

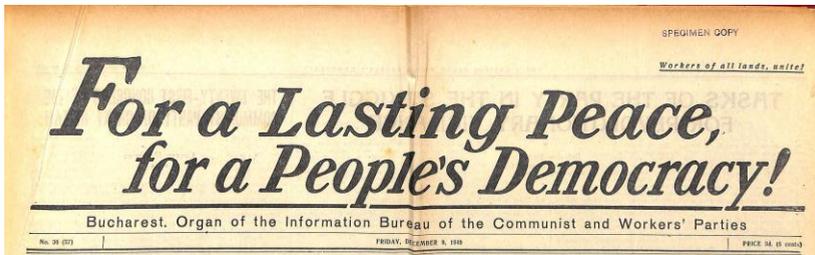
*Workers of all lands, unite!*

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

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



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## **FRUSTRATE CONSPIRACY OF AGGRESSORS AGAINST PEACE, LIFE AND FREEDOM OF PEOPLES**

The Information Bureau of Communist Parties has conclusively shown that a titanic struggle is being waged between the democratic, anti-imperialist camp, headed by the U.S.S.R., and the imperialist anti-democratic camp, headed by the ruling circles of the United States.

The democratic, anti-imperialist camp is waging a struggle to frustrate the policy of the Anglo-American imperialists who have set themselves the object of unleashing a new world war to enslave the countries and peoples of the world and to establish their world domination.

“Moreover,” states the Resolution of Information Bureau, “the aggressive character of the imperialist camp continues to grow. The ruling circles of the United States and Britain openly pursue a policy of aggression and preparation for a new war”.

The warmongers are campaigning with open and increasing arrogance for an aggressive military conspiracy against peace, against the national independence and democratic gains of the peoples, against the welfare and lives of hundreds of millions of people—against the whole of working mankind.

The warmongers are casting aside the mask of ostentatious peacemakers. Politicians and generals like Bradley, or Montgomery, the “Christian soldier”, as he calls himself, or Jessup, the zealous champion of all aggressive plans, brazenly talk about their desire to have a “grand fight”, about their intention to use the “superfluous human reserves of Western Germany” and other countries of Europe in the slaughter-house of a new war.

Although the United States has lost its monopoly of the

atom bomb, the American imperialists rejected the proposal of the Soviet Union to outlaw the atomic weapon and have confirmed their intention to use the atom bomb in war.

The Rajk-Brankov trial and the trial of Traicho Kostov, reveal the extent of the undermining activities of the American secret service which set up its “European centre” of diversion in Belgrade in the person of the fascist, Tito-Rankovic gang, and which had the job of murdering the leaders of the People’s Democracies, bringing about the forcible overthrow of the State order in these countries and of unleashing war.

The so-called Marshall Plan has now lost the last pretence of “aid” to the countries of Europe. Even its authors have begun to talk about “more trying problems”.

The American monopolists which have, in keeping with the “plan”, given loans and aid to the sum of four billion dollars, are forcing the “favoured” countries to spend six billion on war preparations to carry out the aggressive plans of the United States.

The “Marshall Plan” has been revealed in its true colours—as a weapon by the aid of which the budgets of the capitalist countries of Europe are turned into supplementary causes of the U.S. war budget.

The imperialists exert every effort to split the unity of the working people. The Right Socialist rulers who, in the guise of “Liberal Socialism”, the “Third Force”, and so on, propagate rejection of the class struggle, have been the first to be mobilised for the purpose.

A Congress, subsidised by American money, has also been convened in London. Claiming to establish a “World” and “Free” confederation of trade unions, the Congress actually unites only a handful of trade union bosses.

The ideology of cosmopolitanism and racial ravings about the “superiority of the Anglo-American race”, as well as the Vatican’s “crusades” serve the same purpose.

In the United States, Britain, France and Italy, the imperialists resort more and more openly to fascist dictatorship methods.

The terror in Torremaggiore, where Scelba's police opened fire on a peaceful meeting of strikers and did not even allow assistance to be given to the wounded, resurrects the black days of fascist terror.

The series of trials against the Communists, against democratic personages, against the fighters for peace in France, the United States and other countries, all the talk about preparing a "war dictatorship government" in the US—all these are signs of the fascisation of the internal life and State system of those countries.

"Thus," states the Resolution of the Information Bureau, "similar to the fascist aggressors, the Anglo-American bloc prepares a new war in all directions: military strategical measures, political pressure and blackmail, economic expansion and enslavement of peoples, ideological stupefying of the masses and intensified reaction".

The course of history is leading the capitalist world to the inexorable culmination of its existence—its destruction.

The further growth of the might of the Soviet Union, the political and economic consolidation of the People's Democracies which have taken the path of Socialism; the historic victory of the Chinese people's revolution over the combined forces of internal reaction and American imperialism; the formation of the German Democratic Republic; the consolidation of the Communist Parties; the growth of the democratic movement in capitalist countries; the 600 million members of the peace movement—these incontestable successes of the Socialist camp on the one hand and, on the other, the growing economic crisis, further sharpening of the crisis in the capitalist system as a whole, the sharpening of the external and internal contradictions in this

system, infuriate the imperialists more and more.

The imperialists seem to think that a new world war will save them from disaster. It is not the first time they pinned their hopes on war.

As early as 1930 Comrade Stalin, characterising the growth of the main contradictions in capitalism, stated:

It means, firstly, that the bourgeoisie will seek a way out of the situation in further fascisation in the sphere of internal policy, using all reactionary forces, including social-democracy, for the purpose.

It means, secondly, that the bourgeoisie will seek a way out in new imperialist war, in the sphere of foreign policy.

Comrade Stalin repeatedly pointed to the means of combatting the threatening danger: the establishment of a united front of workers of the advanced countries and the working masses of the colonies in order to avert the danger of war.

These Stalinist theses serve as the basis of the Information Bureau Resolution when it speaks about **the great historical responsibility** that rests with the Communist and Workers' Parties in the situation of the growing danger of a new war.

Basing themselves on the forces of the powerful peace front, the Communist Parties stand at the head of the titanic battle for peace now unfolding.

During the war against fascism the Communist Parties were in the van of the popular resistance struggle against the invaders.

Today they are the front-rank fighters for peace throughout the world. Their job is to mobilise all the forces of the people in active defence of peace and for struggle against the warmongers.

To work more persistently to consolidate organisationally and extend the movement of the partisans of peace and to turn it into a nation wide movement; to fight for the more active

participation of the working class in this movement, for the consolidation and unity of its ranks; resolutely to oppose the Right Socialist disrupters and disorganisers of the working-class movement who camouflage their treachery with pseudo-Socialist cosmopolitan phraseology; to continue to expose the treachery of the Tito clique, the bitter enemies of peace—such is the duty of the Communist Parties in all countries.

The misanthropic propaganda of the aggressors must be countered with the broadest propaganda for a stable and lasting peace between people; various effective forms of struggle for peace must be consistently applied, forms which have fully justified themselves, such as peace committees in town and countryside; the signing of petitions and protests, questionnaires, the publication and distribution of literature exposing war preparations; the collection of funds for the struggle for peace; the boycott of films, newspapers, books, journals, broadcasting companies, institutions and individuals propagating a new war.

The Communist and working-class parties in the capitalist countries consider it their duty to merge the struggle for national independence with that for peace, to act jointly with all democratic, patriotic forces, consolidating them in the mighty army of peace and democracy.

Special responsibility, in this respect, rests with the Communist Parties of France, Italy, Britain, Western Germany and other countries whose peoples the American imperialists wish to use a cannon fodder.

Simultaneously with the exposure of the imperialist warmongers, the Communist and Workers' Parties of the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union will work to strengthen further the camp of peace and Socialism.

The peoples do not want war for they hate war. The struggle against war must be the focal point in the activity of all Communists, patriots, democrats, Communist Parties and

democratic organisations, for this struggle is being waged for the vital interests of the peoples, for life and liberty.

## PEASANT MOVEMENT IN ITALY

The movement of poor peasants to seize land from the landlords has extended from the Southern provinces to the Rome Province and the Po Valley.

In all Agro Romano communities (in the Lazio area), thousands of peasants, unable any longer to stand the delays of the land commissions, have seized lands—owned by the Rome princes and used for pastures—and begun sowing.

Clashes with the police have taken place. Police made many arrests in Nettuno and other places in a futile attempt to drive the peasants from the land they had seized.

Co-operatives of agricultural labourers in the Po Valley also began to seize common lands along the river banks.

A peasant movement has started in Sardinia and Lucania.

## **EXPRESSIONS OF GREAT LOVE FOR THE LEADER AND TEACHER OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD**

### **CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

**Prague** (From our special correspondent).

The people of Czechoslovakia are preparing to celebrate the 70th birthday J. V. Stalin. Nearly ten million Czechoslovak citizens have signed the message of greetings entitled: "With Stalin for peace, Socialism and the happiness of our people".

In announcing these results, President Klement Gottwald stated: The impressive figure shows that the overwhelming majority of the people of the Republic have again unequivocally voiced their desire to deepen and strengthen fraternity and cooperation with their great ally, the guarantee of our independence and confident advance towards Socialism".

The gathering of signatures turned into a mighty demonstration of the gratitude, devotion and love of the Czechoslovak people for the leader of the working people of the world.

Statues of Comrade Stalin will be unveiled in many places.

### **RUMANIA**

Having carried out the 1949 plan, workers of the Bela Brainer metal-working plant in Brasov called upon all workers to surpass, in honour of Comrade Stalin's 70<sup>th</sup> birthday, the

best results in productivity and economy achieved in 1949.

Thousands of workers, taking part in emulation enthusiastically responded to this call.

Blast-furnace workers of the Hunedoara iron and steel plant have completed the 1949 production targets. Many mines in Petrita, Lupeni, along with the Dorobantul Textile Mill in Ploesti, the Proletarul Mill in Bacau and the Red Partisan Mill in Brasov, already work on the 1950 programme.

Workers of the "Sovromtractor" plant pledged themselves to produce 300 tractors in excess of plan by December 21; Tintca the Buhuz textile workers to produce 240,000 metres of cloth.

Workers engaged in machine-tractor depots, State farms and members of collective farms have also joined the emulation drive.

## **HUNGARY**

The popular movement to celebrate the 70<sup>th</sup> birthday of Comrade Stalin is widespread among the working people of Hungary. A facet of this movement is the mass preparation of gifts for Comrade Stalin.

Several thousands of such gifts, including many art productions, have been sent to Moscow by special train. The best shock workers in industry and agriculture accompany the gifts.

## **U.S.S.R.**

The people of the Soviet Union are making enthusiastic preparations for Comrade Stalin's 70<sup>th</sup> birthday. December 21

will be a day of celebration all over the country.

The Presidium or the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R. has set up a special committee, headed by Comrade Shvernik, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, to organise and carry through measures connected with the celebration.

Committee members include Comrades A. A. Andrejev, L. P. Beria, N. A. Bulganin, K. E. Voroshilov, L. M. Kaganovich, A. N. Kosygin, G. M. Malenkov, A. L. Mikoyan, V. M. Molotov, N. S. Khrushchev, representatives from the Party, Soviets and trade unions, workers in the spheres of science, art and literature, and innovators in industry and agriculture.

In industrial enterprises, on construction sites—in all branches of the national economy, socialist emulation is underway in honour of the 70<sup>th</sup> birthday of Comrade Stalin, the great leader and teacher of the Soviet people.

The emulation is earned on under the slogan: “Honour Comrade Stalin’s 70<sup>th</sup> birthday with new output achievements”.

At a meeting in the Vladimir Ilyich works in Moscow, the workers pledged to produce by December 21, 950 electro-motors in excess of plan, to master the production of high-voltage electro-motors and produce 25 of them, and to increase the output capacity of the enterprise by 20 per cent.

“Tula-Ugol” miners have undertaken to produce 630,000 tons more coal than envisaged in the 1949 plan and to secure, by the end of the year, 18 million rubles in accumulations in excess of plan.

Workers’ and technical personnel of the Kuznetsk Iron and Steel Combinat named after Stalin, the biggest of its kind in the country, have pledged to complete the annual output plan by December 21.

At the Molotov Automobile Works in Gorky, emulation is in progress to complete the 1949 output plan by December 21.

Workers at many iron and steel enterprises, tractor

builders, railwaymen, textile and lumber workers and workers in other branches of industry assumed obligations to complete the State plan ahead of schedule and surpass it by December 21.

On the collective farms Socialist emulation to prepare for the spring sowing in exemplary fashion and successfully to carry out the cattle-breeding programme is in progress.

The genius of the great Stalin has brought the peoples of the Soviet Union on to the glorious road of Communism. The popular preparations to celebrate the 70<sup>th</sup> birthday of the great Stalin are permeated with the boundless gratitude and love for their friend, father and teacher.

## **BULGARIA**

Industrial workers, working peasants, office employees and students in Bulgaria are carrying out and surprising the obligations assumed in honour of Stalin's 70<sup>th</sup> birthday. Workers at the "Varli Bryag" copper mine completed their annual plan 30 days ahead of schedule. The personnel of the "Trakia" ceramics factory fulfilled the plan by 119.1 per cent. The builders of the Gabrovo Canal are exceeding targets by 242 per cent.

In response to the call of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front, voluntary work days were organised at a number of points. For instance over 30,000 people who worked voluntarily on the Gabrovo Canal site performed work to the value of six million levs.

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The newspaper "Neues Deutschland" published the statement issued by the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic. It describes the historic role of the struggle waged by Comrade Stalin for the right of the nations to self-determination, equality and sovereignty.

"In the person of Stalin", says this statement, "are embodied all the progressive social forces which today determine the destinies of democratic countries and which, to which, to an ever increasing degree, are influencing the entire world".

"Friendship with Stalin means friendship with the mighty Soviet Union, with People's Democratic China, with the countries of People's Democracy in Europe, with the entire great camp of peace and progress.

"Friendship with Stalin means friendship with millions of democrats in Western Germany, in America and with hundreds of millions of people fighting for their freedom in colonies and semi-colonies.

"Friendship with Stalin guarantees the victory of peace, guarantees the future".

An exhibition dedicated to the life and work of Stalin opened on November 28 in the hall of the Berlin regional committee of the Socialist Unity Party.

At the opening ceremony Hans Endrezki, leader of the Berlin organisation of the Socialist Unity Party, spoke on the work of Comrade Stalin. Meetings, rallies, and lectures devoted to Stalin's life and work are being held throughout the Republic.

## FRANCE

Letters, verses, drawings and signatures devoted to the great teacher of the working people are coming daily to the editorial committee of the "Golden Book" which representatives of the French intelligentsia will send to Comrade Stalin on the occasion of his 70<sup>th</sup> birthday.

Letters by Gabriel d'Arboussier, member of the Democratic African Alliance, by Andre' Lunet, Secretary of the Metal Workers' Union, in the Seine Department, by Lucien Jayat, Secretary of the C.G.T., and others were published in the press.

On November 7, an exhibition devoted to the life and work of Comrade Stalin, was opened in Paris. Gifts prepared by French working people for Comrade Stalin are also displayed at the exhibition.

## POLAND

### **WARSAW. (From our own correspondent).**

Preparations for the Stalin birthday celebrations began in Poland as early as the middle of October when the Political Bureau of the United Workers' Party of Poland issued its decision calling upon all Party members and the working people of the country to celebrate the jubilee of the great Stalin with a profound study of his works and biography.

To meet the ever growing demand for works by Stalin, the "Book and Knowledge" Publishing House is issuing in large editions a number of Comrade Stalin's works newly translated into the Polish language.

Stalin's "Short Course of the History of the CPSU(B)", which has become a handbook for all progressive people in Poland sold over a million copies; "Problems of Leninism" was issued in 250,000 copies; other Stalin works have appeared in editions of 25,000 copies.

The well-known book by L. Beria, the "History of Bolshevik Organisations in Transcaucasia", has appeared in Polish translation.

The Brief Biography of Stalin has been published in 250,000 copies. Volumes One and Two of Stalin's collected works, each in 200,000 copies have also been issued. Every edition of works by Stalin is sold out as it comes off the press. Printing houses are unable to meet the demands of the bookshops.

Publication of the Brief Biography of Stalin gave a stimulus to the organisation of thousands of new circles to study this book.

There are scores of such circles in the large industrial enterprises, in schools, universities—in town and countryside. Industrial workers, pupils and teachers, students and scientists, members and non-members of the Party are making a study of the biography of the great leader, the history of his life and work.

## **GERMANY TODAY. Herman Axen, Member, Secretariat, Socialist Unity Party of Germany**

The formation of the German Democratic Republic was a heavy defeat for the Anglo-American imperialists and their lackeys. American tactics pursued, until now, in relation to Eastern Germany, have been a great failure.

To what did these tactics amount?—To the intention to utilise the separate Bonn State for the purpose of extending the policy of dismemberment and war into the Soviet zone.

This policy found expression in the slogans, “Joining East to West”, and “free elections”.

When the first slogan failed to secure response among the people, the Right-wing groups in the two bourgeois parties, (Christian Democratic Union and Liberal Democratic Party), began to plug the election slogan. It undermine the democratic achievements of the working people by means of a rabid slandering of the Soviet Union, the People’s Democratic Poland, the Socialist Unity Party and the Socialised sector of economy in Eastern Germany.

The creation of the German Democratic Republic, the adoption of the democratic Constitution, the election of Wilhelm Pieck as President of the Republic and the formation of the Grotewohl Government—all these foiled the American plans.

The historic days of October 7-12 confirmed the unity of the bloc of democratic parties and of the power of the socialist Unity Party of Germany in particular.

Comments of the reactionary press in Western Germany

and Western sectors of Berlin on the formation of the German Democratic Republic, provide evidence of the fear and anger which seized the imperialists following this new success in the camp of peace and democracy.

Among the outbursts of rage and hatred of the reactionaries, sane voices could be heard in those circles of the West-German bourgeoisie which fully realise how disadvantageous for them is the policy of the Bonn separatists in relation to the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

As the prestige of the German Democratic Republic grows in the international arena, the broad sections of the German people increasingly see for themselves the servility of the Bonn disrupters.

The message of greeting from Generalissimo Stalin to Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl met with a profound response among the people.

It greatly helped the German people to realise the significance both nationally and internationally of the formation of the German Democratic Republic, orientating the forces of the National Front of Democratic Germany, strengthening them and putting the warmongers on the defensive.

Against the background of complete dependence by the Heusses, Adenauers, Kaisers and Schumachers on Anglo-American imperialism—a dependence expressed, for example, on the question of devaluation of the Western mark, on dismantling and also in connection with the meetings of the so-called Ruhr Administration, the recognition of the German Democratic Republic and the sovereignty of its Government by the governments of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, stands out with particular vividness.

Referring to the undoubted successes of the Grotewohl government, certain bourgeois circles in the West tried in vain

to win from the Anglo-Americans even minor concessions in the way of independence in matters pertaining to foreign policy.

It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the successes achieved by the advanced forces of the German people with the help of the Soviet Union.

It is now necessary to consolidate these successes. This will be done in the course of consistent and energetic carrying out of the government programme announced by the Prime Minister, Otto Grotewohl.

The carrying through of this programme is a condition for the further strengthening of the Democratic Bloc of parties and mass organisations on the basis of the platform of the Central Committee Bloc and the government programme both of which stress, with the utmost clarity, the policy of peace and friendship in relation to the Soviet Union, to the People's Democratic Poland and to all other peace-loving peoples.

Certainly, the policy of strengthening and consolidating the unity of the Bloc does not correspond to the interests of reactionary pro-American elements in the ranks of Liberal Democratic Party and the Christian Democratic Union.

They have retreated for the time being, but this does not mean they have become passive or are no longer dangerous.

Obviously, the progressive democratic forces must isolate these violators of democratic order in our Republic and rebuff them if we do not want to see the achievements of the working people in Eastern Germany endangered and the realisation of the government programme frustrated.

Realisation of the government programme has already begun. Together with successes in its foreign policy, the government, described by Comrade Grotewohl as the "government of action", has secured many successes in the sphere of economy and home policy.

A beginning was made by improving supplies to the

population, increasing the amount and number of pensions, and the gradual introduction of fixed prices.

Prices of food and consumer goods in the State trade network were reduced considerably. This matter of improving supplies to the population is of the greatest significance.

At the same time, these government measures constitute a considerable step forward in the direction of abolishing rationing altogether.

Of no less significance is the law providing for restoration of full civil rights to former members of Nazi organisations. This law was passed on November 9 by the Provisional People's Chamber on the suggestion of the government.

Introduced by the Socialist Unity Party, it will help to democratise public life in the German Democratic Republic.

The policy of consistent democratisation carried out by the Grotewohl government is in absolute contrast to the policy of reviving fascism in Western Germany, a policy demonstrated particularly in connection with the trial of the war criminal, Manstein.

The great task facing the German working class following Comrade Stalin's message—to turn Germany into a bulwark of peace in Europe—can be carried out with honour only if the Socialist Unity Party will constantly and persistently strive to become a militant Marxist-Leninist party.

The main task now is to guide and organise the national-liberation struggle of the German people, a struggle which, with the formation of the German Democratic Republic, has entered a new stage.

Of the utmost significance for the correct organisation of the German working class is the document "National Front of Democratic Germany", passed by the Central Board of the Socialist Unity Party on October 4.

This document equips Party members with the essential theoretical principles and political-organisational experience.

It should be studied thoroughly by all Party organisations and become a guide to their practical work.

A thorough study of the decisions of the National Front of Democratic Germany will arm all Party members in their struggle against sectarianism and nationalist deviations, against the subversive activity of Tito agents and all other accomplices of imperialism.

This document furnishes conditions for the successful accomplishment of united action by working class parties and trade unions in Western Germany and in the Western section of Berlin.

Such unity of action constitutes the basis of the National Front. The carrying through of the programme of the National Front of Democratic Germany will also help the Party to carry out the government's programme; to consolidate the German Democratic Republic and to move forward along the path indicated by Comrade Stalin in his message to Comrades Pieck and Grotewohl.

## **TASKS OF THE PARTY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR REVOLUTIONARY VIGILANCE<sup>1</sup>. Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman, Central Committee, United Workers' Party of Poland**

In the course of its growth, our Party, which has many achievements to its credit, also encounters many difficulties and dangers which it must face if they are to be successfully overcome and removed.

The Party carries out its tasks under conditions of sharpening struggle between two opposing class fronts. This struggle manifests itself with particular force both in international relations and in our internal life.

This struggle demands from the whole Party, from each of its units and from every member, acute discernment and vigilance.

The steady growth of the might of the Soviet Union, the historic victory of the Chinese people, the great changes which have taken place in Germany—of particular significance for Poland—the growing peace movement and the contradictions in the imperialist camp: all these are cardinal factors in the international situation.

Under such conditions the political apparatus of imperialism, forced to engage in a search for new forms of exerting pressure, in more brazen deception, is resorting to ever more insidious methods of splitting and enfeebling the liberation movement of the working people.

The corruption and treachery of the old opportunist Social

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<sup>1</sup> *Abridged report and concluding speech by Comrade Bierut, submitted to the Third Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party.*

Democratic leaders whom the bourgeoisie place in the jobs of Prime Ministers and Ministers, no longer constitute sufficiently effective: means to suppress the resistance spirit of the working people.

Under such conditions the political-ideological means of exerting influence are inevitably, and increasingly combined with police action, with terrific pressure on the working class movement, with taking advantage of any political vacillation in the workers' movement and with attempts to divert these vacillations into the blind alley of various deviations.

The history of the revolutionary movement shows that factional activity based on deviations from the Marxist-Leninist party line furnishes a particularly favourable atmosphere and fertile soil for the penetration into the working class movement of police espionage and sabotage agents and for political provocation.

We now witness few, widely conceived political diversion in the imperialist camp. The base of this diversion is the Tito gang of provocateurs and police agents, recruited in the period of sharpening class struggle prior to the war and in the course of the growing national liberation struggle during the war.

The Rajk trial revealed the evil, hidden aspect of this activity. There is no doubt that the subversive, provocative, imperialist agency in Yugoslavia is doing, and will continue to do, everything to hand the country over to Anglo-American imperialism.

The revolutionary vigilance and insight of the CPSU(B) secured the timely exposure of the Tito agency as a hostile phenomenon.

The Budapest trial laid bare the police-espionage contacts of the clique and exposed it as a gang of provocateurs and imperialist conspiracy with the aim of overthrowing the People's power in Hungary and other People's Democracies.

Hence, the need to sharpen vigilance regarding

provocative actions and the subversive campaign of imperialism both on an international scale and in home policy in the People's Democracies.

There can be no doubt that provocation and carefully cloaked conspiracy of imperialist agencies have become the main methods used by the enemy in its striving to overthrow the People's power. Hence double-dealing and deception in relation to the Party have become the wide-spread methods of the enemy.

Can we say that we have been sufficiently vigilant in relation to the attempts to implant imperialist agencies in our State and economic apparatus, to say nothing of the Party?

It should be noted that complacency and easy-going carelessness, even if not openly expressed, are nevertheless reflected in the practical work of many of our comrades whom the party entrusts with responsible work.

Long before the Rajk trial, the Party leadership had, for several months, been examining some of the most important sections of our State apparatus. The verification showed the absence of vigilance and resistance to the negative influences of environment.

Despite for an easy and comfortable life, bureaucratic habits, lack of attention to the needs of people—such are the reasons which give rise to carelessness and unconcern.

Admiration of one's own or common successes, conceit, buffoonery, the desire not to notice inevitable difficulties, to close one's eyes to enemy activity—these are features observable, unfortunately, even among our highest personnel.

Such a frame of mind causes opportunist carelessness. Since it is difficult immediately to recognise the well-masked enemy, the conclusion is drawn that the enemy allegedly does not exist in general.

The facts of criminal subversive activity by imperialist agencies—laid bare at the Rajk trial—have a common

international mature and therefore, at least from this point of view, should not be under-estimated.

It is sufficient to analyse a little more deeply our specific conditions in Poland to conclude that the danger of subversive work in the form of espionage, sabotage, conspiracy and terror has, in our country, both objectively and subjectively, a wider basis than anywhere else.

Objectively, because our State organisation absorbed a large number of old officials. There is no doubt also that the political agency of the remnants of Polish ruling classes now removed from power, an agency now outside the country, is comparatively more numerous and active and has stronger contacts with the subversive espionage network of Anglo-American imperialism.

The old officials of the refined “Sanacja” “Dwojka” (The Second Department of the General Staff of old Poland engaged in planting provocateurs and spies in working class and peasant organisations—Ed.) informers, and spies from the notorious “Defensywa” (secret police), far from remaining outside public life, spread themselves throughout the country and even lavishly supplied themselves with membership cards of democratic organisations, unfortunately, not excluding out Party.

Finally, there are today irrefutable proofs that under the Hitler occupation, the leading and middle elements of underground reactionary organisations widely collaborated with German invaders in the struggle against the national-liberation movement organised by the Polish Workers’ Party and by the Ludowa Guard.

Experienced in subversive-espionage work, the personnel of the reactionary underground army was, after the liberation, transformed into leading centres of armed gangs acting against the People’s power.

It should be remembered that these reactionary cadres were

supported not only by the occupation authorities but also by the Anglo-American “allies” who feared the victory of |People’s power in Poland.

Relying on these reactionary remnants inside the country and outside, the imperialists have tried constantly and still try to organise their agents in various sections of the state and economic organisations.

It should be recalled that long before World War Two there existed a far-reaching agreement between the Sanacja (reactionary.—**Ed.**) organisation carrying out anti-Communist activity, and organisations similar organisations in fascist States.

Today we have numerous irrefutable proofs testifying to the fact that the top leaders of Sanacja began their career as hired agents of the Austrian intelligence service and as executors of its assignments.

Little wonder that their successors from the “Dwojka” (the Second Department) served the Hitler intelligence service and today lick the boots of their American masters, nor is it any wonder that they level all their impotent fury against the People’s Poland, against the liberated people.

Political blindness and unforgivable opportunist carelessness found striking expression in the attitude of some of our comrades holding responsible Party posts toward a group of old Second Department agents headed by Jaroszewicz and Lechowicz.

This group tried to penetrate, with its subversive and espionage aims, into Marxist organisations, that is, the Polish Workers’ Party and the Ludowa Guard.

Who, above all, was responsible for such a state of affairs? Comrade Spsychalski, as head of the information department of the Ludowa Guard and later of the Army Ludowa; Comrade Gomulka, secretary of the Party, in agreement with whom Comrade Spsychalski acted and who personally put many such

people in the Ministry of Western territory, and Comrade Kliszko who directed the policy of Party cadres from the Liberation to September last year.

Opportunism, the blunting of class vigilance and the loss of an ideological basis, these are the sources of such work which helped the masked enemies, provocateurs, saboteurs and traitors to act as heroes,—helped them to take cover behind a Party membership card and in responsible posts in the People's Poland won by blood jointly shed by Soviet soldiers and Polish partisans and soldiers. How can such facts be explained? No small role in this respect was played by concentration on narrow practical work. But can everything be explained only by this? Certainly not.

The source of this disease lies, certainly, in the loss of a political basis, in the blunting of class vigilance and in the deviation from a revolutionary position, from the position of Marxism-Leninism. The source of this disease is also the weakening of contact with the working class.

Comrade Stalin warned that much more dangerous than an ordinary class enemy who openly hates people's power is the wrecker, the saboteur, and the double-dealer who uses a Party card for these ends; one who often disguises himself by hypocritical lip-service, sham diligence, affected phrasemongering or grovelling to deceive the vigilance of leading organs.

Our vital and urgent task is to learn to recognise the enemy who tries skilfully to mask himself, to settle down in a comfortable refuge, to disguise himself often with a Party card, and imperceptibly carry on subversive work,

How is it possible to learn this? The only way is to bring our entire Party work, in all units from top to bottom, to a higher political level, to secure a radical change in the method of work, to accelerate the speed of training our Party, administrative and economic personnel; to raise their political

knowledge and strengthen their ideological firmness.

Ideological-political education should become a vital task of the whole of our Party and of every member. It is necessary more vigorously to combat survivals of petty-bourgeois psychology which, weaken the vigilance and fighting capacity of our Party.

It is necessary to end fallen liberalism and to be more strict, morally and ideologically, towards Party members in their contact and relations with an alien environment.

The Party should know the past of its members and also what is the content of their life at present.

It is essential that the activity of a Party organisation should furnish all-round assistance and control over the work, life, the ideological tempering, the growth of political knowledge and professional skill of every comrade to whom the Party trusts one or another section of work.

It is necessary to rid the responsible Party personnel from the ballast of careerists, casual and ideologically alien elements who yield easily to the pressure of hostile surroundings.

An end must be put to Social Democratic liberalism in relation to bureaucratic, selfish and anti-social habits by responsible comrades who lose touch with the Party and display a tendency to avoid Party control.

This is an elementary condition to sharpen vigilance of the Party organisation as a whole and in its individual units.

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The Three-Year Plan to rehabilitate Poland's economy was completed on November 1, that is, two months ahead of schedule.

The figures pertaining to the fulfilment of the Plan testify to the rapid development of industry and agriculture.

Our economic construction, the Socialist construction in

our country, is carried out under conditions of a fierce class struggle; under conditions of violent resistance from the doomed capitalist classes, in conditions of continued activity by agents, spies, saboteurs and wreckers sent to our country by the U.S., British and other imperialists to hamper the progress and development of the People's Poland.

It should be said clearly that in the field of economic construction many units of our Party, and many leading units of our economic organisation, have forgotten the existence of the class enemy.

This forgetfulness of the existence of internal and external class enemies is shown in the light-minded attitude towards the guarding of State and official secrets, an attitude widely current in our economic, State and even Party bodies.

Forgetfulness of the existence of the class enemy, and an almost complete lack of vigilance find expression in the policy relating to our personnel in a number of units in our economic organisations.

Blunted vigilance toward the class enemy, and forgetfulness of the need to combat this enemy also find expression in an incorrect, non-Party opportunist attitude by some comrades towards the question of labour discipline.

In view of this, an urgent and extremely important problem arises—that of the considerable extension of Party training for our active comrades. This question should be tackled quickly, and the means to solve it to be found.

We shall easily solve nine-tenths of our task when we are able to raise the ideological level of our Party personnel and temper them politically.

The conclusions which all Party organisations should draw in relation to increasing Party vigilance, raising the political level of Party personnel and extending its contacts with the masses are as follows:

It is necessary to devote more attention to improving the

social composition of the Party which at present cannot be regarded as satisfactory. At present there are 51.9 per cent workers, 4.9 per cent agricultural workers, 26.1 per cent professional workers and 14.3 per cent are peasants.

The characteristic feature of the Bolshevik Party, as the rich experience of the CPSU(B) shows, is that it regulates the growth of the Party and does not let this matter develop spontaneously.

It would be a correct principle, if, in future, 90 per cent of the people admitted to the Party were industrial workers and poor and medium peasants, and 10 per cent professional workers, above all, technical intelligentsia, teachers and creative intelligentsia.

Secondly, it is necessary to sharpen the vigilance of Party organisations with regard to admittance into the Party, thoroughly observing the principle laid down in the Rules—to accept into the Party the most active advanced workers, peasants and representatives of working intelligentsia and to use the act of admittance into the Party for the purpose of political education of both Party members and non-Party people.

Thirdly, it is necessary to re-elect, in keeping with the decisions of the Plenum, the leadership in all Party organisations, beginning with the branch committees and ending with the provincial committees.

Fourthly, the principles of internal Party democracy must be observed.

Fifthly, the Rules of the United Workers Party of Poland stipulate that Party organisations have the right to transfer Party members back to the status of candidate members.

To date the Party organisations have hardly availed themselves of this right.

In present conditions it is now necessary to draw up centralised instructions to make it clear to provincial, district

and city committees under what circumstances, and in what manner, Party organisations must transfer a certain number of the less conscious and less active Party members to the status of candidate members.

Sixthly, the serious shortcomings in the life of the Party are linked with the poor development of criticism and self-criticism in the Party; with the fact that the Party activists are isolated from the masses; with the tendency, and even in some instances, with the appearance in some places of certain cliques and groups of Party and Government leaders who mutually support each other—cliques and groups which paralyse the independence and initiative of the Party organisations.

This state of affairs calls for the mobilisation of the provincial committees, the provincial Party control committees, regional, district and city committees, as well as all Party committees; a mobilisation to secure the most favourable conditions for criticism and self-criticism in the Party organisations.

Seventhly, the promotion of Party studies on a mass scale, especially the political education of cadres, is one of the decisive conditions for raising the political level of the Party.

Eighthly, in a situation which calls for increased vigilance of Party organisations towards hostile and alien elements, comrades must be warned against attempts already being made to distort our struggle for the purity of the Party's ranks.

Is it a sign of weakness that we raise sharply the question of the danger of the enemy penetrating the Party and State organisations and that we concentrate the Party's attention on this?

On the contrary, it shows the steady growth of our forces, the growing political maturity of the working class. It is an expression of the new, specific tasks raised by our Party at the present stage of the class struggle.

It shows that we do not want to rest on our laurels, to

remain content with our achievements; that we want to dislodge the enemy from his camouflaged positions. It speaks of the growing offensive ability of our Party.

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The Central Committee Plenum clearly disclosed that the Right and nationalist deviation, criminal political blindness and lack of vigilance are two aspects of one and the same phenomenon; that one is the outcome of the other, that one supplements the other.

Incidentally, the question of a so-called People's Front was raised during the discussion. During the occupation, the Polish Workers' Party advanced the slogan of a People's Front in the struggle against the Hitler invaders. Was this slogan a correct one?

Comrade Gomulka stated here that to this day he was not clear on the question whether the slogan for a People's Front had been correct or not. There is no doubt whatsoever that the slogan calling for a People's Front in the struggle against the Hitler invaders was correct and necessary.

The slogan in itself was a correct one. What was incorrect was that certain comrades slipped from the proletarian class position when carrying out this slogan.

The struggle against the invaders, a struggle in which workers, peasants, intelligentsia and petty-bourgeoisie could take part, formed the basis of the People's Front during the occupation.

Of course, top circles of the capitalists and landlords and the financial oligarchy could not be included, for they had many interests in common with the invaders. The decisive question is; under whose leadership, under whose hegemony must a People's front be formed?

Our conception of a People's Front has always been that the working class and its Party are the guiding force. Any other

conception of a People's Front is detrimental and opportunist.

This opportunism was apparent among some of the comrades who eventually back-sided into nationalism and transgressed on a number of other important questions.

The absence of vigilance is the outcome of opportunism. The style of work where nobody feels directly responsible for checking up on people is out-and-out opportunism, is harmful and leads to bitter consequences.

The representatives of the Right nationalist deviation now prefer to keep silent. But can one be silent when Belgrade has become the centre of imperialist diversion?

Why, the Right nationalist group tried to help the Titoites while the Titoites, for their part, reckoned on this group in Poland.

Can one be silent when London became the scene of a conference of American Ambassadors in the People's Democracies; a conference whose aim was to perfect methods of espionage, sabotage and subversion in the People's Democracies!

Can one be silent when the "Voice of America" and the BBC are shouting themselves hoarse in an attempt to deceive the working people, often mentioning the name of Comrade Gomulka, when the reactionary section of the clergy is intensifying its intrigues!

With regard to the statements of Comrades Gomulka, Kliszko and Spychalski it can be said they have not helped the Party in the struggle against enemy agents; that their self-criticism was hypocritical and that they continue to hold their anti-Party views.

The vigilance that must be increased in every way in all sections of our work has nothing in common with mistrust, with the absence of mutual confidence in work and struggle. On the contrary, our work and struggle, like our vigilance, are based on the closest ties with the revolutionary ranks and their

leadership, with the working class, the working people, the people.

What is the pride of the Polish revolutionary movement, a justified pride, the movement so highly praised by Lenin and Stalin, the great leaders of the international proletarian revolution? The fact that the Polish working class with its advanced Workers' Party has always been true, and will remain true, to the revolutionary ideas of proletarian internationalism; the fact that it has held aloft the banner of international solidarity of the working people in the struggle against imperialism; the fact that it has steadily fought for the unity of the working class movement, carried out this unity and will treasure this unity like the apple of its eye against all intrigues by enemy forces.

The Party will consolidate unity in an irreconcilable struggle against opportunism, will safeguard and strengthen its revolutionary vigilance and ideological inflexibility.

We have frankly—and to some it may have even seemed bluntly—disclosed our mistakes and shortcomings.

We were able to do this because we are confident of our strength and the consolidation of our ranks; because we want our Party to become a party of the new type, a Marxist-Leninist Party, a party which is a loyal ally of the great and heroic Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks); because our Party is guided by the counsel of Comrade Stalin, the great leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolshevik) and teacher of the working class of the world. True to these principles we shall be victorious and build Socialism in Poland!

## **THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN.**

**George Matthews**

The Twenty-first Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain, held in Liverpool, November 26-28, adopted decisions which will, undoubtedly, greatly strengthen the fight of the British working people for peace, national independence and improve their living standards.

The delegates, inspired by the tremendous enthusiasm and fighting spirit which characterised the Congress, and by the clear analysis and line of policy advanced in the report of Harry Pollitt, are now organising meetings and selling the printed report of the Congress in thousands of copies all over Britain to carry the message of the Congress to masses of workers.

Congress met at a time when most serious dangers confront the British people. Panic-stricken by the successes of the peace forces, Bevin had just agreed to endorse the plan of the United States imperialists to turn Western Germany into their main base in Europe and an agreement with the Bonn puppet "government" had been signed.

Lord Montgomery, Commander-in-Chief of Western Union military forces, cynically declared in Washington, "If anybody commits any act of aggression against Western Union from any direction we would have a real good party and kill a lot of people".

Britain and other West European governments had approved the American strategic war plan which the U.S. masters had bluntly informed them must be accepted before American arms subsidies would be given.

Accompanying these feverish preparations for war and this abject surrender of British national independence to Wall

Street, a tremendous intensification of the attack on the living standards the British people was also taking place.

Devaluation of the £ and cuts in social services, announced in October by Attlee, will result in substantial cuts in real wages amounting from 10% to 15% a week.

Yet before the Congress, the General Council of the Trade Union Congress issued a statement which was a complete betrayal of working-class interests, calling on the trade union not to press for wage increases even though prices and profits were rising and even calling upon the workers to suspend the cost of living sliding-scale agreements affecting millions of workers.

It is not surprising in these circumstances that many workers anxiously ask where the policy of the Government is leading? The future they see, if this policy is continued, to be one of disastrous slump and mass unemployment and intensified preparations for a new war leading to terrible suffering for the mass of the people.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union was outlined along with its role as leader of a powerful, growing peace camp, and a big extension of the peace movement in Britain was called for.

The report also expressed firm confidence in the ability of the peace forces to prevent a new war.

At the same time it strongly warned against any tendency to underestimate the war danger; it declared that the Communist Party must show the greatest initiative in developing every form of propaganda and organisation that can help strengthen the mobilisation of the people for peace.

The report also related the fight for peace to the defence of the independence of Britain.

A devastating exposure of the Right-Wing Labour and the trade union leader was also made by Congress which passed an emergency resolution expressing the strongest condemnation of

the statement of the General Council of the T.U.C. and declaring that Congress pledged itself to fight against this policy and called on the organised labour movement to fight for its rejection and campaign vigorously for increased wages for the workers at the expense of profits.

Great attention was also paid by Congress to the problem of working-class unity.

“Unless we do get together,” said Harry Pollitt’s report, “we shall be taken separately by capitalism and separately defeated”.

Speakers in the discussion showed how unity in action could be achieved around many issues of struggle and pointed out that Right-Wing leaders showed the importance of unity by their continuous efforts to split the working class and the trade union movement, both in Britain and internationally.

Dealing with the problem of the developing mass movement, Pollitt’s report pointed to the main weakness in the Party’s work as being that we have still not succeeded in leading the masses into action on the scale that is necessary.

All the objective conditions are maturing for great class struggles but the Party, as a whole, is not yet clearly convinced of this and therefore is not yet seizing every opportunity, however small, to develop the fight of the workers.

One of the main items on the agenda was the revision and endorsement of the general election programme of the Party, “The Socialist Road for Britain”.

In sharp contrast to the electoral programme of other political parties, which had been forced on their members by the leadership, the draft of the Communist Party programme was published in August and has since been discussed by the entire membership.

As a result, hundreds of suggestions and amendments were received and placed before Congress.

Introducing this electoral programme, Comrade R. Palme

Dutt stressed that it was no mere programme of election promises, that it was a programme of action before the election, during the election and after the election.

Congress unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed the amended programme and pledged to rally the efforts of the entire Party behind the hundred candidates which the Communist Party is putting forward in the general election, due to take place early in 1950.

Congress adopted with acclamation a resolution of greetings to Comrade Stalin on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

## REPLY OF ITALIAN WORKING PEOPLE TO DE GASPERI-SCELBA GOVERNMENT

The 24 hour strike in Italy on December 1, in protest against the assassination of two agricultural labourers in Torremaggiore, provided new and striking evidence of the strength, unity and solidarity of the workers in the North and the peasants of the South, and at the same time was a demonstration of their firm will to struggle.

From Piedmont to Sicily and Sardinia, millions of workers and peasants, employees, artisans and small shopkeepers, unanimously responding to the call of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, declared their indignation with the cynical assassination of peaceful toilers by police of the de Gasperi Christian Democratic Government.

In Turin, Milan, Genoa, Bologna and other cities, factories came to a standstill. In all towns, trams and taxis stopped.

Almost everywhere, cinemas and shops were closed in solidarity. For most of the day trains did not run; the radio was silent; newspapers did not appear in Rome nor in other cities.

To ease the difficulties of the population, workers engaged in the most essential services, (gas, fire brigades, water-supply system, bakeries, etc.) were exempt from the strike by decision of the Executive Committee of the Central Confederation of Labour.

Attempts of trade union disrupters—Christian Democrats and their friends, the followers of Saragat—to break the strike, failed.

Efforts of the police to drive workers to work by force also proved futile. Despite every blackmail by the authorities, only old fascist bureaucrats and some members of the splinter Office Workers' "trade unions" in the Ministries went to work.

All democratic parties and associations—the Italian

Women's League, the Partisan Association, Youth Alliance, and others—expressed full solidarity with the victims of Torremaggiore.

To refute the false government communique alleging that the strike did not disturb the “normal course of the national life”, ‘t is sufficient to refer to the Turin newspaper, “Stampa”, newspaper of the F.I.A.T. employers, which not only recognised the lawful nature of the protest of the working people but declared also that the strike “was a great demonstration of the strength of the Italian workers”.

The false government communique is equalled only by the version of the Torremaggiore assassination cynically described on the same day by the Police Minister Scelba, in Parliament.

Incidentally, “by way of precaution”, large police forces occupied the centre of Rome and surrounded Parliament while Scelba was speaking.

“Carabineers”, declared Scelba, “fired in order to defend themselves against an attack of agricultural labourers.”

The dishonest and futile attempts to justify the atrocities, to which the “Christian” and “Democratic” government resorts, cannot conceal from public opinion both in the country and in the world, the tragic reality of the events developing on the peninsula or the grave crisis now being experienced in the country.

The Torremaggiore assassination, which followed only a few days after the shooting in Melissa (Crotone), confirms how the de Gasperi Government “carries out” its pledges, whose interests it protects and how it “replies” to hundreds of thousands of peasants and agricultural labourers in the South demanding only the right to cultivate land neglected by landlords.

The profound disappointment of social sections and groups, which, in the past; expressed their confidence in the government bloc, is now reflected in the behaviour of the

parties.

It would, for example, be erroneous to ascribe the complete disintegration now taking place in the Saragat Party to internal discord.

This disintegration explains the fiasco suffered by the Right-Wing Socialists who tried to justify their co-operation with de Gasperi with imaginary intentions to move de Gasperi's policy "left-ward".

In reality, the Saragat supporters failed to move anything, and today, de Gasperi has thrown them on to the scrap heap and concentrated all levers of power in the hands of his Party.

Similar disintegration reigns in the Liberal Party where the secretary and the vice-secretary handed in their resignations and refused to co-operate with the government, as have also some Republicans and "Independents" who voted recently against de Gasperi.

The entire country feel the need for a profound national regeneration to carry out a policy of national independence, peace and reforms which would solve the main problems of the working people.

This explains the wide response which the economic plan, drawn up by the General Confederation of Labour, evoked among various circles.

The Italian Communist Party has constantly pointed out that the way of national regeneration, on the basis of a broad democratic front rallying all progressive forces, is the only possible way out of the present blind alley.

On this path, now stained with the blood of the agricultural labourers of the South the Italian people will be able to realise their profound aspirations for freedom, peaceful labour and prosperity.

**C. Marcucci**

## **HUNGARY—A FIRM STRONGHOLD IN THE PEACE FRONT. Mathias Rakosi, General Secretary, Central Committee, Hungarian Workers' Party**

During the last two years, the Hungarian People's Democracy has achieved great successes in the struggle for Socialism. In the course of this struggle, the power of the working people constantly gained in strength.

The anti-popular activities of clerical and other hostile elements who dreamed of restoring the old reactionary regime suffered one defeat after another.

These achievements were due largely to the struggle waged against the instigators of imperialist war and in defence of peace.

The working people of Hungary strive to draw lessons from the experience of the two world wars. Having liberated themselves—thanks to the heroic Soviet Army—from the yoke of capitalists and landlords, they began to build a new country and vigorously support any movement aimed at defending peace.

The great political successes achieved by the Hungarian Workers' Party are explained largely by the fact that the toiling people of the country have become convinced that our Party is a consistent champion of peace.

The issue of peace was also decisive during the Parliamentary election on May 15, this year.

It was then that our slogan, "Hungary is not a breach but a firm stronghold in the front of peace", was advanced.

The struggle for peace created, for the People's Democracy, the opportunity to draw to its side women, especially peasant women, among whom the influence of clerical reaction was particularly strong.

Fighting for peace, we curbed the reaction of the Catholic Church.

True, the Catholic bishops, closely linked with the Vatican, refused to speak out against the U.S. and other warmongers, but among the lower clergy, voices resounded more than once in support of the struggle of the partisans of peace against the instigators of war.

The Hungarian people, who received freedom from the hands of the Soviet Union, feel profound gratitude and sympathy towards the land of Socialism which saved mankind from Hitler barbarity.

This steadily growing sympathy of our people towards the Soviet Union is expressed, in the first place, by the fact that ever broader sections of the people realise that the Soviet Union, headed by the beloved leader Comrade Stalin, is the main guarantee of peace for the whole of mankind.

Successes of the People's Democracy and of the Hungarian Workers' Party, are seen both in the political and economic spheres.

They find expression in the fact that in the third quarter of the current year the volume of industrial production was 35 per cent above the level of the last prewar year.

No less significant is the fact that the living standards of the working people went up at least as much.

As a result of the liberation struggle of the Soviet Union and its 32-year existence, the People's Democracies are able to march along the road of building Socialism with lesser sacrifices and at a faster rate; for the working people of these countries do not have to make the sacrifices the Soviet people had to make during the first years after the revolution.

Judging by the experience of Hungary, it can be said that the raising of the living standards of the working people in the People's Democracies depends directly on the political consolidation of the People's Democracy.

Ordinary people measure the correctness of a policy, above all, by improvement in their living standards. They regard improved economic standards, to a certain extent, as a touchstone of the correctness of a policy—the verification of it.

In addition to economic successes, not less important is also a Socialist education for the whole of the working people—re-education expressed in various forms.

Over two and a half million people, among them over a million peasants, subscribed to the Five-Year Plan loan last October.

Over 250,000 people visited the exhibition of Soviet Art which opened in Budapest in November. For Hungary such a number of visitors to an art exhibition is unparalleled.

It shows clearly the growing interest in Soviet art among the broad sections of the Hungarian people.

This is proof also of certain successes in the Socialist education of the people, successes which are increasingly effected in political life, in industry and on various sections of the cultural front.

There is no doubt that Hungarian People's Democracy can deservedly figure among the growing forces of the front of peace.

But, despite the considerable results achieved in the struggle for peace, mistakes were also made in our peace propaganda.

For example, we did not always devote sufficient attention to the fact that one of the means used by the imperialists is to spread war panic.

To this end they use capitalist elements who no longer have the possibility of exploiting the labour of others; also clerical reaction and other enemies of the people.

It is necessary systematically to expose the ways and means used by imperialists for their shady, adventurous purposes and thus smash them and render them harmless.

Not infrequently we hear that the propaganda for peace, and the mobilisation of the broad masses to fight for it; are not of paramount significance for Hungary since our State is already in the hands of the working people whose armed forces are the champions of peace.

But even in a country where the working people are already in power, the camp of genuine peace supporters should be extended and consolidated.

If the broad masses of the people are aware of the war aims of the imperialists and if they resolutely and jointly react to every expression of these aims, this, in itself, will be a great obstacle to the enemy's preparations for war.

The under-estimation of the significance of mobilising the masses in defence of peace in the liberated countries is often expressed in the view that peace propaganda is the task, above all, of the working people in those countries whose imperialist rulers are engaged in preparations for a new war or who are already waging war, as is the case with the French Government in Indo-China.

The world is divided into two camps: the camp of the champions of peace, democracy and Socialism, and the camp of the imperialist, instigators of a new war.

The cause of peace is a common and indivisible cause, and we should ruthlessly combat views which underestimate the role and which belittle the significance of the participation of the People's Democracies in the common struggle of the champions of peace.

Pacifists of the old kind are also often observed. They are against wars in general and do not take into account that under present conditions the struggle is waged against a war prepared by Anglo-American imperialists; that the struggle against the danger of a new imperialist war calls also for the strengthening of our armed forces to make them ready and capable of rebuffing any possible military venture by the imperialists.

Of what ventures the Anglo-American imperialists and the Tito agency of international reaction are capable was vividly shown to the Hungarian working people in the exposure of the conspiracy of the Rajk-Brankov gang and at the subsequent trial of the conspirators.

It is difficult now fully to estimate the effects of the Rajk trial in Hungary, for only two months have passed since it was held.

But one thing is clear: the trial stirred the working people, quickened their vigilance and strengthened their resolution to struggle against all enemies of the people.

By exposing and rendering harmless the Rajk gang, the unity of the Party has been consolidated and revolutionary vigilance has increased in its ranks, making it politically more mature and increasing its prestige among the people.

At this trial the question was not one of imperialism in general but of concrete secret plans of the imperialists against Hungarian democracy; against the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union.

Characters and facts became widely known. All this made it possible to deepen the struggle against the imperialists.

It will not be an exaggeration to say that the people followed the trial with great attention, a trial which was broadcast and reported in great detail in the press.

Within a few days of the issue of the proceedings of the Rajk trial in book form, 100,000 copies were sold.

Two hundred and fifty thousand copies of the report on the lessons of the Rajk trial, submitted to a meeting of the Party personnel of Greater Budapest, were sold within a few days and it was necessary to issue a second edition of 150,000 copies.

All this shows how closely the people followed the trial. Rakosi,

The smashing of the Rajk gang was not an easy task. At the

beginning, when everything was not clear, we ourselves sometimes regarded with doubt certain suspicions which, it seemed to us, were insufficiently grounded.

But it was proved that the elimination of this most dangerous agency of the enemy was a matter of life for the entire Party and People's Democracy.

This is the essential approach to the question—drawing all the necessary lessons from it.

Experience shows that whenever the Party and Democracy encounter difficulties, the activity of the enemy should be taken into account, apart from objective reasons.

This does not least of all refer to economic difficulties where, as proved more than once, “objective reasons” were created by the enemy and “objective difficulties” had subjective reasons behind them.

Another conclusion arising from the exposure and elimination of the Rajk gang is that the touchstone of the loyalty of a Communist leader is his attitude towards the Soviet Union.

Certainly, here also the enemy masks himself, trying to display ostentatious loyalty towards the Soviet Union.

But murder will out, and our experience shows that sooner or later it is revealed.

One of the outward signs of the conspirators of the Rajk gang was their “indefinite” attitude toward the Soviet Union.

The elimination of the Rajk-Brankov gang frustrated the plans of the warmongers. However, it is clear that despite the weakening of imperialism and the strengthening of the camp of peace, the war danger continues to exist.

For Hungary it exists, above all, in the form of the Tito gang in Yugoslavia. We have thoroughly exposed the present treacherous rulers in Yugoslavia. But they continue to prepare for war.

This autumn the soldiers who had served their term were

retained, and at the same time another call to military service was issued.

Thus, at present, Yugoslavia has under arms—undoubtedly on the order of the Americans—600,000 soldiers, not counting the Rankovic armed units.

We should and we shall be on the alert. We will not spare our efforts to fight successfully also in the future for the defence of peace, to consolidate the front of the builders of Socialism and to fight the plans of the imperialists in order firmly to hold that sector of the front of peace whose defence has been entrusted to the Hungarian Workers' Party, to Hungarian people's democracy.

## **A LESSON FOR TRADE UNION DISRUPTERS IN SWITZERLAND**

At the September Congress of the Swiss Textile Workers' trade union, the Right-Wing Social Democrats succeeded in getting a resolution adopted preventing members of the Swiss Party of Labour from holding official positions to the trade union.

When, in keeping with the Rule, this proposal was put to the vote of the union rank and file, local sections opposed it. Commenting on this, the newspaper, "Vorwärts", wrote:

"The textile workers from the Zurich section gave a convincing lesson to the disrupters of the trade union movement. In Zurich only two secretaries, the head of the Zurich section and merely one member, voted for the proposal advanced by the disrupters while non-Party workers and Social Democratic workers resolutely voted for union unity".

## **UNITY OF ACTION IN THE STRUGGLE FOR BREAD, PEACE AND FREEDOM. Jacques Duclos, Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of France**

The struggle for the unity of the working class is, at present, one of our main tasks directly linked with the need to mobilise broad masses in defence of peace.

The Right-Wing Socialist leaders are the executors of the policy of imperialists who set before them the task of splitting the working class.

They do their utmost to achieve this and satisfy completely the demands of their imperialist masters.

Immediately after the Liberation of France, a Joint Committee of the Communist Party and Socialist Party was formed. But on November 3, 1946, the Socialists refused to participate in this Committee, thus destroying the unity in action of these parties.

At that time preparations for the plan to Marshallise Europe were in full swing.

Leon Blum went to the U.S. on a special mission. It is obvious that refusal to participate in the Joint Committee was done on the orders of the U.S. imperialists. Both these acts were preparatory measures to carry out the Marshall Plan.

But long before that—immediately after the war—Leon Blum, zealous servant of the imperialists, spared no efforts to create conditions which would result in the elimination of unity in action between Communists and Socialists.

Under the cover of so-called humanitarian Socialism, Blum tried to create a basis for the fusion of the Socialist Party and the M.R.P. (Catholics).

This attempt was accompanied by violent attacks on the Communist Party which the Right-Wing Socialists called a nationalist, foreign party.

Thus, once again Blum showed himself as one supplying reaction with anti-Communist propaganda.

Preparing conditions for the Marshallisation of France, Blum simultaneously developed the thesis of the need to forego national sovereignty, trying to cover the worst expressions of cosmopolitanism with the banner of internationalism.

The Right-Wing Socialist leaders did their best to furnish favourable political conditions for accepting the Marshall Plan.

And, as the intentions of the U.S. imperialists were becoming clear, the policy of the leaders of the Socialist Party developed more and more in the direction of subordinating France to American interests.

While the anti-Soviet campaign, aimed at denying the Socialist nature of the Soviet State intensified, all means were put into operation to idealize the Marshall Plan, to praise American philanthropy, and so on.

However, the policy of unconditional support for the U.S. and of fierce anti-Soviet attacks made by Right-Wing Socialist leaders evoked discontent among the working people.

In view of this growing discontent, these leaders invented the lie about the struggle on two fronts, and advanced the Third force "theory" designed to camouflage their servility before the U.S. imperialists.

But today, after two years of Marshallisation, ever wider sections of workers realise that the Marshall Plan brings them worsened living conditions.

Ever wider sections of the people condemn the Marshall plan and realise that the Communists were right when they denounced and exposed the Marshallisation of France.

Undoubtedly, there were still some among the working people who fail to see the direct connection between the

Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Pact, but progress has been achieved in this respect.

Many problems become clearer to the people as the Communist Party honourably carries out the task placed on it by the present political situation.

## **Intensification of the Working People for Immediate Demands**

The results of the policy pursued by U.S. imperialists find expression in low wages for workers and employees, in increased taxes paid by medium and small tax-payers and in greater military expenditure.

It was under such conditions in France that the working class waged its struggle, in the course of which, the question of unity became the order of the day.

At the same time the Right-Wing Socialists took measures to split the forces of the working class. The results of these manoeuvres, however, disappointed the hopes of the Right leaders of the Socialist Party and of their imperialist masters.

During the last quarter of 1947, the movement for better living conditions assumed great proportions in France.

Working people demanded higher wages. The Government made Parliament pass the foul laws aimed at suppressing the working class movement. Jules Moch, who could not sleep quietly because of Noske's laurels, opened fire on workers fighting for their demands.

In agreement with Blum, and on his orders, Jouhaux split the C.G.T., and since that time one can often hear talk in official circles to the effect that the G.G.T. will be liquidated and that the policy, aimed at isolating the Communist Party, would be crowned with success.

The splitting activities of Jouhaux delivered a blow at the

G.G.T. not because some of its members followed the disrupters but because the split struck a blow at the morale of one section of workers. Nevertheless, the C.G.T. remains the main trade union organisation of French workers.

Living conditions of the working people in France steadily deteriorate. The miners' strike in October and November, 1948, showed the remarkable fighting capacity of the French working people.

The French Government wanted, by means of terror, to break the workers' resistance, but they suffered a complete failure.

In connection with the miners' strike, the Government also tried to strike a blow at the Communist Part. But from the point of view of its effectiveness, the blow and the expectations of Jules Mach proved to be futile. The attempt to isolate the Communist Party turned out to be no such easy thing.

The policy of the Marshallisation of France resulted in a number of Government crises during 1948, caused by the discontent of the masses.

Factory and office workers resolutely demanded higher wages while the middle classes protested against the high taxes.

Under these conditions of a sweeping mass movement, the Communist Party of France believed that attention should be devoted mainly to the struggle for the unity of the working class force.

This issue was the pivot of the National Party Conference held in Montreuil in April 1949.

The conference drew the attention of the Party to the need for explanatory work among the Socialist workers. Experience in the cantonal elections showed that where serious work was done, good results were achieved.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party found it absolutely essential to mobilise the Party to ensure that the policy of exposing the Right-leaders of the Socialist Party should be linked indissolubly to efforts in defence of united action among the lower organisations.

A holiday bonus was, for the first time, demanded during the struggle for immediate demands in summer. Thus the whole question of wages was placed on the order of the day. An increased determination of the workers to fight and secure united action has also been noted during the past few months.

The discontent of the masses with the effects of the Marshall Plan also increased. This showed an increased class consciousness of the workers due to the efforts of our Party which revealed the cause of the difficult situation of the working people.

The struggle waged by the C.G.T. to eliminate the tendency to co-operate with employers, a tendency shown among a section of production committees in factories, greatly helped to raise the militant spirit of the working class.

The strike movement spread during July and August, which made it possible to foresee the intensification of this movement in the autumn.

It was the fear of a new advance of the strike movement—considered inevitable—which caused the Government crisis of October 5, 1949.

The movement of the working people for their immediate demands developed under the slogan of united action. Agreements between trade union organisations of the C.G.T., Confederation of Christian Workers and “Force Ouvrière” were reached, and on some occasions they were reached even on a department scale.

A number of national unions (iron and steel industry, food industry and municipal undertakings) expressed themselves in favour of united action.

This unity was effected in the struggle for immediate demands. Not only members of the C.G.T. and of Christian Workers' trade unions but on many occasions, also lower organisations of the splinter "Force Ouvrière." trade unions acted jointly.

Where unity of action was reached, strikes ended, in the majority of cases, in victory for the workers.

The 24-hour strike of November 25 was unprecedented in scale. It constitutes a new, higher stage in the unity of the French working people, for those organised in various trade unions and those un-organised.

**Experience shows that the Right-Wing trade union leaders agree to effect united action only under the pressure of lower organisations.**

The fear of losing influence among the masses makes trade union leaders avoid resisting united action where the masses demand it.

And, on the contrary, where work to achieve unity is insufficient at lower levels and where necessary conditions have not been created to effect united action, the leaders of the splinter trade unions frustrate the struggle for immediate demands—as was the case during the recent textile workers' strike in the Nord Department.

## **For a Government of Democratic Unity**

A characteristic feature of the recent period is that numerous trade union organisations, having rallied in the struggle for their immediate demands, now press for the formation of a government which would pursue a different policy.

During the last government crisis, the Communist Party of France waged a campaign under the slogan of setting up a

government of democratic unity and of carrying out a broad programme of eleven points; a programme acceptable to all French people upholding the cause of peace, national independence and the defence of the rights of the people.

Below are a few examples showing the action of the people in favour of such a government.

On October 10, 1,800 telephone factory workers in Lyons sent a delegation, composed of representatives of the C.G.T., Confederation of Christian Workers and "Force Ouvrière", to the county hall demanding that a new government be formed.

Next day, 22,000 miners went on strike in the Nord and Pas de Calais Departments and in Firminy in the Department of the Loire.

Six thousand workers at the Bollene Canal declared a two-hour strike demanding higher wages and the formation of a government of democratic unity.

During October such strikes and meetings were held in Toulon, in the department of La Manche, in Petite Rosselle (Moselle), in Tignes (Savoie) and in the Department of Bouches du Rhone.

Without exaggeration it is necessary to stress the significance of the new situation now taking shape in France. The idea of changing the government and its policy is taking ever deeper roots among the masses.

The idea of unity is also making headway. The C.G.T. proposals concerning united action intensify the development of the strike movement. The Communist Party should show the working people a perspective of struggle, explaining the connection of their day-to-day struggle with the struggle for peace.

It cannot be said that people always realise clearly the need to wage the struggle against war in order to win their immediate demands.

However, they have already made considerable strides

forward along this road. But the Communist Party of France must combat the under-estimation of existing possibilities; an under-estimation characteristic among some of our comrades.

## **Intensify Work with Socialist Working People for Establishment of a United Front**

The warmongers are fully aware of the great possibilities existing in France for uniting the masses. Hence, official circles think of ways and means to strike a blow at our Party.

This is borne out by recent trials against the Communist press: the demand to deprive Communists of their Parliamentary immunity and political manoeuvres aimed at depriving the Communist Party of Parliamentary representation.

The contradictions between the imperialist countries—contradictions particularly marked between the United States and Britain—are also evident in the political parties in the Marshall countries.

Socialist Party leaders opposed to the policy of forming “European Union” without Britain, (Fritalux), make it clear that they want to wrest the working class from the influence of the Communists.

This reflects their desire to pursue their splitting policy with redoubled efforts with the object of putting obstacles in the way of the movement for united action, which movement now gains momentum everywhere. But the Right-Socialist leaders in France will meet with failure.

Socialist Parties in certain countries were able, in the post-war period, to retain their dominant position in the working class movement. But in France the Communist Party is much stronger than the Socialist Party. The working-class basis of the

French Socialist Party has greatly diminished.

It would, however, be a mistake to assume that the Socialists in France have not this basis at all. There is no doubt that certain sections of the workers still support the Socialist Party in such departments as Nord, Haute Garonne, and others.

Account should be taken not only of the working people who are members of the Socialist Party but also of those under its influence.

The Communist Party of France had to combat the tendency among certain comrades to regard Social-Democracy as having ceased to exist because the Socialist Party had lost many members and suffered heavy defeat during election campaigns.

This conception would have weakened, and even brought to a standstill, our struggle against the Right Socialist leaders, would have facilitated their subversive activities and would have completely obstructed our work in building a united front with Socialist workers.

Socialist Party members begin to feel anxious about the situation in the country. Because of this, certain Socialist leaders such as Guy Mollet, Daniel Meyer, suggest that their Party refuse to take part in the government.

They seem to think they will easily be able, through demagoguery, to achieve their object, which is to "wrest the workers from the influence of the Communists".

Socialist leaders also reckon on striking a blow at the Communist Party's Parliamentary representatives and thus minimise the influence of the Party. The Socialists are the most zealous supporters of the proposal to change the electoral law in an obviously anti-Communist direction.

To make a success of our policy which is aimed at building a united front, the real role played by the Socialist Party leaders must be explained to the people.

In waging a struggle against these agents of imperialism,

the Communist Party will expose the lies by which they try to deceive and corrupt part of the working class.

The role of the U.S.S.R., heading the peace camp, must be stressed particularly in our explanatory work among the Socialist workers.

The Communist Party of France will also popularise the achievements of the land of Socialism in economic and cultural development.

In this way the Party will make its slogan—"The People of France will never fight against the Soviet Union"—even more clear to the mass of the people.

**Our aim is to draw the Socialist workers into joint struggle for immediate demands,** (for higher wages, lowering of taxes, abolition of unemployment, etc.) and to show them that the impoverishment of the masses is the outcome of the Marshallisation of France.

The Communist Party of France must increase its explanatory work among the Socialist workers and tell them that the enormous military expenditure is due, on the one hand, to the continuation of the war in Viet Nam, (started by Blum), and on the other, to the North Atlantic Pact, and that the burden of military expenditure is the cause of the difficulties facing the country in all spheres of life.

In pursuing its policy for a united front the Party will combat sectarianism and opportunism in its own ranks; will combat those who make no distinction between Socialist Party leaders and Socialist rank-and-file, thus depriving the struggle for unity of all meaning.

The French Communists will redouble their efforts to draw Socialist workers into joint struggle with the Communists. This is one of the conditions of the victorious struggle in defence of peace.

As for the Catholic working people, it can be said that in the trade unions they view united action with the General

Confederation of Labour more favourably than the Socialist workers in the "Force Ouvrière".

The Vatican decree did not prevent the development of this movement. The Party's struggle against the activity of the Catholic top leadership is accompanied by our policy of offering a helping hand to Catholic working people.

The General Confederation of Labour has asked the Confederation of Christian Workers, the "Force Ouvrière" and the autonomous Confederation of Industrial Personnel to establish united action and called upon them to realise this unity in action at all factories. Such is the path leading to working-class unity.

The role of the Communists in this movement, which calls for their activity, **is to show the perspectives of the struggle and work vigorously to raise the consciousness of the people and convince them of the need for completely changing the government and its policy.**

In developing and strengthening the municipal councils to struggle for peace and freedom, considerable headway can and must be made towards working-class unity.

But we must not lose sight of the all-important thing. Unity must not be separated from action, for working-class unity as the necessary basis of a wider unification of the people can be established and consolidated only in struggle and for struggle.

To mobilise the masses in the struggle for peace on a still wider scale we must, at the same time, exert our efforts to effect working-class unity. These twin tasks are indissoluble.

The greatest danger to the Communist Party lies in passivity in the face of events, in capitulation to difficulties. It is impossible to wage a serious struggle for working-class unity without first overcoming this dangerous disease of passivity.

Communists will do everything to make working-class unity a reality, and will not lose sight of the fact that this calls for persistent and systematic work. There can be no question of

stinting effort when it is a question of winning over our deceived class brothers to take their part in carrying out a class policy corresponding to the present and future interests of the working people.

That is why the French Communists appreciate how important is the role that has fallen to them in the struggle which the peace camp is waging. They will do everything to frustrate the plans of the Right-Wing Socialist leaders, the enemies of the working class, plans which aim at splitting its ranks.

## **Under the Banner of Proletarian Internationalism**

Our enemies who fear the national and international significance of our Party's activities would like very much to reduce our Party to the position of a helpless sect. But their hopes are in vain.

French Communists, inspired by the teachings of the great Party of Lenin and Stalin, and acting as the true disciples of the great Stalin, will bring to nought the enemies' plans.

The Right-Wing leaders of the Socialist Party, who are the lackeys of the American imperialists, will not succeed in minimising the influence of the Communist Party of France.

On the contrary, the Party will increase its influence as a result of its consistent and courageous struggle for working-class unity, for bread, freedom and peace.

**In carrying out the militant unity of its forces, the working class of France is preventing the country from being turned into a base of aggression against the Soviet Union, against the People's Democracies, and against the international democratic and working-class movement.**

The struggle for working-class unity in France is a struggle for strengthening the trade union organisations, women's and youth movements, the movement of the Fighters for Peace and freedom.

In the struggle for working-class unity, for uniting the French people on a wide scale, the Communist Party will fight and emerge victorious in defence of peace and for the restoration of national independence.

French Communists will fight under the banner of proletarian internationalism explaining the full meaning of the establishment of the German Democratic Republic whose peace policy must be supported.

They are mobilising the French people to fight against the government of Western Germany which is none other than an instrument of war endangering the security of France and which is trampling underfoot her right to reparations.

French Communists will fight, bearing in mind the pledge taken by Maurice Thorez on their behalf when he stated at the Conference of the Communist Federation in the Seine Department:

“You can rest assured, dear Comrade Stalin, that as in 1919 and 1939, so too, today and in the future, you will not have any need to be ashamed of your spiritual sons in France”.

## **TITO CLIQUE COMPLETELY EXPOSED AS A GANG OF FASCISTS, MURDERERS AND SPIES. P. Yudin**

### **I.**

The decisions of the Information Bureau of Communist Parties adopted in November 1949 expose the Tito clique as a fascist gang of spies and murderers.

Everybody knows that Tito and Company attained power by means of deception in the name of the Yugoslav Party, in the guise of friends of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), in the guise of friends of the Soviet Union. Otherwise, the Yugoslav people would not have allowed them to cross the threshold of democratic Yugoslavia.

The Budapest trial and the Indictment of Kostov have made clear why the Tito clique was in such haste to switch from democracy and Socialism to fascism and why it deserted to the camp of imperialism. This clique consists of hardened spies and hirelings of the British and American imperialists. The Tito clique passed over to fascism on the direct orders of its masters, the Anglo-American imperialists.

A diabolical scheme was hatched in the inner recesses of the U.S. State Department to use the "Communist" government of Yugoslavia as the main instrument for bringing about the downfall of the People's Democratic system in the countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe, to isolate these countries from the U.S.S.R. and to prepare for war against the Soviet Union.

The Resolution adopted by the Information Bureau in 1948 exposed the bourgeois~ anti-Soviet and anti-Socialist essence of the Tito clique's foreign and home policy with the result that this espionage gang could no longer wear the mask of "friend"

of the U.S.S.R., “friends” of the People’s Democracies. That is why the Tito clique and its imperialist masters have such a hatred of the Information Bureau Resolution.

This Resolution is a truly historic Marxist-Leninist document: it not only exposed the bourgeois and treacherous essence of the Tito clique’s policy but further consolidated the international Communist front and the entire camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The “Communist” weapon against the front of Communism was wrenched from the imperialists’ hands. Just how advantageous this weapon was to the American imperialists can be gathered from the fact that, to this day, the rulers of American imperialism are trying to present the Tito clique government as “Communist”. Thus, for instance, on October 20, Secretary of State, Acheson, declared that Yugoslavia was a “Communist country”.

After World War Two, the Anglo-American imperialists lost their dominant position in Central and South Eastern Europe. The Balkans ceased to be the “powder keg” of Europe. Naturally, this did not suit the Anglo-American imperialists. Therefore, with the aim of gaining domination in Central and South Eastern Europe and of turning the Balkans into a seat of war, they decided to use their agency—the Tito clique.

One of the stages in the counter-revolutionary activity of imperialism’s Yugoslav agents was their betrayal of the heroic revolutionary struggle of the Greek people.

This treachery was carried out on the direct instructions of the Anglo-American imperialists. The reason for the set-back suffered by the Greek people’s liberation movement this autumn was the direct aid rendered to the Greek monarcho-fascists by the Tito clique.

What the Anglo-American imperialists failed to achieve in Greece during the past four years, even by armed intervention, they succeeded in achieving with the help of the Yugoslav

scoundrels.

In his statement of October 20, Secretary of State, Acheson, officially approved the policy of the Tito clique on the Greek question. Such are the shameful facts. But the Tito clique will be unable to escape from these facts just as they will be unable to escape from their responsibility to the international proletariat.

Everybody knows that the imperialist powers at the U.N. Assembly are represented by the most rabid reactionaries, bitter enemies of Communism, oppressors of the international proletarian movement and malignant warmongers.

That is why the Tito-Rankovic clique has chosen this U.N. Assembly to hear its slanders against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies.

The Yugoslav delegation, consisting of the hardened American spies, Kardelj, Djilas, and Bebler, could find nothing better to do than express their solidarity regarding this slander with the Anglo-American colonisers, South African slave-dealers and Chinese compradors.

Notwithstanding all this, the Yugoslav servants of international imperialism have the audacity to declare that they, if you please, are "arguing" with the U.S.S.R. about the "equality" of "Socialist" countries.

What equality can there be between Communists and fascists? No, Messrs. Tito and Kardelj. Try to get the British and American imperialists to grant you "equality". They will show you just what it means—"Equality", in the camp of imperialism.

The "independent" Tito can no longer take a single step in foreign policy without the knowledge of the U.S. State Department.

On the instruction of the foreign imperialists, the Tito-Rankovic clique pursued a policy having for its object the destruction of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia which it did.

Brutal measures against the Communists are of a bandit, fascist nature, taking the form of assassination. This is what Penezic, Rankovic's assistant, said at a conference of the U.D.B.:

“With the publication of the Information Bureau Resolution, vigilance and control must be intensified. Any person detained at the frontier must be examined and if he happens to be a member of the Party he must be killed on the spot regardless of whether he is a member of the Central Committee, a Minister or anybody else. But this must be done quietly”.

Tito, the chief of the Yugoslav fascists, openly let it be known to all supporters of the Resolution: We must remove them and we shall remove them”.

The Tito clique has subjected to police repression about a hundred thousand Communists.

By expelling from the ranks of the Party those Communists, true to proletarian internationalism, and destroying them, the Yugoslav Fascists opened wide the doors of the Party to bourgeois and kulak elements.

By what principles they are guided when accepting new members into the Party is disclosed by Neshkovic:

“In order successfully to lead all sections of society, we must have all sections of the people represented equally in the Party. For instance, we must observe the same proportion between the middle and rich peasants, between the poor peasants and workers, handicraftsmen, lawyers and doctors, as well as the clergy and pensioners”.

The leadership of the Yugoslav Party is completely in the hands of spies and murderers, in the hands of the hirelings of Anglo-American imperialism.

The Anglo-American spies in Belgrade, having smashed the Communist core of the Yugoslav Party and having usurped power in the Party, **effected a counter-revolutionary** coup in

the country.

After committing an act of treachery, unprecedented in history, the Yugoslav bourgeois nationalists hastened to liquidate the People's Democratic order in Yugoslavia and to establish an anti-democratic, anti-Communist regime of a fascist type,

The military-police and anti-people's bureaucratic apparatus constitute the main bulwark of the Yugoslav fascists. There are more than 600,000 men in the Yugoslav army, while there are no less than 300,000 men in the Rankovic police force, frontier guards and special military units.

Thus, there are nearly 1,000,000 men under arms in Yugoslavia at present, that is, three to four times more than during the war against the German fascist invaders. The country has actually been turned into a military camp.

Bribery, embezzlement of funds, personal patronage and all manner of abuses flourish in the State organs.

These abuses reach such proportions that even the lying "Borba" is compelled to sound the alarm. "Borba" reported: "The circle of wreckers is widening, theft is acquiring an organised systematic nature and is being practised on a wide scale. The value of stolen goods runs into millions".

All democratic order has been abolished in Yugoslavia, elementary rights destroyed. Any free expression of democratic thought is strictly prohibited and all human rights trampled underfoot. **The Tito-Rankovic dictatorship is a typical fascist dictatorship.**

## II.

Mouthing demagogic phrases about building Socialism, the Tito clique actually pursues a policy which promotes the development of capitalism in town and countryside,

The “theoretical” ideas and practical deeds of the Yugoslav fascists prove that they are trying in every way to develop capitalism and preserve class relations in Yugoslavia.

The restoration of capitalism in Yugoslav industry is reflected, above all, in the fact that the State section, in the hands of the anti-people’s government, has ceased to be the property of the people and depends, more and more, on foreign capitalist monopolies.

The counter-revolutionary, anti-popular home policy and dependence of Yugoslavia on Anglo-American imperialism destroyed the financial and material basis of the earlier existing People’s Democratic order.

Proof of this is the inflation in the country which has reached disastrous proportions. The amount of paper money in circulation has increased from 17,811 million dinars in 1945 to 39,230 million dinars in 1948. The amount of paper money, issued in 1949—far greater than the amount issued in 1948—testifies to the ever increasing inflation.

No matter how much the Yugoslav fascists hold forth about the “prosperity” and “upsurge” of Yugoslav economy, they cannot conceal the fact that the country’s economy has run into a blind alley.

The fascist police regime of the Tito clique is stifling the creative initiative and desire of the working people to increase production. Even their press carries reports about the great fluctuation of labour.

The newspaper, “Rad” recently wrote that during the first half of July, 4,306 new workers reported for work to the Bor mines but 5,070 workers left during the same period.

The Yugoslav Minister of Labour, Liubco Arsov, in an article in “Borba”, dated October 26, complains that the majority of the peasants forcibly mobilised for work in the mines, run back to the countryside. He writes:

“We have not yet succeeded in getting the majority of them

to become permanent workers”.

If things have gone so far that even a minister, and even “Borba”, which is accustomed to depicting things in rosy colours and distorting facts, are compelled to voice dissatisfaction, one can imagine what is actually taking place in Yugoslav industry.

The present rulers of Yugoslavia are trying to solve the question of labour power by military-police methods. A special Central Committee directive on this question, issued in April 1949 to local organisations states:

“The poor peasants and part of the middle peasants are not to be accepted into the agricultural co-operatives. Together with their families, they are to be forced into production, into the mines and construction work”.

Local people’s committees are depriving the poor peasants of their land to force them into industry.

All this the criminal Tito clique presents as “Socialist” labour. Never before has the working class of Yugoslavia been exploited to such an extent as it is today.

The worker’s standard of living is dropping. Compared to 1945, food prices have gone up 740 per cent while wages have averaged only a 9 per cent increase.

The fanfare in the Yugoslav press about the “building of Socialism” is aimed to cover up the growing exploitation of the working class and an attempt by the Tito clique to corrupt the working class politically and to deceive it.

The policy of the Yugoslav fascists in the countryside is aimed at ruining the poor and middle peasants and at placing the peasantry in bondage to the kulaks. The Tito clique openly base their capitalist kulak policy on the “theory” of the “peaceful growth of the kulaks into Socialism”.

At a meeting in his Ministry on April 29, 1949, A. Bebler, one of America’s old spies who got himself appointed to the post of deputy Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, said:

“We have no kulaks such as were in the U.S.S.R. Our rich peasants took part en masse in the people’s liberation war. Hence they are politically mature. What is more, our kulaks, taking into account the existence of the U.S.S.R. learned a great deal about the fate of the kulaks in the U.S.S.R. Bearing this in mind they showed themselves to be more sensible and capitulated. Do we have to destroy the kulaks in order to satisfy fossilised dogmatic survivals? Would it be a mistake if we succeed in getting the kulak to pass over to Socialism without a class struggle?”

The fact that Bebler’s words voice the position of the entire ruling Tito clique with regard to the kulak is borne out by Neshkovic’s statement at a conference in Belgrade, February 28, 1949, when he said:

“There is no need to add to the fiction about a class struggle in our country. Our kulaks are not the same as those in the U.S.S.R. They helped us in the war. They should therefore be regarded as part of the working peasantry. We must draw the kulaks into the committees of the people’s power, into the People’s Front, into the co-operatives, and so on”.

Speaking in Skopje at the beginning of August, Tito claimed that “we cannot say where the border between the middle peasant and the kulak begins or ends”, or “one cannot judge an individual to be a kulak according to the number of hectares of land in his economy”, and so on.

There is nothing new in this “philosophy” of the Yugoslav fascists. It is alike, as two peas in the pod, to the philosophy of the notorious kulak “philosopher”, Bukharin, from whom Tito borrowed his “great wisdom”.

The so-called producer co-operatives, which have been forcibly established in the countryside and which are called “Socialist” co-operatives, are nothing other than the usual co-operatives of the bourgeois type.

These co-operatives are run by kulaks and their agents and

serve as a form of exploitation of the poor and middle peasants by the kulaks.

The working peasantry oppose the predatory policy of the kulaks in all spheres. For instance, they are not carrying out the sowing plan. Grain and meat deliveries, not to mention other exactions in the Yugoslav countryside, are effected only through the police. The Yugoslav working peasantry is today experiencing one of the most difficult periods in its history since the Turkish domination.

**Undoubtedly, the Yugoslav peasantry will be a reliable ally of the working class in the struggle against the Tito clique which is plundering the national wealth of the country in the interests of foreign capital.**

To the detriment of the national interests of Yugoslavia its rulers drain the country of its riches by shipping practically the entire output of its timber and mining industries to the United States, Britain and other countries.

Thus, for instance, the export of timber increased fourfold in 1948 compared to the average figures for 1935-1939. The value of mineral exports, ore excepted, grew from the average yearly figure of 83,123 thousand dinars in 1935-1939 to 260,688 thousand in 1948.

The export of ores and metals for the same period increased from 850,093 thousand dinars to 2,279,204 thousand dinars. Exports for 1949 have considerably increased but in order to conceal its criminal policy from the people, the Tito clique does not publish data on such "delicate" questions.

**Yugoslavia has already been turned into an agrarian and raw materials auxiliary of foreign capital.**

### III.

Having secured the support of the Anglo-American imperialists, the Tito clique is now inventing monstrous

slanders against the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union. It is doing its utmost to prove that it is not the imperialists who are the instigators of a war against the U.S.S.R. but the U.S.S.R. which is allegedly preparing for a new war.

Djilas said as much a few days ago at the U.N.O.

Wall Street's Yugoslav agents try to prove that "capitalism has consolidated itself in all European countries and does not need war at present".

Tito and his accomplices accuse the Soviet Union of "imperialism", of "exploiting other peoples", and so on. There is no need to refute this counter-revolutionary slander. It suffices to cite but a few facts.

It is a known fact that immediately after the end of the war the Soviet Union took all possible measures to help Yugoslavia restore and develop its national economy.

In keeping with trade agreements, concluded with Yugoslavia in April 1945, June 1946 and July 1947, the Soviet Union supplied Yugoslavia with goods to the value of 541.6 million rubles between 1945 and 1948.

In its desire to help Yugoslavia rapidly to restore its national economy and ensure its further development, the Soviet Union, at the request of the Yugoslav Government, gave Yugoslavia, at different times, credits in goods to the total value of 795 million rubles.

These credits gave Yugoslavia ferrous metals, wool, rubber and other goods, not to mention 85 locomotives and close on 5,700 railway cars.

Apart from this the Soviet State undertook, in July, 1947, to give Yugoslavia credits in industrial equipment for an iron and steel works with an annual capacity of 400,000 tons of pig iron, 500,000 tons of steel, 300,000 tons of rolled steel and 600,000 tons of coke; equipment for an oil refinery with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons, as well as equipment for the

oil and mining industries, non-ferrous metallurgy and for sulphuric acid plants.

These are but a few of the facts relating to the economic assistance rendered to the peoples of Yugoslavia by the Soviet Union, facts which completely expose the slanders and provocateurs—Tito and Company.

Not only the Communist Parties of all countries realise that the Tito clique is an agent of Anglo-American imperialism; that this clique is in the van of the warmongers against the whole democratic and Socialist camp, headed by the U.S.S.R., but the mass of non-party democratic organisation, both national and international, also realise this.

Yugoslav agents of imperialism have recently been expelled from such international organisations as the World Peace Congress, International Women's Organisation, International Organisation of Journalists and the International Organisation of Lawyers.

Yugoslav agents were not permitted to attend the World Festival and International Youth Congress. Other international democratic organisations are also expelling the Yugoslav warmongers from their ranks.

It could not have been otherwise. Governments, parties, public organisations and political figures are judged not by their words and declarations but by their deeds. And the deeds of the Tito-Rankovic clique convince all honest people, all supporters of peace, democracy and Socialism, that this clique is an agency of the imperialist warmongers.

Now that the Tito-Rankovic clique has been exposed and pilloried as a gang of hired spies of Anglo-American imperialism, the movement of the revolutionary democratic forces in Yugoslavia will, undoubtedly, gain momentum.

The activity of the revolutionary forces inside Yugoslavia, and of the Yugoslav revolutionary emigrants who are fighting against the counter-revolutionary clique of traitors and

renegades, is of a profoundly progressive nature and constitutes an integral part of the common struggle of the Communist front for peace, democracy and Socialism.

The newspapers of the Yugoslav revolutionary emigrants, published in the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland and Bulgaria, play a positive role in this struggle.

The interests of the international working-class movement, the interests of Socialism and proletarian solidarity, demand of the Communist Parties and the camp of democracy and Socialism that they give their all-round support and assistance to the revolutionary forces of the working class and to all the working people of Yugoslavia in their struggle against the Anglo-American hirelings, spies and murderers who have placed Yugoslavia in semi-colonial dependence on foreign imperialism.

\*

It is obvious from all the facts about the criminal activities of the hired spies and murderers in the service of Anglo-American imperialism, facts known to the Communist Parties which are members of the Information Bureau or otherwise, that the Tito clique in Yugoslavia is a fascist gang of spies and murderers who have dragged Yugoslavia into the camp of imperialism.

The Communist Parties of the world therefore, cannot but consider this gang as enemies of the working class and peasantry, as enemies of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

That is why the Information Bureau in its Resolution, adopted in November 1949 stated that **the present Communist Party of Yugoslavia, having fallen into the hands of the enemies of the people, has lost the right to call itself a Communist Party.**

It has become an apparatus which executes the espionage

assignments of the Tito-Rankovic clique.

With the active support of the Yugoslav Communist emigrants, the revolutionary forces inside Yugoslavia have set themselves the cardinal task of **forming underground organisations in the country, regardless of terror and persecution, which will serve as a basis for regenerating the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, a Party true, to Marxism-Leninism and the traditions of proletarian internationalism.**

Such is the revolutionary path of Communists in all countries where an anti-democratic fascist regime holds sway.

The insidious plans of the Anglo-American imperialists in their struggle against Communism and the democratic camp have once again suffered a crushing defeat.

The treacherous, espionage, Tito-Kardelj-Djilas-Rankovic clique has been completely exposed as the hired agent of the Anglo-American imperialists.

Nobody will now succeed in presenting this clique as a "Communist Party", and present-day Yugoslavia as a "Communist State", no matter how much the American imperialists and their Yugoslav lackeys would like to do so.

In exposing the Yugoslav fascists, masked as Communists, the forces of the camp of democracy and Socialism have gained in strength and stature.

The Communist Parties have consolidated their ranks still more into a united front under the great and invincible banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

## **COMMENTS ON DECISIONS OF INFORMATION BUREAU MEETING**

### **RESOLUTION OF POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY**

The Political Committee of the British Communist Party issued the following resolution:

The Political Committee of the Communist Party of Britain, having considered the Resolutions of the Conference of the Information Bureau of Communist Parties held in November on the subjects of “The Defence of Peace and the Struggle against the Warmongers”, “Working Class Unity and the Tasks of the Communist and Workers’ Parties”, and “The Yugoslav Communist Party in the Power of Assassins and Spies”, unanimously approves these Resolutions.

The Political Committee, on behalf of the entire membership of the Communist Party of Britain, pledges that the Party, strengthened and guided by the resolutions of the Information Bureau and by the decisions of its Twenty-First National Party Congress, will intensify its efforts to develop a broad movement in defence of peace and national independence to carry forward the fight for working-class unity, nationally and internationally, and to expose the role of the Tito regime as the agents of the warmongers and imperialists.

The Political Committee calls for the most serious, study by the membership of the Resolutions of the Information Bureau and their lessons of the movement in Britain.

## CHINA

All Peking newspapers printed the announcement about the Meeting of the Information Bureau of Communist Parties on their front pages. Similar announcements were carried by the Tientsin papers "Tsingbujipao", and "Tientsinjipao". The newspapers widely comment on the decisions of the Information Bureau Conference and stress their great political significance,

## THE LEVANT

Many Beirut newspapers published the resolutions under big headlines. The headline in "Ash-Shark" reads: "Information Bureau adopted an important decision to strengthen the forces of the people in the struggle for peace and against the warmongers".

The newspaper "Jur" gave the announcement about the Conference under the heading, "Information Bureau adopts three decisions: First—In defence of peace; Second—On Working-class unity; Third—On the struggle against the Tito clique".

## U.S.A.

In its editorial comment, the New York "Daily Worker" welcomes the Information Bureau Resolutions and condemns the reactionary press for giving a distorted version.

The article states that distortion of the Resolutions cannot obscure the real meaning of the powerful message of peace sent by the Information Bureau of Communist Parties.

The American people ardently desire peace, continue the article, and the peace movement will gain in strength, more and more. The paper writes that the American papers which stand for war tried to conceal the real meaning of the Resolutions.

## **ITALY**

The Italian press continues to comment on the decisions of the Meeting. "Unita" carries articles explaining different points in the Resolutions.

Comments of the reactionary press are muddled and contradictory. This indicates the wide interest and attention of Italian public opinion in the decisions of the Information Bureau and, at the same time, reveals the confusion of the reactionary press and their helplessness in trying to argue against the content of the Resolutions.

## **SWEDEN**

All Stockholm newspapers prominently reported summaries of the Resolutions of the Information Bureau Conference.

"Ny Dag" published the Conference materials under the heading: "Unity of Peace Supporters Can Prevent a New War. War Propaganda — a Sign of Desperation of Capitalism",

## **NORTH KOREA**

The leading Pyongyang papers printed, under big

headlines, the Communique and Resolutions of the Information Bureau, as well as editorial comments on them.

## **HOLLAND**

The Dutch newspapers continue to comment on the Meeting of the Information Bureau of Communist Parties. "Die Waarheid" published the Communique and the Resolutions of the Meeting.

The Liberal "Nieuwe Coerant" carried a summary of the Resolution and the comments of the progressive newspapers Western countries on this question.

"Communists" says the newspaper, "will fight for influence among Catholic workers. As pointed out in the Information Bureau Resolutions, the struggle for peace and the unity of all toiling classes will intensify".

The newspaper stresses that the Information Bureau has completely exposed the treacherous Tito clique.

Carrying extracts from the Resolutions, the newspaper "Trouw" underlines that, according to the Resolutions, the Communist Parties in Western countries should intensify their work to rally the people to frustrate the plans of the Anglo-American warmongers.

## **GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

"Neues Deutschland" and "Berliner Zeitung" published the reports of the Information Bureau Meeting. In an article on the decisions of the Meeting, "Berliner Zeitung" said:

"The extraordinary significance of these decisions lies, above all, in the fact that behind them stand forces which have

all the essential means to realise them.

“The parties, which passed the decisions as the principal line of their political actions, constitute a decisive political force in a number of big countries... The conclusions outlined in the Resolutions of the Information Bureau are of particular significance for us Germans. Today it is openly intended to realise the plans of remilitarising Western Germany and of utilising German territory and the German population to serve the war aims of U.S. imperialism”.

Concluding, the newspaper points out that one of the vital tasks of the working class movement is to combat the agents of U.S. imperialism, to fight to preserve peace.

## **FINLAND**

All Finnish newspapers, with the exception of “Suomen Sosialdemokraatti”, reported the Meeting of the Information Bureau.

Left-Wing newspapers publish their reports under titles which stress that the main object of the Meeting was to consolidate the unity of broad masses of the people in the struggle for peace against the warmongers.

Commenting on the decisions of the Meeting, the newspaper, “Vapaa Sana”, in its article, “Two Meeting—Two-Fronts”, contrasts these decisions with the results of the meeting of military leaders of the Atlantic Pact countries held recently in Paris.

The newspaper emphasises that whereas the Paris meeting resulted in elaborating plans to prepare a new war, plans aimed at annihilating millions of people, the Meeting of the Information Bureau drew up a concrete programme of struggle for peace, national independence and for the unity of the working class movement.

## NORWAY

In their reports concerning the Meeting of the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties, the Norwegian newspapers lay particular stress on the following part of the first Resolution:

“The Anglo-American imperialists hope by means of war, to change the course of historical development... Aware of the fact that time works against them, the imperialists feverishly and hastily hatch various blocs and alliances of reactionary forces to realise their aggressive plans. The entire policy of the Anglo-American imperialist bloc serves the aim of preparing a new war”.

## **TRIAL OF TRAICHO KOSTOV AND OTHER ACCOMPLICES OF THE TITO GANG OF THE AMERICAN SECRET SERVICE**

**SOFIA. (By telephone from our special correspondent).**

On December 7, the trial opened, in the People's Army Club, Sofia, of the criminal nationalist group, headed by Traicho Kostov which, together with the Tito gang and Anglo-American secret service, plotted against the People's Democratic order in Bulgaria.

The trial is attended by more than 500 workers, peasants and intelligentsia and by correspondents from the Bulgarian and foreign press.

After reading the indictment the court began interrogation of the accused. First in the dock was Traicho Kostov, ringleader of the espionage, nationalist gang.

During the evening session the Court interrogated the accused Ivan Stefanov, a member of the nationalist conspiracy.

## IN BRIEF

\* **First conference of Czechoslovak shock-workers**, held recently in Prague, summarised the results of the shock-workers movement and discussed the question of preparations for the Czechoslovak Trade Union Congress.

\* **Elections to 10,337 rural people's committees** were held recently in the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

\* **Greetings to the Yugoslav working people**, fighting against the Tito clique, were sent by the Executive Committee of the British-Yugoslav Association.

\* **Fascists are rearing their heads in Norway** with the tacit agreement of the government. A new fascist organisation, "The Union of Social Rehabilitation", was formed recently.

\* **British employers are recruiting German workers** for Africa in an effort to undermine the struggle of the African workers for their rights.

\* **The Anglo-American occupation authorities have invited the neo-fascist de Gaulle**, to read a "political course" in the Munich University.

\* **The Second Congress of the "Progressive Youth of America"**, held recently in Cleveland, adopted a militant programme of struggle for peace, for jobs and civil rights.

\* **American imperialists are extending their grip on the**

**Union of South Africa.** An American society to exploit the country's natural resources was recently formed there.

\* **Tito clique ships Yugoslavia's gold reserve to the U.S.A.** The first consignment of gold was despatched on an American ship a few days ago.

\* **Partisan struggle against the Syngman-Rhee "government" gains momentum** in South Korea. During October, the partisans fought 1,600 actions destroying 1,512 estates of reactionary landlords and 20 railway stations.

\* **Conference of leading Hungarian miners,** held recently, discussed how to apply the experience and work of Soviet Stakhanovite miners.

## **EDITORIAL BOARD**

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