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Workers of all lands, unite!

*For a Lasting Peace, for a
Peoples Democracy!*

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No. 14 (41)

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IN MEMORY OF COMRADE G. M. DIMITROV

OUTSTANDING FIGURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKING-CLASS MOVEMENT

The Communist and Workers' Parties, the working people of the world, and the whole democratic camp mourn deeply together with the Communist Party of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people, the death of a loyal disciple of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, an outstanding figure of the international working-class movement, leader of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and of the Bulgarian people—Comrade Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov.

Wherever workers' organisations exist, wherever there are forces of progress, wherever a struggle for a better future is being waged, banners have been dipped in mourning.

The death of Comrade Dimitrov is a heavy loss to all Communists, to the whole international working-class movement, to all champions of peace and democracy. The working class and Communist Parties have lost an ardent tribune and staunch revolutionary, a tested political figure, a selfless defender of the interests of the working people.

Comrade Dimitrov performed prodigious work in the ranks of the international Communist movement. As General Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Communist International Dimitrov fought stubbornly for the establishment and consolidation of a united proletarian and people's front with which to repel fascism and against the war which the fascist gangs in Germany, Japan and Italy were preparing with

the help of the Anglo-American imperialists. He tirelessly called on the masses of the working people of all countries to rally in unity round the Communist Parties in order to bar the way to the fascist aggressors. He did much to bring forward in the Communist Parties leading cadres loyal to the great teachings of Marxism-Leninism. Comrade Dimitrov worked unremittingly to thoroughly equip the Communist Parties for the complex political tasks facing them. He always stressed the certainty that the working class at the head of all working people, rallying its forces into a millions strong revolutionary army, guided by the great helmsman Stalin, would fulfil its historical task. Speaking from the rostrum of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International he said:

“The entire course of historical development, comrades, is in favour of the working class. All attempts of the reactionaries, of all kinds of fascists and of the world bourgeoisie to turn back the wheel of world history are in vain. No, this wheel revolves and will continue to revolve... until the final victory of Socialism throughout the world.”

Georgi Mikhailovich devoted all his efforts, his brilliant mind, his ardent heart, to hasten the day of the triumph of Socialism throughout the world. As a youth he took the path of the revolutionary movement and selflessly fought in the front ranks of the Bulgarian working class, undaunted by hardships, persecution, the bullets of hired assassins and the death sentences of fascist courts.

Everyone remembers the Leipzig trial at which Comrade Dimitrov revealed himself as a hero, as the standard-bearer of struggle against fascism and imperialist war. His courage, his boundless loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, and his staunchness inspired millions of new fighters against fascism at that time. And to this day his example inspires revolutionaries in the capitalist countries in their struggle against the reactionary

forces of international imperialism.

During World War Two, during those terrible years of stress, Comrade Dimitrov carried out great work to mobilise the patriotic forces of the peoples to defeat the fascist invaders, calling upon the Communists to head the national-liberation, anti-fascist movement. He guided the struggle of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of all Bulgarian patriots who rose, arms in hand, against the German fascist invaders.

"By his selfless struggle in the ranks of the working-class movement," said the obituary signed by Comrade Stalin and the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and the Soviet Government, "by his boundless devotion to the great teachings of Lenin and Stalin, G. M. Dimitrov won the warm love of the working people of the world."

This love is expressed in the telegrams of condolence sent to the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party by all fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties, by numerous public organisations, progressive figures and working-people. In heartfelt words working people not only express their bitter loss: paying tribute to Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov they pledge themselves to continue and complete the work for which he lived and fought.

Under the leadership of Comrade Dimitrov the Bulgarian people waged a struggle during the monarcho-fascist regime, against the fascist dictatorship in the country and for their future happiness. The history of the Bulgarian Communist Party is indissolubly linked with his name. "Throughout the struggle of the working class," states the message of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party to the Party membership and to the Bulgarian people, "there is not a single outstanding event of the past 50 years in the socialist and Communist movement in our country that is not closely

associated with the great name and intense work of organisation and leadership undertaken by Comrade Georgi Dimitrov."

After the liberation of Bulgaria when the Bulgarian people, led by the Communist Party, overthrew the monarcho-fascist regime and took power, Comrade Dimitrov with tireless energy and Bolshevik passion tackled the job of establishing and building a people's democratic order, of developing the country toward Socialism. He rallied the Party and the working people and led them in the great tasks of State, political, economic and cultural construction.

A wise statesman and brilliant organiser, Dimitrov was the real inspirer of the socialist reorganisation of his country. Everyone remembers his clear statement defining the tasks and outlining the path of development of the people's republic. In his historical report to the Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Party, Comrade Dimitrov clearly defined the people's democratic order.

"Embodying the rule of the toiler under the leadership of the working class, the people's democratic system under the existing historical conditions, as shown by experience, can and must successfully perform the functions of proletarian dictatorships in liquidating the capitalist elements and organising socialist economy." This is how Comrade Dimitrov formulated the essence of the slate system of the People's Democracies.

This great patriot who ardently loved his country inculcated a feeling of respect and love for the Soviet Union among the Bulgarian people. In friendship with the U.S.S.R. he saw the guarantee of the successful development of people's Bulgaria.

Educating the working people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, Comrade Dimitrov worked tirelessly to

strengthen international proletarian solidarity and exposed ruthlessly the betrayal of Socialism and of the whole anti-imperialist front by the nationalist Tito clique.

Comrade Dimitrov placed the Party above everything else as the leading force of the working class; he fought constantly to translate into action the Bolshevik principles of Party structure, and was always concerned with raising the theoretical level of cadres, with the political education of Party members. Stressing the vital necessity of being guided in all work by the experience of the Bolshevik Party, he said: "It is our opinion that one cannot be a real Marxist unless one is a real Leninist, and that one cannot be a real Leninist without being a Stalinist."

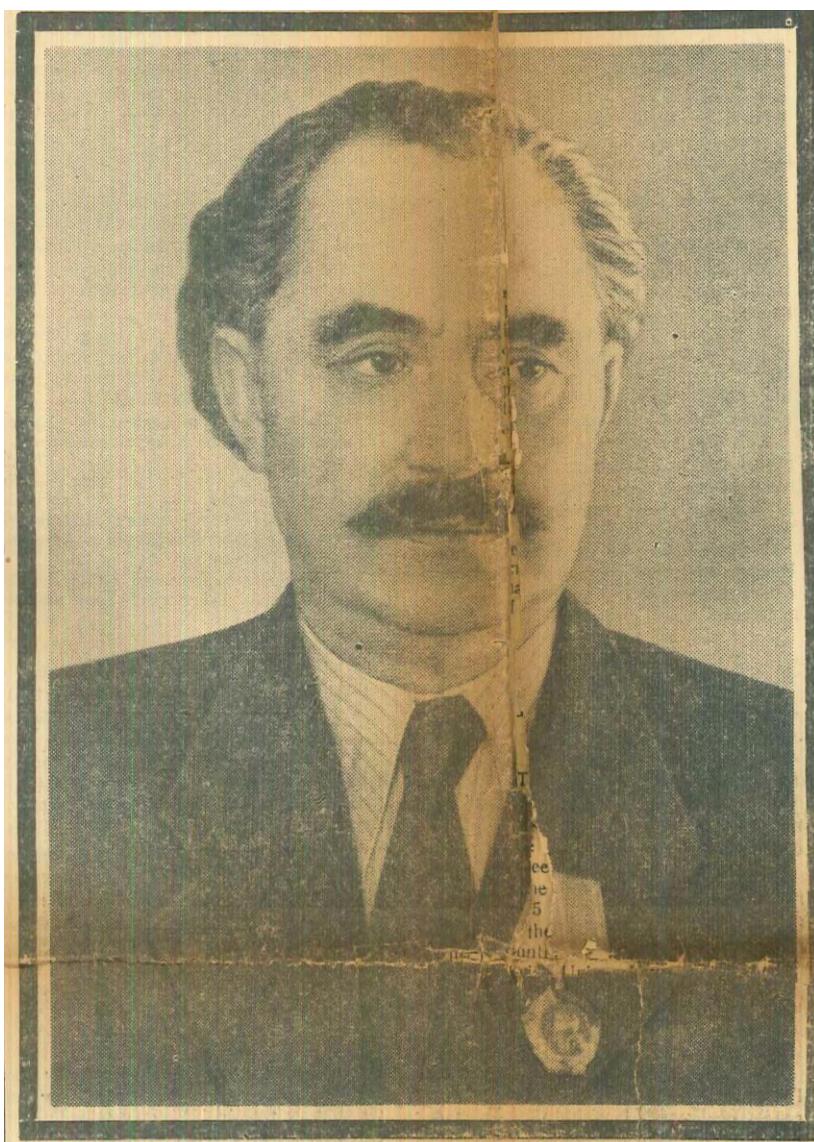
When tackling important tasks of the working-class movement Comrade Dimitrov repeated time and again the need for absolute unity in action of the Communist and Workers' Parties, "for", he said, "the Communist Parties have a single theory as their guide to action—the theory of Marxism-Leninism, they have one singleness of purpose in their policy, they have the great party of Lenin and Stalin as the leading party of the international working-class movement." He always stressed that today the attitude toward the Soviet Union was the demarcation line between the camp of democracy and the camp of reaction and imperialism.

Deeply mourning their irreparable loss, the working people of Bulgaria are rallying still closer round their Communist Party and its Central Committee. They pledge themselves to carry onward to its victorious end, the glorious work to which Comrade Dimitrov devoted his life.

Together with the people of Bulgaria, the working people of the world and true democrats in all countries paid their last tribute to Georgi Mikhailovih Dimitrov.

The peoples will always remember the bright image of

Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov—the staunch Bolshevik, ardent fighter, outstanding Marxist, the true companion of Comrade Stalin. His devotion to the cause of the working class, to the great ideas of Socialism will serve as an inspiring example to all fighter for peace, and democracy, for Communism. [page 1]



WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD HONOUR THE MEMORY OF GEORGI DIMITROV

The sad news of the death of Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov was received with grief by the working people of the world. The telegrams of condolence received by the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party from the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Parties of France, Albania, Italy, Poland, Britain, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Rumania, Belgium and other countries, express their deep sympathy.

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union", reads the telegram of condolence from the Central Committee of the CPSU(B), "shares your deep sorrow at the death of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, an outstanding figure in the international working-class movement, and leader of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people.

"In the person of Comrade Dimitrov the working class and the Communist Party of Bulgaria have lost their militant leader, their staunch lighter for the victory of Communism and tested political leader who brought the Bulgarian people through the years of stress and trial to the victory of the people's democratic revolution.

"A true friend of the Soviet people, Comrade Dimitrov held aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism and friendship between the peoples of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union which he regarded as the foundation of Bulgaria's prosperity, freedom and independence.

"The bright image of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov will always be an inspiring example in the struggle for the victory of Socialism, for peace between the peoples, for indivisible

friendship between the Soviet Union [...]

People came in their thousands to the Hall of Columns in Moscow to take their leave of the ardent revolutionary. Workers and academicians, collective farmers and generals, ministers, and executives of Party and Soviet organisations stood in the guard of honour. Comrade Stalin and his closest colleagues watched over the bier.

In the Moscow funeral procession were leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government; members of the Bulgarian Government; members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Comrades Vilko Tchervenkov, Georgi Tchankov and Anton Yugov; relatives of the deceased, ministers of the U.S.S.R., the secretaries of the Moscow Regional and City Committees of the CPSU(B), generals and admirals, officers of the army and navy; representatives of Party, Soviet trade union and Communist Youth organisations of the capital; scientists, technicians, artists, representatives of the Union and the autonomous republics of the Soviet Union.

The Government delegation of the U.S.S.R.; headed by Comrade Voroshilov, accompanied the body of Georgi Mikhailovich on the journey to Sofia.

Meeting were held in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, in all capitals of the Union republics, in all the main cities of the U.S.S.R., and also along the route of the funeral train. At the Soviet-Rumanian border the train was met by a Bulgarian government delegation headed by Mincho Neichev, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic and by a Rumanian government delegation headed by Miron Constantinescu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers'

Party.

Large crowds gathered at the Bulgarian-Rumanian border to pay a last farewell to Bulgaria's great son on his last journey. Peasants, workers and children lined the entire route from the border to Sofia where [...] funeral procession, which [...] half hours, was headed by a column of standard-bearers followed by a column carrying countless wreaths. The first wreath was from Comrade Stalin.

The coffin was placed in the hall of the People's Assembly.

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MEMORIAL MEETING IN SOFIA

On Sunday, July 10, in Sofia, the body of Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov, was taken in slate to the mausoleum.

In its deep sorrow it was a majestic demonstration of filial love and gratitude to a leader, of the profound grief of a nation.

Bulgaria had been in mourning since July 2. In every corner of the country simple people, workers, peasants, intellectuals, soldiers, all who loved Georgi Mikhailovich as a father, turned their thoughts to the Bulgarian Communist Party, brought up and educated by Dimitrov. In those difficult days the Bulgarian Communists consolidated their ranks still further, rallying round them all the working people.

Grandeur of spirit shines forth in times of great stress. The people hastened to Sofia on foot, on horse, by train; they crossed rivers, mountains and valleys to say their last farewell to a great compatriot. Many wept as they passed the bier. But they did not weep tears of despair. Their tears expressed profound sorrow and firm determination to carry on the fight for the cause for which Dimitrov gave his bright life.

Noon. A sad silence reigns over the square before the People's Assembly, broken by a solemn funeral march. Bordered with black, the state flags of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, wave gently in the breeze. A gun-carriage stands at the entrance to the People's Assembly, while students from the Vasili Levsky military academy form a guard of honour.

12.01. Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Vilko Tchervenkov, Georgi Tchankov, Anton Yugov, Georgi Damyanov, Vladimir Poptomov, and Mincho Neichev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Assembly, Comrade K. E. Voroshilov, head of the Soviet Government

delegation, carefully raise the coffin and bear it out of the hall of the People's Assembly where for three days and three nights the working people of Bulgaria took leave of their great son, leader and teacher.

The funeral procession slowly wends its way to September 9 Square where a mausoleum has been erected. Behind the coffin, with heads bowed, walk Dimitrov's wife and friend, Rosa Dimitrova with the children, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the Soviet Government delegation headed by K. E. Voroshilov, members of the delegations from Moscow, Leningrad and the Ukraine, the Rumanian delegation headed by Petru Groza, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and leader of the fraternal Communist Party delegations: Maurice Thorez, Luigi Longo, Harry Pollitt, Wilhelm Pieck, Vasile Luca, Rudolf Slansky, Roman Zambrowski, Erno Gero, Edgar Lalmand, Paul de Groot, Pietro Secchia, Vicente Uribe, Laurent Casanova, Raymond Guyot, Mitsos Partsalidis, Johann Koplenig and many other outstanding Communists representing the Communist and Workers' Parties.

The world proletariat who loved and treasured the man whose courage struck fear in the hearts of the fascist executioners, accompanied Georgi Dimitrov on his last journey. In the procession are members of the Council of the Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, members of the diplomatic corps, the representatives of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, prominent figures of science, culture and art.

Low cloud hang over Sofia, the first drops of rain begin to fall. It would seem that nature, too, is mourning together with the Bulgarian people over their courageous and fearless fighter for the cause of the working class and all working people. The wreath from Comrade J. V. Stalin is carried in front of the

coffin, and wreaths from the Central Committee of the CPSU(B), from the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the National Council of the Fatherland Front, from foreign delegations, the diplomatic corps and popular organisations. Then comes a column of standard-bearers followed by a column carrying a large-sized portrait of Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov bordered with black crepe and with the Order of Lenin which the Soviet Government conferred on him, and Bulgarian and other decorations.

12.20: the funeral cortege enters the September 9 Square. Long drawn-out whistles from factory hooters and locomotives break the silence. The working class and the working people of Sofia are giving their friend, teacher and leader a farewell salute. The drone of aeroplanes is heard over the square. A choir of three thousand people sing "You Fell a Victim".

The coffin is lifted from the gun-carriage and placed on a platform in front of the mausoleum. Ascending the tribune are: the Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Vilko Tchervenkov and Georgi Tchankov, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, Dimitrov's widow, Rosa Dimitrova, the Soviet Government delegation headed by Comrade K. E. Voroshilov, the delegations of the working people of Moscow, Leningrad and the Ukraine, the members of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, representatives of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. representatives of the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties .

The memorial meeting is opened. Vilko Tchervenkov delivers a speech on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgarian and the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

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SPEECH OF VILKO TCHERVENKOV

On July 2, said Vilko Tchervenkov, the ardent heart of our beloved leader and teacher of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Fatherland Front and the whole working people of Bulgaria, ceased to beat. The heroic standard-bearer and tribune of the international working-class movement, the fighter for a lasting peace, for a people's democracy and Socialism has ended his life's journey. The faithful and outstanding companion of Lenin and Stalin, the steadfast, consistent proletarian revolutionary and Bolshevik, our beloved Georgi Dimitrov, has closed his eyes forever.

We bow our heads in inexpressible sorrow before the bier of Dimitrov who, with steadfast will, persistence and revolutionary ardour, with boundless devotion to the great teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and remarkable organising talent carried out, step by step, the Bolshevisation of our Communist Party, who educated it in the spirit of irreconcilability to the enemies of the people, in the spirit of loyalty to proletarian internationalism; who created a Marxist-Leninist militant vanguard of the working class capable of rallying the working people under its banners and leading them into successful struggle to break the chains of capitalist exploitation, into struggle for the victory of Socialism.

Today we lower our banners before the bier of the man who made our country famous throughout the world. No Bulgarian has done so much for Bulgaria as Comrade Georgi Dimitrov.

To his last hard-drawn breath, Comrade Georgi Dimitrov unstintingly devoted his whole life to loyal and devoted service to the working class, to the working people of our country and of the world. He had no interests but the interests of the people. He had no other life but his life for the Party, for the working

class, for the struggle for the victory of Socialism.

The death of Georgi Dimitrov is an exceptionally heavy loss to our people, a loss that is felt by all honest hearts in our country.

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov has died, but his work will live on. It lives in the steeled ranks of the mighty, rock-firm Bulgarian Communist Party which he created and educated. It lives in our glorious working class, in the working peasantry, in the people's intelligentsia, in their indivisible unity embodied in the Fatherland Front. His work lives in the people's youth, it lives in the heart of every working person loyal to his country.

Over the bier of our beloved teacher and leader, Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, we vow that we shall advance along his path with Dimitrov-like energy, fearlessly and firmly. Our enemies rejoice in vain at the death of Dimitrov. His work is in firm and reliable hands. We vow that we shall give all our strength and, if need be, every drop of our blood, but we shall preserve Georgi Dimitrov's work like the a??? of our eye. We shall advance along his path and carry out his behests.

Our enemies evidently do not yet realise what the Bulgarian Communist Party represents, what it is capable of. Our beloved and steel-like leader is no longer with us, but the Party created and educated by him lives. The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party developed under his leadership lives, works and will continue to work as Dimitrov worked. The Fatherland Front, consolidated as never before under the leadership of the Communist Party, lives. The death of our teacher and leader has consolidated our ranks still more.

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov has bequeathed to us his noble life as an example of supreme service to the people. We vow that we shall follow his bequests. We shall advance along his path without deviating one step.

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov bequeathed to us the task of strengthening in every way indivisible friendship with the great Soviet Union and of cooperating closely with the People's Democracies, for this is the principal guarantee of our national independence. Our teacher and leader bequeathed to us the task of waging ruthless struggle against all and every manifestation of treacherous nationalism, of being true to the end to proletarian internationalism, to the great Bolshevik Party and Comrade Stalin. We vow to you, Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, that this, your behest, is our most sacred command and we vow to you that it shall be fulfilled.

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov bequeathed to us the task of safeguarding and defending with all our might the national independence and stale sovereignty of our native land against imperialist encroachments. We vow to you, Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, that this, your second sacred command, we shall fulfil.

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov bequeathed to us the task of standing firmly in the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, and of waging decisive struggle against the imperialist instigators of a new war. We vow to you Comrade Georgi Dimitrov that this, your third sacred command, we shall fulfil.

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov bequeathed to us the task of preserving the Marxist-Leninist unity of the Communist Party and the purity of its ranks, of strengthening and extending its ties with the working people. We vow to you, Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, that this, your fourth sacred command, we shall fulfil.

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov bequeathed to us the task of preserving intact and of strengthening in every way the militant and fraternal alliance of the working class and the working peasantry, the backbone of the people's democratic state. We

vow to you, Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, that this, your firth sacred command, we shall fulfil.

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov bequeathed to us the task of extending and strengthening the Fatherlands Front — the united organisation of the militant alliance of workers and all working people of town and countryside which is the broadest social foundation of the people's democratic power. We vow to you, Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, that this, your sixth sacred command, we shall fulfil.

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov bequeathed to us the task of loving deeply our people, our native land, of being ruthless to the enemies of the people and the enemies of the people's power, to foreign agents and spies, and of being vigilant toward them. We vow to you, Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, that this your seventh sacred command, we shall fulfil.

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov bequeathed to us the task of being attentive and responsive to the needs of the people, of paying heed to their voice, of not only teaching the working people but of learning from them so as to speedily rectify mistakes and shortcomings. We vow to you, Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, that this your seventh sacred command, we shall fulfil.

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov bequeathed to us the task of securing the victory of Socialism in our country, relying on the support of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and constantly learning from the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks). We vow to you, our beloved teacher, that we shall spare no effort, shall not be deterred by any difficulty in fulfilling this, your main behest.

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov bequeathed to us the task of learning from the great Bolshevik Party, the acknowledged leader of the international working-class and Communist movement headed by Comrade Stalin. We vow to you,

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov that this, your ninth sacred command, we shall fulfil.

The construction of Socialism in our country will be the best monument to Georgi Dimitrov whose name is pronounced by the working people of our country with infinite love.

The name of Georgi Dimitrov, this great son of Bulgaria, will live forever! His glory will never fade!

May the Bulgarian Communist Party prosper and be victorious!

Long live the Fatherland Front!

Long live the working people of Bulgaria!

Long live our teacher and leader, the teacher and leader of progressive mankind, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin!

Vilko Tchervenkov's speech rang out like a vow of the Bulgarian Communist Party over the bier of their leader. Every word was re-echoed in the hearts of everyone present.

[....] Georgi Dimitrov [....]the General Secretary of the Bulgarian Landholders' Union on behalf of the Bulgarian peasants; Raiko Damyanow, Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions on behalf of the workers; Tsola Dragoicheva, Chairman of the Bulgarian Women Union on behalf of Bulgarian women; Jivkov, Chairman of the Union of People's Youth on behalf of Bulgarian youth—all vowed to carry out the behests of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader of the Bulgarian [....] came the speech by Marshall Voroshilov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Minister of the U.S.S.R., member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks).

SPEECH BY K. E. VOROSHILOV

Dear comrades! Citizens of Bulgaria, representatives of the fraternal Communist Parties!

Together with the Bulgarian people and the working people of the world, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Communist Party of Lenin-Stalin, the men, officers, admirals, and generals of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R. and all the working people of our country deeply mourn the death of Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people our militant comrade and true friend.

An outstanding figure of the international working-class movement, pupil and follower of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, founder of the people's democratic republic of Bulgaria, a true friend of the Soviet Union and an ardent and fearless fighter for peace, democracy and Socialism, has departed from us.

From his youth until the last days of his life, Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov devoted all his strength, his indomitable energy as revolutionary fighter, to the great cause of the working class. Comrade Dimitrov traversed his long revolutionary path of more than fifty years under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, waging ceaseless struggle for the cause of Lenin-Stalin, for Communism.

In all revolutionary battles, during the years of bitter defeats and in the years of great victories, Comrade Dimitrov always held aloft the banner of struggle of the world proletariat.

An outstanding Marxist-Leninist, a true companion of the great Stalin, Comrade Dimitrov educated the Communist Party of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian proletariat in the spirit of loyalty to the teachings of Lenin and Stalin.

He united the Bulgarian people and inspired them in the struggle against the foreign and Bulgarian capitalist and their hirelings. The enemies of the working class hated Comrade Dimitrov with a mortal hatred. They saw in him a people's tribune, an ardent leader of the working masses. They hounded him at every step. Twice, in 1923 and again in 1926, the Bulgarian fascist rulers sentenced Comrade Dimitrov to death in absentia. Desperate fear drove the maddened capitalists to foul deeds. They wanted al all costs to get rid of the ardent tribune and fighter for the cause of the working people. But neither arrests nor death sentences could break the iron will and indomitable spirit of Georgi Dimitrov. On the contrary, persecution merely helped to temper him and he became a more formidable and ruthless fighter against the capitalist oppressors of the working class.

In 1923 when the indignation of the people of Bulgaria against the blood-thirsty fascist dictatorship broke forth in an armed uprising, Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov headed the Central Revolutionary Committee and led the working people into battle against fascism. This first revolutionary assault was repulsed by the bourgeoisie with the help of the Right social democrats and other traitors to the working class. Comrade Dimitrov was obliged to leave the country. But in emigration he took up his revolutionary activity with redoubled energy.

The whole world remembers the heroic stand of Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov at the Leipzig trial in 1933. By his revolutionary fearlessness in the face of the fascist gangsters Comrade Dimitrov, who was their prisoner, showed an unforgettable example of Bolshevik staunchness and ideological conviction. He said:

"True I am a Bolshevik, a proletarian revolutionary... Indeed, I am an ardent supporter and admirer of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, for this Party governs

the greatest country in the world, one-sixth of the earth, and with our great leader Stalin at its head is so heroically and successfully building Socialism."

These words reflected the noble traits of Comrade Dimitrov. They revealed a true Communist and a fearless fighter. Like a real hero he courageously stripped the mask from the fascist provocateurs. He pilloried them before the eyes of the whole world. From the accused he became the formidable accuser of fascism, raising high the banner against Hitlerism.

Elected to the high post of General Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov waged a stubborn struggle to form and consolidate a united proletarian and people's front for struggle against fascism, against the war which the ruling cliques of Germany, Italy and Japan were then feverishly preparing with the help of the Anglo-American imperialist. Comrade Dimitrov ruthlessly exposed the fascist aggressors. He called upon the working people of all countries to rally round the Communist Parties and be prepared to meet the warmongers with a crushing rebuff. He did much to educate the leading cadres of the Communist Parties, true to Marxism-Leninism, to the cause of safeguarding the interests of the masses.

Comrade Dimitrov's services to the broad anti-fascist movement, to the national-liberation struggle which developed in all countries during World War Two, were immense.

As a leading figure of the international working-class movement. Comrade Dimitrov displayed special interest in his own country and his own people.

The Communist Party of Bulgaria, the partisan detachments, all Bulgarian patriots who rose up, arms in hand, against the German-fascist invaders always felt the guidance of Comrade Dimitrov. He inspired the Bulgarian patriots with

confidence that their country would be liberated from the enemy, confidence in the inevitable defeat of fascism, confidence in victory.

Having routed the main armed [...] of fascist Germany, the Soviet Army entered Bulgaria as a liberator. The Bulgarian people gave the Soviet Army a fraternal welcome. They rose in arms against the fascist enslavers and on September 9, 1944, under the leadership of Comrade Dimitrov, carried out a revolutionary transformation and seized power.

The Bulgarian people, headed the Bulgarian Communist Party under the leadership of Comrade Dimitrov, set up a people's democratic republic. A new era began for Bulgaria—the era of Socialist construction and indivisible, lasting friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

Comrade Dimitrov had a warmed love for the new generation. A loyal and ardent follower of Lenin and Stalin, leader of the Bulgarian people, he saw the future of his country in the children and the youth, and displayed a constant interest in their education as active builders of Socialism.

Comrade Dimitrov attached exceptionally great importance to the woman's role in building the new society and he translated into practice Comrade Stalin's words that woman-kind represents a great force in building Socialism. Women are Indebted to Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov for having become a great force in their State are taking an active part in social life and are the equals of men in every sphere of the new Bulgaria.

Dear Comrades, friends, citizens'!

The name of Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov is infinitely near and dear to the working people.

In his person the working class of the world has lost an outstanding and [...] valiant figure militant companion of Comrade Stalin, a tireless fighter for peace and democracy,

against the warmongers.

With the passion and consistency of a proletarian revolutionary, he opposed the machinations of the Anglo-American imperialists who are preparing a new world war.

Comrade Dimitrov was a knight of honour and duty, he was ruthless to the betrayers of Socialism. Everybody remembers how Comrade Dimitrov pilloried the bourgeois-nationalist Tito clique which has betrayed the cause of Socialism.

All the Soviet people have a warm love for Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov. He endeared himself to the working people of the Soviet Union by his tireless struggle for the cause of the working class, by his loyalty to the Lenin-Stalin teachings. Georgi Dimitrov was a true friend of the Soviet Union, our dear brother and comrade in revolutionary struggle.

Our loss is great. The people of Bulgaria have lost their teacher and leader. But Comrade Dimitrov has left to the Bulgarian people a great legacy—the new people's democratic State the free Bulgaria created under his leadership, the Fatherland Front formed by him and based on the firm alliance of the working class and working peasantry, the strongly welded Bulgarian Communist Party educated by him which will continue to lead the Bulgarian people along the path of Lenin and Stalin, along the path of building Socialism, along the path of steadfastly followed by the great son of the Bulgarian people, Comrade Dimitrov.

The Bulgarian comrades are not alone. Comrade Dimitrov and the Bulgarian Communist Party did everything to enable the Bulgarian people to live and he educated in the spirit of indivisible and lasting friendship with the great Soviet Union, in fraternal unity with the Peoples Democracies.

Over the bier of Comrade Dimitrov millions of people vow to be loyal to the end to the cause of Socialism, the cause of

internationalism, to the great ideas of Lenin and Stalin.

The bright and vivid life of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, is an inspiring example to the fighters for Communism throughout the world.

In their forward movement to liberate themselves from the yoke of capitalism, in the struggle for the victory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the working people of the world will forever keep in their hearts the vivid and noble image of Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov, the passionate tribune and fearless fighter for Communism.

Eternal glory to the great fighter for the cause of Lenin and Stalin! Your memory is immortal!

Those present followed K. E. Vorshilov's speech closely. The Soviet people highly appreciate Georgi Mikhailovich outstanding service to the working people of the world. In simple and vivid words Marshal Voroshilov drew the picture of a courageous revolutionary who had earned the warm love of all the Soviet people.

K. E. Voroshilov was followed by Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Communist Party of France; Luigi Longo, Assistant General Secretary of Communist Party [...] of the Board of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Roman Zambrowski, Secretary of the Central Committee of the United Workers' Party of Poland; Rudolf Slansky, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Vasile Luca, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party; Erno Gero, member of the Political Bureau of the Hungarian Workers' Party; Mitsos Partsalidis, member of the Political Bureau of the Greek Communist Party. Below we publish extracts from their speeches.

SPEECH BY MAURICE THOREZ

On behalf of the Communist Party of France and on behalf of all the working people of France, I wish to express our feeling of fraternal sorrow to the Bulgarian people, their Government and their Communist Party to whom the death of Georgi Dimitrov is such a bitter ordeal.

We share your sorrow. The death of Georgi Dimitrov is a great loss to Bulgaria and to the international working-class movement.

Georgi Dimitrov will always be an example to us of the revolutionary fighter, of the able, energetic and resolute proletarian leader who fought tirelessly for the cause of his people, for the great cause of Lenin and Stalin, the cause of Communism.

At the historical moment when Dimitrov was in chains he raised aloft the banner of Communism before bestial fascism, the banner of proletarian internationalism and the independence of peoples, the banner of unity of the working class and all working people for struggle against fascism and against capitalism.

The ardent call of Dimitrov inspired the struggle of the proletariat and democrats throughout the world. Inspired by his example, the people of Paris resolutely and victoriously rose in 1931 against the first encroachments of fascism in our country.

While in the Moabit prison and at the Leipzig trial Dimitrov splendidly applied this Stalin thesis which he never tired of repeating to us: It is not enough to know what has to be done. It is also necessary to act.

Bravery, akin to heroism and selflessness, was an outstanding trait of Dimitrov. He was the best of comrades. He was our older brother. He radiated kindness, sincerity, boundless faith in the creative powers of the working class,

faith in the fact that the future belongs to Communism!

Above all else Dimitrov reposed firm and absolute confidence in the Soviet Union—the country of victorious Socialism, the liberator of peoples, the fortress of democracy and peace. Above all else he reposed confidence in the glorious Bolshevik Party, in our beloved and great Stalin.

Georgi Dimitrov will live forever in the hearts of the working people.

SPEECH BY LUIGI LONGO

We bow our heads in reverence to the hero who was the formidable prosecutor of the enemies of peace and freedom and the sure herald of the brilliant victory of the forces of labour and progress throughout the world.

During the dark years of fascist slavery he was to us Italians it glorious example of the anti-fascist fighter—firm and courageous in struggle, steadfastly loyal to his ideals, never losing faith in his cause, for he knew that it was a just cause, the cause of the people, freedom and Socialism.

He equipped us with the decisive and only weapon in the struggle for the victory of democracy, the weapon of the alliance of all working people, all honest democrats and all supporters of peace and freedom.

When, first in Spain, fascism and Nazism united together tried to spread their infamous regime of slavery over the world. Dimitrov explained the teachings of our great leader, Comrade Stalin, who taught that the struggle of the Spanish people for independence was “the affair of all progressive mankind”.

He called upon us in all countries to help our Spanish brothers, he called upon all to struggle and helped us to draw from this struggle the political and military lessons for our future battles.

The heroism and selflessness of the Soviet people and their glorious army, the brilliant guidance of our great leader Stalin, the counsel of our great comrade Dimitrov were the most valuable weapon and surest guarantee of victory for all peoples battling for their existence and for their independence against brutal Nazi-fascist oppression.

The Italian working people and Communists express their sorrow at the heavy loss suffered by the Bulgarian working people, the Bulgarian people and their glorious Party. Your mourning is the, mourning of democrats the world over.

A great Bulgarian poet correctly wrote that he who falls in the battle for freedom does not die. The workers, peasants, working people, mothers, youth and patriots who came to take their leave of a great man carried the slogan: "He will not die."

No, he will not die! He will live on in the hearts of the Bulgarians to whom he was a brother and glorious leader. He will live on in the hearts of democrats and working people throughout the world to whom he was a friend and a glorious leader.

We will advance along the path he has bequeathed to us: you, brother Bulgarians along the path of building Socialism on the example and with the invaluable assistance of the Soviet Union; we, in the countries still under the capitalist yoke, along the path of crushing the forces of reaction and war and along the path which you have already traversed.

SPEECH BY WILHELM PIECK

The death of Georgi Dimitrov was a heavy blow not only to the international working-class movement, but also to all progressive mankind. His life and his work are a brilliant example of struggle against war and fascism, for peace and

Socialism, for proletarian internationalism.

Georgi Dimitrov became a real peoples tribune. The working masses; confidence in and love for him was boundless. During his long stay in Germany, he took an active part ill the struggle of the German working-class. He put up a particularly heroic fight at the Leipzig trial where his brilliant example of struggle against fascism inspired the German Communists and all other progressive people with courage and confidence at that most difficult period, mobilising millions of people against fascism.

To us German comrades Georgi Dimitrov will always be a brilliant example of boundless devotion to the cause of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, to the Soviet Union—the first socialist state in the world, and to Stalin—the brilliant leader of progressive mankind.

We will always treasure the glorious memory of Georgi Dimitrov. His life will be a model to us. We shall do everything to establish still closer and even more friendly ties between our people and the Bulgarian people.

May the friendship between our peoples and the peoples of the Soviet Union, with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Central Committee and Comrade Stalin, be everlasting and indivisible.

SPEECH BY ROMAN ZAMBROWSKI

At this moment when you here are mourning the death of Bulgaria's greatest son, the thoughts of the Polish workers and peasants arc with you. Your great loss is also our great loss. The memory of the great leader of the fraternal Bulgarian people and the founder of the people's democratic republic of Bulgaria will live forever in the hearts of the workers.

Together with all progressive mankind, the Polish people will always remember Georgi Dimitrov's great services in mobilising the broad masses of the people to struggle against Hitlerism and fascism and for the freedom and independence of peoples. This great man who magnificently combined and embodied true patriotism and internationalism, who steadfastly fought for a lasting peace and whose contribution to establishing the front of progress and peace was immeasurable, will be our model and example.

The boundless love that Georgi Dimitrov enjoyed among the Polish working class sheds a bright light on the eternal friendship of our peoples who are advancing along the common path to Socialism. The boundless love won by Georgi Dimitrov in the land of victorious Socialism, the U.S.S.R., in the People's Democracies, and among the working class of the world will be a powerful source of strength to people's democratic Bulgaria on the road to its flowering, happiness and Socialism.

SPEECH BY RUDOLF SLANSKY

All the people of Czechoslovakia bow their heads in deep sorrow today before the bier of the great son of the Bulgarian working class and world proletariat, before the bier of the great and beloved friend of the Czechoslovak people—Comrade Georgi Dimitrov.

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, the loyal disciple of Lenin and Stalin, was an example to us of the fearless revolutionary and irreconcilable fighter against fascism. The international proletariat were with him in the heroic fight against the fascist hangmen at the Leipzig trial; his heroic behaviour, his bold words in the very lair of the fascist beast, mobilised the

working people to struggle against fascism, to struggle against war and for the victory of working-class truth.

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov taught the international working class proletarian internationalism, he taught them to love the first socialist country in the world—the Soviet Union which was his second country. At the same time he taught us to discern and destroy vile traitors to the working class of the Trotskyite and Tito type. Comrade Georgi Dimitrov did much in the years of the Great Patriotic War for the freedom of people. After the war at the head of the liberated Bulgarian people he worked to strengthen the alliance between the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union.

We share the deep sorrow and pain of the Bulgarian people. Together with the Bulgarian people, together with the international working class, together with all honest champions of peace and democracy for whom Comrade Dimitrov was a shining example, we pledge that we shall carry out to the victorious end the glorious idea of Socialism and Communism, for the sake of which Comrade Dimitrov did so much.

Eternal glory to Georgi Dimitrov!

SPEECH BY VASILE LUCA

The working people of the People's' Republic of Rumania have lost their great friend whom they loved as their own son.

The ardent heart of Georgi Mithailovich Dimitrov was filled with warm friendship for the peace-loving and freedom loving peoples.

His great mind guided the destiny of the Bulgarian and Rumanian peoples along the common path of building Socialism, along the path of decisive struggle of the camp of peace and democracy, headed by the great Soviet Union.

Georgi Dimitrov, the invincible champion for the freedom and happiness of his people, for the cause of progressive mankind, was a living example of the wise statesman. the revolutionary leader loyal to the end to the great cause of Communism, the cause of Lenin-Stalin.

Comrade Dimitrov was an example of irreconcilable struggle against the enemies of peace and Socialism. He exposed and boldly fought against the bourgeois—nationalist Tilo-Rankovic clique, against the traitors to the cause of peace and Socialism, against the agents of Anglo-American imperialism.

That is why all peoples look upon Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov as the symbol of struggle for democracy. His greatness stretches far beyond the frontiers of Bulgaria. That is why they honour his memory as the memory of one of the finest sons and leaders of the working class. His life and work serve as a magnificent example to all who are fighting for peace and freedom, against imperialism.

SPEECH BY ERNO GERO

Hungarian Communists, our working class, our people know Georgi Mikhailovich very well.

For us Comrade Dimitrov was, and will remain, a splendid model of fearlessness and heroism, the model of a wise, farsighted, genuine man of the people, a model of loyalty to the cause of the working class, the cause of the Soviet Union, the cause of the great Stalin.

The heroic struggle waged by Comrade Dimitrov against fascism, against imperialist war, for the unification of the working people and the masses of the people round the Soviet Union inspired the Communists and all anti-fascists in our

country during the most difficult years in the history of our people.

The best sons of our country headed by our dear Comrade Rakosi, in the period when they fought from the underground, when they were sentenced by the fascist court, and when the dark shadow of the gallows hung over them, drew strength from the heroic struggle of Comrade Dimitrov.

Dear friend and Comrade Dimitrov!

Hungarian Communists, our working class, our working people who are building Socialism, will always remember you with profound gratitude. They will remember that you taught us tirelessly to strengthen our Marxist-Leninist Party, to have a warm love for our people, to love with a mother's love the Soviet Union—the sheet anchor and hope of all working people, of all freedom-loving peoples.

SPEECH BY MITSOS PARTSALIDIS

The news of the death of Georgi Dimitrov shocked fighting Greece. Our people deeply loved Georgi Dimitrov. One of the most popular songs in our fascist-wrecked, tortured country is a heroic song about Dimitrov. The Greek anti-fascists always recall the fearlessness and heroism of the great son of the Bulgarian people. They never forget that Dimitrov was one of the first fighters for united ranks in the struggle against fascism and war. Our people who suffered from fascism before and during the war, bravely battled against Hitler fascism and believed that after the war they would reap the fruits of victory over fascism. Instead, they were compelled, almost immediately, to continue the war against the new occupiers—the Anglo-American imperialists. And in this new phase of the

war as was the case during the years of the Hitler fascist enslavement, our people found in Comrade Dimitrov a faithful friend and loyal defender. The monarcho-fascist and their foreign protectors tried to poison relations between the Greek and Bulgarian peoples. But they failed. Our democratic people always recognised the difference between the Bulgarian reactionary oligarchic plutocrats and the Bulgarian working people. The working people of Greece will always remember the irreconcilable struggle waged by Comrade Dimitrov against foreign imperialism and its agencies—the chauvinist, monarch plutocratic cliques in the Balkan countries, will always remember the efforts of Comrade Dimitrov to strengthen friendship between the Balkan peoples, and to transform the Balkans from a powder barrel into a factor for peace and democracy.

Among other speakers were Harry Pollitt, General Secretary, Communist Party of Great Britain; Vicente Uribe, member, Political Bureau, Communist Party of Spain; Edgar Lalmand, General Secretary, Communist Party of Belgium; Paul de Groot, General Secretary, Communist Party of Holland; Geronimo-Alfredo Alvares, General Secretary, Communist Party of Argentina; Mikunis, General Secretary, Communist Party, Israel; Jesus Faria, Secretary, Central Committee Communist Party, Venezuela, and other comrades.

3.15 p.m. Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria bear the coffin with the body of Comrade G. M. Dimitrov to the mausoleum. A three-minute silence is observed all over the country. Then, the rousing strains of the "Internationale" ring out over the

Square and merge with the sounds of the factory sirens and the artillery salute.

The funeral was followed by a big memorial demonstration by the working people of Sofia, with the delegations from other [....]

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GREAT VICTORY OF ITALIAN FARM LABOURERS. Arturo Colombi, Member, Board of the Communist Party of Italy

The recent strike of Italian farm labourers and agricultural workers which lasted for nearly 40 days was one of the greatest class battles of the Italian working people in the post-war period.

Over one and a half million working people throughout the country took part in the strike. The centre of the struggle was the Po Valley where there are large capitalist estates farmed on an intensive scale. In the provinces of the Po Valley there are nearly 600,000 agricultural workers well organised in their leagues who have rich experience and long and glorious traditions of struggle.

The strike was directed exclusively against the big capitalist landowners and those landlords who lease out their land. All field-work was at a standstill on these estates and cattle were only tended sufficiently to keep them alive. At the same time, with wisdom which displayed their high degree of political consciousness, the working people's organisations sent extra manpower to the sharecroppers and small farmers. In this way they won the sympathies of other sections of the working people in the countryside and isolated the big rural capitalists.

This tactic of distinguishing between the various sections of agricultural employers who were not considered as a single hostile and reactionary body, was dictated by the bitter experience acquired during the years after World War One when the mistakes of the reformist trade union leaders facilitated the formation of an agrarian-fascist bloc which was able to launch a successful offensive against the farm labourers' organisations precisely because the latter were isolated.

The strikers put forward a number of vital demands. Most important of these were: a national agreement; the need for employers to use hired labour for amelioration work; higher family allowance; additional payments corresponding to cost of living changes; unemployment relief; prohibition of dismissals "without just cause." The aim of the demand for a national agreement was to extend the gains won earlier by the strong trade union organisations in the North to the working people of the South. These very significant actions of class solidarity aimed at uniting all the working people in the countryside on the basis of a joint struggle.

The demand that hired labour should be used for amelioration work was of great importance. As agriculture is organised at present, farm labourers are without work for long period of the year which has a disastrous effect on their living standards, facing them with poverty and hardship. Seasonal workers in the countryside work for an average of 160 working days a year. In 1948, out of 1,580,000 day-labourers 50 per cent worked 200 days, 34 per cent 100 days and 16 per cent 50 days. It is easy to realise the significance for the farm labourer of the employer's obligation to invest a part of the rent and profits in amelioration work and the significance of extending unemployment relief to seasonal workers.

The demand that dismissals should be made only for just reasons is vitally important to permanent workers who live on the capitalist estates. They are at the mercy of e employer who, at will, can dismiss and render homeless anybody who does not agree to his dictate. Such dismissals can be used as a dangerous political weapon by the employers to drive out of the village the leaders of the workers' leagues, left-wing mayors, secretaries of the Communist and Socialist Party branches and anyone else who is conducting trade union or other political work not to the taste of the local bourgeoisie or the clergy. The

strikers decided to wrest this weapon from the hands of the landowners by insisting on the "just cause" condition for dismissals.

The working people responded unitedly and enthusiastically to the call of their trade union which rallies over a million members. The strike started on the eve of the haymaking season. The organisation of the employers, encouraged by the unconditional support of the Government, declared its implacability and refused to conduct negotiations. With promises and trickery the employers tried to recruit groups of working people from the bleak mountain regions where there is permanent unemployment. But the overwhelming majority of these people realised their class duty; as soon as they came into contact with the pickets, they refused to become strike-breakers. Then the employers brought in armed provocateurs whom they protected by motorized police units. This led to conflicts and shooting. The landlords and provocateurs opened fire on the strikers, the police attacked with truncheons, made arrests, and also opened fire on the people. Five workers were killed, including a war widow, the mother of a large family. Many others were seriously wounded and had to be taken to hospital.

The entire State apparatus was mobilised against the working people. Elementary democratic rights were systematically violated. During the strike much violence was committed by the employers and their hired gangsters. For instance, shots were fired for no reason, meetings and demonstrations were savagely dispersed with the help of American "jeeps" and truncheons. There were mass arrests of strikers and of people suspected of supporting them. Trade union and Party premises were raided. A state of siege was introduced in the villages and it was forbidden to assemble in groups on the streets. Many farms were turned into shelters for

the provocateurs and the few strike-breakers. A state of siege was introduced as under the German occupation.

The employers and the Government, priests and the Saragat followers, arms and the "spiritual" weapon, all were mobilised to break the will of the working people of the countryside. But the people continued their resistance. The women, who were always in the front ranks, fought splendidly. Tens of thousands of men and women assembled for the picket lines which displayed remarkable mobility, concentrating their forces at the most dangerous points. All this infuriated the police, for they could not cope with the fighting capacity and mobility of the strikers who were always ready for battle and who never left the battle-field despite violence, arrest, murder and shooting.

The violence caused profound indignation which is now giving the Government some embarrassment. The greatest indignation among the working people and in democratic circles was, caused by the fact that the Government and the police authorities considered the use of violence normal, justifying and encouraging it, and also looked upon it as quite normal that the landowners should arm themselves and surround themselves with armed men.

In their zeal to please the employers and their blind hatred of the working people, the reactionary clergy did not realise what would be the consequences of treating like outlaws a vast section of the working people whose only "crime" was that they had exercised the democratic right guaranteed them by the Constitution. There is no doubt that during the strike the working people understood still more clearly the need to break up the monopoly power of the Christian Democratic Party and to bring about the profound structural changes essential for the democratisation of our country.

It is obvious that the actions of the employers and the

police were aimed at provoking the strikers into violence which could then be used as a pretext for still more vicious repression. But these calculations miscarried. The working people demonstrated a high degree of discipline and a deep sense of responsibility.

This strike is much more significant than just a struggle fought by one category of the working people, however large. The strike acquired the nature of a large-scale class battle. It was more than a question of fighting for lawful and just economic rights. It was a question of defending democratic liberties: freedom of organisation, meetings and strikes and all similar liberties constantly violated by the Government which placed the entire repressive state apparatus at the disposal of employers violating the laws of the State.

All this was perfectly understood by the working class and the working people of the towns who showed warm sympathy and active solidarity for the farm labourers. Solidarity strikes were held in Bologna, Modena, Ferrara, Forli, Milan and other big industrial centres. Solidarity and protest demonstrations and meetings took place everywhere. With banners and flowers, great numbers of people followed the coffins of those who had been killed by the employers and the police. The warmest solidarity was shown to those arrested and to their families.

Toward the end hunger threatened the homes of the strikers and their families. Then a wide movement to collect funds to help them was launched among all sections of the organised working people in the towns, among peasants and small traders. Genoa workers sent truck-loads of food to the provinces where the struggle was particularly sharp. The cooperative shops gave the strikers' families credit. Everywhere canteens were opened to feed the strikers. The Italian Women's League displayed remarkable initiative,

calling for solidarity and looking after the children. Thousands of innocent victims of capitalist despotism were cared for in the homes of town workers and small peasants.

The farm labourers were victorious. This is not only an economic victory but is a victory of great political moment. The arbitrary action of the employers and the Government collapsed under the pressure of the strikers' determination to fight to the end. Faced with this determination, isolated and unanimously condemned by public opinion, the landowners and the Government were forced to retreat. Practically all the demands of the strikers were, in principle, granted. How they will be implemented will be defined in the coming months by direct negotiations and by legislation in Parliament. The working- people know that they must be united and vigilant to see that the agreement is adhered to in all provinces and on a national scale. There is no reason for pulling too much trust in the Confederation of Agrarians and still less in the Government. For these people only understand the language of force.

The sharpness of the struggle strengthened still more the will of the working people, of trade union and Party activists and enriched them with new experience. This experience will not be wasted. It will be utilised in new struggles in the future.

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ARSO JOVANOVIC WORK BRIGADE

Yugoslav students now political emigrants in Bulgaria have organised a work bridge which they have named after Arso Janovic. The brigade has decided to help with the construction of Dimitrov-grad, the new town being built by Bulgarian youth.

The members of the brigade sent a letter to the Central Committee of the People's Youth League in which they express their desire to take part in laying the foundations of Socialism in Bulgaria.

In their letter the Yugoslav students write: "The Tito gang in Yugoslavia has thwarted our desire and eagerness to build Socialism, to build a better life for the people of Yugoslavia, undaunted by difficulties and relying on the powerful and consistent defender of small nations—the U.S.S.R.—and on the wise leader of the world proletariat, Comrade Stalin.

"By their treacherous activity, chauvinist propaganda and the murder of Bulgarian border patrols, these Tito-ites, [tra..] to the democratic front are undermining the militant and fraternal friendship between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples.

"We consider that the great cause of Socialism which the working people of Bulgaria and her people's youth are building is also our cause and that is why we want to give our fraternal help to the Bulgarian people.

"We are, happy and proud to have the opportunity to take part in building the town which bears the name of Georgi Dimitrov."

RESTRICTING THE KULAKS IN RUMANIA

On the proposal of Vasile Luca, Minister of Finance and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, the National Assembly of the Rumanian People's Republic has adopted a new agricultural tax law.

In framing this law, account was taken of the tasks outlined by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party to strengthen the alliance of the working class and working peasantry and prepare for the socialist reorganisation of the countryside.

According to the new law poor peasants with an annual income of less than 12,000 lei are exempt from paying taxes.

To encourage and promote collective farming and other forms of peasant associations, collective farms are exempt from paying taxes during the first two years of their establishment while tax reductions are granted to peasant associations for the joint use of tractors and other agricultural machines.

The law also envisages other privileges and tax reductions for invalids, large families and poor and medium peasants.

The income tax for kulaks is increased by 20 to 50 per cent and will be determined by the local Councils. Thus, by competing the kulak to pay a considerable part of his income to the state, the new agricultural tax law contributes restricting the economic power of the kulak.

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CANADIAN ASBESTOS MINERS WIN STRIKE

Canadian asbestos miners have won a wage increase after a four and a half months' strike. Five thousand miners struck on February 13 when the American owners of the asbestos pit in Quebec Province refused their demand for a wage increase.

The American owners hoped that with the help of the reactionary police government of Quebec Province they would be able to crush the organised movement of the workers. In the course of repeated armed raids, police, acting in the interests of the American imperialists brutally beat up the asbestos workers.

During one raid at the beginning of May a big detachment of Montreal and Quebec police attacked the picket-line and for several hours savagely beat up the miners who were unable to find shelter either in their homes or in the nearby church. Many arrests of workers followed.

The brutal attitude of the Quebec Government aroused the indignation of broad circles of working people. Under pressure of public opinion the mine owners agreed to increase wages by two-thirds of the sum originally demanded by the strikers and to practise no victimisation. The workers accepted this proposal and returned to work.

[page 3]

STATEMENT OF KOREAN YOUTH

The Central Committee of the Democratic League of Korean Youth in Japan has published a statement sharply protesting at the puppet authorities, arrest and assassination of the patriotic youth of South Korea who are waging an armed struggle for the withdrawal of American troops and the unification of their country.

"We cannot reconcile ourselves to such outrageous facts," reads the statement, "as the arrest of Li Huan-hi, assistant chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic League of Patriotic Youth, and many other responsible functionaries of the Central Committee of the League. The prisoners are beaten by the police until they lose consciousness.

"On behalf of the 100,000 members of our League we send fraternal greetings to the youth of South Korea who are heroically fighting against the puppet government and for the immediate withdrawal of American troops. We raise our voice in the struggle for the complete unifications and independence of our country. We demand that the puppet authorities of South Korea stop murdering our brothers and sisters."

[page 3]

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS IN BULGARIA.

Georgi Tchaskov, Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria

With the decisive help of the heroic Soviet Army, the Bulgarian people overthrew the German agency Government on September 9, 1944, and established the people's power of the Fatherland Front. After the monarchist-fascist clique had been overthrown and all the remnants of the fascist regime destroyed, Bulgaria resolutely took the path of democratic development.

After the 1946 referendum, Bulgaria was proclaimed a People's Republic. A People's Assembly was elected. At the end of 1947 this Assembly drafted and adopted a new constitution defining the nature and structure of the people's democratic State, the State of the working people. Gradually and consistently the old State apparatus was reorganised. A law was passed establishing People's Councils as completely new, local organs of State power. In accordance with the Constitution, before the People's Councils were elected, the Presidium of the People's Assembly appointed rural, town, district and area provisional boards with the rights and functions of People's Councils.

On May 15 this year representatives of the People's Councils and the people's assessors were elected. The election was remarkable for the high degree of popular political activity and was a victorious demonstration of the people's unity under the banner of the Fatherland Front and the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The election results were also a heavy blow to the reactionary elements in the country and their Anglo-American masters who during the election campaign had tried to undermine the militant unity of the working people.

by lies, intrigues and threats. Of the electorate 96.75 per cent went to the polls, of whom 92.01 per cent voted for the Fatherland Front's single list of candidates. In this way the working people of our country once again demonstrated their hatred of reaction, their confidence in the tried guidance of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, and their readiness to follow it in the struggle against the class enemy, the struggle to build Socialism in our country. The May 15 election confirmed the correctness of the policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party, of its great leader Comrade Dimitrov, and raised still higher the prestige of people's power among the working people.

The election results also showed the great vitality of the Fatherland Front as the organisation which, led by the Communist Party, under people's democracy and in the conditions of transition from capitalism to Socialism is most suited to unite and mobilise the masses of our people to fight for Socialism.

Preparations for the election of People's Councils and people's assessors coincided with the struggle launched by the Communist Party and under its leadership by the Fatherland Front against the instigators of a new imperialist war, to strengthen peace among the people and against the bourgeois-nationalist, anti-Soviet actions of Traicho Kostov which were resolutely condemned not only by the Central Committee of our Party but also by the working people as a whole. It is precisely because of this that our unforgettable leader and teacher, Comrade Dimitrov, stressed in his letter to the Political Bureau that the people of Bulgaria by their election victory "resolutely rejecting this treacherous nationalism, the weapon of imperialism" showed that they were "taking a firm stand on proletarian internationalism, the focal-point of which is indissoluble, genuine and consistent friendship with the great

Soviet Union, which leads the democratic, anti-imperialist camp against the imperialist enslavers and instigators of new wars".

The system of people's democracy established in Bulgaria represents the power of the working people under the leadership of the working class and its vanguard, the Communist Party. The people's democratic system is successfully carrying out the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat in suppressing the resistance of the remnants of the exploiting classes, in building Socialism.

The People's Councils are composed exclusively of representatives from the ranks of the working people. For example, of the 101 members elected to the Sofia People's Council 25 are industrial workers, 60 office workers ,and 16 artisans. The Council is presided over by Comrade Todor Jivkov, a former print-worker who is today the Secretary of the Sofia Party organisation and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

In the Vrattsa area, which is pre-dominantly rural, 55 people were elected to the People's Council, of whom 3 are workers, 17 poor and medium peasants, 31 office workers, and 4 representatives of artisans and of other sections of the working people. In the People's Council of the Sofia rural area there are 6 industrial workers, 21 poor and medium peasants and 26 office workers. The social composition of other area and town councils is roughly the same. As for the rural local councils, the overwhelming majority of their members are poor and medium peasants.

It is natural that this composition of People's Councils guarantees that the leading role of the working class and the Communist Party, will be correctly carried out as well as the policy of the Fatherland Front, in the people's interests, against the capitalist elements, and toward laying down economic and

cultural foundations of Socialism in our country.

The People's Councils are local organs of unified, State power and State administration. According to the Constitution, they must guide the carrying out of all economic, social and cultural measures important for the locality, draw up the economic plan, work out local and regional budgets within the framework of the national plan and see to their realisation. The Councils see that the State property and economic enterprises on their territory are efficiently administered, that law is observed. They must also protect civil rights and guide the activity of the executive and management organs subordinated to them. The People's Councils have the right to decide on and carry out measures of local significance observing the laws of the country and the decrees of the higher state organs.

Both the social composition of the People's Councils and the nature of their work make them the State organs most closely connected with the people. The Councils elect sub-Committees for finance, education, social security, local industry and handicrafts, municipal economy and planning, agriculture and cattle-breeding, trade, supplies, public health, sanitary-veterinary services and 60 on.

Workers, peasants, artisans, administrators, scientific, art and cultural workers are co-opted on to the sub-committees. Through them the Councils are linked with the masses of the working people in carrying out their decisions and Government measures.

For example, the People's Council in Stara Zagora has 40 members, of whom 10 are women. The Council has 13 subcommittees which include, apart from Council members, 104 citizens of whom 38 are public figures, 6 doctors, 2 engineers, 9 farmers etc. The education committee has 9 members, 3 Councillors and 6 active citizens (a teacher, a doctor and office worker), and 3 public figures. The municipal

economy committee consists of 10 members—3 Councillors and 7 active citizens of whom 2 are engineers and one an architect.

Through their committees the villagers of Malo Chochovani in the Sliven, area, proposed that a canal should be built from the Tundji river making it possible to irrigate the land of the adjacent four villages. The suggestion was approved and the area Council provided technical personnel and building materials. The villagers provided the labour and work is already under way.

Many similar instances could be quoted. They prove that under people's democracy, when power is in the hands of the working people their creative initiative is inexhaustible. The close contact of the working people with their organs of power, their support of the Councils by deeds, advice and initiative testify to the resilience and prestige of the People's Councils.

Lenin and Stalin teach that the dictatorship of the proletariat is the highest form of democracy for the working people. Carrying out the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat the system of people's democracy for the first time secured the conditions giving the broad masses of the people the possibility not only to elect state organs but also to govern, criticise and improve their work. According to the Bulgarian Constitution, People's Councils are obliged to report to their electorate at public meetings at least once or twice a year. The electorate has the right to raise any question needing clarification, to criticise shortcomings and to make suggestions for improving the Councils' work. The electors can recall any deputy who does not do his work efficiently and replace him.

Such are the main principles of the structure and work of our People's Councils which make them not only organs of a new, State power but also organs of the masses. Not one of the countries of the so-called Western democracy can boast of this.

The People's Councils are the result of our country's economic and political successes and of the elimination of the remnants of fascist rule: In creating People's Councils we based ourselves on the great experience of the Soviet Union, its State and socialist construction, taking into consideration the peculiarities of our own country.

At the present historical stage of the political development of Bulgaria, the People's Councils are somewhat different from the local Soviets of the U.S.S.R. (our electoral system is somewhat restricted). But in the process of their further development and perfection, as they approach Socialism, they will come nearer to the Soviets in the U.S.S.R. They will more and more become, as Comrade Stalin said, the most democratic and consequently the most authoritative organs of the masses which facilitate to the maximum their participation in building the new State and in running the State and which develop to the maximum the revolutionary energy, initiative and creative abilities of the masses in the struggle to destroy the old system, in the struggle for the new, socialist system.

The election of the People's Councils was a great victory for the Fatherland Front and the Bulgarian Communist Party, our country's leading and guiding force. It was a triumph for the Party's political line and proved the correctness of this line. Today the area, urban and rural councils are faced with important tasks. The most important of these is to mobilise the creative energy and the increased political activity of the masses to carry out the election programme of the Fatherland Front. By mobilising all local resources and means it is necessary to ensure that the Five-Year Plan is consistently carried out, for its realisation will be a valuable contribution to the cause of building Socialism.

It is also important that the People's Councils should be

further strengthened organisationally and transformed into really democratic and militant organs of the masses. The mistakes and shortcomings noted at the June Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, mistakes and shortcomings committed in the localities in relation to medium peasants must be immediately rectified, the harvesting and buying of the essential supplies for the towns from the rural population must be thoroughly prepared and carried out.

Fulfilling the behests of our leader and teacher Georgi Mihailovich Dimitrov, the People's Councils, Party organisations and all the working people of our country will carry out the tasks facing them with honour.

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IN DEFENCE OF PEACE

A meeting of prominent representatives of Soviet science, literature, art, of trade union and other public organisations was held recently in Moscow. It endorsed the proposals to call an all-Union peace conference in Moscow and formed a Preparatory Committee of 19 members to convene the conference.

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PLENUM CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY OF FRANCE

A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France opened on June 1. The Plenum adjourned on July 2 in mourning for Comrade Georgi Dimitrov. Members of the Central Committee listened with profound grief, to the speech of Maurice Thorez in memory of the great champion of peace and Socialism.

The Plenum heard a report by Comrade Casanova on unity in the struggle for peace and also report by Comrade Jacques Duclos.

Comrade Casanova showed how the firm policy of the Soviet Union, the successes of the People's Democracies, the decisive victories of democratic China, and the broad, world-wide movement in defence of peace had strengthened the anti-imperialist camp. The first successes of this movement were seen in the outcome of the Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris.

Taking the example of French plants which the American imperialists want to close down, Comrade Casanova pointed out that the defence of national independence was becoming a personal matter for every worker, and was bound up with the struggle for bread, In this way the French working class is reaching a higher political level than is possible by fighting for purely immediate demands.

The speaker stressed that in the present objective conditions there was a basis for bringing about still wider unity. Above all, success depended on the ability of Communists to rid themselves of the old routine methods of work, to overcome sectarianism and resolutely launch a struggle on a wider scale.

The Plenum discussed a number of questions, giving special attention to the work of the Communists in organising the struggle to win the working people's demands, to work in the municipalities, to the Party's education policy (the fight against reactionary bourgeois ideology in both secular and church schools). But, in the main, the Central Committee's attention was concentrated on the struggle for peace and national independence. The Plenum also noted the change in the balance of forces since the Party Conference in April. The line and the decisions of this Conference have been proved correct by subsequent events. The Plenum pointed to the success of mass actions in defence of peace (meetings in Paris and the provinces following the World Peace Congress), against neo-fascism (the Paris demonstration of June 18), for democratic liberties (the successful mass movement against the lifting of Maurice Thorez' Parliamentary immunity).

The Plenum outlined, as the foremost tasks of the Party and the masses, the struggle against ratification of the Atlantic Pact, the intensification of the movement against the war in Viet Nam, against war credits and war production and the organisation of mass demonstrations for peace and freedom on July 14.

The Plenum emphasised the importance of the united front policy. It insistently demanded that Party organisations and members should carry out a policy of "the outstretched hand" to the Christian working people and former resistance fighters who have for some time allowed themselves to be misled by the de Gaullists.

The call adopted by the Plenum shows that industrial and office workers of various political beliefs are uniting in defence of their demands. Unity is also being built among working peasants and artisans against the increased taxes resulting from the policy of war preparations. This unity is being realised in

defence of peace and liberty among women, young people, war veterans and former members of the resistance. It is necessary to strengthen still more the unity of the partisans of peace and make July 14 a great day of struggle for peace.

The militant unity and fraternity of French working people and democrats should open the way for a government of national unity, while peace can be saved by the international solidarity of the peoples united in the anti-imperialist camp led by the great leader of Socialism, the Soviet Union.

The bourgeois press devoted considerable attention to the work and decisions of the Central Committee. It reacted furiously to the Committee's stand to rally the broad masses of the working people against the policy of poverty, reaction and war.

This is yet another sign of the correctness of the decisions taken by the Central Committee of the French Communist Party at its July Plenum.

G. C.

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BRITAIN ON THE THRESHOLD OF CRISIS. Harry Pollitt, General Secretary, Communist Party of Britain

The developing economic slump in the capitalist world is dealing shattering blows at the propaganda with which the right-wing Labour leaders have attempted to deceive the British working class for the past four years.

Attlee, Bevin, Cripps and the rest have made innumerable speeches, which have received the wholehearted support of the Tories and the employers, to persuade the workers that the problems facing Britain could be solved without a radical rupture with imperialist policy, that the continuance of an imperialist policy would enable full employment to be maintained and that acceptance of the Marshall Plan would "Save Britain from economic chaos".

But now even the first breath of the developing world economic crisis is blowing aside this fog of deception. It was comparatively easy to foster such illusions in the period of the post-war replacement boom, when British capitalists were able to increase their exports considerably above pre-war level, at the expense of their West European rivals.

But now that post-war boom conditions are being replaced by those of slump, all the alleged "solutions" which the Labour Government and the Tories offered as panaceas are revealed to be worthless.

The Marshall Plan was hailed by Bevin as an unprecedented act of "generosity" on the part of the American millionaires.

According to Bevin, the so-called "aid" from America would mean that by 1952 the "dollar problem" would be solved.

Actually the dollar problem is more acute than ever. The official Government "Economic Survey" published in March pointed out that "We were still at the end of the year (1948) far from paying for our dollar imports from our current dollar earnings". Since then the position has got much worse. In the first four months of 1949 dollar exports fell by 14 per cent below the level of the last three months of 1948. In May, British exports to the United States fell from £5,700,000 down 10 £3,500,000. Cripps had to admit on June 17th "nor did our problems at the moment appear to be growing less. Indeed, they were becoming temporarily greater..." while the big business journal, *The Economist* declared on July 2nd, "The truth is that the crisis which the British did not expect until 1952—and hoped to be prepared for by then—is already upon them".

In the three months from March to June 1949, Britain's gold and dollar reserves dropped from £471,000,000 to £406,000,000 (on March 31st 1948 they were £552,000,000) and it is declared in some quarters that if the drain on them continues at the present rate they will have vanished within a year.

The Marshall Plan far from solving Britain's problems, has enormously intensified them. As the slump develops in the United States the American monopolists openly and ruthlessly use the conditions of the Marshall Plan to attempt to export their crisis and unemployment to Britain and Europe and to dispose of their surplus production.

In April they prevented Britain from using Marshall dollars to purchase wheat from Canada.

This action was followed in June by strong pressure from the United States against the British agreement with the Argentine for the supply of meat to Britain.

The British Government finally signed the agreement with

the Argentine, having no alternative in view of the acute meat shortage in Britain, but American pressure continues in every other direction. It was renewed in the discussions on the European Payments question, when the Americans inspired certain Marshall countries in Europe to press for an arrangement which would have resulted in a further great drain on Britain's gold and dollar reserves.

These discussions have clearly revealed the growth, not merely of the Anglo-U.S. contradictions, but of the contradictions between Britain and the rest of the Western European capitalists. The vaunted "Western Union", which according to the Bevins was the second great "solution" to Britain's problems, has turned out to be a fiasco. All the Marshall countries, which it was alleged constituted a happy family working together for economic and political unification, are in fact frantically trying to export the same kind of goods to the same limited markets, and actually set themselves the aim, in their memoranda to the organisation for European Economic Co-operation, of exporting more to each other than they were prepared to import from each other. Consequently, as the economic crisis develops, the antagonisms between them inevitably become ever sharper, and only their common hatred of the working class and subservience to their American masters holds their ramshackle "Union" together at all.

Especially acute problems are arising for Britain as a result of the policy pursued towards Western Germany and Japan. In both cases virtually a free hand has been given to the United States monopolists.

Thus the Marshall Plan and the Wall Street millionaires are striking severe blows at Britain's economy, and leading to the growth of mass unemployment throughout Western Europe.

Another "solution" of the Labour Government was to be intensified colonial exploitation, based particularly on the

dollar earning capacity of such products as rubber and tin (proved in Malaya). This is the reason for the barbarous colonial war being waged against the Malayan people and the increased oppression of the people in all colonial countries. But the economic slump and the deliberate policy of the United States are knocking the bottom out of the market for these commodities. Thus the U. S. which was previously buying 2,500 tons of rubber a month from Malaya, took only 15 tons in May, and the price has dropped. Malayan planters claim that they are faced with economic catastrophe and propose to cut the wages of the worker still further. Similarly the price of tin has dropped. It is clear that the policy of "solving the crisis" by intensified exploitation of the colonies is not only an idle dream of the imperialists, but is in fact resulting in enormous burdens on the British workers, as a result of the military expenditure which this policy involves.

Face to face with a situation of growing economic crisis the British capitalists class, ably assisted by the Labour Government, are intensifying their attacks on the living standards of the British workers. The increase in food prices imposed in the recent Budget have already sent the cost of living index up by two points, and the full effect of the increases has not yet been felt. The monopoly press is carrying on a furious campaign for further cuts in the social services. There is increasing talk of devaluing the pound sterling as a means of reducing real wages still further. Government Ministers and big business spokesmen never make a speech nowadays without calling for the "cutting of costs". **The Economist** declared that one and a half million unemployed "would do a great deal of good".

But this policy of attacking the workers' living standards, which further restricts the home market, intensifies all the factors making for economic slump.

The boasts of the Labour leaders about "the maintenance of full employment" are beginning to have a hollow ring in the ears of British workers, who were told that their salvation lay in American "aid", but who see the economic crisis reaching their shores from across the Atlantic.

The present difficulties of the dollar crisis are the expression of the chronic and deep-seated character of the post-war crisis of British imperialism. Already before the war the breakdown of the old monopoly position of the British capitalist class was apparent. The mighty upsurge of the colonial peoples in the post-war period has struck a further devastating blow at the parasitic economy of British imperialism, based as it was on colonial exploitation and extreme dependence on overseas imports. The overseas tribute is drying up, and the colossal burden of military expenditure involved in the attempt to continue the exploitation and oppression of the colonial peoples imposes back-breaking burdens on an already bankrupt imperialist economy. At the same time, United States imperialism, which almost doubled its industrial production during the war and now faces the problem of the market in its sharpest form, is utilising its dominant position to challenge Britain in the world market, to drive into the British Empire itself and secure markets and spheres for the investment of capital in areas where British Imperialism has hitherto held unchallenged sway.

In these circumstances the Right Labour leaders' attempt to "solve" the problem by continuing the imperialist policy, can only lead to new disasters for the British people.

In view of this, the Communist Party has issued a Manifesto to the workers of Britain calling on them to intensify the struggle for a policy to offset the consequences of the advancing slump. Such a policy should have as its main features:

Higher wages, better living standards. End wage freezing now. Taxes on the workers should be lowered and taxes on profits increased. Old age and war pensions must be raised, the social services expanded, and more houses, schools and hospitals built.

The Government must cut the armed forces and military expenditure, purge the present boards of nationalised industries, and put the key positions in the hands of trusted representatives of the working class. Reduce drastically the compensation paid to the former owners; nationalise more of the basic industries, nationalise the land, cut monopoly profits and improve wages.

Ensure more trade with Russia, China and Eastern Europe. Economic co-operation with all and dependence on none should be our watchword.

As the class battles of the British workers develop, so also will develop the fight for a complete change of policy and Government, which will take Britain out of the camp of imperialism and war and into the camp of democracy and peace.

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PARTY LIFE

CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNIST PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS TO DISCUSS CADRES WORK

At a recent meeting in Prague secretaries of regional cadres committees and functionaries of cadres departments in the Central Secretariats of the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia and Slovakia discussed their work in the light of the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress.

In his report Comrade Kopriva, head of the Central Committee cadres department pointed out that the Party has big achievements to its credit in cadres work. However, there are still serious shortcomings. One of the greatest of them, he went on, is that cadres work has not yet been turned into an integral part of the whole work of the Party and its organisations.

Party organs often transfer their powers in relation to cadres to officials of the cadres departments, thus rejecting all responsibility.

In such cases the officials of the cadres departments assume rights properly belonging only to elected organs.

In many Party branches cadres work has not yet become a matter for the Party committee as a whole. This serious shortcoming should be removed. The comrades responsible for the work should take an interest in the work of the active Party members and the rank and file; they should aid their political development, listen carefully to their complaints in order to discover what is holding up the work, win their confidence by a thoughtful attitude and concrete help. This should not lead to blunted vigilance. On the contrary a cadres worker must, above

all, possess this Bolshevik quality.

The selection and allocation of cadres should be made more strictly. It is necessary that those who are promoted to leading posts in industry should be capable workers, good organisers, initiators of socialist emulation and shock, workers, including non-Party people. The Party knows how to appreciate talented, non-Party workers full of initiative and loyal to the people's democratic State.

The speaker concluded: We have all the conditions for making a further and still greater stride forward in the sphere of Party cadres work.

Discussion at the meetings showed that despite shortcomings, cadres work had improved. Many valuable suggestions were made to improve the selection and allocation of cadres.

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RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY TRAINS RURAL PARTY WORKERS

To train cadres to work for the socialist transformation of agriculture, 73 rural Party schools were started last winter, in accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of Rumanian Workers' Party.

The curricula of these schools consisted of 15 lectures, including the Lenin doctrine of the Party the R.W.P.'s work in the countryside and socialist agriculture in the Soviet Union. Four groups of students—10,751 in all, including 1,111 women—attended the schools.

In districts with a non-Rumanian population, classes were

held in the native language.

In seven districts classes were held in the Hungarian language and were attended by 774 Hungarian peasants. In the Banat 51 Serbian peasants attended schools held in the Serbian language.

The majority of rural Party workers who have been trained at these schools are now leading rural Party organisations and provisional people's committees.

According to the decision of the March Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, the network of rural Party schools will be extended during the winter of 1949-50.

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CONFERENCE OF WARSAW PARTY ORGANISATION

Early this month the Warsaw organisation of the United Workers' Party of Poland held its first conference. The conference took place in an atmosphere of remarkable achievements in rebuilding the beloved capital of the Polish people.

Comrade Bierut, Chairman of the central Committee of the Party, reported on the work of rehabilitating and reconstructing Warsaw according to the Six-Year Plan. The delegates also heard and discussed a report on the work of the Warsaw Party Committee.

Formerly Warsaw was a great industrial centre, a centre of the working class movement and of the struggle against Polish fascism. During the war it was the centre of the struggle against the German invaders. According to the plans of the German imperialists who all but completely destroyed the city, Warsaw

was never to rise again. People in the West, and also Polish reactionary circles did not believe in the possibility of rebuilding the city.

But Warsaw is rising from the ruins.

After the Soviet Army had liberated the city, the people's democratic power, assisted by the Soviet Union, inspired the entire working people for the great historical task of rebuilding and restoring the capital. The population of Warsaw already numbers 615,000 (before the war it was 1,200,000). Hundreds of buildings and homes, many factories and plants have been restored or rebuilt. But the main work still remains to be done.

The Warsaw Party organisation which must directly guide and carry out the great work of construction, is faced with responsible and honourable tasks. The Party organisation and the Party leadership must be well prepared to fulfil these tasks. At present there are 84,000 full members and candidate members in the Warsaw Party. There are 300,000 trade unionists in the city. Building workers are now the largest detachment of Warsaw workers. Last year they numbered 30,000 and now there are 61,000 of them. In 1947, only 30 per cent of building workers were employed on state and cooperative building, the remainder worked for private employers. This year 91.5 per cent of the building force is employed on the socialised building sector.

The Warsaw Party organisation is concentrating on work among builders. Relying on the Party groups On the building sites, supported by the trade unions and the youth and thanks to mass educational and organisational work, we have launched a large-scale socialist emulation movement among building workers.

Whereas in 1948 the emulation movement covered only 305 Warsaw builders, today 12,500 are taking part in it. Following the example of Soviet builders, the Warsaw men are

adopting new methods of working in groups of three. Today the whole country knows of the famous Warsaw builders, Religa, Markow, Porencki, Ambroziak and others.

However, these achievements are not yet sufficient. Thousands of building workers and considerable numbers of engineers and architects are still outside the emulation movement. Planning, designing and the preparation of other documents lag behind the general rate of construction, nor is there always cooperation between workers and architects.

Nearly 20,000 builders are now working in the State sector of industry in Warsaw. This number is steadily growing. As a result of the wage reform carried out early this year, average labour productivity has increased; average wages have gone up by 15 per cent and in some cases by as much as 60 per cent.

During the May Day emulation, the Warsaw Party branches proved that they were capable of enrolling the workers for great production exploits. Warsaw workers produced 468 million zloty worth of goods in excess of the Plan, and in four months reached the targets set for five months.

It should be mentioned that on the fifth anniversary of the formation of the Polish National Liberation Committee (July 22), the famous West-East road, already known beyond the country's boundaries, will be opened. The construction of the Raszyn radio mast, the highest in Europe, will also be completed, and a factory for the manufacture of ready-made clothing will be finished five months ahead of schedule.

Warsaw has also big achievements to its credit in the socialisation of retail trade. In 1948, there were 368 cooperative shops in the city with a monthly turnover of 931 million zloty. Today there are 569 with a monthly turnover of 2,000 million zloty, which comprises 40 per cent of all Warsaw's retail trade. Half of the city's vegetable supply is sold

through cooperatives. However, there are still many shortcomings in cooperative trading.

The Warsaw Party organisation has also done much successful work among the mass organisation of women and youth. But the work of the trade unions, factory committees and trade union boards is still weak. Of 300,000 trade unionists in the capital 220,000 are not members of the Party. Thus, trade unions, are the main unit linking the Party with the non-Party masses. That is why it is important to secure increased activity by the trade unions in the struggle for higher labour productivity and better living standards for the workers.

The entire Warsaw Party organisation must be enrolled for the tasks of rehabilitating and reconstructing the capital, and for the other tasks set before us in Comrade Bierut's report. It is necessary to increase the role of Party branches, to improve the work of the Activists, and to extend the sphere of their interests; to improve political-educational work and make it correspond to current economic and political tasks in Warsaw.

We must also be more critical than hitherto in estimating the results of our work. Only in this way can the Warsaw Party organisation become worthy of the name of the capital of people's democratic Poland.

**S. Zawadski
Secretary, Warsaw Committee, United Workers' Party
of Poland**

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EXCHANGE OF MEMBERSHIP CARDS IN UNITED WORKERS' PARTY, POLAND

By a decision of the Central Committee of the United Workers' Party, since May 15 the documents of the Polish Socialist Party and the Workers' Party are being exchanged for the new membership card. Thus, the last formal difference between the former members of the P.P.S. and the P.P.R. has been abolished.

In connection with the exchange of Party documents, the Central Committee has placed before the Party committees the task of having all Party members and probationer members registered, of becoming better acquainted with the members of their organisation in persona talks with the recipients of new cards and of inculcating respect for and a careful attitude in relation to their Party cards.

The exchange of cards is proceeding successfully. As a rule the meetings of the primary Party organisations at which the importance of Party document is explained, are attended by 90—100 per cent of the membership. The members and probationer members are displaying increased vigilance and political activity.

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TITO CLIQUE WIPES OUT COMMUNIST IN YUGOSLAVIA. Pero Popivoda

The nationalist Tito clique has treacherously attacked the finest section of the Yugoslav Communist Party. After the publication of the Information Bureau Resolution, thousands of Yugoslav Communists who realised the danger threatening their Party, the working class and the people, fought back against the Tito-Rankovic clique. In some places—Sarajevo, Montenegro, Belgrade, East Serbia, Skoplje and Zagreb—entire Party organisations opposed the bourgeois-nationalist policy demanding that the Central Committee of the Party should abandon the path of treachery along which the nationalist leadership was taking it.

Seeing that they lacked support among either the Party or the people, the Tito-ites resorted to terror hoping in this way to halt the growing mistrust of the Party for the leadership, and break the resistance of the healthy forces. The cruelty of the Rankovic terror in Yugoslavia surpasses even that of the Gestapo and the Hiller invaders.

Arrests and murder of honest Communists known to favour friendship with the Soviet Union have taken on a mass scale. During the week that followed the publication of the Information Bureau Resolution, the Rankovic janissaries threw 80 Communists—officers and junior commanders of the Yugoslav Army—into the Belgrade military prison.

Talking glibly about “democracy” in the Yugoslav Communist Party and proclaiming new “theories” about building Socialism, the bourgeois nationalists set out to commit dastardly acts. One of Rankovic’s henchmen, S. Penezic, Serbian Minister of the Interior, made this revealing statement

at a meeting of officials of the State Security Board (UDB) from the districts bordering on Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria "After person caught on the border should be closely examined. If he turns out to be a Party member he should be quietly killed on the spot, no matter who he is, Central Committee member or Minister. The execution must be reported but there is no need keep such people in prison".

The janissaries are diligently putting this order into effect. "Killed while attempting to escape" is an old Gestapo method, a favourite of the hangmen. They killed Arso Jovanovic, hero of the Yugoslav people in this way. In August 1948, at the village of Zombol, near Kikind, UDB men shot three Rumanian comrades, who supported the Information Bureau Resolution. Too cowardly to face their victims, the executioners staged an "escape" and shot their unsuspecting victims in the back. The man responsible for this execution is Andjelkovic, chief of the UDB highways department. He is getting considerable experience in this kind of thing. A few days later he shot seven more people "while attempting to escape."

In the Toplicevo region, Comrade Janja, Secretary of the regional Party committee, was killed "on a hunting trip". At Mali Hetin near Zrenjanin, four other comrades were killed. In the district centre of Ruma, Jovan Todorovic, Communist and partisan since 1941, was killed in a hotel. The number of victims of the Rankovic terror is enormous.

The regime in the prisons and concentration camps filled with Communists and honest patriots who rebelled against the Tito-Rankovic clique is so terrible that it would make the "holy fathers" of the Inquisition envious. Letter of prisoners who managed to escape from the Rankovic torture-chambers, reveal a grim picture of the physical annihilation of hundreds and thousands of Yugoslav Communists. No method of betraying

the people is too vile for the bourgeois nationalists who have entrenched themselves in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. The baseness of the Rankovic provocateurs goes to the length of stirring up distrust between brothers and sisters, parents and children. In its numerous directives the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party orders each Communist to become an informer, spying on colleagues and acquaintances.

The UDH rules the Party. All Party organs are under its control. The leaders of the majority of the Party organisations are Ronkovic agents. One of the orders of lieutenant-colonel Karic, assistant commander of the Fifth Department of the Serbian UPB, reads: "We have insufficient information about the real sentiments of the Party membership. The net-work of agents in the Party and in towns, villages and regions must be extended immediately, and complete control of all Party organisations and committees ensured. Anyone who has supported the Information Bureau Resolution, should be arrested at once; anyone showing signs of vacillation should be closely watched and all possible information about him collected. Detailed reports on the situation in Party organisations should be sent in the course of ten days to the address: No. 25/1 UDB of Serbia, lieutenant-colonel Radivoj Radovic". Tito and Rankovic lavishly reward their servants for each example of provocation and treachery. In Zemun, Salih Djaferagic, a UDB major, insolently boasted that if he could catch two or three more Communists supporting the Information Bureau Resolution, he would be promoted to lieutenant-colonel. In the course of six months the provocateur Savo Joksimovic, assassin of Comrade Ilya Bulatovic in Montenegro, "advanced" from being a major to major-general. Bojidar Maslarie, who distinguished himself in slandering the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, has been rewarded with the post of Minister of Communications. The

traitor Dimitrie Georgevic, a UDB colonel, "rose" to the rank of lieutenant-general in less than a year.

In their struggle against Communists and honest patriots the Yugoslav bourgeois nationalists are making use of declassed elements, former Gestapo agents and policemen who place wealth and rank above the interests of their people.

The Rankovic terror took us Yugoslav Communists unawares. We suffered from illusions and never believed that our frank and open criticism of the Party leadership would be dealt with in this manner. Many of our comrades began to discuss the policy of the Central Committee at Party meetings in a Communist fashion. We supported the Information Bureau Resolution in the hope that the problems it raised would be solved on the basis of democratic principles by a free expression of the will of the majority of the membership.

The brutal persecution of honest Communists by the Rankovic janissaries compelled the healthy forces in the Party to find other methods of combating the nationalists who had seized the leadership of the Party and the country. The question arose of going underground. This was a difficult matter, and its realisation took some time. At first a section of the Party members vacillated, still nursing illusions about the possibility of a peaceful solution of the "controversy", as some people at that time defined the treachery of the bourgeois-nationalist Tito-Rankovic clique.

But despite the difficulties, underground groups of genuine Communists and youth grew up spontaneously setting themselves the task of resolutely combating the Tito-ites. In Belgrade, Zagreb and Montenegro leaflets appeared exposing the treachery on the Party leadership and calling on the people to fight nationalism. These true Communists circulated news broadcasts from Moscow, Budapest and Prague. Gradually the mistrust created among the membership by the Rankovic

provocateurs began to disappear, and the separate groups began to contact each other and work together.

In letter to the journal "Nova Borba", Belgrade University students wrote: "We are answering the intensified terror of the traitors with more resolute and organised struggle against the Tito-Rankovic clique. We are forming groups and circles, we listen to Moscow radio, read and circulate "Nova Borba", and give other students hard facts about the treachery of the Tito-Rankovic clique. We will do our utmost to keep our University a centre of struggle against the enemies of the working class." But this is not only indicative of the situation at Belgrade University. At hundreds of factories, in towns and villages, and everywhere where there are Communists and genuine patriots, the movement against the traitors of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party is growing in numbers and scope.

When the leaders of the underground organisations were faced with the task of helping the starving families of those Communists who had been killed or imprisoned, thousands of factory and office workers and peasants rallied to their aid, giving all they had. The working people of our country know that their future depends on their participation in the struggle against the traitors. The people are sheltering comrades persecuted by the Rankovic janissaries, helping them materially, warning them of the danger, circulating leaflets and newspapers and sabotaging the measures of the Tito-Rankovic clique.

in protest against the disastrous situation to which the criminal policy of the present Yugoslav leaders has brought the working people, workers of many enterprises have had recourse to strike action. Organised actions of workers took place at the Shtura iron and steel works, at the carriage-building works in Maribor and other places. Despite the

draconic measures of the authorities and the UDB, Yugoslav working people are avoiding all the so-called voluntary work. The youth newspaper "Omladina" for June 7, wrote that "in April the programme of drawing young people into the Five-Year Plan jobs was fulfilled only by 80.6 per cent". In No. 57, May 17, "Omladina" wrote: "In the course of one month 75 out of 184 young workers left the iron and steel plant in Zeniza, and 355 out of 758 young workers left the Kreka mine". As evident from the statement by V. Shestan, of the Central Council of the People's Youth of Yugoslavia, published in the same newspaper on April 28, the Tito-ites this year had to send 80,000 men and officers of the Army to the Belgrade-Zagreb motor road. This is how "construction by the youth" and "voluntary" labour look in reality.

Many Communists who were threatened with persecution by the Rankovic janissaries emigrated to the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union. Thanks to the wide support given them by public opinion in these countries they have been able to take an active part in the struggle against the bourgeois nationalists who have betrayed the interests of our country and our people.

At present the Communist political emigrants issue four newspapers. "For a Socialist Yugoslavia!", "Nova Borba", "Under the Banner of Internationalism", "Napred", as well as other publications which are of great help to our comrades in their work of exposing the treachery of the Tito clique.

Each day our newspapers, pamphlets and leaflets are circulated among the people on an ever greater scale, reaching the most remote corners of the country. People are looking for them, reading them, passing them from hand to hand, recopying them. No terror or obstacle put up by Rankovic and his servants can bar the voice of truth, the words that call on Communists and all honest patriots to fight against the traitors

to the motherland.

Tito and Rankovic are aware of their impotence. Even in the ranks of the UDB many Party members understand what a loathsome and shameful role they are playing. These comrades are coming into contact with underground organisations, helping to expose provocateurs, giving warnings and saving the lives of the condemned Communists. In the UDB's plain clothes department, 20 men refused to obey orders. In Sarajevo the UDB colonels Stane Kovacevic, Rajko Petruka and Nenad Vasic—all of them partisans since 1941—were arrested for opposition to the nationalist policy of the Central Committee of the Party. The life of Comrade Riban, chief of the department of the interior of the Zagreb people's committee, was tragically cut short. This comrade chose death rather than carry out the orders of the hangmen to arrest and kill honest Communists.

Suppressing real patriots and genuine Communists of Yugoslavia and driving the healthy forces underground, the bourgeois-nationalists have turned the Yugoslav Communist Party into auxiliary political apparatus of the hangman Rankovic.

All genuine Yugoslav Communists and the working class must re-create a party faithful to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We can and must fulfil this task, for the future of our country depends on the re-creation of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

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THE DICTATORSHIP OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY.* MAO TSE-TUNG, Chairman, Central Committee Communist, Party China.

The Communist Party of China will be 28 years old on July 1, 1949. Like a human being, its life passes through childhood, youth, maturity and old age. The Communist Party of China is no longer a child or youth in his teens. It has reached maturity. When man becomes old he dies. The same thing happens to parties. When classes disappear, the instrument of class struggles—political parties and the state apparatus will, as a result, lose their functions. cease to be necessary, gradually disappear and, having completed their historical mission, give way to a higher stage of human society.

Our Party differs radically from the political parties of the bourgeoisie. They fear to speak of the disappearance of classes, state power and parties, whereas we openly declare that we are waging a determined struggle to create precisely the conditions which will speed the elimination of all these factors. The Communist Party and state power of the people's dictatorship furnish these conditions. Those who fail to recognise this truth are not Communists. Young comrades who have only just joined the Party and have not yet studied the foundations of Marxism-Leninism probably do not understand this truth. But they must understand it if they are to develop a truly world outlook. They will have to understand that all mankind must traverse the path of the disappearance of classes, state power

* This article, transmitted by the Sinhwa Agency, was written by Mao Tse-tung for the 28th anniversary (July 1, 1949) of the Communist Party of China.

and parties; the only question is that of time and conditions.

Communists everywhere are people who are more advanced than the bourgeoisie. They understand the laws governing the growth and development of phenomena. They understand dialectics and can see far ahead. The bourgeoisie do not like this truth for they do not want to be deposed by the people. They are tormented by the thought that they can be overthrown in the same way as we have now overthrown the Kuomintang reactionaries and in the same way as we and the peoples of various other countries recently overthrew Japanese imperialism. The working class, the working people and the Communists are not confronted with the question of being overthrown. The question facing them is that of strenuous work and of creating the conditions for the natural disappearance of classes, state power and political parties so that mankind can take the path of world Communism.

We have dwelt on the perspectives of the development of mankind for the purpose of clearing up the following questions. Our Party is now 28 years old. Everyone knows that these were years of difficulties and not of peace. We had to fight internal enemies and enemies from without, enemies inside the Party and outside its ranks. We are indebted to Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin for giving us a weapon to fight with. This weapon is not the machinegun but Marxism-Leninism. In his book "Left-Wing Communism, an Infantile Disorder", written in 1920, Lenin described how the Russians created a revolutionary theory. After many years of difficulties and trials they came finally to Marxism. There is much in common or similar between the situation in China and pre-revolutionary Russia. Feudal oppression was the same. Economic and cultural backwardness was common to both countries. Both were backward China more so than Russia. The progressives waged a bitter struggle in search of revolutionary truth so as to attain

national rehabilitation; this was common to both countries.

After China had lost the opium war in 1840, progressive Chinese people experienced countless difficulties in searching for truth in Western countries. Hung Hsiu-chuan, Kang Yu-wei, Yan Fu and Sun Yat-sen were representative of this group of people who sought truth in the West before the Communist Party of China was born. At that time those Chinese who aspired to progress read everything containing the new teachings of the West. Enormous numbers of people went to study in Japan, England, America, France and Germany. Every effort was made to learn from the West. The old examination system of officialdom was abolished and the number of schools increased. I also studied like this in my youth. This was the culture of Western bourgeois democracy or the so-called "new school" which included the doctrine of sociology and natural sciences of the time. It was the very opposite of the culture of Chinese feudalism, or the so-called "old school."

For a long time the people who had acquired new knowledge were confident that the "new school" would be the salvation of China. Apart from the adherents of the "old school", very few of the "new school" doubted this. In their opinion the only way the country could be saved was to introduce reforms which meant learning from foreign powers. Of the foreign powers at that time only the western capitalist countries were progressive. These countries had created the modern bourgeois state. The Japanese achieved outstanding results by learning from The West. The Chinese also wanted to learn from the Japanese. At that time for the Chinese Russia was a backward country, and only a few wanted to learn from her. And so, from the forties of the 19th century until the beginning of the 20th century Chinese got their learning from foreign states. Imperialist aggression shattered the hopes of the Chinese to learn from the West. Truly strange—why do

teachers always encroach on their pupils?

The Chinese learned a great deal from the West but they could not put everything they had learned into practice. They could not realise their ideals. Many times the struggle, including such a national movement as the revolution of 1911, suffered defeat. With every passing day the country's position deteriorated. Matters came to such a pass that the people could no longer carry on. Doubts arose and these doubts grew stronger.

The First World War shook the whole world. The Russians carried out the October Revolution and created the first Socialist country in the world. Under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin the revolutionary energy of the great Russian proletariat and the working people which had lain dormant and unnoticed by the foreigner, suddenly erupted like a volcano. All mankind, including the Chinese, then viewed the Russians differently. Then, and then only, did those Chinese working in the sphere of ideology enter a completely new era. The Chinese discovered the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism which is applicable everywhere, and the face of China changed. The Chinese acquired Marxism as a result of its application by the Russians. Before the October Revolution the Chinese did not know who Lenin and Stalin were; neither did they know of Marx and Engels. The salvoes of the October Revolution brought us Marxism-Leninism. The October Revolution helped the progressive elements of the world, and of China as well, to apply the proletarian world outlook in determining the fate of the country and in reviewing their own problems. The conclusion reached was that we must advance along the path taken by the Russians.

In 1919 the "Fourth of May" movement arose in China, and in 1921 the Communist Party of China was formed. The October Revolution took place and the Communist Party of

China was formed at the time when Sun Yat-sen had lost hope. He welcomed the October Revolution, welcomed Russian aid to the Chinese people and welcomed cooperation with the Communist Party of China.

Sun Yat-sen died and Chiang Kai-shek came to power. Over a period of twenty years Chiang Kai-shek brought China to desperate poverty. During this period three big-imperialist powers were destroyed in the anti-fascist Second World War in which the Soviet Union was the main force; two other large imperialist powers were weakened and only one big imperialist country, the United States, suffered no losses. Nonetheless, the internal crisis in the United States is of a very serious nature. The U.S. wants to enslave the world. By sending arms to Chiang Kai-shek it helped to exterminate several million Chinese.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China the Chinese people, after driving out the Japanese imperialists, waged a people's liberation war for three years and achieved a smashing victory. Thus, the civilisation of the Western bourgeoisie, bourgeois democracy and the bourgeois republic went bankrupt in the eyes of the Chinese people. Bourgeois democracy gave way to the people's democracy, led by the working class, and the bourgeois republic to the people's republic. Thus, the possibility was created of achieving Socialism and Communism through the people's republic, of abolishing classes and attaining world Communism. Kang Yu-wei wrote a book about world Communism, but he did not—nor could he—find the path leading to it. The bourgeois republic existed in foreign states but it could not exist in China for China was a country oppressed by imperialists. The only way to abolish classes, the only way to world Communism lies through the people's republic under working class leadership. All other ways were tried and all ended in failure.

Those who followed any other teachings, were either defeated, recognised their mistakes or are now revising their views. Events developed at such a pace that many were taken unawares and the desire of these people to learn anew is understandable. We welcome this desire to learn anew. The vanguard of the Chinese proletariat studied Marxism-Leninism after the October Revolution and created the Communist Party of China. Afterwards, the vanguard of the Chinese proletariat embarked on the political struggle and for 28 years pursued a tortuous path before gaining victory.

Proceeding from the experience of 28 years, just as from the "experience of 40 years" mentioned in Sun Yat-sen's testament this general conclusion can be drawn: "The firm belief that to attain victory we must awaken the masses of the people and unite in common struggle with those peoples of the world who treat us as an equal nation." Sun Yat-sen's world outlook was different from ours and he proceeded from a different class view-point when determining and solving problems. But in the matter of struggle against imperialism in the 20th century he reached a conclusion which, in the main, coincided with ours.

Twenty-four years have elapsed since the death of Sun Yat-sen, and Chinese revolutionary theory and practice have, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, made tremendous progress and have wrought a fundamental change in the contours of China. To date the Chinese people have mastered two fundamental points:—

1. The awakening of the mass of the people of the country. This means the unification of the working class, peasantry, petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie in a united front under the leadership of the working class and the establishment of the dictatorship of people's democracy, headed by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and

peasants.

2. Unity in the common struggle with the countries of the world which regard us as an equal nation, and with the peoples of all countries. This means alliance with the U.S.S.R. and with the People's Democracies in Europe and alliance with the proletariat and the masses of the people of the other countries to form an international united front.

We are told: "You incline toward one side". This is precisely what the 40 years' experience of Sun Yat-sen and the 28 years' experience of the Communist Party has firmly convinced us of: that in order to achieve and consolidate victory we must follow one side. The experience of the 40 years and the experience of the 28 years shows that without exception the Chinese people must either side with imperialism or with Socialism. There can be no question of remaining between them; there is no third path. We are fighting against Chiang Kai-shek reactionary clique inclines toward imperialism; in the same way we are against the illusion about a third path. Not only in China but throughout the world without exception it is either support for imperialism or Socialism. Neutrality is a camouflage and no third path exists.

We are told: "You are much too defiant". The point is how to deal with the Chinese and foreign reactionaries, that is to say, the imperialists and their watch-dogs and not the rest of the people. As far as the foreign and Chinese reactionaries are concerned there is no question of defiant behaviour because this makes no difference since they are reactionaries. Only by drawing a line between the reactionaries and revolutionaries, only by exposing the aims and plots of the reactionaries while maintaining vigilance in the revolutionary ranks and only by raising our own morale can the reactionaries be isolated, vanquished and suppressed. No cowardice can be shown when confronted with a ferocious animal. We must learn from Wu

Sung (one of the 108 heroes of the famous historical work "All Men are Brothers") who slew a tiger on Chingyang Ridge with his bare hands. Wu Sung believed the tiger would devour people regardless of whether it was provoked into doing so or not. The choice must be made: either slay the tiger or be killed by it.

We are told that "we must do business."

Certainly, business must be carried on. We are only against our own and foreign reactionaries who hamper us from doing business but we are not against anybody else. It should be known that none other than the imperialists and their lackeys—the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek clique—are hampering us from doing business with the foreign powers and are preventing us from establishing diplomatic relations with them. Once we have united all forces in the country and abroad in order to destroy the Chinese and foreign reactionaries, business will then start and it will be possible to establish diplomatic relations with foreign powers on the basis of equality, mutual interest and mutual respect of territorial sovereignty.

We are told: "Victory is possible also without international aid". This is an incorrect opinion. In the epoch of imperialism a real people's revolution in any country cannot be victorious without different kinds of assistance from international revolutionary forces; it is also impossible to consolidate victory even if it has been won. The Great October Revolution was victorious and consolidated as Stalin told us long ago. This is precisely how three imperialist powers were destroyed and People's Democracies established. This is precisely how matters stand today and will stand in the future with the people of China. Let us see for ourselves. Had there been no Soviet Union, had there been no victory in the anti-fascist Second World War, had Japanese imperialism not been defeated (which is particularly important for us), had there been no

People's Democracies in Europe, had there been no growing struggle of the oppressed countries of the East, had there been no struggle of the masses in the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and other capitalist countries against the ruling revolutionary cliques—had none of these factors existed then the pressure of the international reactionary forces would, of course, have been much stronger than it is today. Would we have been able to achieve victory in these circumstances? Of course not. So too it would have been impossible to consolidate victory after it had been achieved. In this the Chinese people have rich experience. Sun Yat-sen's words before his death about unification with the international revolutionary forces have long since become an expression of this experience.

We are told that we "need the aid of the British and American governments". Today this is childish reasoning. Imperialists still rule today in Britain and The United States. Will they give assistance to a people's state? If we were to do business with these countries or to consider that these countries were prepared to lend us money in the future on mutually advantageous conditions, what would be the reason for this? The reason would be that the capitalists of these countries wanted to grow rich, because the bankers wanted to collect interest to mitigate the crisis and not because they wanted to help the Chinese people. The Communist Parties and also the progressive parties and groups in those countries are now campaigning for the establishment of trade and even diplomatic relations with us. These are good intentions. They are a help to us and such activities should not be placed on a par with the actions of the bourgeoisie in those countries. During his lifetime Sun Yat-sen more than once turned to the imperialist countries for help. But in vain: instead of receiving help he was mercilessly racked. Only once during his lifetime did Sun Yat-sen receive international assistance... and this came from the

U.S.S.R. The reader can turn to Dr. Sun Yat Sen's testament in which he called upon the people not to turn to the imperialist countries for help. He persuaded the people to "unite with the peoples of the world who treat us as an equal nation". Dr. Sun Yat-sen had experience, he had already been deceived. We must remember his words and must not allow ourselves to be deceived again.

Internationally we belong to the anti-imperialist front, headed by the Soviet Union, and for genuine friendly aid we must look to this front and not to imperialist front.

We are told: "You are establishing a dictatorship". Yes, dear gentlemen, you are right. We are indeed establishing a dictatorship. The experience acquired by the Chinese people over many decades shows us the need to establish a dictatorship of the people's democracy. This means that the reactionaries must be deprived of the right to express their opinion and that only the people shall have the right to vote and to express their opinion. Who are "the people"? At the present stage in China the people are the working class, the class of the peasantry, the petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie. Under the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party. These classes united in order to form their own state and to elect their own government in order to establish a dictatorship over the lackeys of imperialism—the class of landlords and bureaucratic capital—in order to crush them, allowing them to operate only within certain limits and preventing them from going outside these limits either in words or deeds. If they try either in words or deeds to go beyond this limit they will be forbidden to do so and immediately punished. The democratic system must be realised among the people, granting them freedom of speech, assembly, and organisation. The right to vote is granted only to the people and not to the reactionaries. These two aspects, namely, democracy for the

people and dictatorship over the reactionaries, represent the dictatorship of the people's democracy.

Why must things take precisely this form? It is absolutely clear that if such were not the case the revolution would be defeated, the people would be overtaken by misfortune and the state would perish.

We are told: "Don't you want to destroy state power?" Yes, that is so, but not just now. We cannot destroy state power at present. Why? Because imperialism still exists, because Chinese reactionaries still exist and because classes still exist in the country. Our task today is to strengthen the apparatus of the people's state, which means in the main, the people's army, the people's police and the people's courts, national defence and defence of the interests of the people. This is an essential condition if China is to steadily develop under the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party, if she is to develop from an agrarian country into an industrial country and to pass from a New Democracy to a Socialist and Communist Society, in order to abolish classes and bring about world Communism. The army, police and courts of the State are instruments of classes to oppress classes. To hostile classes the State apparatus is the instrument of oppression. It is a weapon of violence and not of "benevolence".

We are told: "You are not benevolent". That is true. We are decidedly against benevolence in relation to the activities of reactionaries and reactionary classes. We apply benevolent administration only toward the people and not toward the activities of the reactionaries and reactionary classes who are outside the people. The people's State defends the people. Only under a people's State can the people apply democratic methods on a national scale and fully educate and re-educate themselves in order to cast off the influence of the reactionaries in their country and abroad (this influence is still very strong,

will continue to exist for a long time to come and cannot be destroyed quickly), in order to discard the bad habits and ideologies acquired in the old society, in order not to advance along the incorrect path indicated by the reactionaries but to continue to advance and develop in the direction of establishing a socialist and Communist society.

The methods used by us in this sphere are democratic that is to say we are applying methods not of coercion but of persuasion. If people violate the law they will be punished, imprisoned and may even be sentenced to death. But these will be individual cases differing in principle from the dictatorship carried out against the reactionary class as a class. After the political regime of the reactionaries has been overthrown, the reactionary class and reactionary clique will also be given land, work and means of subsistence so that by working they will be able to re-educate themselves anew on condition that they do not attempt revolts, destruction or sabotage. If they refuse work, the people's state will compel them to work. Furthermore, political, propaganda and educational work will be carried out among them as we did with those officers we took prisoner. This also can be regarded as benevolent administration. But this will be done through compulsion in relation to the former hostile classes and this work cannot be placed on a par with our educational work among the revolutionary people. Such re-education of the reactionary classes can be effected only in a State of the dictatorship of people's democracy.

If this work is properly carried out the main exploiting classes in China—the class of the landlords and the class of bureaucratic capital or the class of monopoly capital—will ultimately be destroyed. As for the other exploiting class—the national bourgeoisie—extensive educational work can be carried out among its members at the present stage. When

Socialism has been realised, or, in other words, when private enterprise is nationalised, the national bourgeoisie will be able to educate and re-educate itself further. The people have in their hands a strong State apparatus, and they do not fear a revolt on the part of the national bourgeoisie.

The education of the peasantry presents a serious problem. The peasant households are scattered. Judging by the experience of the Soviet Union much time and work will be needed for the socialisation of agriculture. Without the socialisation of agriculture there can be no complete and lasting Socialism. The socialisation of agriculture makes it imperative that a powerful industry should be developed with the State enterprises as its pivot. The State of the dictatorship of the people's democracy must, step by step, solve this problem of the country's industrialisation. This article does not deal with the economic problem and will not go into details on the matter.

In 1924 the first national Kuomintang congress which was guided by Sun Yat-sen personally and was attended by Communists, adopted its famous manifesto which stated: "The so-called democratic system in the modern countries is often monopolised by the class of the bourgeoisie and turned into an instrument for oppressing the people. But the democracy of the Kuomintang is the common property of the people as a whole and not the personal property of at minority." Aside from the question of who should lead and who should be led, from the point of view of a general political programme this kind of democracy corresponds to a people's democracy or the new democracy to which we are referring. If the State system, which is the common property of the people and not the private property of the bourgeoisie, is supplemented by the leadership of the working class, then this State system will be the dictatorship of the people's democracy. Chiang Kai-shek

betrayed Sun Yat-sen and used the dictatorship of bureaucratic capital and landlords as a weapon to oppress the Chinese people. This counter-revolutionary dictatorship existed for 22 years and has now been overthrown by the Chinese people under our leadership.

The foreign reactionaries who censure us for “dictatorship” and “totalitarianism” are actually the very people who are carrying out the dictatorship and totalitarianism of one class, the bourgeoisie, in relation to the proletariat and the rest of the people. They are the very people whom Sun Yat-sen described as the class of the bourgeoisie in modern countries who are oppressing the people. Chiang Kai-shek imitated his reactionary adherents in selling up his counter-revolutionary dictatorship. Chu Hsi, a philosopher of the Sung dynasty wrote many books and made many speeches which we have already forgotten. But there is one phrase we always remember: “Do to others as they do unto you”. That is exactly what we are doing today. This means: treat the imperialists and their lackeys—the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek clique—the way they treated others. Only this and nothing else.

Revolutionary dictatorship and counter-revolutionary dictatorship are diametrically opposed to each other. The former learnt from the latter. This study is of great importance, for if the revolutionary people do not master the methods of dominating the counter-revolutionary classes, they will not be able to preserve their regime which will be overthrown by the clique of Chinese and foreign reactionaries. These reactionaries would then restore their domination in China and bring misfortune to the revolutionary people.

Alliance of the working class, the peasantry and the urban petty bourgeoisie, and chiefly the alliance of the working class with the peasantry, for it comprises 80 to 90 per cent of China's population, constitutes the basis of the dictatorship of the

people's democracy. Imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionary clique were overthrown primarily by the force of the working class and the peasantry. The transition from the new democracy to Socialism depends, in the main, on the alliance of these two classes. The working class must lead the dictatorship of the people's democracy, for only the working class is the most far-sighted, just, unselfish and consistently revolutionary class. The history of all revolutions shows that without the leadership of the working class the revolution is doomed to failure. But under the leadership of the working class the revolution will be victorious. No other class in any country in the epoch of imperialism can lead a real revolution to victory. This has been clearly proved by the fact that the Chinese petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie led the revolution on many occasions—but always they met with failure.

At the present stage the national bourgeoisie is very important. Imperialism is still with us and it is a cruel enemy. China will still need a great deal of time to attain real economic independence. Only when China's industry is developed and the country is no longer economically dependent on foreign powers will real and complete independence be achieved. In China's national economy the proportion of modern industry is still small. We have not as yet authoritative data to hand, but according to certain figures it can be estimated that modern industry accounts for only some 10 per cent of the general industrial output in the country's national economy. In order to offset the pressure of the imperialists and advance the backward economy one step forward, China must make use of every urban and rural capitalist enterprise which can benefit the national economy and is not detrimental to the people's standard of living. China must unite with the national bourgeoisie in common struggle. Our present policy is to

restrict capitalism but not to destroy it.

However, the national bourgeoisie cannot be the leader of the revolution, nor for that matter can it occupy a leading position in the state, for its social and economic position determines its weakness, its lack of foresight, courage and the fear of the masses displayed by many of its representatives. Sun Yat-sen called for "awakening the masses", or for "rendering assistance to the peasants and workers". Who intends to awaken them and help them? According to Sun Yat-sen, it was to be the petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie. But this cannot be realised in practice. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary work of 40 years ended in failure. Why? Because in the epoch of imperialism the petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie cannot successfully lead any real revolution. Our experience of 28 years is quite different. We have acquired invaluable experience and the essence of this experience consists of the following three factors: a disciplined party equipped with the theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, using the method of self-criticism and closely linked with the masses; an army led by this Party; a united front of different revolutionary sections of society and groups led by this Party.

This makes us different from our predecessors. Basing ourselves on these three factors we won the main victory, traversed a difficult path and waged a struggle against the Right and Left opportunist tendencies in the Party. When serious mistakes were made the revolution suffered a set-back. We learnt from these mistakes and failures and became wiser. Thus, we were able to work better. No party or individual is infallible but we demand that less mistakes be made. When a mistake is made it must be rectified and the sooner and the more completely the better. Our experience can be summarised as follows: dictatorship of the people's democracy based on an alliance of the workers and peasants led by the working class

(through the Communist Party). This dictatorship must be in agreement with the international revolutionary forces, Such is our formula, our cardinal experience, our main programme.

In the 28 years of its existence our Party has done one thing—we have achieved the main victory in revolutionary struggle. This is worth noting for it is a people's victory and a victory in a great country such as China.

But much work still lies ahead. What has been accomplished in the past is only the first step along the 10,000 mile route. We still have to destroy the remains of the enemy and we are faced with the serious task of economic construction. The work we have grown accustomed to will soon be laid aside and we will have to tackle a new job. This is where the difficulty lies. The imperialists think that we are incapable of handling the economic task confronting us. They are watching and waiting for us to fail. We have difficulties to overcome and have to master something new to us. In the sphere of economy we must learn to work from everybody, no matter whom. We must recognise them as our teachers and learn from them. We must not pretend that we know everything if we do not know something. We must not become bureaucrats. The job must be tackled and we shall ultimately master it in several months, in one to two years, or three to five years.

At the beginning also many Communists in the Soviet Union did not know how to work in the economic field and then, too, the imperialists expected them to fail. But the Communist Party in the Soviet union emerged victorious. It carried out not only revolutionary but also reconstruction work under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin. It has already built a great and glorious socialist state. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is our best teacher from whom we must learn. The International and internal situation is in our favour. We

can fully rely on the weapon of the dictatorship of the people's democracy in order to unite the whole people throughout the country, except the reactionaries, and steadfastly advance toward our goal.

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IN DEFENCE OF PEACE, OF DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS, AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF WORKERS, FOR CONSOLIDATING WORKING CLASS UNITY

Manifesto of the Second World Trade Union Congress

The concluding session of the Second World Trade Union Congress unanimously adopted a Manifesto in defence of peace, democratic rights and economic interests of the workers, for consolidating working class unity. The Manifesto reads:—

Men and women workers! Working people of all lands! The representatives of over 71,500,000 trade union members who have met in Milan for the Second World Trade Union Congress address you.

We have come to this Congress from all over the world to discuss vital questions of the international trade union movement, questions of improving the economic and Social conditions of the working people, of safeguarding their democratic rights, the questions of peace and friendship between the peoples.

Nearly four years have passed since the First World Trade Union Congress was held in Paris in October 1945. The World Federation of Trade Unions (W.F.T.U.) set up at that Congress unites in its ranks trade unions from nearly all the countries of the world, irrespective of race, nationality, religion or politics. For the first time in the history of the international working class movement the united efforts of the working people of the

world have created a really mass, powerful, universal trade union federation.

Since W.F.T.U. makes no discrimination—political, national or religious—and unites the working people of all countries and continents, our Federation is and will remain the only truly international trade union organisation. No one can deprive our organisation of its representative nature or of its name—World Federation of Trade Unions.

W.F.T.U. is an outstanding gain of the working class, for the strength of the working class lies in its unity.

By all its activity in defence of the working people's vital interests, W.F.T.U. has proved that it is a reliable defender of the interests of the mass of the working people. W.F.T.U. defends trade union rights: it fights for equal pay for equal work and against all kinds of discrimination.

W.F.T.U. fights tirelessly for the vital demands of the working class—for progressive social legislation, social insurance at the expense of the State and employers, full employment, the abolition of anti-labour laws.

W.F.T.U. resolutely opposes any persecution of trade unions or trade union leaders in the capitalist and colonial countries: it defends the fighters for the working class cause. It supports the working people of the colonial countries in their just struggle for freedom and national independence.

W.F.T.U. develops and strengthens the mutual cooperation and international solidarity of the workers; it is setting up international industrial trade union bureaux to defend more effectively the interests of workers in different trades.

In the interests of peace and general security, W.F.T.U. energetically denounces the fascist regimes in Spain and Greece, and fights for the speedy, genuine demilitarisation and democratisation of Germany and Japan—a necessary precondition of the peace and security of the peoples.

W.F.T.U. has actively joined the world-wide movement of peace supporters, heading the working class struggle for a lasting and stable peace, against the instigators of a new war.

Workers by hand and brain! The work of the Federation today is being carried out in a complex international situation where the imperialists are once again threatening the world with war.

The freedom-loving people who shed their blood for victory over fascism, hoped for a better future and for progress; they hoped that the world would, at last, rid itself of the danger of war. They believed that friendly international cooperation would be realised, that full employment and integrity of democratic rights and liberties would be guaranteed.

But the capitalist governments have treacherously violated the solemn promises they made during the war. The tears of widows and orphans have not yet dried, the fascist-devastated cities and villages are still in ruins. But in their greed for world domination, the imperialists are already preparing a new war.

For the capitalists war is a source of enormous enrichment. In the United States, Britain and other capitalist countries the armaments race is once again in full swing. The capitalists are placing the whole of the heavy burden of military expenditure onto the shoulders of the working class and all the working people. Inflation grows, taxes increase, consumer goods' prices rise catastrophically. At the same time wages are falling steadily, unemployment—already affecting millions of people—is rapidly spreading.

The imperialist policy, most strikingly expressed in the "Marshall Plan" and the North Atlantic Pact, aimed at enslaving the peoples economically and politically, is the instrument for carrying out the aggressive designs of the instigators of a new war.

The Marshall Plan means closing down factories and

plants; it means growing unemployment, hardship and poverty for the broad masses of the people; it means loss of independence for the West European countries, it means their national sovereignty being shamelessly trampled underfoot. The Marshall Plan means new burdens and privation also for the workers of the United States.

The North Atlantic Pact is a pact for the aggressive forces to prepare a new world war. This is a conspiracy against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, it is a pact to strangle the democratic and national liberation movement throughout the world.

In preparing for a new war the imperialists' are endeavouring to suppress the democratic and, in particular, the working-class movement. They are introducing anti-labour laws and are using brutal police terror against the trade unions.

To realise their criminal designs the imperialists are striving to shatter the world unity of the working people, to disintegrate and corrupt the ranks of the working class in every country.

There were people inside W.F.T.U. who vainly tried to defend the policy and actions of the imperialist circles of their own countries, the instigators of war. The representatives of the British Trades Union Congress and the U.S. Congress of Industrial Organisations who supported this anti-people's policy, tried to paralyse the activities of W.F.T.U. In every way they opposed the unification of the trade unions of Germany, tried to prevent assistance being given to the working-class movement in the colonial countries, hampered the establishment of international industrial bureaux, and opposed the principle of equal pay for equal work being put into practice.

They were bent on destroying W.F.T.U., on splitting the world federation of workers. When these attempts failed

Deakin and Carey, grossly violating democracy and without consulting the workers of their countries, announced their withdrawal from the Federation.

Now they are trying to set up their own subversive organisation in opposition to W.F.T.U., trying to dislocate and disorganise the ranks of the working class in the face of monopoly's offensive on the vital interests of the working people.

But this measure to split the workers, undertaken by the enemies of peace and the working class, is doomed to failure. Nobody shall succeed in destroying W.F.T.U.

The Congress is confident that all the machinations of the enemies of international working class unity will meet with ignominious failure.

The criminal plans of the imperialists and their hirelings are counterposed by the unbending will for peace, unity and cooperation of hundreds of millions of men and women in all countries. Great and powerful are the forces of democracy standing for peace. They surpass by far the forces of reaction and are capable of curbing them. The forces of the defenders of peace rely on the powerful democratic working class movement, on the growing national liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries, on the support of all honest people—the supporters of peace and progress.

Our common task, the task of the working people of the world, is to raise an invincible barrier against the machinations of the warmongers, to foil the treacherous plans of the imperialists.

Workers by hand and brain! Unanimously supporting the decision of the World Peace Congress, we address this ardent call to you: Develop widespread activity in defence of peace by elaborating a concrete programme of activity, accessible to the broad masses of the working people. Unite, regardless of

differences of race, nationality, political and religious beliefs!

Wherever conditions permit, form committees in defence of peace in factory and office, uniting in their ranks all workers, all workers by hand and brain.

The World Trade Union Congress, having decided to join the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress with the proposal that an International Day in Defence of Peace with nation-wide demonstrations should be called as soon as possible, is confident that this corresponds to the will of the peoples and their desire to fight against the instigators of war.

The World Trade Union Congress calls upon all working people to organise nation-wide demonstrations on this day under the slogan of struggle against the fascist regimes, against colonial wars, against the violation of trade union rights, for peace, freedom and democracy, for strengthening the international unity of the working class!

Men and women workers! Be vigilant! Remember that the enemies of unity who serve interests hostile to us, will not give up their attempts to disorganise the ranks of the working class. They will resort to any means, to any provocation in their drive to undermine the unity of the working people. This unity is based on voluntary and free cooperation of the trade unions which are the non-party organisations of the working class. Community of vital interests and social aims of the working people are above all differences—whether ideological, political or religious.

Workers by hand and brain! Always remember our weapon is unity, organisation, consolidation and mutual support. In unity and mutual support lie the main guarantees of the successful struggle of the working class and all working people for their interests. As long as we are united we are not afraid of any enemies. United and consolidated we shall be able to defend our rights. Scattered and disunited we are powerless in

the struggle against capitalism. Remember, the split in the international working class in the past made it easier for fascism to come to power and to unleash World War Two.

Comrades and friends! Tirelessly strengthen your ranks, strengthen world trade union unity.

Let the imperialists and their lackeys know that nothing will break the will of the working class for unity in the struggle for peace, for freedom, for their vital interests.

Long live the world unity of the working class! Long live the World Federation of Trade Unions—the active and consistent champion of a lasting peace and friendship among peoples, for a better future for labouring mankind!

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FOR TRADE UNION UNITY AND FOR PEACE. Giuseppe di Vittorio, Chairman, **World Federation of Trade Unions**

The Second Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions (W.F.T.U.) which was in session in Milan for 11 days was a great congress of the working people, a congress the results of which will be felt in all countries of the world. In particular the Congress was a clear demonstration of W.F.T.U.'s great strength and growing influence on the working masses of all countries and all professions—on the proletariat of the big industrial centres in the capitalist countries and on the vast mass of farm labourers and poor peasants, the oppressed and exploited in the colonial countries.

The Congress was a success in all respects and fully carried out the great task imposed on it by the present situation, the task of consolidating trade union unity, strengthening and improving the structure of the international organisation of the working people, and of giving proper orientation and greater impetus to the world trade union movement.

Despite passport difficulties put in the way by many governments, the Milan Congress was attended by delegates from 47 countries. Delegates from another six countries were not able to arrive in time. The trade unions of these 53 countries have a total membership of 71,500,000 organised workers. This is an increase of several million compared with the number of trade union members represented at the inaugural congress at Paris in October 1945. This means that the Federation is rapidly developing in spite of the desertion of the Anglo-American trade unions which was the result of provocation by their disruptive leaders, the lackeys of imperialism.

Under pressure of their governments and because they are corrupt these gentlemen betrayed trade union unity. They tried to counterbalance the great Milan Congress by calling, on the eve, their own miserable conference in Geneva, attended by, the discredited trade union leaders who acted as puppets of their capitalist governments. Even the bourgeois newspaper "The New York Herald Tribune" was compelled to admit that the conference in Geneva was simply, a farce. The fiasco of the Geneva conference shows that it is impossible to obscure, far less stifle, even with the aid of dollars, the vital force of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The Congress results, its discussion and decisions, reveal that it carried out its main task successfully. If thoroughly analysed the present international situation, examined the material and social conditions of the working masses in the various countries and stressed what was the main concern of these masses and their vital interests. Proceeding from this analysis, the Second World Congress outlined its perspectives and the general line of action of the trade union movement.

The Congress, closely followed the speeches of the delegates from the capitalist and colonial countries who noted the steadily worsening conditions of the working people. The representatives from Ceylon, South Africa, the Latin-American countries, the Near East, etc., reported that to this day various forms of forced labour are practised and that the most vicious exploitation of the working class is effected through discrimination of sex, race and age. There are no trade union liberties in these countries which are languishing under the rule of notorious "Western civilisation". Trade union leaders are persecuted, thrown into prison and killed. The Congress welcomed the successes achieved by the trade unions of France, Italy, India and other countries, which are waging a heroic struggle in defence of the rights of the working people.

It recorded with enthusiasm and satisfaction that the material and cultural level of the working people in the Soviet Union is steadily on the upgrade, that considerable successes have already been attained by the People's Democracies in steadily improving the living conditions of the working masses.

The reports and speeches delivered at the Congress by trade union representatives from different parts of the world, as well as the resolutions adopted after they had been carefully drawn up by the corresponding commissions, go to make an extremely interesting document. It should be recommended that all trade union leaders and members study this document thoroughly.

In answer to those who are trying to discredit W.F.T.U. by calling it a "political" organisation in the service of group interests, the Milan Congress confirmed the principle that the cardinal task of every real trade union is to unite all working people without discrimination, both in action and organisation, in defence of their bread and rights and to win better economic and material conditions. In the daily struggle which the working people of all trends are waging in the capitalist and colonial countries in defence of elementary and economic demands, they come up against the repressive apparatus of the State and the counter-attacks of the big proprietors. In its nature this is a political struggle, for attempts are constantly being made to curtail or liquidate trade union rights and democratic liberties and thus make it possible to steadily intensify the exploitation of the working people,

The Congress showed that imperialism is trying to solve the economic crisis, heralded by the present slump, by "classic" methods, that is, to place the full burden of the crisis on the masses and to find a solution in wars of conquest, a source of unrestricted enrichment for the capitalists. An armaments race has already been in progress for some time in

the United States, Britain and other capitalist countries and the working people are being made to shoulder its burden. At the same time wages are being cut and the unemployed army which already numbers many millions of people, is steadily growing.

Congress noted that the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact are the principal instruments used by imperialism in pursuing its triple policy of oppression of the peoples reaction and war. The so-called European Recovery Plan whose fiasco is now recognised by leading representatives of capitalist countries has, because of the policy of the old ruling classes, led to the closing down of factories and a number of industries and also to the loss of independence for West European countries. With the help of the Atlantic Pact and behind the hypocritical mask of "defence of peace" a bloc of aggressive forces has been established to prepare a new world war, a plot has been hatched against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, and the basis laid for strangling the world democratic movement.

That is why defence of the elementary needs of the working people, in particular defence of their daily bread, is closely linked with the tasks of the struggle for democratic liberties, for peace throughout the world, against reaction and the warmongers. This explains fully why the struggle for peace and democratic liberties, which were the subject of reports by Comrades Kuznetsov and Santi, were in the forefront of the work of the Congress. And indeed what would it profit the trade unions, what would be left of their most precious gains, if tomorrow reactionary terror held sway and the world were engulfed in a new war?

In order to realise their criminal plans the imperialists sought, and are still seeking, to split the international unity of the working people and to sow discord and disintegration in the ranks of the working class. Inside the World Federation they

found representatives of the British trade unions and of the American CIO who did their utmost to ham-string this powerful world organisation of the working people and break its unity. But the Milan Congress demonstrated quite clearly that all attempts in this direction, are doomed to failure. The forces standing for the international unity of the working people are strong and powerful and have an unshakable bulwark in the international democratic movement, in the liberation movement of the colonial peoples, in the movement of the genuine supporters of peace and progress.

Hence, the Milan Congress, unanimously supporting the decisions of the World Peace Congress, addressed a call to the working people of the world, in defence of peace.

The World Congress also decided to submit to the Permanent Peace Council a proposal to hold an international day of struggle and popular demonstrations for peace under the slogans of struggle against the fascist regimes, against colonial wars, for peace freedom and democracy, for reinforcing the international unity of the working class. The sacrifice which the struggle of the proletariat for peace and freedom entails, is as nothing compared to the toll of destruction and human sacrifice which war would mean for the peoples.

Another important result of the Congress was the unanimous confirmation of the principle of trade union unity in the separate countries and internationally. It unanimously condemned the split provoker in January this year, applauded the courageous stand of those who, with scorn spurned the efforts of the disruptors to paralyse and put an end to the W.F.T.U. refused to regard the split as final, since no one believes that the British and American workers have any desire to follow their leaders along the fascist path of political discrimination and imperialist war. Consequently, places in the leading organs of the World Federation were left vacant for the

British and American workers until such time as they will be taken by their genuine representatives.

As a result of the Milan Congress the Federation strengthened and improved its leading organs, its organisational structure. This was due in particular to the setting up of international industrial bureaux, which henceforth will act as the main means of unity in action in the struggle of the workers of the different countries for their basic demands and in organising mutual aid.

After the Milan Congress the W.F.T.U. has become a more powerful centre of unity and victory for the world proletariat. The exploiters of the working people, the reactionaries and the instigators of war have, in the person of the World Federation, a resolute and invincible adversary. The W.F.T.U. personifies the unity and liberation of the workers of the world, and the instigators of war should bear this in mind.

The united working people of all lands, headed by the working people of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies represent an invincible force.

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W.F.T.U. ELECTS ITS LEADERSHIP

The Second World Trade Union Congress held in Milan elected the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Congress adopted a Manifesto calling for defence of peace, democratic rights, the economic interests of the workers and for the consolidation of working class unity. It approved an address to the workers and members of trade unions in the United States, Britain and other countries whose leaders had announced their withdrawal from W.F.T.U. A number of resolutions were also adopted.

The first meeting of the new Executive Committee elected di Vittorio Chairman of the Federation. Kuznetsov (U.S.S.R.), Le Leap (France), Li Ning-i (China), Lombardo Toledano (Latin America), Blokzeil (Holland), Dange (India), Pena (Cuba) and Dialo Abdulla (Africa) were elected Vice-Chairmen.

Two places for Vice-Chairmen reserved for U.S. and British representatives, were left vacant.

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YUGOSLAV NATIONALISTS ALLY WITH GREEK MONARCHO-FASCISTS

The Ellas Press Agency reports a Communiqué from the General Headquarters of the Greek Democratic Army stating that on July 5 monarcho-fascist troops in the Kaimakchalan region entered Yugoslav territory in order to attack Democratic Army units from the rear. At 10.30 p. m. the monarcho-fascist troops crossed the border a second time.

According to the "Eleftheri Ellada" agency, a meeting of Yugoslav, Greek monarcho-fascist and American and British officers took place on Yugoslav territory. After the meeting the Yugoslav officers signed an order permitting the monarcho-fascists free movement in crossing Yugoslav territory. The monarcho-fascist delegation to the meeting was headed by Petropoulos, Commander of the 516th monarcho-fascist unit.

After the meeting units of the monarcho-fascist troops crossed the border on to Yugoslav territory.



The bare words of these agency reports give the facts without any comment. Nevertheless, they are an indictment of the entire counter-revolutionary Tito regime. The news of the Tito traitors stabbing the Greek revolutionaries in the back has shocked and angered democrats and honest people in all lands.

The plot between Tito and Tsaldaris recalls the secret agreement concluded between the Czar's and Metternich's police for joint struggle against the revolutionary movement.

To what depths have the Tito-ites descended!

The Tito-ites have "refuted" these facts reported by the two Greek telegraphic agencies. But what does another false

“refutation” mean to swindlers who long ago lost count of their mass-produced “refutations” and slanderous statements? No matter how the Djilases and Rankovices try to remove the traces, it is clear that they are helping the Greek monarcho-fascists.

How can they do anything else but help Tsaldaris, when both Tsaldaris and Tito serve one and the same master—the Anglo-American imperialists. Bought with the same coin they are bound with the same dollar chain. What moral yard-stick is there to stop the Tito-ites from betraying the Greek people when they are ruthlessly eliminating honest Communists in their own country? Can people who obey the orders of British and American officers and who assist the executioners of the Greek people think of the interests of the working people?

This is where the logic of events has brought Judas Tito. From being a Marshal he has descended the scale and is now an obedient and diligent sergeant in the service of Anglo-American officers, turning a free country into a concentration camp and into a bridgehead for suppressing the revolutionary movement not only of his own people but also of the neighbouring peoples.

JAN MAREK

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TITO-ITES SLIP UP ...

"A chain snaps at its weakest link" runs the proverb. As reported by the Belgrade radio, Kardelj, Moshe Pijade and Louis Adamic, an American writer of Yugoslav origin", set out recently to save the "weak" links of the Tito regime. This company is ravelling through Yugoslavia "putting heart" into the workers and peasants, and effecting order in its patrimony.

Kardelj and Pijade delivered "paternal" speeches in Montenegro. They fell over themselves trying to prove to the Montenegrins that the people of Yugoslavia weren't doing so badly, that soon, very soon, the exploitation of man by man would be abolished (apparently) Mr Kardelj forgot that he had already "abolished" exploitation), that thanks to the "unprecedented enthusiasm of the working people" the Five-Year Plan was keeping to schedule, and so on.

But the Yugoslav workers have an altogether different opinion with regard to their own future and the "plans" of the bourgeois nationalists. The hard labour conditions, the miserable existence and the fact that their country is steadily being turned into a colony of the Anglo-American imperialists, are hardly conducive to "labour enthusiasm". Workers are leaving the factories for the countryside in order somehow to feed themselves and their families. The Tito-ites are forced to write about U.S. in their newspapers. This is what "Borba" of December 19, 1948 (No. 305) wrote about "labour enthusiasm":

"One of the most important questions today is that of man-power in the coal mines, and ore workings. Of equal importance is the question of the struggle against labour fluctuation". In its issue of April 20, 1949 (No. 94) "Borba" complains: "Heavy industry lacks the necessary man-power. This is evident from the facts: instead of 300 only 6 new

workers have come to the Jaseniza iron and steel plant".

More outspoken in this respect in the youth newspaper "Omladina" which in its issue of May 8. No 53. wrote: "Some comrades in the Ministry of Heavy Industry express their confidence that only one in eight mobilised young workers will remain at the enterprise. This means that of 25,000 young workers mobilised according to plan, only 3,000 will remain at industrial enterprises and pits." In the same article "Omladina" illustrates this supposition of the Ministry officials: "Of a total of 1,040 young workers who came to the Tito mine as members of People's Front brigades only 22 agreed to remain there".

"Borba", No. 305 stated in an editorial:

"Many pits are not reaching the targets despite the fact that they are provided with man-power. Our mining industry as a whole has not reached the level envisaged in the Plan".

Whom are we to believe? The Kardelj-Pijade duet or "Borba"? Certainly, they forgot to come to an arrangement.

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YOUTH PEACE CONGRESS IN ITALY

A Youth Peace Congress was held in Rome on July 10. The Congress was attended by more than 5,000 delegates from all over the country who expressed the determination of young Italians to fight against the machinations of the clerical Government in the service of American imperialism.

The Congress was preceded by great youth demonstrations in which over 500,000 young people replied to the ban imposed by Minister of Interior Scelba on a national meeting to democratic youth in Rome.

In Bologna over 100,000 young men and women took part in the Peace festival, in Bari over 70,000 and in Milan 60,000.

Leaders of the Italian Communist and Socialist Parties, including Pietro Secchia, Pietro Nenni and many others, took part in the youth demonstrations and festivals. They called upon the youth to rally still more closely in the common struggle of the working people for peace, national independence and democratic liberties.

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STRUGGLE TO LIBERATE MAX REIMANN

The second arrest of Max Reimann, Chairman of the Communist Party of Western Germany, has evoked a new wave of indignation and protests among the working people of all zones in Germany.

A National Committee has been formed to fight for his release. Its work is supported by public opinion inside Germany and throughout the world.

Meetings are being held throughout Germany, protesting against the arrest of the German Communist leader and demanding his immediate release in view of the sentiments and the will of the mass of working people, the Communist Party Board in the North Rhine-Westphalia laender announced a "**Max Reimann Day**" for July 31. This decision was enthusiastically taken up in other laenders. The statement by the Magdeburg trade unions says: "In this way Max Reimann will receive the gratitude he deserves for his courageous and selfless work in the interests of the common cause of all Germany".

EDITORIAL BOARD

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