

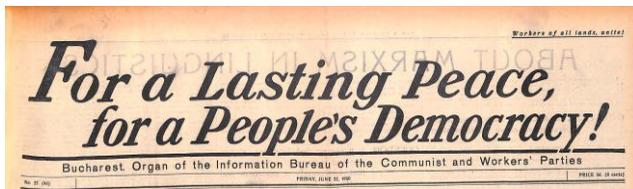
***Workers of all lands, unite!***

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

**Bucharest. Organ of the Information  
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## **TWO WORLDS—TWO POLICIES**

The whole of progressive mankind greets, with profound satisfaction and joy, J. V. Stalin's reply to the message of Nehru, India's Prime Minister, published on July 18, concerning the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, as fresh, striking evidence of the consistent, peaceful policy of the Soviet Union. This statement by Comrade J. V. Stalin provides, once again, concrete embodiment of the peace-loving actions of the great Socialist power.

With regard to events in Korea, two policies, two lines on the international arena have, as in a focus, clearly and sharply expressed themselves: the policy pursued by the democratic, anti-imperialist camp headed by the mighty Soviet Union—a policy based on the recognition of the equality of all nations and respect for their freedom and independence—and the policy of the imperialist camp, the leading force of which is U.S. imperialism.

Seeking to realise its raving plans of world domination, predatory American imperialism tries, by means of dictation, threats, blackmail, intimidation and finally by fire and sword to impose its will on other peoples; to turn them into its slaves; to trample under foot the sacred, inalienable right of the peoples to national independence and freedom. The rabid U.S. imperialist rulers have gone to such lengths as openly to order their puppets in the Security Council to approve American aggression in Korea. The aggressive, misanthropic actions of the American-British imperialists Me evoking the wrath and indignation of all peoples throughout the world.

Expressing its adamant will for peace and true to its consistent and invariable peace policy, the Soviet Union is defending, with all determination, the peace and security of the peoples, ruthlessly exposing the blood-thirsty designs of the

imperialist plunderers.

“The entire world”, says Comrade Stalin, “had the opportunity to see for itself not only the might of the Soviet State but also the just nature of its policy based on the recognition of the equality of all nations, on respect for their freedom and independence. There is no ground whatsoever to doubt that the Soviet Union will remain, also in future, loyal to its policy—the policy and security, the policy of equality and friendship of the peoples.”

Having supported the peaceable initiative of Mr. Nehru, J. V. Stalin pointed also to the only correct path to stop the war in Korea, started by the U.S. imperialists. J. V. Stalin proposes to solve the Korean question in complete conformity with the U.N.O. Charter in the Security Council, with the obligatory participation of the five great powers, including a representative of People’s China, and by having the opinion of the representatives of the Korean people.

In the language of all honest people, such a policy is called a policy of peace and respect for the equality of large and small nations. Therefore, it is but natural that Stalin’s reply to the proposal of Nehru, Prime Minister of India, met with such enthusiastic approval and support from the broad mass of the people throughout the world.

“This reply”, wrote the Hungarian newspaper “Szabad Nep”, “showed once again that at a time of fierce imperialist provocations, in conditions of war danger, and contrary to all the efforts of the enemies of peace, J. V. Stalin does not hesitate for one minute to show his fatherly concern for the common people, for their work, for mothers and children. This reply showed that the Soviet Union treats International agreements with profound respect, and seeks to consolidate the United Nations Organisation and the Security Council.”

The very fact of the peaceable initiative displayed by Nehru, and also the statements by a number of bourgeois

newspapers and politicians who have come out in favour of accepting the proposals of J. V. Stalin, testify to the fact that the most sober minds among the bourgeoisie are beginning to show serious uneasiness with regard to the consequences of the adventurous policy of war provocations being pursued by the U.S. imperialists. No “legal” tricks of the imperialists can conceal the fact that 4.75 million people of China are, as a result of gross arbitrariness, deprived of the lawful right to be represented in the United Nations organisations. The refusal of U.S.-British imperialists to admit the representative of the great Chinese people to the Security Council, exposes in full the insolent colonising policy of the imperialists.

But instead of listening to the voice of reason and to the requests of the peoples, the U.S.-British ruling circles cynically reject the proposal of the Soviet Union for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Furthermore, they are intensifying their aggression in Korea. They are dissatisfied with Nehru’s action, for the clear and speedy reply of J. V. Stalin to Nehru’s proposals ripped every mask from the warmongers. The world now sees that the U.S.-British imperialists do not want a peaceful settlement of the Korean question but are striving to unleash a new world war.

Quite recently, Truman asked Congress for new war allocations to the tune of ten billion dollars. He has demanded that his Western-European satellites increase their war budgets. Finally, he has demanded that these satellites should send troops to Korea. And now, British, French, Australian and New Zealand soldiers will have to shed their blood in the interests of Wall Street and the City, alongside the Americans. This means further expanding the Korean conflict and a greater danger of a world war. Death, ruin and devastation—this is what the imperialist camp brings; a policy which was confirmed most sharply and clearly by the recent actions of the ringleaders of this camp—the U.S. rulers.

But such a policy, which runs counter to the vital interests of all peoples, can, in the final analysis, only end in complete failure. Progressive mankind remembers the words of the great Lenin who, in his time, predicted that "... British and American imperialism will bury itself when it launches an adventure which will bring them to political disaster; when they turn their troops into throttlers and gendarmes..."

The policy of the imperialists, aimed at unleashing a new war, is receiving the particularly zealous support of the Right Socialist leaders, of the betrayers of the working class in the yellow trade unions and the fascist Tito clique. Only men like Bevin, Attlee, Green, Murray, Deakin, Jouhaux, Schumacher and Renner, the spy Tito and the fascist Franco can approve the rabid adventures of the U.S.-British imperialists in Korea and in other countries.

The policy of war and the mass annihilation of peaceful inhabitants, conducted by the U.S.-British imperialists, are evoking anger and indignation among the mass of the people in all countries. The peoples want peace. They have proved this by mass protest demonstrations against American aggression in Korea. They are proving this by their unanimous demand: "Out with American troops from Korea!". They are proving their unshakable will for peace by their signatures in the Stockholm appeal: more than 250,000,000 people have already demanded a ban on the atomic weapon.

In all countries of the world, another fifty-million people have affixed their signatures to the Stockholm Petition since the beginning of U.S. aggression in Korea—a fact which vividly demonstrates the growing struggle of the peoples for peace and the attitude of the broad masses to the barbaric U.S. intervention in Korea.

In the vanguard of the peoples struggling for peace, freedom and national independence, stands the Soviet Union—the mighty land of Socialism, the formidable stronghold of

peace throughout the world.. Ranking in the vanguard of the fighters for peace are the People's Democracies, developing their economy and culture at an unparalleled tempo. Ranking in the peace camp are the great Chinese people who, in the flames of revolution, have proved their ability to create miracles, to uphold their freedom and independence against the American interventionists. The German Democratic Republic—an important factor for peace in Europe—is gaining strength. More millions of active peace partisans are coming to the forefront in France, Italy and other capitalist and colonial countries. The heroic struggle of the Korean people against American aggression gives the warmongers an object lesson in the unconquerable strength of the peace partisans who are ready to rebuff any provocation of the imperialist invaders and warmongers.

In view of the sharpened war danger, and the switch over of the U.S. imperialists to direct acts of aggressive war, a further strengthening of the democratic camp and the consolidation of the forces of peace supporters are of exceptional significance. An essential condition for curbing the instigators of a new war is the extension, in every way, of the mass basis of the peace movement, the drawing in of the broad peasant masses, middle urban strata, women and the youth; and of all sections of the intelligentsia into the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal, and to increase the practical activities against the blood-thirsty adventures of the imperialists.

Hundreds of millions of people, of good will in all countries will foil the criminal plans of the imperialists; will bar the way to war!

## **SOLEMN DELIVERY OF PEACE SIGNATURES**

Throughout the German Democratic Republic, local peace committees are organising the solemn delivery of signatures collected for the banning of the atomic weapon to the representatives of the regional committees of the partisans of peace.

In one of the villages in Thuringen where, until now, there has not been a peace committee, but where the population unanimously signed the Stockholm appeal, the celebrations were organised by members of the peace committee of a neighbouring village. The meeting was addressed by a woman who lost her husband and two children in the war.

A local peace committee was then set up in the village on the initiative of the village priest.

In preparation for the celebrations in connection with the delivery of the signatures for peace—posters, leaflets and personal invitations are being circulated in various places.

# **FOR MAXIMUM EXTENSION OF MASS BASIS OF PEACE MOVEMENT!**

## **43 MILLION SIGNATURES IN CHINA**

According to the Chinese Peace Committee the Stockholm appeal has, up to the present, been signed by 43,913,798 people.

Of these 43,913,798 signed in Manchuria, 13,884,514 in East China, 7,128,465 in Central China, 5,126,825 in North China, 1,871,000 in South-West China and 1,283,952 in North-West China.

The number of signatures collected in the large cities of China are: Shanghai, 3,311,514; Tientsin and Mukden, 1,200,000 each; Uhan, 970,000; Chungking 939,000; Canton, 540,965 and Sian, 366,000.

The officers and men of the People's Liberation Army are signing the Stockholm appeal with great enthusiasm.

## **APPEAL OF PROMINENT FRENCH PUBLIC FIGURES**

Sixty-nine prominent French public figures—representatives of various points view—scientists, writers, journalists, actors, Catholic and Protestant priests, Jewish Rabbis and political figures, have published a Manifesto condemning the use of “all means of mass destruction. including the atomic. chemical and bacteriological weapon”.

This appeal was signed by: Charles d' Aragon, Deputy; Emmanuel d' Astier: ex-Minister; Maurice de Barrel; Rev. Fr. Bigo; Abbe Jean Boulrier; Jacques Bounin; Francis Bosc, pastor; Claude Bourdet, journalist; Laurent Casanova; Rev. Fr. Chambre; Rev. Fr. Chenu; Georges Casalis, pastor; Pierre Cot, ex-Minister; Gilbert de Chambrun, Deputy; M-me Eugenie Cotton; Jean Cadier, pastor; Jacques Cru; Victor Dalbiez; Andres Denis; Rev. Fr. Desqueyrat; Andre Dumas, pastor; Yvev Farge, ex-Minister; Benoit Frachon, General Secretary Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour; Simon Fuks, Great Rabbi; M-me Claude Gerard; Gilbert Dreyfus; Exbrayat, pastor; Justin Godart, ex-Minister; Pierre Groues, Abbe; Henri Hapzsefeld, pastor; Jacques Hadamard; Jean Hugo; Jousselin, pastor; Major Jouneau; Emile Kahn; Maurice Lacroix; Jean Lurcat; Alain Le Leap, General Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour; Lyon-Cahen; Louis Martin-Chauffier, Writer; Etienne Mathiol, pastor; Charles Mauguin; Michel Jaffard; Louis Massignon; Marcel Moiroud; Gustave Monod; Rev. Fr. Montuclard; Jacques Mitterand; Jean Painleve; Poinsignon; Henriette Psychari-Renan; Pierre Renoir, cinema actor; Rev. Fr. Rideau; Paul Rivet, Deputy; Rev. Fr. Joseph Robert; Paul Robi; Henri Roser, pastor; Rognon, pastor; Charles Pierre; Sicard de Plauzole, doctor; Max Stern; Ella Sauvageot; Charles Tillon; M-me Yvette Vaissiere; M-me Jeannette Vermeersch; Vercors; Fernard Vigne and Jean Verlhac.

The campaign for signing the Stockholm appeal is continuing.

## NATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE IN BRITAIN

The National Peace Conference was held in London on July 22-23. The Conference was attended by 804 delegates representing 549 trade union and co-operative organisations, individual enterprises and offices and local Peace Committees.

Opening the Conference, J.G. Crowther, Chairman of the British Peace Committee, said that the struggle for peace is more important than all other movements at present for two reasons: first, because the prevention of atomic warfare is a condition for any social progress... The second reason, which ensures the superiority of our movement, is that it gives results, that it really can secure peace.

A report on the work of the British Peace Committee was given by its Secretary, Joyce Smith. She stated that when the last Peace Conference was held in October, 1949, there were only 30 Peace Committees. They now number 130. The leadership of the Committee received 799,000 signatures to the British Peace Petition and it is known that this figure constitutes only half the number of people who signed the Petition. The reason for this discrepancy is that the local Peace Committees are late in sending in their Petition forms. She pointed out that the British Peace Committee has set itself the task of **collecting throughout Britain five million signatures by October** when the Second World Peace Congress is scheduled to open.

Speaking at the Conference, L. C. White, General Secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association; James Aldridge, famous writer and member of the British Peace Committee; D. N. Pritt, ex-Member of Parliament and a well-known public figure; Muriel Colt, representative of the National Committee of the Anglo-Soviet Friendship Society

and many other delegates expressed the will of the British people for peace and called for an intensification of the struggle for peace and for signatures of the Petition for the banning of the atomic weapon.

The resolution adopted by the Conference states:

“We, delegates from all parts of Britain and from all walks of life gathered at the 1950 British Peace Conference, enthusiastically adopt and endorse the Stockholm appeal against atomic weapons.

“We pledge our support for the Peace Petition to Parliament as the embodiment in Britain of the world-wide movement of support to the Stockholm appeal...

“We, British men and women, join with the hundreds of millions in every country, who have already declared their support for the appeal, in expressing our common determination and will to remove the menace of atomic weapons and thereby contribute towards a secure peace and friendship between the nations.”

At the closing session of the Conference an appeal was unanimously adopted calling upon the British people to devote all efforts to the struggle for peace.

Another resolution, adopted at the Conference, expressed alarm at the events in Korea, welcomed Nehru’s initiative and called upon the British Government to insist on the immediate restoration of the Security Council, including a representative of the Chinese People’s Republic.

The Conference ended with a big rally in Trafalgar Square attended by more than 20,000 people. Speaking at this rally, J. G. Crowther said that the Stockholm appeal was now adopted and approved by the British peace movement which is developing on a mass scale.

## **INTENSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES OF PEACE COMMITTEES IN RUMANIA**

Local Peace Committees have intensified their activities in connection with the preparations for the forthcoming Peace Congress of the Rumanian People's Republic scheduled for September 9-12.

In many enterprises and also in the districts of Bucharest and of other towns Peace Committees have organised anti-imperialist cartoon exhibitions as well as individual and collective talks on the tasks of the peace struggle. As a result, many more people have been drawn into Socialist emulation in the enterprises and offices and the movement of innovators in production has also extended. In many places Peace Committees are drawing in citizens for social economic work, organising lectures and so forth. The Peace Committee in Colentina (Bucharest suburb) got hundreds of citizens to plant trees on what was waste land. This same Committee has set up a library where books and pamphlets devoted to the struggle for peace are regularly discussed.

Peace Committees throughout the country have held solidarity meetings with the Korean people in connection with the foul aggression of the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people.

At these rallies there resounded in force the voice of the Rumanian people: "Hands off Korea!". Maps of Korea in clubs and red corners show the daily advance of the heroic Army of the Korean people. Lively explanatory work is carried out around these maps.

## **SCELBA'S ATTACKS WILL NOT HALT THE MIGHTY PEACE MOVEMENT IN ITALY**

Acting on the direct order of the de Gasperi-Scelba Government, prefects in Milan, Pisa, Varese, Teramo, Ferrara, Pescara and other provinces, “banned”, not only the collection of signatures, but also speeches in defence of peace at public rallies. And some prefects, as in Milan, for instance, “strictly” prohibited anyone—under penalty of legal action—to concern themselves in their public statements with questions connected, directly or indirectly, with the situation in Korea.

In its special declaration of July 20, the National Peace Committee exposed before public opinion the leading groups of the Christian Democratic Party and the Government, which had transformed the “organs of the Republican State into tools of the warmongers”, and reserved for itself the right to adopt all measures in both parliamentary and judicial bodies against this foul violation of the Constitution. The National Committee has instructed all Provincial Peace Committees to extend, “in every town, village, block of houses, enterprise, office or dwelling, the organisation and activities of local Peace Committees which, in the struggle against the warmongers and their agents, must spread everywhere the ideas vigilance and struggle of the peace partisans.”

Provincial Peace Committees have further developed emulation for signatures to the Stockholm appeal. Provincial Committees in Livorno, Ferrara, Reggio-Emilia and Brindisi have exceeded their obligations. Seventeen Provincial Committees are marching at the head of the National Italian emulation.

On July 23, Italian youth held an “Italian Youth Day of Struggle For Peace”, by which date democratic youth organizations and young peace partisans had collected

3,200,000 signatures throughout Italy.

## **PEACE MOVEMENT IN CEYLON**

The campaign for the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal is meeting with great success in Ceylon. In the first days of the campaign, the appeal was approved and signed by the General Council of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation and by some other Trade Union Councils.

Among those who signed the appeal are the following: the Mayor of Colombo—Dr. Kumaran Ratham; Members of Parliament H. Sri Nissanka, Wilmot Perera. Mrs. Tamara Illangaratne; ex-Director of Education—W. A. de Silva, M.P.; ex-Minister—Suntheralingham, M.P.; President of the Ceylon Indian Congress—K. Rajalingam, and others.

Practically all the heads of the Buddhist clergy in Ceylon also signed the Stockholm appeal. Among them are Rev. Rambukelle, Dhammakirtri, Sri Sobhita, Rev. Yattewatte Sri Dhammaratane, and Palene Sri Vajiragana.

## OUT WITH AMERICAN TROOPS FROM KOREA!

A month ago, the US imperialists started their bloody crusade against the peace-loving Korean people. For a month the blood of the heroic defenders, who are upholding the honour, freedom and independence of their country against the encroachments of the American invaders, has flowed in the towns and villages of Korea.

The American imperialists in Korea are behaving just as the German-fascist brutes behaved in Europe during the war. Their aircraft are dropping thousands of bombs on peaceful towns and villages in Korea, destroying schools and hospitals and shooting down women, children and the aged.

This insolent and brutal U.S. imperialist aggression against the Korean people has aroused a mighty protest movement of the peoples in all countries. The movement is growing and gaining momentum day by day. Thousands and thousands of people in all corners of the world are continuously adding to its ranks. The peoples of the world are demanding that the American aggressors be curbed and the intervention in Korea be stopped at once.

Working people in the **Chinese** People's Republic have, at numerous meetings and rallies, condemned U.S. aggression and branded with shame and hatred the U.S. imperialists—the hangmen of the Korean people. In reply to the U.S. intervention in Korea and Taiwan, representatives of industrial and trading circles in Shanghai have, at a meeting, pledged themselves to increase production in order to help the People's Liberation Army to liberate Taiwan.

In its recent decision, the Political Bureau of the **French** Communist Party noted: that “the broad movement for

effective solidarity with the Korean people and for vigorous condemnation of the U.S. aggressors is spreading all over the country.” Branding the refusal of the U.S. Government to support efforts to stop the war in Korea, the Political Bureau declared that by this act “the American aggressors reveal the object of their imperialist policy which is aimed at plunging the world into the horrors of a third world war”.

The people in **Italy** continue to express wholehearted sympathy for ‘the struggling people of Korea. Meetings and demonstrations against American intervention continue incessantly. The youth in Milan demonstrated before the U.S. Consulate. Hundreds of demonstrators shouted slogans:

“Long live the Korean people!”, “Stop the aggression in Korea!” On the walls of many houses, slogans have appeared calling for struggle against the Truman aggression.

Driven underground, the Communist’ Party of **Peru** calls upon the population to protest against the U.S. armed intervention: in Korea. “The ‘Communist Party of Peru”, reads its public appeal, “again declares that, in this decisive struggle which mankind is waging, it resolutely supports those who are struggling against imperialism and reaction.”

On behalf of the people of **Brazil**, Prestes, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Brazil, published a declaration condemning U.S. intervention.

Only an organised protest of all peoples. can stay the hand of the imperialist “murderers,” writes Prestes. “We shall achieve our purpose and force the American aggressors to flee from Korea. Let the voice of the workers, peasants, soldiers, seamen, students and women ring out in ‘menacing protest which will be heard and strike fear in imperialism and its Brazilian lackeys.”

In a letter to American soldiers, published in an Indian newsweekly, Krishanchandar, a famous **Indian** novelist writes:

“Asians to-day are not taken in by this myth about the 38th

Parallel. They know it is to defend the other parallel—the imperialist parallel—that the Anglo-American forces are fighting in Korea.” Krishanchandar called upon the American soldiers “to make it quite plain to the warmongers that they will not fight their war of domination either in the East or in the West, in Europe or in Africa or in Asia; let the peoples decide their course of destiny.”

The Peace Committee in **Israel** published a declaration denouncing American aggression in Korea and cabled to the Secretary-General of U.N.O. demanding the immediate cessation of U.S. intervention.

The Canadian Peace Congress has sent a letter to the **Canadian** Government demanding that it should oppose the use of the atom bomb and demand speedy negotiations on the Korean question in the Security Council with the participation of a representative of People’s China and representatives invited, from the Korean people.

Expressing angry protest against the actions of the rabid American imperialists in Korea, the peoples of the world are extending a brotherly hand of solidarity and aid to the fighting Korean people.

The working people of the **Hungarian** People’s Republic have taken a unanimous decision to collect funds for the equipment of a hospital and to send it as a present to the fighting people of Korea. Nearly two million people contributed to the 11,834,000 forints collected. The medical personnel of this hospital has already left for the Korean People’s Republic.

The **Australian** Seamen’s Union has refused to load military materials designed for the war against the Korean people. Three hundred members of the Seamen’s and Painters’ Union of Newcastle have demanded the return of the Australian military forces from Korea.

Denouncing American imperialist aggression in Korea, the

Executive Committees of the **Irish** Workers' League (Dublin, Eire) and the Communist Party (Belfast, Northern Ireland), declare that the Americans are doing in Korea what the British imperialists previously did in Ireland.

The exposure by millions of people of the real aims of the U.S. imperialist intervention against the Korean people is beginning to reach the consciousness of the U.S. soldiers and officers fighting in Korea. They are beginning to understand that the war in which they have been sent to fight by the Wall Street billionaires is an unjust war against the freedom of the Korean people. Many of them do not want to fight and they surrender. Captain Nugent of the 24th American Division, who surrendered to the troops of the Korean People's Republic, declared that he saw no reason for U.S. troops in Korea. He said that, as he understands it, this is civil war like the one which took place in America and that the U.S. soldiers are doing what the English tried to do during the American Civil War. He said that had they known this before, there would have been fewer soldiers in Korea.

At meetings and demonstrations in towns of Korea, American war prisoners expose the criminal war policy of Truman and call upon the American men and officers to stop the war in Korea. This fact is of great significance. It testifies to the awakening of the consciousness of American officers and men. There is no doubt that the protest against the blood-thirsty Truman adventure will mount more and more in the U.S. The peoples in **Norway, Denmark, the Philippines, Argentine, Brazil, Iran** and other countries have achieved a situation where their governments, which have supported the illegal decision of the Security Council, are now refusing to send their troops to Korea, This testifies to the might of the movement of millions in defence of the Korean people.

The mass movement in all countries against U.S. intervention in Korea, the practical actions of the working

people aimed at ending it, promote the successful struggle of the Korean people for liberation and against American intervention. Best proof of this are the recent successes achieved by the Korean Army.

## **THIRD CONGRESS OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY**

The Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany was held on July 20-24, in Berlin. Over 4,000 delegates and guests attended the Congress, including delegations from 25 fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of Europe and Asia.

The Congress of the Socialist Unity, Party was opened by Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman of the Party.

Otto Grotewohl, Chairman of the Party, made a short speech of greetings. He heartily welcomed the representatives of foreign fraternal parties. Grotewohl welcomed with particular warmth the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), whose delegation consisted of M. A. Suslov and P. N. Pospelov.

Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl, Walter Ulbricht, members of the Central Board of the Party, leading workers, Party functionaries of lower organisations and also representatives of the Communist Party of Western Germany, were unanimously elected to the Presidium of the Congress.

By a unanimous decision of the Congress, delegates from the fraternal parties also took their place on the Presidium: M. A. Suslov, P. N. Pospelov, Wan Tsia-siang, Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Jacob Berman, Palmiro Togliatti, Jacques Duclos, Harry Pollitt, Josef Revai, Vasile Luca, Mincho Neichev, Josef Frank, Paul de Groot, Herta Kuusinen, Fritjof Lager, Emil Levlien, and others.

The audience welcomed with stormy applause the proposal to elect J. V. Stalin to the Presidium of Honour. An ovation in honour of the great leader and teacher of the International proletariat lasted for several minutes.

With great enthusiasm the delegates also elected to the

Presidium of Honour: Mao Tse-tung, Boleslaw Bierut, Clement Gottwald, Matias Rakosi, Vylko Tchervenkov, Gheorghiu-Dej, Enver Hoxha, Maurice Thorez, Dolores Ibarruri, Eugene Dennis and Kim Ir Sen.

The following questions were on the agenda of the Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party:

1. Report of the Central Board of the Socialist Unity Party.
2. The Struggle for Peace and the National Front of Democratic Germany.
3. The Five-Year Plan and the perspectives of German national economy.
4. Reports by Congress Commissions.
5. Election of leading Party organs.

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At the morning session on July 20, **Wilhelm Pieck**, Chairman of the Party, submitted the report of the Central Board.

Having given an analysis of the present international situation which is characterised on the one hand by the sharpening of the general crisis in the capitalist camp, and, on the other by progress on the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, Wilhelm Pieck said:

“When we consider this opposite development in the two big camps into which the world is divided, there remains no doubt that the natural place of the German people is in the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. This is demanded not only by the interests of the German working class, but by the interests of the nation.”

The formation of the German Democratic Republic, said Pieck, was a mighty blow at the policy of the imperialist disrupters and warmongers.

“The instigators of war”, added Wilhelm Pieck, “should know that their plans to draw to draw Germany into a criminal

war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies are doomed to bankruptcy. If nevertheless, the imperialist aggressors decide to start a criminal war adventure against the Soviet Union, the German people will support with all their forces the Soviet Union and the camp of peace in the struggle against the imperialist aggressors. There is no doubt that such a war adventure of the imperialist camp will end in the complete defeat of imperialism in Europe as well as in Asia”.

In the second part of his report—“The internal situation in Germany and the struggle for national unity”—Wilhelm Pieck gave a detailed analysis of the internal situation in Western Germany and in the German Democratic Republic. On the basis of facts and figures he convincingly showed that the West German Government of the separatist Adenauer, is a government of national betrayal and of political and social reaction. Pieck further exposed the treacherous role of the Schumacher leadership of the Social Democratic Party. He showed that the development of Western Germany must inevitably lead to a sharpening of the struggle of the German workers for higher wages, for improved working conditions, for lower prices. All the measures taken by American, British and French imperialists, push the population of Western Germany towards national resistance.

Wilhelm Pieck devoted much attention to the economic and political situation in the German Democratic Republic, to the further tasks of State, economic and cultural construction and to the elections due on October 15.

“Our successes”, said Wilhelm-Pieck, “became possible due to the fact that the Soviet Army liberated Eastern Germany from the letters of Hitler fascism and imperialist domination.

“During the past few years the Soviet people proved that they had come to Germany, not as conquerors or avengers, but as liberators and friends of the German workers, peasants and intelligentsia. They rendered us great assistance in all spheres

of our democratic, economic and cultural construction.

“The Soviet Union was the first to recognise the German Democratic Republic and, in this way, to breach the international isolation of Germany. By handing over the functions of government to the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union promoted the further development of our young democratic State.

On the initiative of the great Stalin, the Soviet Government reduced by half the reparations due from Germany; reparations which, even without this act, would make good only a small part of the enormous damage caused by Hitler’s Army.

“The Soviet supplies in tractors, grain, fats, meat, cotton, rolled metal and all kinds of other materials helped us to push forward economic construction. They opened for our economy a reliable and capacious market and access to essential raw materials. In all spheres we experience the thoughtful and friendly support of the great Soviet Union and its leader, Comrade Stalin.”

These words were received with a stormy ovation which did not subside for a long time. On behalf of the German working people Congress expressed its gratitude to the Socialist Soviet Union and to the great friend of all working people—Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

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In the discussion on Wilhelm Pieck’s report, the speakers devoted much attention to questions of the ideological and organisational strengthening of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The debates were marked by great political, enthusiasm and high activity which testified to the determination of the delegates to find ways and means to transform the Socialist Unity Party, as soon as possible, into a party of a new type capable of successfully carrying out an all-

German policy of struggle to preserve and secure peace, to restore national unity, to consolidate the friendship of the German people with the Soviet Union and all peace-loving peoples.

The speech of greetings made by M. A. Suslov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU (B), on behalf of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, turned into a powerful demonstration of proletarian internationalism.

In his speech of greetings, which was followed with close attention and was often interrupted with stormy applause, Comrade M. A. Suslov said;

Comrades,

In the speeches by Pieck and Grotewohl, Chairmen of your Party, and in speeches by other comrades warmly supported by the entire Congress, there were many remarkable and moving words about the warm feelings of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and of the German people for the Soviet people, for the Soviet State and peace-loving foreign policy, for the great leader and teacher of the working people of the world, the friend of the German people, Comrade Stalin. (*Stormy applause. All rise to their feet*).

Allow me, on behalf of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, warmly to thank Comrades Pieck, Grotewohl and all of you, dear friends, for these kind and sincere feelings. (*Applause*).

Comrades, the growing friendship between the German and Soviet peoples, in their noble struggle for peace, is a factor of vital international significance, a factor which is strengthening the cause of peace throughout the world and delivering a strong blow to the insidious designs of the Anglo-American imperialists; for if our two peoples, as Comrade Stalin points out, “display determination to fight for peace with the same intensity as they waged war, then peace in Europe can be regarded as secured” (*Prolonged applause*).

The Soviet people watch with great attention and sympathy the struggle of the German people for a untied, independent, democratic, peace-loving Germany, for the further strengthening of the young German Democratic Republic” (*Applause*). The Soviet people wholeheartedly wish the German people all success in traversing this correct and just path, (*Stormy applause*).

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union—and all Soviet people—watch with close attention the work of the Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union asked us to deliver fraternal greetings to your Congress. (*Applause*).

Allow me to offer them.

## **TO THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY**

**Berlin**

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union greets the Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany—the vanguard detachment of the German working class and of all working people of the country.

True to the revolutionary traditions of the German proletariat, the Socialist Unity Party is the main force of all democratic and progressive forces of Germany in their struggle for the complete eradication of militarism and reaction, for the elimination of the aftermath of the war into which fascism plunged the German people.

For the past five years, the Party, together with other democratic organisations, has achieved great successes in the work of the democratic transformation of Germany, it has secured a steady upsurge in all spheres of economy and culture and an improvement in the living conditions of the broad masses of the people.

The Socialist Unity Party is making a historic contribution to the cause of securing peace in Europe by its entire struggle for the formation of a democratic peace-loving German State.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union wishes the Socialist Unity Party of Germany new success the further organisational and ideological strengthening of its ranks, for the triumph of the principles of proletarian internationalism, for the strengthening of the united front of all democratic forces in the country, for the consolidation of peace throughout the world.

We send warm wishes for successful work to the Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany which is called upon to play an important role in the work of creating a united, democratic, peace-loving Germany.

Long live the Socialist Unity Party of Germany!

Long live international solidarity of the working people in the struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism!

**Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of the Soviet Union**

The last phrases of the greeting, which Comrade Suslov pronounced in German, were drowned in thunderous applause.

On the suggestion of the Presidium, the Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany carried, with immense enthusiasm, a decision to send the following message of gratitude and greetings to Comrade J. V. Stalin:

**COMRADE JOSEPH VISSARINOVICH STALIN,  
General Secretary, Central Committee,  
C.P.S.U. (B)**

**Moscow, Kremlin**

Dear Comrade Stalin,

The delegates of the Third Party Congress of the Socialist

Unity Party of Germany send You, the great continuer of the cause of Lenin, the teacher and leader of all peace-loving and progressive mankind, hearty, fraternal and militant greetings!

We warmly thank the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) for sending a delegation to our Party Congress and for the greetings which, at Your request, were conveyed to us by Comrade Suslov.

Dear Comrade Stalin!

We thank You wholeheartedly for the tremendous all-round assistance which You have invariably rendered us, our Party and our Fatherland, particularly in the period after 1945. Your far-sighted and wise definition that the establishment of a peace-loving German Democratic Republic signifies the turning point in the history of Europe is an indication to all of us of the vast importance of the struggle against the criminal policy of the imperialist warmongers, for a united peace-loving Germany.

We want to do all we possibly can in order that the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, as the main force among all the democratic and progressive forces in Germany, loyal to the revolutionary traditions of the German working class, might fulfil the tasks of rooting out completely both militarism and reaction, of eliminating the consequences of the war into which the German people were plunged by fascism.

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany must, with even greater vigour than before, conduct an all-German policy of struggle for the preservation and consolidation of peace, for a united and independent democratic German Republic. The Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany signifies a serious turning point in the intensification of the struggle of the peace forces, the forces of democracy in Berlin and Western Germany.

The task now is to rally all democratic and patriotic forces of the German people, irrespective of their world outlook or

political convictions, into a National Front of democratic Germany in order to ensure the success of the struggle for a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany, for the conclusion of a democratic peace treaty and thus obtain the subsequent withdrawal of the occupation troops.

It is essential in the German Democratic Republic to strengthen further the new anti-fascist democratic system as the basis for unfolding, the struggle for a National Front of democratic Germany; to develop as speedily as possible the peaceful economy and substantially to improve the living standard of the working population.

In order that it might accomplish its role of vanguard of the German people in the struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany must become a Party of a new type on the model of the Party of Lenin and Stalin. To achieve this it is necessary, above all, that it should master the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and learn from the experience at the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks).

The Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany must become the landmark in the struggle of the peace-loving German people against the American and British warmongers and their henchmen, in the struggle for a united, independent, peace-loving and democratic Germany. It will be a Congress of fervent adherence to the teachings of Lenin and Stalin, the triumph of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Long live the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—the bulwark of peace throughout the world!

Long live eternal friendship between the peace-loving German people and the peace-loving peoples of the Soviet Union!

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) which is leading the Soviet people to the heights

of Communism!

We wish You, dear Comrade Stalin, the best of health and many years of activity for the welfare of the Soviet people and of all progressive people.

**Delegates of the Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.**

Berlin, July 21, 1950.

The text of the message of greetings to Comrade Stalin was hailed with long, stormy applause which turned into an ovation. Slogans re-echoed: “Long live eternal friendship between Germany and the Soviet Union!”, “Long live the Bolshevik Party!” From the depths of the hall, ever-growing in intensity, resounded the repeated cry of thousands of voices: “Es lebe Stalin!” (“Long live Stalin!”).

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During the evening session on. July, 21, the Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany listened to the report of the Party’s Chairman, **Otto Grotewohl**: “Struggle for Peace and a National Front of Democratic Germany”.

At the beginning of his report Otto Grotewohl dwelt on the U.S. armed intervention in Korea, declaring that the German people are expressing their solidarity with the Korean people who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

“The main aim in our work”, said Grotewohl, “is to establish a united democratic Germany. This work also refers to the renovation of our Statehood.

The speaker emphasised that in Western Germany there exists foreign domination. For this reason the young German Democratic Republic is forced to wage struggle for national self-determination, for national unity and democracy throughout the entire territory of Germany.

Grotewohl pointed to the necessity of abolishing the occupation statute, the Ruhr statute and the Bonn separate State, and of establishing a united democratic Germany.

“The most bitter national enemy of the German people,” stressed Grotewohl, “is American imperialism; at the same time it is also the most bitter enemy of the German working class. If the German working class unites with all other progressive Germans on the basis of national interests, it will, at the same time, acquire allies in the struggle for social liberation. Hence, its struggle will be more successful.”

It is a question of selecting from a number of problems the one that is most urgent, the solution of which will secure the solution of the remaining tasks.

“This most urgent task of the moment,” said Grotewohl in conclusion, “is the struggle for peace, the struggle for national liberation and unity of democratic Germany.”

Participants in the discussion on Grotewohl’s report dwelt at length on questions of Party of work in mass organisations, the strengthening of the National Front Committees, the development of the nation-wide struggle for peace.

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During the evening session of July 22, **Walter Ulbricht**, Member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, reported on the “Five Year Plan and the perspectives of the German national economy”.

Ulbricht pointed out that the Five- Year Plan of the German Democratic Republic is drawn up with a view to strengthening the planned economic co-operation with the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies.

The gross income of industry in the Republic will reach 43.8 billion marks in 1955 compared with 23 billion mark in 1950. The crop yield in agriculture will rise by an average of

25 per cent. Productivity of labour is to increase by 60 per cent. The cost of production in the people's enterprises is to be reduced, in 1955, by at least 23 per cent compared with 1950.

The living standards of the population will rise and the national income will in rise and by more than 160 per cent compared with 1950.

During the Five-Year Plan the total volume of capital investment in large-scale construction will amount to 26.89 billion German marks. Alongside large-scale industrial construction, a planned rehabilitation of the destroyed towns in the Republic is envisaged.

Funds planned for the people's education and the development of culture will be 40 per cent higher in 1955 than in 1950.

"The successes in the rehabilitation of the German Democratic Republic", said Ulbricht, concluding his report, "are guaranteed and ensured by the support of the great Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The close contact of the German Democratic Republic with the Soviet Union and other countries with a planned economy shows to the entire German people how all vital problems of Germany can be solved for the benefit of the people".

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At its session on July 24 the Congress heard the reports by the Control and the Mandate Commissions.

Congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the present situation and the tasks of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and also approved new Rules for the Party. The election to the Central Committee and the Control Commission and also of the Chairmen of the Central Committee then took place.

Those elected to the Central Committee of the Party include: Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl, Walter Ulbricht,

Anton Ackermann, Fred Oelssner, Heinrich Rau, Bernard Koenen, Wilhelm Zaisser, Johannes R. Becher, Franz Dahlem, Erich Honecker, Hermann Axen, Hermann Matern, Rudolf Herrnstadt, Helmut Lehmann, and others.

The delegates and guests greeted with stormy prolonged applause the election of Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl, Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Party.

As a token of solidarity with the Korean people, who are waging a heroic struggle against American aggressors, the Congress passed a message to be sent to the people of Korea on behalf of peace-loving, democratic Germany.

The Congress adopted a Manifesto to the German people: "For a United, Peace-loving and Democratic Germany!"

Messages of greeting were extended to the Congress by Jozef Cyrankiewicz, head of the delegation from the Polish United Workers' Party, Wan Tsia-siang, head of the delegation from the Communist Party of China; Jacques Duclos, leader of the delegation from the French Communist Party; Joseph Frank, head of the delegation from the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Palmiro, Togliatti, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party; Joseph Revai, leader of the delegation from the Hungarian Workers' Party; representatives of other Communist and Workers' Parties and also numerous delegations from enterprises and public organisations in the German Democratic Republic.

In his concluding speech, Wilhelm Pieck described the Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany as an outstanding event in the history of the German working class.

Pieck finished his speech by wishing all success to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and by wishing good health to the great teacher and leader of progressive mankind—J. V. Stalin.

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On July 25, the first meeting of the newly-elected Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany was held. The members of the leading organs of the Central Committee of the Party were elected. The Political Bureau includes: Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl, Walter Ulbricht, Franz Dähle, Heinrich Rau, Friedrich Ebert, Wilhelm Zaisser, Fred Oelssner, Hermann Matern. The following were elected candidate members of the Political Bureau:

Anton Ackermann, Erich Honecker, Rudolli Herrstadt, Elli Schmidt, Erich Mückenberger and Hans Endretsky. Walter Ulbricht was elected General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

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On July 24, a huge meeting of Berlin working people was held in Lustgarten, Berlin, in honour of the Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

# **LABOUR CODE IN THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. George Apostol, Member of the Politburo, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party**

The Labour Code, which recently received the unanimous approval of the Great National Assembly of Rumania, is of paramount importance to the working people of our country. Being the natural outcome of the revolutionary struggle of the working class in alliance with the toiling peasantry under the guidance of the Rumanian Workers' Party, it abolishes the bourgeois-landlord labour legislation and consolidates the political and economic gains of the proletariat.

The Labour Code consolidates the new labour relations in the country, based not on capitalist, but on public ownership of the means of production. The nationalised enterprises have become public property. Built on the new relations of Socialist co-operation, the Labour Code is a vivid expression of the fundamental interests of the working class of our country which, from being an exploited and oppressed class, has been transformed into the dominating class, the leading force in the State.

The Labour Code is a powerful instrument of Socialist construction in our country and for the steady prosperity of our national economy.

The Labour Code ensures broad rights for the working people, rights they did not, and could not, have had under the capitalist system. It gives legislative embodiment and effect to collective agreements—a powerful instrument in the struggle

for the upbuilding of Socialism; for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of State plans; for raising the living standard of factory and office workers. All working people are ensured rights which are stipulated in collective agreements: payment for work according to quantity and quality, free medical service, paid holidays, social insurance with no insurance contributions exacted from workers and office employees. The Labour Code establishes an eight-hour working day and a shorter working day for heavy work jobs without deduction in pay: it establishes the principle of equal pay for equal work, irrespective of age, sex or nationality. The people's democratic system ensures for women and youth the opportunity, or the unhampered development of their abilities, opens for the youth unprecedented perspectives to master science and technique. Minors may not be employed for night work and youngsters under 14 cannot be employed at all; a six-hour work day is established for juveniles from 14 to 16 years of age. Those clauses of the Code, which stipulate that trained cadres shall be ensured for industry, are especially important.

Special sections of the Code provide for the protection of both mother and child. Expectant mothers are granted 35 days' leave before confinement 45-55 days afterwards. In accordance with this Code, all factories and offices must adopt the necessary measures to ensure safety and healthy labour conditions. Simultaneously, the General Confederation of Labour is assigned the vitally important role of organising the control and supervision of the implementation of these decisions.

The Labour Code defines the tasks of the trade unions and also the support which administrative leading bodies at enterprises and offices should give to trade union bodies. The tremendous significance of the trade unions, and also the particular attention and assistance given to the trade union movement by the Party and the government, are noted. The

Labour Code secures for the trade unions wide possibilities for free activity, such as the trade unions in capitalist countries have not and cannot have. Realising that the Socialist Labour Legislation expresses the basic interests and desires of the working class, our trade unions regard it as a matter of duty and honour to fight for a precise application of this Code.

The Code also protects the interests of factory and office workers employed in the private sector of the national economy

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Defining the rights of the working people, the Code also envisages their obligations. Taking into account the new Socialist relations of friendly co-operation between the administration of the nationalised enterprises and the working people freed from exploitation, the Code establishes personal responsibility by the employed for the work they are doing, for safeguarding Socialist property which belongs to the entire working people.

Socialist labour legislation consolidates the ranks of the working people, intensifies their hatred for the class enemy and the imperialist agents who are doing all they possibly can to disrupt the construction of the new Socialist world. Establishing material responsibility for damage caused to Socialist property, the Code, in the hands of the working class, becomes a sharp instrument in the struggle against the class enemy, against the saboteurs and disorganisers of production; it mobilises the working class for sharper class revolutionary vigilance.

Socialist legislation is diametrically opposed to the so-called labour laws in the imperialist countries.

In the U.S., the centre of aggressive imperialism, the anti-labour Tait-Hartley and Mundt laws are a new link in the

policy of the fascisation of the U.S. and have, as their aim, the safeguarding of unrestricted exploitation of the working people by large capitalist trusts; they are designed to suppress the struggle of the proletariat for the conquest of elementary rights. Revolutionary trade unions, which express the genuine interests of the overwhelming majority of the working people, are subjected to fascist persecutions and their leaders are thrown into prison and assassinated. The bourgeoisie has openly renounced its hypocritical “democracy” of which it boasted so much, and has openly taken the path of fascism.

In capitalist and colonial countries, the bloody and anti-working terror goes hand in hand with an increasingly fierce onslaught on the living standards of the working people. The economic ruin of the Marshallised countries, as a result of the expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism, and the ever-intensifying exploitation of the working people, lead to a continuous impoverishment of millions of the working people. Impoverishment of the working people is the law of capitalist economy. At one extreme, enormous profits are accumulated through the exploitation of the working people, while at the other extreme, appalling poverty is extending. According to available estimates, “General Motors” received 1,585 dollars in profits from each worker in 1947; 2,295 dollars in 1948 and 2,990 dollars in 1949. But predatory capital is not content with this. Brutal exploitation is being intensified every day. At the “General Motors” enterprises, a “robot supervisor” is installed—a devilish invention of capitalism which automatically, helps to draw attention to a worker who may have stopped work for a minute just to wipe the sweat off his face.

At present there are more than 18 million wholly or partially unemployed in the U.S. Unemployment—a severe scourge of capitalist economy—is now raging throughout the capitalist world. In capitalist countries there are now more than

48 million wholly or partially unemployed. As for social legislation, it is almost non-existent in capitalist countries. In the U.S., workers do not enjoy social insurance; in Italy, there is not a single law concerning vocational training for apprentices; in France, employers do not contribute to insurance funds—or they do it with great reluctance.

Conditions are quite different in the Soviet Union, the country where Communism—the golden dream of working mankind—is being built, and also in the People’s Democracies where economic life is steadily on the upgrade and the economic and cultural well-being of the working people is improving every day.

The Labour Code drawn up in the Rumanian People’s Republic, on the basis of Soviet legislation—the most progressive in the world—is, for us, not only a weapon of struggle in furthering the revolutionary gains of the working people but also a call for new and greater victories. The Labour Code inspires the working people for the struggle to consolidate unity; to frustrate the monstrous plans of the U.S. imperialists who seek to restore the days of capitalist slavery in our country. That is why every toiler in our country has welcomed the Labour Code with great joy and boundless confidence. He realises that this Code strengthens the struggle for peace, for Socialism.

Immediately after the Code had been issued, numerous letters began to pour into our press, in which workers expressed their satisfaction with the Code. This is what Jon Sasu, a worker at the “Grivita” railway workshops wrote to “Scanteia”: “I am 69, but I feel that I have become younger since the Party, in a resolute struggle, drove away the capitalists. Now we begin to live like human beings. An eight-hour working day is observed. Rest and leisure have become what they should be. During my holiday I had the opportunity to look after my health. Everything we dreamed of in the days

of our youth; all the aims of our struggle, have come true”.

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Every success achieved on the path of building Socialism in our country signifies simultaneously a success in consolidating the international unity of the working class, just as every success of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat in capitalist countries is a success in our struggle to build Socialism.

Full of confidence in their strength, in the remarkable perspectives of Socialist construction, and relying on the friendly assistance of the great Soviet Union, the working people of our country, guided by the Rumanian Workers' Party, are making the utmost effort to win new victories in the building of Socialism.

## **TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PARTY IN COLOMBIA**

On July, 17, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia issued a Manifesto in connection with the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Party. The Communist Party of Colombia is noting the date, under conditions of intensified repressions, as well as twelve other Communist Parties in Latin America, driven underground on the orders of the U.S. imperialists. "In this way is being operated", states the Manifesto, "the foul plan to abolish the last remnants of democratic liberties for the purpose of completely subjugating our peoples, of drawing them into the aggressive war of conquest already in flame in Korea." Printing out that the country is in a state of siege—for the American imperialists and their Colombian lackeys fear the national liberation movement of the Colombian people—the Manifesto calls on the people to set up a broad Democratic front of National liberation, under the leadership of (he working class.

The Communist Party of Colombia has addressed a special appeal to the people in connection with the U.S. intervention in Korea. Contrary to the reactionary sections of the Colombian bourgeoisie, which call on the youth to become "Truman's soldiers", the Communist Party declares that "the people of Colombia will never wage war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and will launch a resolute fight for national and social liberation." In conclusion, the Communist Party calls upon the Colombian people to display greater vigour in signing the Stockholm appeal.

# **SIX-YEAR PLAN OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIALISM IN POLAND. Hilary Minc, Member of Politburo, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party**

The inaugural Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, held in December 1948, marked out the basic contours of the Six-Year Plan for 1950-1955. After the Congress a tremendous amount of work was carried out to give the Plan concrete shape. As a result of generalising the lessons learnt and the experience gained from the development of our country in the period after the Inaugural Congress, the Six-Year Plan, as formulated by Congress, was subjected to considerable revision. The Six-Year Plan, as it now is, sets much wider and more far reaching tasks than those stipulated in the directives of the Inaugural Congress.

Congress provided for an increase in the value of production in Socialist industry by 85-95 per cent in 1955 as compared with 1949 (the end of the Three-Year Plan); while the Plan, approved by the Fifth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, provides for a 158.3 per cent increase. Congress provided for a 35-45 per cent increase in agricultural production within six years, whereas the newly-adopted Plan provides for a 50 per cent increase as against the actual 1949 yield in agriculture.

What is the basis for our decision to speed-up the development of national economy?

Throughout the period of the fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan (1947-1949) we witnessed a systematic and considerable

overfulfilment of the production plan in industry.

Since the inaugural Congress was held we have continued to improve the standard of planning, mastered the Bolshevik methods of planning and eliminated the prevailing opportunist tendencies in the sphere of planning in our organisation.

What were these tendencies?

For some time, there was a widespread tendency, which, in some places, still has its supporters—the tendency of the so-called cautious planning. It has been argued, and is sometimes still argued by supporters of this tendency, that we should deliberately plan less and then overfulfill the plan by a wide margin.

There also prevailed another extremely destructive tendency in the sphere of planning; a tendency which, at times, assumes the form of a completely developed “theory” and which, we must admit, still has its conscious or unconscious advocates. This “theory” was based on the assumption that a speedy tempo of industrial development was possible in the period of rehabilitation, i.e. in the period of the Three-Year Plan, but is impossible in the period of wide-scale construction and reconstruction such as is that of the Six-Year Plan.

It is true that, during the rehabilitation of devastated enterprises, increased production is achieved much quicker than when building new enterprises. But from this it does not at all follow that the transition to the period of development of construction and reconstruction signifies that increased production will only be ensured by putting into operation the new enterprise. If we approach the question in this way we shall have to take the entirely erroneous viewpoint that even after proper adjustments, it will be impossible to obtain an increase in production at old enterprises. But that is not so, and practice teaches us at every step that technical progress, better organisation of labour, better utilisation of reserves and the conscious efforts of the working class enable us to achieve a

more speedy increase in output in quite a number of branches of industry as compared with the growth in the number of machines and equipment.

The present Six-Year Plan has come into being as a result of our overcoming the erroneous tendencies and theories which overweigh our planning; as a result of the fuller utilisation of existing enterprises and of enterprises under construction; of technical progress and of the mobilisation of the reserves of our economy.

## Plan for the Industrialisation of the Country

The fundamental task of the Six-Year Plan, as the Plan for laying the foundation of Socialism in Poland, is a substantial increase in productive forces and above all, of the means of production. In the development of productive forces the greatest tasks confront industry—and therefore the **Six-Year Plan is a plan for the swift industrialisation of the country.** The value of the produce of Socialist industry in 1955 will exceed the 1949 level by two and a half times. This means that the level of industrial production in 1955 will exceed the pre-war level of industrial production fourfold. In six years hence Poland will have a large Socialist industry, a technically powerful economic basis of Socialism.

The Six-Year Plan provides for a speedier increase in the production of the means and instruments of production as compared with consumer goods.

The basic element in the industrialisation of the country is the development of machine-building. The machine-building industry is faced with the difficult problem of producing machines which, Poland has hitherto never manufactured—

such as steam turbines, high pressure boilers, paper-mill machinery, centrifugal pumps, complex metal-working machines and so forth. In the production of agricultural machinery, the task is to create a technical base for the social transformation of the countryside. In this connection, 11,000 tractors, that is, four times more than in 1949, will be produced in 1955.

Twenty-five thousand lorries and twelve thousand passenger cars will be produced in 1955. A total of 575,000 tons of various driver sea and river type vessels will be built.

The Six-Year Plan also provides for the wide-scale development of metallurgy. Steel output in 1955 will total 4.6 million tons or double that of 1949 and 3.2 times more than in 1938.

Coal output in 1955 will total 100 million tons, i.e., it will increase by 35 per cent compared with 1949.

Production of electrical energy will rise to 19.3 billion kilowatts. Output of electrical energy per head of the population will amount to 715 kilowatts, i.e., more than six times that of 1938.

A large chemical industry will be developed in the six-year period.

The Six-Year Plan envisages huge scale construction. Therefore the production of building materials must be increased considerably to ensure its realisation. Output of cement will increase from 2.3 million tons in 1949, to 4.9 million tons in 1955; output of bricks will rise to 3.7 billion and will exceed the 1949 level by more than three and a half times.

Within these six years, a considerable step forward must be made in the better utilisation of the natural wealth of the country and in extending the raw materials base of Polish industry. There will be a radical improvement in those backward branches such as iron ore extraction, which will

increase production fourfold in the same period and total three million tons, Copper output will increase to 3.2 million tons a year.

A new basis for the planned improvement in the living standards of the population, by providing the market with a corresponding and ever-growing quantity of consumer goods, must be established in the six-year period. In this connection, it is expected that the output of woollen stuffs will increase from 49 million metres in 1949 to 74.9 million metres in 1955; cotton fabrics from 397.6 million to 607 million metres; footwear from eight to 22.2 million pairs and so on. The food industry will supply 1,100,000 tons of sugar in 1955 in place of the 745,300 tons in 1949.

An important task of the six-year period will be the accomplishment of the rapid development of the small-scale socialised industry.

The Six-Year Plan will be the beginning of a broad and lengthy process aimed at **distributing more equally than now the productive forces by the industrialisation of hitherto economically backward areas.**

## **Agriculture, Trade and Building**

The Six-Year Plan provides for the all-round development of Poland's agriculture. The development of machine-building, chemical industry and power will create the base for the reconstruction of agriculture, for providing it with sufficient and ever-growing numbers of tractors and agricultural machinery, automobiles and fuel, artificial fertilisers and power which, together, will step up agricultural production and yield more food for the country and raw materials for developing industry.

Agriculture will develop mainly on the following lines: a

considerably greater increase of agricultural produce for the market as compared with its general produce, and a speedier increase in live-stock than in soil produce.

Special attention will be devoted to increasing the production of wheat and barley. To enable industry to receive an adequate supply of raw materials, there must be a rapid increase in the production of technical cultures: sugar beet, oil-bearing and fibrous plants.

Another important task is to extend the fodder base which will ensure the further development of animal husbandry.

Grain yields will, on the average, increase 41 per cent per hectare compared with 1949; productivity of live-stock will also rise considerably.

The achievement of this high tempo of all-round development of agriculture, a tempo impossible in capitalist conditions, is only conceivable through the creation of a technical base by Socialist industry for the reconstruction of agriculture and by substantially accelerating the process of the Socialist transformation of the countryside, by voluntary transition from small scattered individual farming onto the path of Socialist collective farming.

The technical reconstruction of agriculture will proceed on the lines of mechanisation, greater supplies of fertilisers and of substantial progress in the electrification of the countryside. According to the Six-Year Plan, agriculture will receive 61,000 tractors, and 8,900 villages will be wired for electricity.

The State agricultural lands will become model Socialist farms in the six-year period. The increase in their yields will grow much faster than the growth in the yield of agriculture as a whole, Hence the share of the State agricultural farms in the market produce of the three basic grain cultures (rye, wheat and barley), in 1955 will comprise 22.1 per cent, i.e., almost one-fourth of the total.

**In the period of the Six-Year Plan conditions will be**

**created to enable a considerable section of small plot holders and middle peasants to be embraced in Socialist producer' co-operatives.** In this period, the number of machine and tractor depots will be increased to 850 and their tractor pools will have 35,890 machines.

The State will simultaneously afford greater assistance to small plot holders and middle peasants. It will consistently pursue the policy of restricting and dislodging rural capitalists.

Recently, both State and co-operative trade have rapidly developed in Poland. Wholesale trade is, in fact, completely in the hands of the socialised sector and the capitalist elements have been ousted from it forever.

By the end of 1949, the share of socialised retail trade in the total trade had amounted to 60 per cent, and now, according to preliminary estimates, it comprises nearly 70 per cent. It is clear that Socialist trade will develop rapidly and consistently.

Without artificially forcing the elimination of private retail trade, it should be borne in mind that under present conditions the network and turnover of socialised trade should also in future rapidly grow and develop in order to cope with the task of distributing the growing amount of goods and of meeting the growing demands of the population.

Any slowing up in the extension of the network of socialised retail trade, or the lack of consistency in extending rapidly its turnover would, inevitably, affect the whole of our national economy, hitting particularly the interests of the working people.

That is why the Six-Year Plan envisages a more rapid growth in the turnover of socialised retail trade than in the total growth of retail trade. Whereas the total turnover of retail trade will rise 90 per cent, the turnover of the socialised retail trade will increase by 238 per cent.

As a result, socialised retail trade will cover nearly the whole of retail trade and the share of the private capitalist

sector will be reduced to a quite inconsiderable per cent.

According to the Six-Year Plan, capital investments in 1950-55 will reach the huge sum of 6,100 billion zloty.

The rate of growth of capital investments is evident from the fact that the volume of capital investments in 1955 will be 3.5 times more than in 1949. In 1955, capital investments per head of the population will be 8 times more than in 1938. As for the policy in capital construction, the Six-Year Plan definitely strengthen, and develops the principle of concentrating capital investment in industry. The overwhelming majority of capital investments (76.1 per cent) will be used to develop the output of means of production.

Capital investments will also increase considerably in agriculture and forestry. The most rapid growth of capital investments is envisaged in house building where, in 1955, expenditure will be nearly five times more than in 1949. As a result of carrying out the Plan, 723,000 dwelling rooms will be built.

Over all spheres of national economy the construction of 1,425 large-scale undertakings will be commenced. Of these, 1,278 will be put into operation by the end of the Six-Year Plan,

## **Six-Year Plan—a Plan of General Advance of Socialism**

As a result of the powerful development of the productive forces, of industry, building, transport, communications, trade and agriculture, which are envisaged by the Six-Year Plan, the national income in 1955 will be 112.3 per cent above that of 1949, During the Six-Year Plan, the average annual growth of national income will reach 13.4 per cent, which testifies to a

high rate of growth of the national income. This rate approaches that achieved by the Soviet Union.

Such a rapid growth of the national income will become possible—as all our previous achievements became possible—thanks to the fact that our development proceeded, and during the Six-Year Plan will proceed even more rapidly, to develop towards Socialism.

Due to the general growth in the production of Socialist industry and due also to the particularly rapid growth of small-scale socialised industry, the share of the Socialist sector in industry as a whole and in artisan production will rise from 89 per cent in 1949 to 99 per cent in 1955. The remaining one per cent will fall on the small commodity artisan production, and the share of production of the capitalist sector will be reduced to far less than one per cent.

The same will also take place in building.

In agriculture, we have in the persons of the rural rich, the kulaks, a numerous capitalist class which, as yet, holds comparatively strong economic positions. In 1949, capitalist farms accounted for 26 per cent of the gross agricultural output. The share of these farms in commodity output was even higher.

Undoubtedly, there can be no question of the victory of Socialism in town and countryside without a systematic weakening and finally the complete destruction of the still strong economic positions held by rural capitalists.

Accordingly as the Socialist sector in the countryside grows; as the State agricultural farms are consolidated; as ever greater masses of poor and medium peasants unite in agricultural producer co-operatives and the share of the co-operatives in commodity production continues to grow, so will conditions mature for the abolition of the rural capitalists as a class.

The Six-Year Plan is a great battle to create such

conditions.

**The Six-Year Plan is a plan for the general Socialist offensive against the capitalist elements in town and countryside.**

It is clear that under conditions of the existence of the country or victorious Socialism—the U.S.S.R., and in the countries of People's Democracy, the laying of the basis of Socialism in these People's Democratic countries can proceed only by deepening and strengthening the mutual economic relations and economic co-operation between these countries and, above all, with the U.S.S.R.

The assistance of the U.S.S.R. to the countries of People's Democracy which are building Socialism, is being accorded on the basis of these relations. A classical example of the relations of a new type is provided by the economic relations existing between Poland and the Soviet Union, particularly in the long-term economic agreements signed in 1948 and the agreements signed in June 1950.

**It is precisely on the basis of these agreements, recently signed, that it became possible to draw up the Six-Year Plan, the Plan which relies on the firm raw material and economic rear and, due to this, envisages both rapid and bold stages of development.**

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The Six-Year Plan envisages a 50-60 per cent increase in the living standards of the population compared with 1949. One of the elements making possible higher living standards will be the increased number of people engaged in production. The number of people engaged in the Socialist sector, apart from agriculture, will rise from some 3,600,000 in 1949 to 5,700,000 in 1955; that is, by approximately 60 per cent. A

total of 1,230,000 women will be accepted for work and the percentage of women in the Socialist sector, apart from agriculture, will increase from 29,1 in 1949 to 33.5 in 1955.

Due to an intensified increase in the employment of women, the living standards of the population will rise considerably as a result of the increase in the number of employed in each family. Another element making for an increase in the living standards of the population will be a **40 per cent increase in the real wages of the workers by hand and brain during the six years.**

This growth will be effected by raising wages and by the gradual reduction of prices of consumer goods. As a result of the growth of employment and the rise in wages, **the wage fund in the Socialist economy will be more than doubled in the course of six years.**

## Conditions to Fulfil the Plan

It must be said definitely and firmly that the realisation of the Six-Year Plan confronts us with the need to overcome a number of serious difficulties—more complicated than those with which we had to deal during the Three-Year Plan.

To fulfil the Six-Year Plan it is essential to mobilise all forces and clearly to see the means and methods of overcoming the difficulties which will come our way; clearly to see the conditions which should be created in order to realise the tasks set by the Plan.

The Six-Year Plan envisages the application of technical progress in all spheres of national economy. The main elements of this progress will be: the mechanisation of production processes, electrification, automatic operation of equipment and control, intensification of production and auxiliary processes, the switch-over to larger machines, normalisation of

technological processes in the production of raw materials and ready-made products etc.

During the Six-Year Plan our production organisation will be renewed considerably; a number of large-scale industrial enterprises will be put into operation; considerable technical progress will be made and the organisation of labour improved which will make it possible considerably to raise the productivity of labour. **The Six-Year Plan provides for a 66 per cent increase in the productivity of labour in large-scale and middle-scale Socialist industry.**

The lowering of the cost of production in the most important branches of national economy will yield nearly 3,000 billion zloty worth of accumulation, which amounts to nearly 50 per cent of all planned capital investments. In other words, unless we succeed in lowering the cost of production we will be unable to make nearly half the planned capital investments; that is, it will be impossible to fulfil the Six-Year Plan. It is necessary that all the working people should fully realise that to achieve the planned lowering of the cost of production is the main condition for the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

The fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, which will proceed in conditions of sharp class struggle, is inconceivable without raising the entire organisational work to a higher level. All shortcomings and mistakes should be eliminated as soon as possible. The level of our organisational work should be brought up to the level of our political line as reflected in the Six-Year Plan. This is an essential condition for the successful fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan of building Socialism in Poland.

We have embarked upon the Six-Year Plan in a strained and complicated international situation. U.S. imperialism, eaten up by internal contradictions and infuriated by the progress of the camp of Socialism and peace, is striving for new war adventures.

The grim champions of the camp of war and death, the criminal warmongers, the successors of Hitler are carrying on armed intervention in Korea, and are seeking, with the help of the Tito gang of agents, to commit criminal provocation in the Balkans, arguing as to where and how they can cause destruction and war ruin; when and where to drop an atom bomb. They are steadily losing ground, they lack confidence in their future, and are ready for any crimes in order to save their rule.

We believe in the future. We are calm and confident in the invincible power of the anti-imperialist camp headed by the great Stalin. The anti-imperialist peace camp possesses sufficient forces, and has sufficiently powerful, potential and inexhaustible resources—such as are impossible for the capitalist world—to frustrate the criminal plans of the imperialists. We have adopted our Six-Year Plan, the Plan which will strengthen Poland as an important link in the camp of peace, progress and Socialism. By adopting and fulfilling the Six-Year Plan we will deliver yet another blow at the blood-thirsty and fire-eating American imperialists; will consolidate peace and Socialism and will lay the basis of Socialism in our country.

# **EDUCATIONAL WORK IN BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY. Prof Yanko Atanasov, Higher Party School, Bulgarian Communist Party**

The Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party (December 1948,) and the Plenum of the Central Committee held in June 1949, provided our Party with a detailed programme for raising the level both of Party education and the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism, and indicated ways and means of strengthening the ideological education of broad masses of the working people. Of decisive significance in reorganising and improving Party education were the resolutions of the November Meeting of the Information Bureau, which placed before the Communist and Workers' Parties the task of intensifying ideological work and of educating Communists in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Proceeding from the rich experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B), in September last, the Central Committee recommended Party organisations to establish a study-year in the system of Party education, and gave detailed explanations of the methods of preparing and organising the various forms of study, stressing the need for a correct approach to the question of selecting and drawing Party members into the study system. This directive helped the Party organisations to organise, correctly and in good time, collective and individual study by members and probationer members.

During the academic year, which ended in June, much progress was made in organising study circles for the history of the C.P.S.U. (B), the biography of Comrade Stalin, the history of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the biography of Comrade

Dimitrov and the Rules of our Party. Whereas last year there were 4,500 circles throughout the country, this year their number exceeded 10,700 and the number of students has reached 137,000.

In addition to circles formed in the Party organisations, study circles are functioning also in the trade unions, in the Fatherland Front and in the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth (for example, there are 9,500 youth circles with 120,000 students).

In keeping with the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, which directed that study of the history of the C.P.S.U. (B) should form the basis for propaganda work, one-third of all the circles in the Party branches studied this encyclopedia of Marxism-Leninism. Many district committee organised circles for studying the biography of Comrade Stalin, which facilitated the mastering of the main points of the history of the Bolshevik Party.

But, as yet, there are numerous shortcomings in the organisation of circles and in their work. Not all Party organisations have realised the importance of the Central Committee directive that it is necessary to differentiate in selecting students for the circles, so that the study circles contain comrades whose general and political education is more or less the same. Also, not everywhere is the question of selecting skilled tutors for the circles treated with the seriousness that it deserves. But the main weakness is lack of direct guidance and verification of the work of the study circles by many secretaries of Party organisations. Last year's experience showed that although quite a considerable number of circles was organised, large numbers of Party members were not drawn into the system of Party education. To eliminate this by no means minor shortcoming, political schools, as the first phase of Party training for the rawest members and probationer members, were started in January this year on decision of the

Central Committee. By the end of March there were, in all, 6,190 political schools with 130,000 students. The curriculum in the political school is calculated for a two-year term of study. Studies are conducted on the basis of a special text-book which has been issued in a large edition. The political schools are functioning quite well, and experience shows that they constitute an essential form of Party education, particularly for the rural organisations.

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The Fifth Congress of our Party stressed that self-study by Party members remains the main and the most correct method of mastering Marxist-Leninist theory. Proceeding from this, many Party organisations are helping members who are studying individually to plan their studies and give them whatever aid they need. For example, in the Pleven region, comrades studying Marxism-Leninism individually have been attached to Party consultation centres where they attend lectures and have the benefit of consultation. Such consultation, both individual and collective, and also lectures on various chapters of the history of the C.P.S.U. (B), the history of the Bulgarian Communist Party, on political economy and philosophy, are provided by the Party consultation centre in Sofia.

Groups for discussing questions of theory are one of the forms of verifying the knowledge acquired by comrades studying individually, and of helping them. In all, 368 theoretical discussion groups, embracing 7,000 members, functioned. In Sofia alone, 229 of these discussion groups are regularly attended by 3,158 people. They are attended mainly by leading cadres of the District and City committees and also by leading officials of economic and other public organisations. They work on the basis of the plan elaborated by

the propaganda and agitation department of the Central Committee. Until now, the discussion groups have held classes on the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the Party, the June 1949 and the January 1950 Plenums of the Central Committee, on the policy and economy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and so on.

There are still not a few difficulties and mistakes in the work of organising and guiding self-study. Party committees often substitute for the individual work of the comrades the group form of study. Consultations are given in groups, fixed days for consultation and for study are introduced, calendar terms are fixed for all study. The tutor conducting the consultation, registers who attends classes, who takes part in the discussion and awards marks. Thus, the consultant actually becomes tutor of a circle of a higher type.

Not all leaders of Party organisations understand that the method of individual study of Marxism-Leninism requires that each Communist be given the opportunity, depending on his qualifications and ability, to study the necessary literature in his free time. The Party organisations do not always help members choose subjects for study, do not help them plan their individual studies.

At present, the Party Committees are working to eliminate these shortcomings and to make self-study the main method of mastering Marxism-Leninism by the Party cadres. Acting on a suggestion made last November by Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov, Secretary of the Central Committee, it was decided to open Party study-rooms in the rural centres and other towns. These study-rooms are designed to become centres for Party education in the towns and rural centres. The Propaganda department of the Central Committee defined the work of the study-rooms, listed subjects and recommended literature for each. This measure, has given a considerable fillip to self-study.

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The biggest drawback in the organisation of Party education and the propagation of Marxism-Leninism is lack of trained cadres. The question of the immediate opening of Party schools and courses for training the cadres of whom the Party, State organs, and other mass public organisations are in need, was raised by Comrade Georgi Dimitrov and by Comrade V. Tchervenkov.

The two-year Lenin School, opened in Sofia, is attended by 123 comrades, most of whom are Secretaries of District and City Party Committees, heads of departments and instructors. Students in the Lenin School study the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B) and the basic works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the history of the Bulgarian Communist Party, political economy, dialectical and historical materialism, the history of the international working class movement, the economy and policy of the People's Democracies, Party structure and the Russian language.

The one-year schools (there are two: one in Sofia and another at Plovdiv) are attended by 172 comrades, the majority of whom are leading functionaries in the District and City Party Committees. Basic subjects in these schools are the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B), the history of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Party structures: other subjects are covered in an abridged programme.

The two-year Lenin School provides a six-month course for training tutors for the history of the C.P.S.U. (B) and the history of the B.C.P.; it is attended by 50 comrades who study in accordance with a special programme. The purpose of this course is to prepare, in a short time, sufficient tutors to satisfy, at least partly, the great need for lecturers and teachers in the District Party organisations.

Five hundred and twenty-seven comrades, the majority of whom are now engaged in propaganda work and teaching, have graduated from the Central Party Schools.

Students of the three-month permanent courses, opened in keeping with the decision of the Fifth Congress for the purpose of raising the ideological level of leaders of the local Party organisations, study the main phases in the history of the C.P.S.U. (B), the history of the B.C.P., and Party structure, the economy and policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic. So far, 1,110 comrades have completed these courses—Secretaries and members of the committees of local Party organisations. At present 692 comrades—also leaders of local Party organisations—are studying in the three-month courses of which there are fourteen.

After the Fifth Party Congress, some District Committees organised monthly and short-time courses for training the activists in the local Party organisations. Up to the end of December, 1949, 110 monthly courses, attended by 2,400 students, and 87 short-time courses, which were attended by 5,000 students, had been organised. These monthly courses, under District Committee auspices, have been made permanent. Many District Committees have opened evening courses to enable Party activists to study after work; these courses number 113 and have 4,280 students.

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Factual data on Party education show that results achieved have been better this current academic year, chiefly in the sphere of organising schools, courses and circles. These successes must be consolidated and multiplied. But we are lagging seriously in printed and lecture propaganda which must be pushed and linked with the current tasks of the Party struggle on the ideological front. We are also lagging seriously in profound and all-round elaboration of questions arising from

our political, economic and cultural life. We must, in this respect, secure radical improvement in the shortest possible time. We must intensify ideological work both in the Party and among the non-Party working people, and we must wage resolute struggle for the complete eradication of all the roots of Kostovism—the bitter enemy of Socialism and our national independence. This work will be systematic and fruitful provided the District and City Committees devote the necessary attention to further intensifying Party education and the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism.

## **BELGRADE PROVOCATEUR'S AT WORK (Review of the Press)**

On July 12th, Acheson, and the Titoite newspaper “Borba”, launched a new series of joint provocative attacks against Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania and Rumania. Titoite inventions are upheld by the entire chorus of the imperialist press which, for a fortnight, has been stuffing its readers with tales about the “aggressive preparations of the People’s Democracies.” The unanimity with which the imperialist agents are inflating this new provocation leads one to believe that it was organised by a single master, from a single centre.

Such, actually, is the case.

Following the instructions of Acheson, their chief, the U.S. diplomats have, of late, begun spreading rumours about the “preparations for an attack against Yugoslavia”. To affirm this allegation and to curry favour with his superiors, the U.S. Consul-General in Stamboul, in a fit of Forrestal madness, issued a special circular notifying all American residents in the town to prepare to evacuate and to pack things weighing a total of no more than forty kilograms. The Consul-General also ordered that each must be armed either with a gun or dagger so that in case of struggle each might defend himself or herself. Since this “circular” caused much talk, the authors soon had to declare that they had been “incorrectly interpreted”.

Washington has called upon Belgrade to help the U.S. diplomats in Turkey who have proved to be such failures and who have cut such a poor figure. The Titoites have long ago shown themselves to be master provocateurs; besides, they dare not disobey their boss. An exposed spy has nothing to lose and, for a comparatively small sum, has to do the most dirty jobs. No wonder “The New York Times” wrote recently that as the enemy of Communism, Tito could render the West

invaluable service.

It is now perfectly clear what kind of service the American newspaper had in mind.

Truman, as is evident from his last message to Congress, is making use of this hullabaloo around the question of Yugoslavia not only to deflect attention from the intervention in Korea, but also for the far-reaching purpose of inflaming war hysteria; for the complete switch over of U.S. economy to a war footing; for an increase in the numerical strength of the army; for the mobilisation of the fleet and air force and for the further knocking together of military blocs in Western Europe. “Christian Science Monitor”, an influential American newspaper which unwittingly revealed Truman’s plans, wrote on July 14 that Korea was but the beginning and that the sooner decisive measures were taken... the fewer lives would be lost.

The imperialists hasten to plunge the world into a new world massacre. In a recent speech in Plymouth, Churchill, relying on Titoite slander, accused the Socialist camp of striving for world domination. This out-and-out warmonger publicly declared that the atomic weapon, in American hands was the only genuine defence of the “free world”. Hence, the provocative acts of the Tito clique in the Balkans represent an important link in the general plan of the imperialists to unleash a third world war, The “Washington Star” wrote that, regarded from the viewpoint of the cold war, Yugoslavia was one of the most important countries in the world.

Hightower, the Washington Associated Press correspondent, reports that Popovic, the Yugoslav Ambassador in the U.S. insists on a new dollar loan to Yugoslavia from the U.S. Government and representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and that the State Department considers it expedient to provide further financial assistance to Tito—which he needs to “preserve his regime”.

The attempt of the imperialists to step up—with the help of

the Tito clique—not only the cold war but to switch it over to a hot war also in Europe, is becoming perfectly clear. The pamphlet “In Present-day Western Europe”, recently published in the U.S., speaks of the advantage of Tito compared with... Bidault. The equipment of nine French divisions, writes the author, costs the Americans a billion dollars whereas Tito can put 20 divisions in the field at a cost of 50 million dollars.

Utilising the Tito clique, the imperialists intend to transform Yugoslavia into an aggressive outpost in the Balkans. Hence, the Communist Parties and all the democratic forces are right in intensifying their struggle against the Tito clique. The struggle against the Tito clique is a struggle for peace, for curbing the rabid warmongers. The newspapers in the People’s Democracies are consistently exposing the provocateur activities of the Yugoslav fascists, calling upon the working people to display greater revolutionary vigilance.

“Every sober-minded person understands”, wrote the Bulgarian newspaper *‘Rabotnichesko Delo* on July 19, that the provocations organised by the Tito clique are designed to shape ‘public opinion’ in Yugoslavia in favour of hostile actions by Yugoslavia against Bulgaria.

“Under cover of a slanderous campaign about the alleged aggressive intentions of Bulgaria, the Titoites are, in practice, preparing for aggressive action against Bulgaria.

“That is the gist of the matter.

“This is certified by the indisputable fact that Yugoslavia is mobilising a number of reserve contingents, carrying out troop movements on our border and adopting measures which are obviously a challenge, and which are aggressive in character in relation to our country.

“This is testified by the fact that infiltration or saboteurs and spies into Bulgaria from Yugoslavia is becoming ever more frequent.

“Our people must know the truth.

“Our people must know that the Titoite clique, with frenzied persistence, is inventing monstrous charges against our country because it is preparing for criminal acts against it.”

The Albanian newspaper “*Zeri i Popullit*”, reports that in June alone the Titoites perpetrated nine provocations on the Albanian border. All these provocations were organised deliberately with the intention of sharpening to the extreme the relations between Albania and Yugoslavia; to strike fear in the heroic Albanian people and to sow anxiety throughout the world.

Hungarian newspapers have systematically published materials exposing the slanderous, anti-Hungarian attacks of the Tito clique—which is sparing no effort in charging the Hungarian Government with the maltreatment of Southern Slavs residing in Hungary. The object of this Titoite slander is perfectly clear: to set the people of Yugoslavia against the Hungarian people, to play on national feelings and to prepare the ground for a military adventure.

The very suspicious noise, started by the Tito clique is aimed, apart from helping the U.S. imperialists, at camouflaging and justifying the war preparations of the Tito clique and the ever more frequent provocations on the borders of Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania and, Rumania. In an atmosphere of inflamed war hysteria, the Tito clique reckons on carrying out army mobilisation and large troop movements on the borders of the People’s Democracies; to deflect the attention of the working people of Yugoslavia from their extremely arduous conditions; to utilise martial law in order to intensify the reign of terror.

In the general campaign to foment the war hysteria, the Tito clique allotted a significant place to the recent so-called “Peace Congress” in Yugoslavia.

The Belgrade Congress, wrote the Hungarian newspaper “*Szabad Nep*”, was a futile attempt of the Tito clique to set the

people of Yugoslavia against the world peace movement. The speaker at the Congress was Djilas who did not even mention the aggressive acts of American imperialism. Djilas's speech abounded in frenzied attacks against the U.S.S.R. and the peace camp which it heads, Djuro Salai, the out and out traitor, expelled with disgrace from the World Federation of Trade Unions, tried to go one better than Djilas in slander at the Belgrade Congress. The Tito clique and its yes-men approved U.S intervention in Korea. One good turn deserve another! Washington lauds Belgrade's action in the Balkans. Belgrade lauds Washington's action in Korea. All goes smoothly and the Tito clique only needs the talk about "attacks against Yugoslavia" to cover up its foul warmongering to justify the .aggressive actions of the American imperialists.

Expressing the feelings of all peace-loving peoples, the Bulgarian newspaper "*Izgrev*", writes in reply to the provocations of the Tito clique:

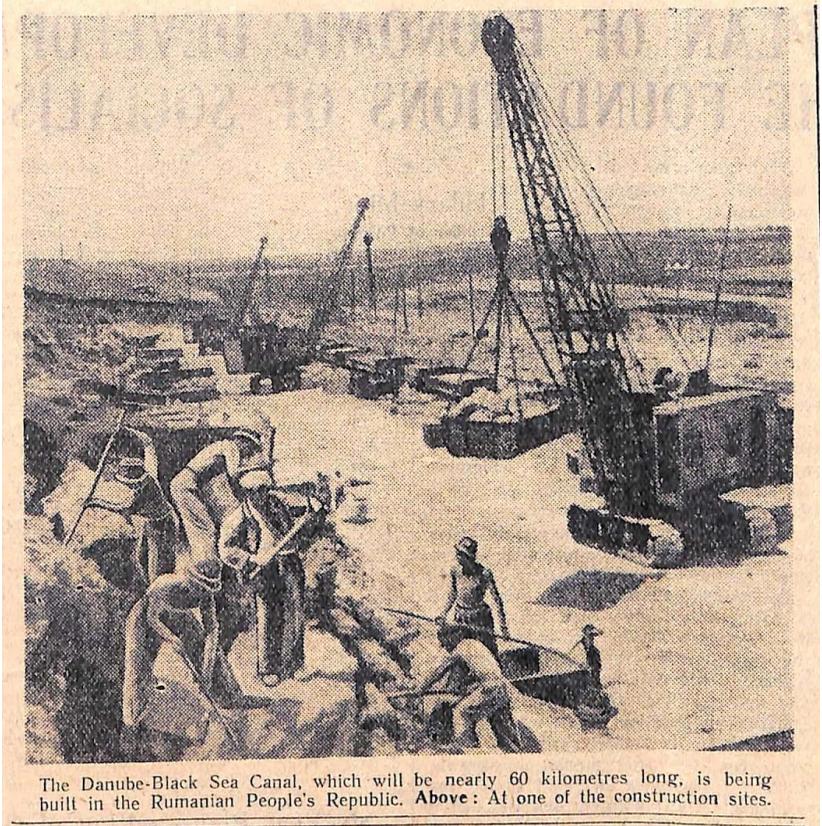
"Our people are peace-loving and labour-loving. They strive for peace, they are against war. But if their freedom and national independence are endangered, if an alien hand encroaches upon their sacred soil, they will defend it with the same patriotic enthusiasm as they are now building their Socialist future. The Titoites and their accomplices must know this... They must know that if there are lunatics there are also straitjackets. The fate of Hitler and Mussolini is a good lesson for the Titoites and their accomplices. This they must always well remember!"

## **NEWSPAPER “ZERI I POPULLIT” REPORTS INTRIGUES OF GREEK MONARCO-FASCISTS**

According to the Albanian Telegraph Agency, an article in the newspaper “*Zeri i Popullit*”, exposes the Plastiras terror which is turning Greece into a hotbed of war. The exposure by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece of the preparations being made by Athens and Belgrade, on American orders, to create a new hotbed of war in the Balkans—said the article, has greatly worried the bosses and their servants; the State Department has put into action its extensive apparatus, including the Athens political groups whose head is Plastiras. This is confirmed by the statements of Plastiras and Papagos that the Greek army should be ready.

These intrigues of the Greek Monarcho-fascists, concludes the newspaper, and their gangster tricks, will neither intimidate us nor the other People’s Democracies where love of their motherland and for Socialism has become the motto of the broad masses of the working people. They may intimidate only the initiators of these criminal actions who are panic-stricken and run blindly to their ruin.

## THE DANUBE-BLACK SEA CANAL



*The Danube-Black Sea Canal, which will be nearly 60 kilometres long, is being built in the Rumanian People's Republic. **Above:** At one of the construction sites.*

## **CELEBRATION OF THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF POLAND'S LIBERATION**

On July 22, the Polish people joyfully celebrated the sixth anniversary of the liberation of their country by the heroic Soviet Army and by Polish troops, and the proclamation of the Manifesto of the Polish National Liberation Committee.

On the eve of the anniversary, the Seim passed a law on the Six-Year Plan which gave the celebrations particularly great significance.

In towns and villages, at enterprises, schools and in offices, numerous anniversary meetings were held, at which workers, peasants and the working intelligentsia spoke with particular enthusiasm of their love for, and boundless loyalty to, the U.S.S.R and to Comrade Stalin—the standard-bearer of peace and great friend of the Polish people. At the anniversary meetings, thousands of the best people in Poland—the leading workers—were honoured with decorations and premiums.

In Warsaw, an exhibition devoted to the Six-Year Plan was opened. A new broadcasting station was also opened.

Of particular interest was the opening in Warsaw, on the anniversary day, of a huge polygraphic building called “Polish Press House.” The printing hall of the building covers nearly two hectares. The rotary press, specially made by the workers of the German Democratic Republic for the People’s Poland, is 25 metre in length and runs off 300,000 copies of an eight-page newspaper per hour. Comrade Bierut, President of the Republic, and Comrade Cyrankiewicz, Prime Minister, were both present at the opening of the “Polish Press House”.

## A YUGOSLAV PILOT ON THE TERROR IN YUGOSLAV MILITARY AIRCRAFT UNITS

The newspaper, “*Kis Ujsag*”, has published the following letter sent to Hungary by a Yugoslav pilot:

“In our military aircraft units, terror of counter-espionage organs is steadily increasing. Many of my comrades have recently been arrested. Pilots often say that they are being more and more closely watched, and we constantly feel it. The Titoites do not trust the pilots. The permission to take off is given in each case, not by a unit commander, as was the practice before, but by the local counter-espionage agent. He keeps a special card-index with all the information about the pilots and he sorts the cards into various groups. Those included in the first group, may go in any flight with the tank full of petrol. They are the reliable people. This group includes all kinds of fascists, mostly those who, during the war, served in fascist military units and who are now staunch Titoites. The second group includes those whom the Titoites do not fully trust. They are not sent near the borders of the People’s Democracies and are only given as much petrol as is essential to carry out the assignment. The third group includes the majority of pilots—those who have remained loyal to the Soviet Union. They are constantly watched by counter-espionage agents. Either they are banned from flying altogether or are permitted to fly only in the immediate vicinity of the airfield and are given the minimum amount of petrol.

“The Titoites know that the majority of the pilots are against them. Therefore, various measures of control are introduced in aircraft units.

“The Titoites force us to attend all kinds of meetings of a fascist nature where the Soviet Union is slandered and where the Anglo-American imperialists are praised. However, their

efforts are in vain. We will not forget that the Soviet Union is the liberator and the genuine friend of our people. In our unit, comrades often say they will never turn their arms against their Soviet brothers, they will turn them against the hangmen of our people—the Titoites. My comrades will never fight against the Soviet Union!”

## **BOOK REVIEW**

### **A BOOK ABOUT THE POWER OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM AND OF LOYALTY TO THE PEOPLE**

In March a book. “The Rakosi Trial”, was published in Budapest. This book describes the struggle waged for fifteen years by Comrade Rakosi with a group of Communists, against the anti-popular, reactionary fascist State system in Hungary and also describes the struggle of the Hungarian working people and progressive mankind to save the life of Rakosi and his comrades. The book shows the real power of international proletarian solidarity.

A feature of this book is its documentation. Documents, articles, speeches which form the main content of the book, provide a clear and consistent picture of the events.

In September 1925, after nearly a year of underground activity in Hungary, Comrade Rakosi was arrested and handed over to a bourgeois court. One could sense the confusion in the ruling circles of that time; bourgeois leaders simply could not understand why Matias Rakosi—the People’s Commissar of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, one of the outstanding leaders of the international Communist movement—had returned to his native land. Did he know that he was being sought everywhere? That should he be caught by the enemy he would pay with his life? What then brought him back to his native land?

The book gives a clear and definite, answer to this question. It shows that Comrade Rakosi returned to Hungary to organise the working people for struggle against the exploiters,

to rally the ranks of the underground Communist Party and, by taking his place at the head of the Party, to guide the struggle. Only the best, the most staunch and loyal sons could so selflessly serve their Party and the people. That is why the bourgeoisie saw, in the person of Rakosi, their most dangerous enemy; why they attacked him with such violent fury. They wanted him on two charges: for his work during the Hungarian Soviet Republic and for the underground organisation which he guided in 1924-25.

But Rakosi devoted the whole of his life to the working class movement and, in an organised fashion, the international working class movement rose in his defence.

The struggle to save Rakosi and his comrades spread throughout the world.

The pages, describing the “Rakosi Case” heard by a special court, are filled with drama. While the fight for the life of the Communists was being waged in court, downstairs in the yard, gallows were being erected for the accused: the counter-revolutionary “justice” was precise in its work. But the international working class, headed by the working people of the Soviet Union, put a stop to the murder that was being prepared and saved the lives of Comrade Rakosi and his comrades. Under pressure from the powerful protest of the international working class movement, the hangmen were forced to transfer the case to an “ordinary court”.

The scene in this so-called “ordinary court” is then unfolded before the reader. On one side—the machine of bourgeois “justice”: stupid, narrow-minded, reactionary judges; a crafty, colourless public prosecutor and false witnesses, among whom were provocateurs—detectives and betrayers of the workers—Social Democratic leaders of trade unions. On the other side—57 accused, the majority of them workers—Communists headed by Matias Rakosi. The speech made by Comrade Rakosi at the trial was a wrathful, passionate

indictment of the entire counter-revolutionary system of Hungary at the time. And although sentenced to eight and a half years imprisonment with hard labour, Rakosi left the court-room the victor.

This trial was of enormous significance in arousing the class consciousness of the Hungarian working class. "In profound hatred for the bourgeoisie and the traitors, a new army of the class struggle came into being", wrote Erna Gerö at that time. "This army guided by Rakosi from prison and outside it, forced open the gates of the bourgeois palace and won the whole of progressive mankind to its side."

Describing the years spent by Comrade Rakosi in prison, the book reveals him as a courageous, unbending revolutionary whose will was not broken, either by brutal conditions of imprisonment or by threats and maltreatment from his jailors. In prison, Comrade Rakosi remained the leader and organiser of the masses. He studied the class struggle and taught it to the working people.

In April, 1934, having served his sentence, Comrade Rakosi was due for release. But the bourgeoisie did not want to let him out of their claws. Trampling upon their own laws, they once again arrested Comrade Rakosi and began further proceedings against him, this time for his struggle during the Hungarian Soviet Republic. The fascist rulers of Hungary, who imitated Hitler in everything, believing that the world working class movement was on the ebb, decided to use what they thought was a favourable moment to secure their revenge and the destruction of Matias Rakosi. But in this, they failed. As was the case a year earlier, during the trial of Georgi Dimitrov, the international working class raised its indignant voice of protest. against the deliberate brutality against Matias Rakosi.

Placing Comrade Rakosi once more in the dock, the bourgeoisie charged him with neither more nor less than treason with forging money and even .... with murder; that is,

with the very crimes of which they themselves were guilty.

What was actually in the dock was the Hungarian Soviet Republic which they wanted to dishonour and to smear. One after another came the procession of false witnesses, the calumniators; the public prosecutor excelled himself in giving vent to insults and foul insinuations. But Comrade Rakosi calmly and firmly rebutted all attacks, confounded the witnesses and the public prosecutor whose false testimony he refuted time and time again; “The accused becomes the accuser”, wrote, “Pravda” at the time, and indeed Comrade Rakosi changed the course of the trial, turning the trial of the People’s Commissar of the Hungarian Soviet Republic by the ruling system into a trial by the Hungarian working people of the inhuman fascist regime.

Comrade Rakosi’s “final speech from the dock” was an indictment of the system of oppression and a hymn to the Hungarian Commune, to the Hungarian Soviet Republic. In vain the judge fumed and raged; in vain, in an attempt to prevent Comrade Rakosi from speaking, to silence the indomitable voice of truth—the voice of the Hungarian working people, of the Hungarian working class. Comrade Rakosi concluded his speech with the prophetic words which were realised ten years later. “Irrespective of my personal fate, the cause which I am fighting for, will triumph!”

The fascist court had the death sentence ready for Comrade Rakosi. But the international and the Hungarian working class once again saved him. The powerful wave of protest which spread throughout the world once again saved Rakosi from execution—he was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

But the struggle for Comrade Rakosi did not stop there. The working people of the Soviet Union, who, for fifteen years had headed the struggle for the life of Comrade Rakosi, secured his release. After another five years of imprisonment, and after having endured enormous suffering, Comrade Rakosi

at last, in the autumn of 1940, reached the land of the free, the land of the U.S.S.R.

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Considerable interest had been aroused, in the book, “Trial of Rakosi”, long before it was published. Seventy-five thousand copies of the book were bought up immediately after publication.

Young and old, workers, peasants and representatives of working intelligentsia are reading this book, not only because the Hungarian people want to know all about the heroic life of their leader, but also because, in dealing with the past, this book is of great help to ‘us in the present struggle. It shows how, even in prison, Comrade Rakosi fought for peace, how fearlessly and boldly he exposed the aggressive plans of the bourgeoisie. When, in 1935, the fascist prosecutor accused the Communists of destroying civilisation, Comrade Rakosi, replying to him with Marxist-Leninist foresight, said:

“Certainly there is a serious threat to civilisation, but not from the Soviet Union or from Communist Parties. It is in danger because science has developed such means of military destruction that, in the next world war, it can be expected that all West European cultural centres—whether large cities or seats of learning—will be reduced to ruins.

“This serious danger threatening civilisation is powerfully counterposed by the Soviet Union and the Communist movement... A world war would have started long ago had it not been for the Soviet Union. Communist Parties are peace factors of enormous significance.”

The book also shows that behind the crusade against the Soviet Union and Communists throughout the world, then as now, were the predatory designs of Anglo-American imperialism.

The book is particularly valuable from the point of view of educating the working people in the spirit of Socialist Internationalism. Every page is imbued with the spirit of international unity of the working class, which united its efforts in the struggle for the liberation of the imprisoned proletarian heroes.

The book also shows convincingly that the Soviet Union and its leader—the Bolshevik Party—constitute the leading force, the heart and soul of this international unity, of proletarian solidarity all over the world. In the front ranks of the struggle for the life and freedom of Comrade Rakosi were the working people of the Soviet Union who, three times, wrested Matias Rakosi from the hands of the executioners and who freed him from the fascist torture chambers. That is why on his arrival in the Soviet Union in 1940, Comrade Rakosi said:

“Words fail to express my gratitude to the Soviet Government, to the Bolshevik Party and to the great Stalin”.

The book about the Rakosi trial educates its readers in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of loyalty to the Soviet Union. It is a weapon in the struggle for peace and freedom throughout the world, against Anglo-American imperialism. That explains the great joy and affection with which this book has been received by the Hungarian working people.

**Laszlo Reti**

**Head of the Institute of History of the  
Hungarian Working Class Movement**

# **POLITICAL NOTES**

## **1. TRADE UNION BOSSES—TRUMAN'S HENCHMEN IN AGGRESSION**

The American trade union bosses, Green and Murray, leaders of the A.F. of L. and C.I.O., recently, with servile haste, declared their full approval of Truman's war programme and of the U.S. armed intervention in Korea.

The U.S. trade union bosses long ago aligned themselves with the warmongers and became, as was aptly described by W. Z. Foster, Chairman of the Communist Party of the U.S., the "mouthpiece of war, strike breakers, splitters of the trade-union movement, and Government informers." And now, without the slightest embarrassment, they are supporting Truman's military adventures, welcoming his request for increased military expenditure in connection with the aggression in Korea and even more actively collaborating with the employers in order, jointly, to sweat the workers and to root out the democratic spirit from the working people. In the words of Carey—one of the most foul of their adherents,—they cynically declare their "complete readiness to collaborate" with the U.S. State apparatus which is being fascisised against Communism.

Nor are they the least embarrassed by the fact that, according to Truman himself, the increased military expenditure will entail a sharp reduction of expenditure on communal and social needs, increased taxation and the adoption of more "decisive measures" with regard to rationing consumption in the U.S.

Faced with the fact of open aggression by American imperialism against the Korean people who are courageously upholding the independence and unity of their country. Green and Murray, in company with the “National Industrialists’ Association”, congratulate Truman and wish him success in his criminal adventure in Korea. The hundreds of tons of bombs which the American gangsters have hurled upon the Korean towns and villages; the atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. troops in Korea; the threat of the rabid atom-maniacs has only delighted the betrayers of the American working class.

Meanwhile, the powerful peace movement in America is growing. In a recent declaration, the National Trade Union Peace Conference affirmed that there is a mass expression of popular sentiment—unprecedented in U.S. history—against the official war policy of Acheson and Truman. Within only three weeks, more than a million Americans signed the appeal for general peace and for the banning of the atom bomb.

## **2. ANOTHER MEDLEY OF SPANISH RIGHT SOCIALISTS**

The Spanish Right Socialists recently held their “Fourth Congress in exile” in Toulouse. The working people of Spain are indignant with the conciliatory attitude adopted by the leaders of the Right Socialists to Franco’s fascist regime and with their open and servile support for the preparations by the U.S. imperialists for a new world war. This indignation is echoed also among the rank and file of the Socialist Party. In his opening address to Congress, Trifon Gomez was forced to admit that, within the Party, there is a group which is dissatisfied with the official Party line.

Even such out-and-out Right Socialists, as Rodolfo Llopis

began to speak about the “hesitation”, “anxiety”, “moral disintegration” and “indifference” of Party members. And Manuel Albar, the Chairman, openly acknowledged the marked decline in Party membership and the disappearance of certain local organisations and Party Departmental Committees.

An honest Socialist would have drawn the only correct conclusion about the need to review Party policy; to turn the Party towards the masses; to conduct a policy of unity of the working class so as to ensure for the working class movement the hegemony of the common democratic front of the struggle against Franco fascism and U.S. imperialism... But no! The traitors remained true to their treacherous line. Since the U.S. imperialists support Franco, their loyal servants—the Right Socialist leaders—cannot drop behind their masters. The results of the Congress of Spanish Socialists show that Right Socialist leaders actually seek to preserve the fascist Franco regime, and are merely anxious to camouflage it with the monarchy.

In this way the Spanish “Socialists” have become... Royalists! Of course, they stand for Spain joining the aggressive bloc headed by American imperialism! Cringing to “Uncle Sam” they slavishly ask: “Is there anything else you’d care to order?”.

**Jan MAREK**

## **RISE OF PROFITS OF AMERICAN MONOPOLISTS AS WAR PREPARATIONS INTENSIFY IN THE U.S.A.**

The increase in war preparations in the U.S.A. during the last week has resulted in a new rise in profits for the Wall Street monopolists. This is evident from the sharp rise in prices on the Stock Exchange, from the conclusion of new contracts for war equipment and from the sharp rise in the price of food and other primary necessities.

All this explains the enthusiasm with which the American businessmen and manufacturers greeted Truman's message to Congress. In addition, these facts unmask, rather well, certain motives for the foul imperialist invasion of Korea carried out by the Wall Street.

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