans ironically remarked at the time that either Vukmanovic was a conjurer or he had some good ties with the enemy. The biographies of Mrazovic and Bebler are also interspersed with peculiar “circumstances”. It suffices to point out that when he was Yugoslav Ambassador to Hungary, Mrazovic headed the conspiracy against the people’s democratic power. In Moscow, as the former Hungarian military attache, Nemeth, testified at

the trial, Mrazovic was engaged in espionage against the Soviet Army.

The Tito clique cannot deny established facts which prove its longstanding ties with the British and American Intelligence Services. No matter how Tito, Kardelj, Djilas and Rankovic rage and fume they clearly stand branded as spies in the eyes of the world.

FEUILLETON

LIARS' COMPETITION

Otis Hulett of Burlington, Wisconsin, U.S.A. is in difficulties. He is not being investigated by the Un-American Committee, he is not involved, as far as we know, in the five per cent scandal in high places in Washington, nor is he one of the millions of railroad workers, coalminers, steel-workers now on strike for higher wages and a minimum of security in old age.

No. Mr. Hulett's worries are caused by something entirely different. He is, according to the "New York Herald Tribune" (September 18), President of the Burlington Liars' Club (the parent body of a numerous offspring of liar's clubs in the United States) and, as judge of the "master lie" of the year, his anxieties arise from the difficulty of picking from among the galaxy, the "star" liar of 1949.

"A man with a real talent", says Mr. Hulett, "is like a jeweller working on a perfect diamond. He shapes his lie with care and precision. He polishes it until it glistens". Others, we read, are "so clumsy that they would be better off telling the truth".

Since 1949 yielded a particularly rich crop of top-liner liars, the unfortunate Mr. Hulett's anxieties are at least understandable.

There is for example, an altogether weighty claimant for first prize in the person of Mr. Josef Broz Tito; a man, who tried to bluff his people that, while the Soviet Union did its best to prevent him from building Socialism in Yugoslavia American imperialists gave him millions of dollars steelworks and all kinds of machinery "for the building of Socialism"—such a claimant if not treated with due respect is likely to send

his fellow spy Bebler to Burlington with a diplomatic note of protest. More, he might even send his headsman Rankovic to Burlington, to kidnap poor Mr. Hulett in a Titoslav embassy car and throw him into one of the Turkish dungeons in the New Belgrade.

It would be strange indeed if Mr. Churchill, Tito's friend and admirer, were not well in the running for the liars' crown.

At the beginning of September in Strasbourg, Churchill publicly disclosed the base double-dealing in which he was engaged in October 1942.

At the very height of the battle of Stalingrad, when the fate of the British Isles was being decided on the Volga, Churchill, on his own admission, was even then plotting against the land of Socialism. And almost simultaneously with this anti-Soviet plotting, Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons, used the hypocritical words: "My heart has bled for Russia".

On his return from Moscow in 1942 whither he had gone to "explain" his failure to redeem his promise to open the second front, Churchill, while secretly plotting against the Soviet Union declared in public we must "never deceive an ally". This supreme Churchillian effort will surely merit the attention of the Burlington judges in the liars' contest.

Nearer home, in Washington, Harry Truman is far from being low on the long list of likelies. In 1948, when he was on the hunt for votes. Truman and his campaign lieutenants, with eyes on the decisive working class vote, pledged themselves to repeal the attacking Taft-Hartley anti-trade union law. This pledge got Truman the votes and decided the outcome of the election. But a total of 45 million working people in America are still affected by the Taft-Hartley shackles which Mr. Truman has hastened to forget.

Sir Stafford Cripps is a hot favourite for the highest Burlington honours.

Sir Stafford, an upright Christian gentleman and

vegetarian, according to the “Daily Telegraph”, told the British people, no fewer than “nine times” that the pound would “not be devalued”. Sir Stafford’s assurances gave birth to a ripple of “polished” efforts that even Munchausen. To say nothing of the judge in Wisconsin, might envy.

“The Manchester Guardian, in a typically “liberal” effort to excuse the nine Cripps’ lapses discovered by the “Daily Telegraph”, appeared with a whitewashing editorial, headed: “Necessary Untruth”. Next day an indignant reader, shocked at this justification of lying, wrote to the editor saying “a lie is a lie whether uttered by Sir Stafford Cripps or the late Dr. Goebbels”.

There is hardly any heed to commend Mr. Bevin to the Judges in the liars’ contest.

It is generally conceded that the Bevin lies lack the polish and the finesse of the Tito-Churchill-Truman School. Bevin’s lies undoubtedly belong to what the Liars’ Club defines as the “clumsy” variety. Suffering from the same anti-Soviet phobia that made the late Mr. Forrestal jump to his death, Bevin has invented the “stab in the back” formula. When the Soviet delegates at Uno propose disarmament and banning of the atomic weapon, when the Greek democrats wage heroic struggle against monarcho-fascists and Anglo-American interventionists, when German workers condemn the dismemberment of their country by the Anglo-American imperialists and when a dock strike takes place in London, Bevin bangs the table and thunders its the Kremlin stabbing us in the back.

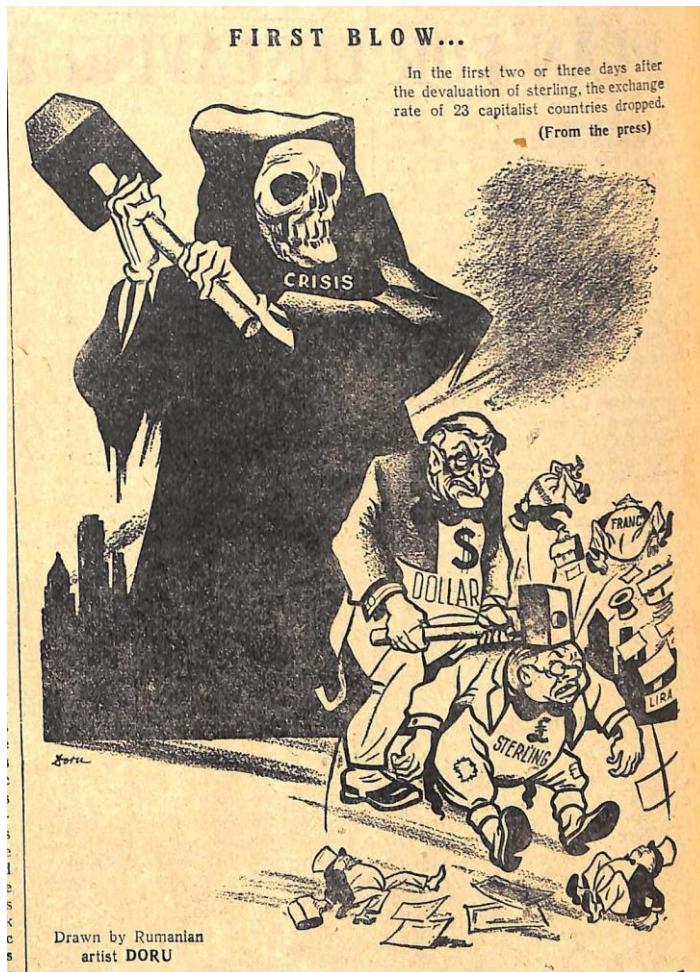
What a collection—all of them liars on the grand scale, whose lies have brought suffering, and are continuing to bring suffering to millions of ordinary people in Britain; in Western Europe and in the United States of America. What a decoration for Mr. Hulett’s Club in Wisconsin.

JAN MAREK

FIRST BLOW... Drawn by Rumanian artist DORU

In the first two or three days after the devaluation of sterling, the exchange rate of 23 capitalist countries dropped.

(From the press)



DARK PAST, SHADIER PRESENT

Expert photographers will only be wasting their time if they try to find yet another new pose for a picture of Heuss and Adenauer, the President and the Prime Minister of the Bonn puppet “state”. There was no new pose left after the representatives of the reactionary press of the United States, Britain and Western Germany had finished with them—to say nothing of the eulogies which the yellow press is still heaping on these “chosen few”.

Certainly, the imperialist warmongers have good reason for lauding Heuss and Adenauer. Immediately the Bonn Parliament opened, it let loose a flood of chauvinist talk about revenge, strikingly reminiscent of the hysterical speeches the Nazi gangsters. One of the Bonn brigade, just like Hitler, prattled about “claims on Bohemia and Moravia”. As for Prime Minister, Adenauer himself, he opened his speech with a statement that it was necessary to revise the Eastern frontiers of Germany on the Oder and the Neisse.

Recently one German newspaper carried a cartoon of a child sitting on a pot labelled “Bonn” and shaking his fist at the East. Truman and Churchill by his side are touched by the picture and say to each other, all smiles, “What a promising beginning!”

Such a promising start for the Bonn puppets is much to the liking of the Anglo-American imperialists who are advertising the former as “genuine democrats”. But if we look more closely at these “virtuous Christians,” we soon become convinced that their entire past was also promising from the point of view of the imperialists.

The saying goes: “What is done cannot be, undone”. No manner how the reactionary press tries to throw dust in the eyes of the German people by depicting Heuss as a democrat, no amount of white-wash can obliterate what Heuss himself

has written. And his “creations” are by no means few. Heuss became particularly “famous” for his book “The Path of Hitler—Historical-Political Research on Nationalism”, which appeared in Germany during the Hitler domination. Heuss also, turned out articles. One of these, “The Total War”, issued in the Nazi journal “Die Hilfe” in 1939, praises Hitler’s plans.

Nor is Adenauer lagging behind Heuss. This “pious Catholic” also sang the praises of the fascist gangsters. The newspaper “Hamburger Fremdenblatt” of February 12, 1929, for example, reported, the following “Mussolini has received a telegram of greetings from Dr. Adenauer, Oberburgomeister of Cologne, saying that Mussolini’s name will be inscribed in letters of gold in the history of the Catholic Church”.

However, Adenauer is not only notorious for his sympathies with the fascist Duce. He is also known as a zealous separatist—and this is what the Anglo-American imperialists particularly appreciate. As far back as 1918-1919, Adenauer was a prominent leader in the separatist movement.

He wanted “an Independent Rhine State” set up under the aegis of France. Certainly, that was thirty years ago. And it should be pointed out that though he remained a separatist, Adenauer now plays a different tune.

Today he is a zealous adherent of Anglo-American occupation regime. “Along Allied occupation of Germany is essential,” wrote Adenauer in 1945. “Germany cannot govern herself”. Crawling to his new masters and hoping to please them Adenauer even humiliated the national sentiments of the German people, declaring that they were unable to decide their destiny independently and to run their country.

Heuss, Adenauer and others of their kind are falling over themselves in their servility before the Anglo-American imperialists. In their speeches they build up the Marshall Plan, the occupation statute and other Wall Street “gift”. However, despite the demagogic tinsel with which they ornament their

words, they not infrequently succeed in gluing themselves fast to the wrong end of the stick. For example, Adenauer talked a lot about the generosity of their Anglo-American authorities in Western Germany. “I do not think”, he said that ever before in history has a victorious country tried to give such generous assistance to a defeated country”. But on the very day when Adenauer in Bonn so lavishly thanked his masters for the “generous assistance”. The master gave absolute proof of their “generosity” dismantling German industry in the Western zones. And as is known, the result of this dismantling is that Western Germany is deprived of her vital economic basis and thousands of workers have their jobs.

The old saying goes: “Praise the man who lends you his horse”. It is quite clear whose horse Heuss, Adenauer and company are riding. Those Germans who really to their country and who are fighting for its democratic regeneration, have given these gentlemen a name worthy of them post-war quislings.

G. Kurzmann

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