

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



NO. 32 (92), FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1950



Scanned/Transcribed by
The Socialist Truth in Cyprus-London Bureaux
<http://www.st-cyprus.co.uk>



&
Direct Democracy (Communist Party)
www.directdemocracy4u.uk
<http://www.directdemocracy4u.uk/cominform>



E-Book

December 2020

CONTENTS

THE SOVIET UNION—TRUE BULWARK OF PEACE AND SECURITY OF PEOPLES	6
273 MILLION SIGNATURES TO THE STOCKHOLM APPEAL	12
COMMUNIQUE OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS	12
ONE AND A HALF MILLION BRITISH TRADE- UNIONISTS DEMAND BAN ON ATOMIC WEAPON	15
THE SPANISH PEOPLE STAND FOR PEACE.....	17
115,275,940 SOVIET CITIZENS HAVE SIGNED THE STOCKHOLM APPEAL FOR DEFENCE OF PEACE	18
FROM THE SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE	18
TO SCIENTIFIC WORKERS IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA.....	20
A Letter from Rumanian Scientists.....	20
IN REPLY TO THE CALL BY ITALIAN MAYOR	23
POWERFUL VOICE OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.....	24
RESISTANCE TO THE WAR PLANS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT	25
PEOPLE’S FRONT AND PEOPLE’S DEMOCRACY. William Z. FOSTER, Chairman, Communist Party of the U.S.A.	26
The significance of fascism	28
The anti-fascist, ant-war movement	31
The policy of the policy of the People’s Front.....	33
Spontaneity and uneven development	36
The question of a People’s Front government in the United States.....	37
Party policy toward a People’s Front government.....	41
The question of People’s Democracy	45
On the question of Socialist “encirclement”	48
On force and violence	50
DEATH CAMP IN TITOITE YUGOSLAVIA.....	55
SUCSESSES OF DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM.....	57
GROWING NETWORK OF HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN POLAND.	59
AN INSOLENT TRICK OF AMERICAN “PILGRIMS” IN ITALY	60

PROTESTS AGAINST WAR PREPARATIONS OF U.S. IMPERIALISTS IN WESTERN GERMANY.....	61
STRUGGLE OF THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE FOR PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE. Johann Kopenig, Chairman, Communist Party of Austria.....	63
REAL AIMS OF U.S. INTERVENTION IN KOREA.....	70
(REVIEW OF THE BOURGEOIS PRESS).....	70
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEWSPAPER “OSTERREICHISCHE VOLKSSTIMME”.....	77
SUCSESSES OF ALBANIAN PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC. Enver Hodja, General Secretary, Albanian Party of Labour.....	78
Heroism of the Albanian People in Battle and Labour	82
Fraternal Aid for the Soviet Union—the Basis for our Successes	87
The Fascist Tito Clique—Worst Enemy of the Albanian People.....	95
Confidently and Boldly Marching Forward	98
NEW ACHIEVEMENTS OF HUNGARIAN ECONOMY	100
NEW FORMS OF STRUGGLE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF URUGUAY.....	101
SEIZURE OF FACTORIES. DEMAND TO CONFISCATE LANDLORD LAND.	101
STRUGGLE AGAINST THE “SCHUMAN PLAN” IN FRANCE.....	103
Bloody Terror Against Partisans of Peace in Argentina	104
Foul Assassination of Comrades Jorge “Calvo and Pedro Angel Zelli	104
KULAKS—SUPPORT OF THE FASCIST TITO CLIQUE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE. R. Zambrowski, Secretary, Central Committee, Polish United Workers’ Party.....	105
THE “HOLY YEAR” AND THE VATICAN POLICY. G. Germanetto	116
Pilgrims of Note.....	117
Vatican Thrift	119
Americans at the Court of Pius XII	122
The Policy of the Pope is the Policy of Truman.....	123
PARTICIPATION OF POLISH YOUTH IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION.....	125

IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC	127
SUCCESS OF CHINESE RAILWAYMEN	127
ON THE EVE OF AGRARIAN REFORM.....	128
ON THE CULTURAL FRONT.....	129
VILE POLICE PROVOCATION AGAINST COMMUNISTS IN	
ROME.....	130
POLITICAL NOTES.....	131
STRASBOURG ZOO	131
CHINESE NEWSPAPER’S SPECIAL PAGE: “IN DEFENCE OF	
WORLD PEACE”	134
A JOINT DEMONSTRATION OF CZECHOSLOVAK AND AUSTRIAN	
YOUTH FOR PEACE AUSTRIAN YOUTH FOR PEACE	135
CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC CLERGY IN HUNGARY	136
TRIAL OF TITO SPIES AND TRAITORS IN THE RUMANIAN	
PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC	137
APPEAL OF THE POLITICAL COMMISSION OF THE COMMUNIST	
PARTY IN CHILE.....	139

THE SOVIET UNION—TRUE BULWARK OF PEACE AND SECURITY OF PEOPLES

The communique of the Soviet Peace Committee, regarding the completion in the U.S.S.R. of the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, has been received with tremendous satisfaction and joy by all peace partisans, by all advanced and progressive mankind.

Within only one month—from June 30th to August 1—115,275,940 Soviet citizens—all the adult population in the country—have unanimously expressed themselves against war, for banning the atomic weapon, for establishing international control for the implementation of this ban and for denouncing as a war criminal that government which first uses against any other country this weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of human beings.

Having unanimously affixed their signatures to the Stockholm appeal, the great Soviet people, the victors and builders of Communism, have again and again shown the world their profound love for peace, their unbending will for peace and cooperation with all peoples, their vanguard role in the struggle for the happiness of mankind.

The collection of signatures, supervised by the Soviet Peace Committee, was truly nation-wide in character, it was a powerful manifestation of the moral-political unity of Soviet society; a manifestation of the loyalty of the Soviet people to their Government, the

Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the great standard-bearer of peace, the teacher of the peoples—Comrade Stalin.

The collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal in the U.S.S.R. showed that the Soviet people, the Soviet Government and the Communist Party are united in their determination to protect mankind against new wars and fresh suffering which the U.S.-British warmongers are preparing. This is evident from the resolute declaration of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.—the highest organ of authority of Soviet power—that it supports the Stockholm appeal for the banning of the atomic weapon. This is evident from the utterances of hundreds of thousands of rank and file Soviet people at numerous meetings and rallies held in the U.S.S.R. Signing the Stockholm appeal, the Soviet people warmly approved the peaceful Stalin foreign policy of the Soviet Government, based on the recognition of the equality of all peoples, on respect for their sovereign rights, their freedom and independence. Soviet people declared, as one man, their readiness in the future, too, under the leadership of their government, to march in the forefront of the fighters against war and with all peace-loving nations to uphold the cause of peace, their full confidence that the imperialist warmongers will be curbed and that the just cause of the defence of peace will triumph.

By unanimously signing the Stockholm appeal, by their mighty demonstration of solidarity with peace partisans throughout the world, Soviet people made another contribution to the noble struggle of the whole of progressive mankind against war, for the consolidation of peace, for the security of the peoples. The active participation of the Soviet people in the

defence of peace inspires peace partisans, multiples their strength, gives the peace movement still greater scope, and expands its mass base. The common people in all countries are becoming convinced that the international organised peace front has, in the Soviet people a faithful and reliable bulwark; that in the struggle for peace all peoples may unhesitatingly rely on the Soviet Union as the most resolute enemy of a new war. And it is not fortuitous that precisely when the Soviet people were signing the Stockholm appeal against war, and the American imperialists were fomenting war in Korea, there arose in all countries a fresh wave of peace partisan activity. So far; 273,470,566 people in many countries of the world have affixed their signatures, to the Stockholm appeal. Taking into consideration the fact that only adult people sign, it can be said that in all, 600 million people; or a quarter of the world's population, have supported the appeal! Thus, the movement for peace has acquired a really tremendous scale. It expresses the will of the people of all countries irrespective of their political and religious views and social position. New millions of people of good will, firmly resolved to frustrate the criminal designs of the enemies of mankind; are being drawn into the struggle for peace and against the warmongers.

The rapacious invasion by U.S. armed forces in Korea has called forth the powerful protest of millions of people in all countries. Everywhere there resounds the wrathful cry: "Hands off Korea!". There is growing a burning hatred among the peoples for the American interventionists and their British, Canadian, Dutch, Australian, and other accomplices.

In vain are all the efforts of the U.S. ruling circles to camouflage the armed intervention in Korea with the

name of the United Nations Organisation and by involving other capitalist countries into this sanguinary adventure in Korea.

The peoples see where there is peace and where there is war; which is the policy of peace and which the policy of aggression; the policy of unleashing new military adventures; the policy of deliberately planned annihilation of people for the sake or profits for a handful of Wall Street and City monopolists. The imperialists will not succeed in covering up their evil deeds against mankind with the flag of UNO.

The whole world knows that the Soviet Government has, from the first day of the establishment of the United Nations Organisation, striven to transform UNO into an effective body, for international co-operation; into an effective instrument for the preservation of peace and international security.

This striving of the Soviet Government, which accords with the interests of all peaceful peoples, found concrete expression in the proposals of the U.S.S.R. to sign a Peace Pact between the U.S., Britain, France, China and the U.S.S.R., to ban unconditionally the atomic weapon, to reduce by one-third the armed forces of the five great Powers—proposals which have rightly been named by the peoples a “peace programme”.

This striving of the Soviet Government for peace throughout the world recently found expression in the well-known reply of J. V. Stalin to Mr. Nehru’s message. J. V. Stalin stated that it would be expedient peacefully to settle the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of the representatives of the five great Powers, including the People’s Government of China, and that it would be

expedient to hear representatives of the Korean people in the Security Council.

In complete accord with this statement by J. V. Stalin, the U.S.S.R. representative submitted to the Security Council two absolutely urgent questions: "Recognition of the representative of the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic as the representative of China and the "Peaceful settlement of the Korean question".

The U.S.-British bloc the bloc of the warmongers and their accomplices—refused to consider these proposals of the U.S.S.R., insolently and openly revealing its most hostile attitude to the cause of peace. By their ignorant distortion of the vital principles and usages of international law, by their dictates to the Security Council, the U.S. rulers have again exposed themselves as deliberate aggressors who shun no means to achieve their rapacious, openly imperialist aims.

By rejecting the Soviet proposals and, with the help of the obedient "majority", by tabling their resolution on the Security Council, falsely named "Complaint of aggression upon the Republic of Korea", the U.S. rulers are deliberately preventing the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. They are interested not in peace but in war. Having long before taken the path of aggression in their desire to attain world domination, the U.S. rulers are trying by slander and direct lies to disguise their real aims. But the inventions of U.S.-British propaganda concerning the outbreak of hostilities in Korea have been exposed to the world by the U.S.S.R., which has proved that there is a civil war in Korea which resulted from the attack of the Syngman Rhee bands against the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and that the U.S. by its armed intervention in

this civil war, has committed an act of direct armed aggression. The scale of this American aggression is spreading to other countries of Asia. The American imperialists are openly intervening in the internal affairs of the peoples of China, Viet Nam and the Philippines. The U.S. Government is Mobilising more and more army units and rushing them to its war bases. A feverish armament drive is underway and ever greater military measures are being effected in the U.S. and the countries dependent upon it. This is further confirmation of the fact that American aggression in Korea is but a part of the aggressive programme of U.S. imperialism and that mankind is faced with a direct attempt by the U.S. to foment a new world war.

But the peoples want peace and not war, and not only do they want peace but they are actively struggling for peace. The unparalleled scope of the peace movement is a serious warning to . the imperialist camp. Not the Soviet Union and the camp of peace and democracy which it heads, but the imperialists and aggressors need to fear war.

Lasting peace, peace throughout the world, is the banner under which march forward the U.S.S.R., China and the People's Democracies. Under this banner, millions of people have rallied in all countries without exception, in order to devote all their energies to the great cause of the struggle for peace. More and more tens of millions of people in all countries of the world must be called upon to express condemnation of war. The organised will of the peoples must frustrate the criminal, sanguinary plans of the instigators of a new war.

273 MILLION SIGNATURES TO THE STOCKHOLM APPEAL

COMMUNIQUE OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

The Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress has released to the press the Communique of Frederic Joliot-Curie, Chairman of the Committee, on the progress of the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal.

Today, says the Communique, people throughout the world are discussing the appeal, issued in Stockholm on March 19 by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

This appeal demands the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon, the institution of a strict international control to ensure this prohibition, and the denunciation as a war criminal of that government which will first use this weapon.

Within three months of the campaign, which is being conducted throughout the world and which in some countries is only just beginning, 273,470,566 signatures have already been affixed to the Stockholm appeal.

The Communique further points out that, according to information received by the Committee, the collection of signatures to the appeal in various countries has shown the following results: Albania, 620,000; Algiers, 226,000; Western Germany, 2,000,000; German Democratic Republic, 17,046,000; Argentina,

1,000,000; Australia, 50,000; Austria, 578,578; Belgium, 153,060; Burma, 1,000,000; Bolivia, 20,900; Bulgaria, 5,801,346; Camerouns, 22,000; Canada, 300,000; Chile, 50,000; China, 44,000,000; Columbia, 50,000; Korea, 5,680,000; Costa Rica, 4,000; Ivory Coast, 50,000; Cuba, 400,000; Denmark, 100,000; Egypt, 12,000; Eire, 1,200; Ecuador, 20,000; Spain (Spaniards in emigration). 284,995; United States of America, 1,350,000; Finland, 616,248; France, 12,000,000; Great Britain, 790,277; French Guinea, 10,000; Upper Volta, 50,000; Holland, 229,067; Hungary, 7,500,000; India, 127,389; Iran, 25,000; Iceland, 5,000; Israel, 261,750; Italy, 14,631,523; Japan, 1,345,000; Reunion, 20,000; Lebanon, 56,000; Luxemburg, 7,000; Morocco, 19,581; Mongolian People's Republic, 686,782; Nigeria, 12,500; Norway, 50,000; Philippines, 50,000; Poland, 18,000,000; Rumania, 10,046,670; the Saar, 2.600; Senegal, 25,000; French Sudan, 30,000; Sweden, 250,000; Switzerland, 150,000; Syria, 60,500; Chad, 16,500; Czechoslovakia, 9,500,000; Trieste, 50,000; Tunis, 50,000; U.S.S.R., 115,275,940; Uruguay, 50,000; Brazil, 600,000 and Venezuela, 12,000.

To this list of countries, continues the Communique, it is necessary to add such countries as Ceylon, Cyprus, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Nevi- Zealand, Pakistan. Peru, Puerto Rica, Turkey, the South African Union and Viet Nam which have not yet sent in information. These figures constitute the preliminary data collected by various national movements and already delivered to the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

“The campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal”, stresses the Communique, “has embraced the whole world and is at present continuing in more than 75 countries. Taking into account that in the majority of

cases the appeal was signed only by adults, it can be estimated that the appeal has been supported in all by 600 million people which figure amounts to nearly one quarter of the world population.

“Among those who signed, there are people from all countries, people of different convictions, religions and social positions.

“We welcome all those who affixed these signatures and whose efforts are a contribution to the struggle for banning the atomic weapon which is the weapon of aggression and mass destruction.

“We urge the continuance and extension of. action aimed at achieving this goal.

“The prohibition of the atomic weapon is the main stage on the path towards relaxing the strained international situation; through this, world peace, over which a grave danger now hangs, still can and must be saved”.

ONE AND A HALF MILLION BRITISH TRADE- UNIONISTS DEMAND BAN ON ATOMIC WEAPON

After the recent Scottish Trades Union Congress, which unanimously voted against the use of the atomic weapon, British unions representing railwaymen, electricians, firemen, doctors, shop, scientific and, tobacco workers, vehicle builders and metal mechanics will support a resolution to ban the atom bomb, to be debated at the forthcoming British Trades Union Congress next month. This means that already over one and a half million trade unionists in Britain have declared their support for the ban, and the number grows daily.

Among prominent Englishmen who have already signed the appeal are:

Compton Mackenzie, Rex Warner, Olaf Stapledon, James Aldridge and Sean O'Casey (writers), Dylan Thomas (poet), Sir Arnold Bax (Master of the King's Musick), Leslie Hurry, Keith Vaughan, John Minton and Percy Horton (artists), Alan Rawsthorne and Rutland Boughton (composers).

The British Labourite leaders are continuing their opposition to the Peace Campaign. But at Charlbury, near Oxford, when the local Labour Party expelled seven members for the "crime" of collecting over 100 signatures to the Stockholm appeal, four of those expelled applied to join the Communist Party.

United action for peace in Britain has received a great stimulus in the open letter addressed by the British Communist Party to every constituent Labour

Party in Britain.

THE SPANISH PEOPLE STAND FOR PEACE

From the land where the Franco fascist terror reigns, information continues to leak through, testifying to the fact that, notwithstanding terror, the Spanish people persistently express themselves for peace. Letters continue to come in with collective signatures (from five to ten persons) to the Stockholm appeal.

The Madrid newspaper “Pueblo” recently held an enquiry among the readers: “What is your attitude to the war in Korea— are you for peace or for war? The result was: 78 per cent of the replies for peace and 15 per cent for war; other replies totalled 7 per cent.

More than 285,000 signatures to the Stockholm appeal have been collected among Spanish emigrants.

115,275,940 SOVIET CITIZENS HAVE SIGNED THE STOCKHOLM APPEAL FOR DEFENCE OF PEACE

FROM THE SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE

The Soviet Peace Committee has summarised the results of the campaign carried out in the U.S.S.R. for signatures to the Stockholm appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress for banning the atomic: weapon and for the denunciation as a war criminal of that government which first uses this weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of people. According to the decision of the Soviet Peace Committee, all citizens of 16 years of age and over could sign the Stockholm appeal.

On the basis of reports from the localities, the Soviet Peace Committee has confirmed that the collection of signatures in the country to the Appeal for banning the atomic weapon has been completed—with the exception of some remote regions where this campaign will also be completed in the near future.

Between June 30—when the campaign began—and August 1, a total of 115,275,940 Soviet citizens signed the Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

The results of the campaign show that the entire adult population of the Soviet Union has unanimously expressed itself against war; for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, for the institution of international control to ensure this prohibition, and for the

denunciation as a war criminal of that government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country.

By unanimously appending their signatures to the Stockholm appeal, the Soviet people have demonstrated to the world their profound love for peace, their unbending will to co-operate with all peoples, and have made another contribution to the noble cause of fighting against war, for the consolidation of peace, for the security of peoples. The world organised front of peace has, in the Soviet people, a genuine and reliable bulwark.

At their numerous rallies and meetings, the working people of the U.S.S.R. have branded with shame the foreign aggressors who are waging a bandit, war against the Korean people, and are demanding that foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea.

The collection of signatures in the U.S.S.R. to the Stockholm appeal was carried out in an atmosphere of tremendous political enthusiasm in town and countryside. The Soviet people have demonstrated their full and unanimous approval of the peaceful Stalin foreign policy of the Soviet Government.

The results of the campaign for signatures to the Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress prove that, under the leadership of their government, the peoples of the Soviet Union will continue to march in the front ranks of the fighters against war, for the consolidation of peace throughout the world.

TO SCIENTIFIC WORKERS IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA

A Letter from Rumanian Scientists

Upon the workers in the realm of science rests a great responsibility in face of the danger of a new world war. The war provoked by the enemies of peace in Korea, where U.S. planes are destroying thousands upon thousands of people, has brought enormous suffering to the Korean people.

The perspective of a new world war creates the danger of annihilation of millions of people and of cultural treasures—the result of the creative activities of many generations. The heralds of atomic warfare use science for destruction on a mass scale, of towns and villages, schools, churches, libraries and hospitals. for the mass annihilation of the people. Women, old folk and the sick will either be destroyed or left without shelter.

Science must serve the interests of the peoples and not the aims of destroying civilisation and mankind. Scientific workers cannot remain indifferent to the persecution of scientists and cultural workers, such as Joliot-Curie, Bernal, Howard Fast and Albert Maltz in their resolute struggle or peace.

After the latest discoveries in medicine to save human lives, we see with honor that the assassination of tens of millions of people is being prepared. How can scientists do other than rise with- all vigour against atomic warfare! Scientists who work all their lives to

save mankind from terrible diseases, can they remain indifferent in face of the danger of the utilisation of science for the purpose of killing millions of people?

It is impossible to agree to physicists being used to create new means of destruction; micro-biologists to prepare a bacteriological war; philosophers and lawyers to provide theoretical justification for the slaughter being prepared by atom bomb diplomats.

Rumanian scientists recall the initiative of a group of British scientists who, after the last world war, proposed the formation of a Society of Scientific Workers for Peace who would pledge themselves to refuse to work on the means of destruction. This proposal was signed by a group of British scientists.

Scientific workers in Rumania are now working under excellent conditions. Formerly, we worked under incomparably more difficult conditions, individually, and without proper equipment. The organisation of scientific research work by the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic has, in the first year, already brought remarkable results. In our country, science pursues humanitarian aims: the advancement of the Rumanian people, their culture and health; science has been placed at the service of all people. The conviction of scientific workers in the Rumanian People's Republic against war has increased even more since they saw the results achieved by peaceful labour in our country.

In the name of science and its noble aims, in the name of the progress of mankind we call upon scientific workers in Britain and the U.S., irrespective of political convictions, to sign the Stockholm appeal against war, for banning the atom bomb.

Hundreds of millions of people in all countries—the

U.S.S.R., the Chinese People's Republic, the Rumanian People's Republic, Italy, France and others—have signed this appeal. It is essential that scientists, who devote all their lives to the discovery of truth and justice, should support this appeal with their signatures.

By affixing your signatures and by consolidating them with your active participation in the struggle in defence of peace, you will help to develop science in peaceful conditions and to secure a bright future for mankind.

Scientists should emphatically protest against the destruction of human lives in Korea, against the interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people, and join the mighty world front of fighters for peace, progress and happiness of mankind.

Professor C. I. Parhon,
Academician, Doctor of Medical Sciences
Professor D. Danielopolu,
Academician, Doctor of Medical Sciences
Professor R. Cernătescu,
Academician, Doctor of Chemistry

IN REPLY TO THE CALL BY ITALIAN MAYOR

On behalf of the entire population of the capital of Czechoslovakia, V. Vacek, Mayor of Prague, has sent to the Mayors of Italian towns a reply, to their letter which they sent to the representatives of capitals throughout the world in which they expressed complete agreement with the Stockholm appeal.

“We quite agree that it is essential actively to fight to preserve peace”, says the reply of the Prague Mayor. “The citizens of Czechoslovakia’s capital are well informed about the losses which Italy in general and, above all; the Italian towns suffered in human lives, material and cultural treasures during the last world war when the work of destruction, started by Italian fascism and German Nazism, was completed by U.S. bombs.”

The letter further reports that, in all towns and villages throughout Czechoslovakia, members of the National Committees, together with the people, signed the Stockholm appeal for the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

POWERFUL VOICE OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE

The Italian National Peace Committee announced on August 3 that 14,631,523 signatures to the Stockholm appeal had been collected throughout Italy by August 1. The number of peace committees has also increased from 15,472 (on July 1) to 17,388, excluding peace committees organised in dwelling houses. Despite intensified police repressions, the broad network of peace committees, the enthusiasm and selflessness of many tens of thousands of peace partisans—continues the report of the National Committee—have rendered decisive assistance in the development of the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal and in the struggle for peace in the city quarters, in the factories, offices, and in the countryside.

By August 1—i.e., two months before schedule—ten provincial committees (in Ferrara, Livorno, Brindisi, Reggio-Emilia, Bologna, Taranto and elsewhere) had fulfilled and overfulfilled the plan for the collection of signatures and are now planning new and greater tasks.

In all provinces of Italy, women are rendering most valuable assistance in the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal. During the “Women’s Week of Struggle against the Atomic Weapon”, the Women’s Union of Italy organised thousands of rallies, conferences, meetings and festivals.

RESISTANCE TO THE WAR PLANS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Submitting more and more to U.S. war policy, the French Government. has issued a memorandum providing for the allocation, within three years, of an additional 2,000 billion francs for military purposes, an increase of the army by 15 divisions and the occupation of French territory by foreign troops. Apart from this, the French Government, in its report, proposes to continue its present policy of importing agricultural produce and strategic materials, to end the export of agricultural produce with the aim of building up reserves, and actually to stop all trade with the People's Democracies.

News of these war plans created profound indignation among the French people who are showing ever-greater activity in the struggle for peace. The Fighters for Peace and Freedom organisation reports that, in the Seine Department alone, 2,526,669 people had signed the Stockholm appeal by August 3, which figure amounts to over 50 per cent of the population in the Department.

PEOPLE'S FRONT AND PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY. William Z. FOSTER, Chairman, Communist Party of the U.S.A.

During the Foley Square trial of our Party and its leaders we were confronted with the charge of having conspired to teach and advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. To make proper reply to this false charge, we not only had to develop many general principles of Marxism-Leninism, and to make an outline history of our Party, but we also had to indicate the main line of the struggle for Socialism in this and other countries. In its defense, which was basically an attack upon, capitalism, our Party developed a correct Marxist-Leninist line. Specially, we placed the responsibility for violence in the class struggle where it belongs, upon the shoulders of the capitalist class and its Government.

Among the materials presented to the Court was my pamphlet entitled "In Defense of the Communist Party and the Indicted Leaders". This was unanimously endorsed by the National Committee as Party policy in the trial. In this pamphlet, in meeting the imperative needs of the defense, I undertook, in addition to dealing with Communist policy in general, to outline, in both a theoretical and practical sense, the world Communist experience with the united-front policy since the Seventh Congress of the Communist International in 1935. In doing this, I analyzed the anti-fascist people's front policy of the pre-war years, the national unity policy of the war years and the anti-imperialist people's

front policy and People's Democracy policies of the postwar years.

The pamphlet, therefore, covered a tremendous scope of theory and tactics. It dealt with a whole maze of complexities, covering the past 15 years of vital world struggle. To make the task more difficult, much of the territory traversed was quite new. In the main, the fundamental analysis developed in the pamphlet is correct. Naturally, however, in view of the immensity, complexity and newness of the subject matter, as well as the brief manner in which it was dealt with, certain errors and shortcomings could and did creep into it. Of course, as we all know, many European Communist leaders have also made errors in pioneering an analysis on various parts of this general experience. In my opinion the most serious shortcoming of my pamphlet is that in the last section, in dealing with the policy of the American Communist Party, a number of important propositions regarding the people's front tactic and the new People's Democracy States, while in themselves fundamentally correct, are stated much too briefly and without clear and adequate elaboration. This leaves them open to misunderstanding and distortion and makes it necessary that the implications of all the matters be fully gone into by us. This is all the more needful for, as Comrade Dennis correctly pointed out in the March 1950 meeting of the National Committee, there have been some tendencies in the Party to misunderstand or to distort the Party's correct line in the trial. Therefore, I am writing this article with the special purpose of clarifying and elaborating upon a number of questions dealt with during the trial, particularly in my pamphlet.

The significance of fascism

At the Seventh Congress of the Comintern in 1935, Comrade Dimitrov, sweeping aside the current Social-Democratic drivel to the effect that fascism was “a revolt of the middle classes”, correctly characterized fascism as “the open, terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary, most chauvinistic and most imperialist elements of finance capital.” Dimitrov also stated that fascism appears as the result of the decline of the capitalist system. As the general crisis of capitalism becomes deeper, the path toward fascism becomes the inevitable course of monopoly capital in its desperate attempt to prevent the victory of the working class. This is a reality that we must keep firmly in mind in our work. Obviously the big capitalists, who have become aware, from practical if not from theoretical reasons, that their social system is in grave crisis, do not intend to stand about idly while it falls to pieces. Fascism, therefore, with its organised attempt to destroy democracy and Socialism through policies of civil war and world war, is basically the effort of finance capital to overcome the general crisis of capitalism and at the same time to gain for itself (concretely, Wall Street) complete domination of the nations of the world.

Fascism has definite roots reaching back into the very beginnings of the general crisis of capitalism. They were clearly to be seen in the ruthless attempts of reaction to crush the Russian Revolution at its inception and also to put down the post-World War I revolutionary struggles of the workers in Central Europe. Fascism was established as a method of rule, first however, in 1922, with Mussolini's seizure of Italy. It finally became a

world threat in 1933, when Hitler seized Germany in the midst of the great world economic crisis. During this general period, the big capitalists of France, Great Britain, the United States and other capitalist countries had also become infected with fascist conceptions. Fascism, therefore, was by no means simply a German-Italian-Japanese phenomenon, although for specific reasons, it came to power only in the Axis countries. It represented the general trend of the world's biggest capitalists in the face of the deepening crisis of capitalism and the growth of Socialism. The big finance capitalists in the Axis capitalist countries were dreaming of some sort of a fascist world, dominated by themselves, to be initiated by an all-out attack against the U.S.S.R. But the democratic resistance of the peoples, the strength of the Soviet Union and the violent contradictions among the big capitalist powers, prevented the carrying through of this contemplated drive by the Axis powers for a fascist world built upon the ruins of world democracy and Socialism. Experience demonstrates that fascism, instead of liquidating the imperialist antagonisms, sharpens them.

One of the most basic things we have to understand from all this is therefore, that the drive toward war and fascism was not and is not a passing phenomenon among the big "bourgeoisie. On the contrary, it is their fundamental orientation (particularly in the case of American imperialism), their attempt to overcome the general crisis of capitalism. This explains why the monopoly capitalists of all countries, under the aggressive lead of Wall Street, are so busily, trying everywhere to re-organize the fascist groups and movements that were shattered during World War II.

Fascism was defeated in the war; but the trend toward fascism of the imperialist bourgeoisie continues. It is still full of virulence. It would be a grave error, indeed, to underestimate the danger of fascism.

Another thing of importance that we must understand about fascism is that it gives the monopoly capitalists a much more highly conscious counter-revolutionary perspective, however impossible, for saving their social system in the face of the deepening general crisis of capitalism. At the Seventh Congress, Dimitrov had the following to say in this general respect: "The ruling bourgeoisie is more and more seeking salvation in fascism, with the object of instituting exceptional predatory measures against the toilers, preparing for an imperialist war of plunder, attacking the Soviet Union, enslaving and partitioning China, and, by all these means, preventing revolution."

Prior to the development of the general crisis of capitalism, with its resultant growth of Socialism on the one hand, and the more advanced decay of capitalist institutions on the other, the capitalists and their theoreticians were not confronted with an acute threat to their social system, But the development of the general crisis of capitalism and the challenge of world Socialism rudely shook the monopoly capitalists. They realized with a shock that their system was in danger. Hence their conscious acceptance of a fascist perspective, however much they may now mask this perspective in order to avert mass opposition. This, of course, does not provide the chaotic capitalist system, as such, with a definite perspective. Nor does it prevent the heaviest collisions among the imperialist powers; indeed, fascism accentuates these collisions. This conscious policy of driving to fascism gives it double

malignancy and menace, and we must always keep it clearly in mind.

The anti-fascist, anti-war movement

Fascist rule is a ruthless attack upon the living standards, traditional liberties, democratic organizations, national independence and even the very lives of the various peoples of the world. Inevitably, therefore, its growth in the pre-war years evoked a very broad and militant mass movement of democratic resistance. This wide movement drew within its scope workers, peasants, Negroes, intellectuals and small businessmen; it also largely bridged over ideological differences between Catholics, Social-Democrats, Liberals, Communists, and non-Party elements—a vast array of democratic forces. Never before had these democratic strata and groupings been so united. They were animated with a determination to resist and defeat the new social plague, fascism—to prevent this terroristic rule from becoming instituted and from plunging the world into war.

Two basic characteristics of this great pre-war anti-fascist, anti-war movement were to be remarked. First, there was a large element of the defensive in it. That is, it was directed to preserve cherished democratic liberties and organizations from the assaults of fascism; but at the same time the movement contained great potentialities for the counter-offensive—potentialities which, in the war and postwar periods, were to result in major victories for the democratic peoples. The second basic characteristic of the anti-fascist, anti-war

movement was its tremendous political breadth. As already stated, the people's front policy utilized the existing possibilities for workers of various ideological groupings, as well as various middle-class forces, to stand shoulder to shoulder, although not without many difficulties, against the common fascist enemy.

The most important thing in this general respect for us, to keep in mind clearly now is that if war and fascism are a threat in the present world situation, and surely they are, then so also must the peoples develop a broad united front to fight for peace and against fascism. With the crushing defeat of fascism during the war, there was a tendency, in view also of the democratic developments in the postwar period, to feel that the fascist danger no longer existed and that, therefore, the need for the anti-fascist, anti-war broad people's front had expired. Two major forces cultivated and took advantage of this mass illusion. First, American imperialism, in its drive for world conquest, above all had to break up the broad anti-fascist coalition of democratic forces that had won the war. Second, the Right Social-Democrats, loyal servitors of capitalism, carried out this splitting policy in order to combat the prevalent revolutionary moods of the working class. So these two forces, of course with the help of the Vatican, deliberately split the anti-fascist coalition, including the trade-union movement, in the capitalist world, and created the so-called "third force" movement. This movement, as the sequel clearly shows, is but an adjunct to American imperialism and paves the way to extreme reaction and fascism.

But the "third force", backed though it is by the United States and other capitalist governments, by the Vatican and by Right Social-Democracy, and also

considering that many workers are caught in the trap of the anti-Soviet Red-baiting and imperialist illusions—nevertheless can only be temporary in character. The growth of the new danger of war and fascism which is now rapidly in progress in the world, must result in these democratic masses, who are now under Social-Democratic and other reactionary leadership, breaking with the whole conception of the “third force” and joining with the Left forces in developing a strong anti-war, anti-fascist movement essentially along the lines of the people’s front, although this will not take place automatically. Indeed, there are already strong signs of the cracking of the “third force.” These signs were exemplified by the recent strikes in France and Belgium when Catholic, Socialist and Communist workers stood shoulder to shoulder against their “third force” governments and Social-Democratic and Vatican leaders. The major lesson from this is that the slogan for the people’s front still remains valid, although in the present new world situation the main content of this slogan must be anti-imperialist and anti-war, and we must be very flexible in sloganizing its many possible forms and variations.

The policy of the policy of the People’s Front

It was a tremendous theoretical and practical political achievement when the Communist International, at its Seventh Congress in 1935, under the leadership of Stalin and Dimitrov, grasped the significance of the new world situation caused by the

rise of Nazi Germany, and developed the People's front policy to fight the menace of fascism and war. The proposed mobilization of all democratic strata for a joint fight against enslavement and a new world war involved certain important changes in policy and action. These changes were frankly and boldly undertaken. Dimitrov, in his celebrated report, underlined the changes, declaring that "ours has been a Congress of a new tactical orientation of the Communist International."

The substance of the new tactical orientation of the Comintern was twofold: (a) to provide an anti-fascist, anti-war program and organizational form broad enough to encompass the mighty democratic masses that had been set in motion politically by the capitalist crisis and the fascist war threat; and (b) to make provisions for the Communists, under specific conditions, to participate in people's front governments that could develop out of the anti-fascist, anti-war struggle. These new tactical concepts, needless to reiterate, were in full harmony with the whole body of Marxist-Leninist principles.

Political strategy and tactics, as Marx, Lenin and Stalin have taught us, are not permanent, all-enduring, but must evolve to meet changing circumstances. It is not surprising, therefore, that the tactics laid down at the Seventh Congress, while continuing to be fundamentally correct, have, in the ensuing fifteen stormy years, undergone a certain change, growth and development, with the fundamental change in the work situation. It would be absurd to think that it could possibly be otherwise. Among the later developments may be mentioned: the line of national and international unity followed during the war, the new

policies used in the establishment of the postwar People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, Communist participation in the coalition governments of France and Italy and the victorious developments of the great Chinese Revolution, the main line of which was stated by Stalin as long as 24 years back. And no doubt other important tactical developments will take place in Communist policy as the world struggle for Socialism proceeds. It is important to note here that all the tactical, and sometimes strategical, changes that have taken place during the past 15 years are in accord with the solid Marxist-Leninist line of the famous Seventh Congress of the Comintern.

This brings me to the question of the so-called "new route to Socialism" that has been so much talked about since the postwar rise of the People's Democracies in Eastern Europe. There were for a time a number of unclarities in developing the theoretical analysis of these vital situations, shared in by many of the Communist leaders of the People's Democracies. Such inadequacies of analysis found expression in our Party (including my own writings).

In using the current phrase at the time, "new route to Socialism," which has since been rejected by the Parties in the People's Democracies, I, in the pamphlet "In Defense of the Communist Party and the Indicted Leaders", was speaking in the tactical sense.

Of course, it is a matter of simple, ascertainable fact that, tactically speaking, the workers of the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe and of the Chinese People's Republic are not proceeding toward the achievement of Socialism with the identical tactics used by the Russian working class. And it could not be otherwise. They would not be Marxist-Leninists but

political fools who would try to apply rigid, uniform tactics to all these widely ranging situations. These tactical variations are extremely important. Good or bad tactics in a given situation can make the difference between victory and defeat. But, regardless of tactical variations that be necessary as the class struggle proceeds, the road to Socialism remains the same—through the defeat of the capitalist class and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Spontaneity and uneven development

Let me here interject a few remarks about the question of “spontaneity” and “uneven development” in the class struggle. In my pamphlet, “In Defense of the Communist, Party and, the Indicted Leaders”, I took occasion to remark that the great Communist movements of the world are “spontaneous” in that they are rooted in the specific national conditions of their respective countries. I cited this obvious fact in refutation of the charge of the Government that these Parties and the great people’s movements which they lead are artificial creations, the work of “Soviet fifth columns”—when along comes Mr. Browder, Marxist-in-chief of the National Association of Manufacturers, and lectures me to the effect that Communist Parties cannot be spontaneous but must have the benefit of Marxist-Leninist teachings.

Likewise, on the question of the so-called uneven development of the struggle for Socialism, the renegade Browder, who, with Tito-like agility and unscrupulousness, supports American imperialism with

pseudo-Marxist arguments, tries to teach me some A.B.C.'s of Marxism. In my pamphlet, in fighting against the contentions of the prosecution that our Party is working on the basis of a blueprint of the Russian Revolution, I indicated the fact, expressed by Lenin in his law of the uneven development of capitalism, that the many capitalist countries of the world are at different stages of growth and are developing at different tempos. I also pointed out the obvious fact that these different conditions invariably affect the development of the movement for Socialism in the various countries, determining their structure, strategy and tactics. Nowhere did I state, imply or even hint that the differing degrees and tempos of industrial development in these countries determined the respective order or periods of their revolutions. Indeed, I cited the Russian Revolution to prove, on the contrary, that merely the industrial development achieved by a given country does not determine the revolutionary maturity of the country. What I had to say was Marxist-Leninist and quite correct.

The question of a People's Front government in the United States

At the outset, in discussing the matter of the people's front government in this country, we must realize that we are not dealing here with a state form which will necessarily have to be established by the American workers as their way to Socialism. We are dealing, instead, with a general political tactic. Already, at the Seventh Congress, Dimitrov handled this

question. He warned us that “It would be wrong to imagine that the United Front government is an **indispensable stage** on the road to the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.” The truth of this statement is graphically illustrated, of course, by the fact that there was no people’s front government in Russia before the workers took power there. And who can say positively that the American working class will not also take this course? Besides, there is also the possibility that fascism might develop in this country before the workers and their allies could succeed in establishing a people’s front government.

Nevertheless and this must be solidly emphasized, our orientation is for a people’s front government stated in terms adapted to American conditions. We do not have an “either or” policy, nor do we indulge in vague political speculation on this matter. Dimitrov also made this very clear at the Seventh Congress when, while not laying down the people’s front as an indispensable stage, he, at the same time, placed every possible stress upon the burning need for an all-out fight for the people’s front, This clear policy is in its basic essentials valid for us now.

A second major thing that we must keep in mind in advocating the people’s front, is that we can only conditionally presuppose the election of such a government by the democratic masses of the people. That is, it will be possible to elect a people’s front government in the United States only if the workers can maintain sufficient democracy in the country to carry through such an election. In view of the drive of American imperialism toward fascism and war, however, it is by no means certain that they can do this. If the reactionaries should succeed in breaking

down the democratic system and in establishing fascism in the meantime, then of course, the possibility of electing a people's front government would be gone, and the whole class struggle, even over the simplest of demands, would become an open, violent struggle.

In my brief remarks on this general subject in my pamphlet, "In Defense of the Communist Party and the Indicted Leaders", I pointed out that the "election of such a (people's front) government could be brought about only in face of a violent opposition from organized reaction." I said: "The whole history of the American class struggle, which is full of employers' violence in strikes and in other struggles of the people, teaches this lesson with unmistakable clarity." Obviously, therefore, a people's front movement would have to be able to smash through this capitalist violence, which, as I pointed out, was inevitable, and force through an election in spite of it.

Now let us examine briefly under what conditions a people's front government might come into existence in the United States. Undoubtedly, it would have "to take place in the setting of a very critical political situation. The aroused democratic masses, heading toward a people's front government would have to face the world's most powerful bourgeoisie, resolved upon war and already rapidly adopting violent, fascist methods of rulership. The people's front movement, therefore, colliding head-on with the capitalists main policies of war and fascism, would surely have to confront the full force of their opposition. One would need to be naive to speak of a peaceful election under such circumstances of sharp, political struggle. It would be equally silly, in the face of the organized violence of the big capitalists, to think that it would be simply a parliamentary

election struggle. Obviously, and this is a major lesson taught by people's front movements in France, Spain and elsewhere, the trade unions and every other organization of the workers and their allies would have to throw their whole strength into the struggle of the people's front.

A victorious fight to establish a people's front government in the United States would also involve defeating the heavily entrenched labor leaders and the establishment of a solid united front of the working class. And above, all, it would require that the Communist Party be far more powerful than it is now—to be able to give strong leadership in the people's front combination. These seem like strong requirements, in view of the difficult situation for the workers now prevailing in the United States. But it may well be that the people's front movement in this country will develop at a very rapid speed. This rapidity could be brought about by a swift spread of peace sentiment among the masses due to dangerous war moves by Wall Street, through a sharpened danger of fascism, through the development of a deep economic crisis, or, as would be most probable, through the joint operation of all these factors.

In my pamphlet, I slated our Party's conditional placing of the question of the election of a people's front government as follows:

“Our Party's political line is based upon the assumption that it is possible in the United States, in a crucial economic and political situation, for the broad masses of the people, militantly led by the trade unions and a strong mass political party, to elect a coalition, anti-fascist, anti-imperialist government. Whether this possibility will last in the face of the dangerous fascist

trends in this country, however, is problematical.”

This is the approved line of our Party and it is a correct one. To take the position that it is impossible to elect a people’s front government in the United States (under its specific American forms) would mean to say that fascism is inevitable in this country and is, indeed, almost upon us. This our Party cannot say, and did not say in the trial. We do not recognize the inevitability of fascism, even as we do not recognize the inevitability of a third world war, and for the same basic reasons.

Party policy toward a People’s Front government

for Wall Street big capital would never abandon its world-conquest program without a last-ditch struggle.

As I have pointed out all too briefly, in my pamphlet, such a people’s front government, confronted by the violent attacks of the bourgeoisie, would have to orientate to the Left or it would be destroyed. That is, the peoples front would be compelled to pass over from a defensive position to one of counter-offensive. It could not merely stand as a barrier against fascism and war; but in order to accomplish these ends and to enforce its program generally, it would be compelled to begin to attack the monopolists in their economic, military and political spheres. It would face death if it failed to do this.

Securing a majority in Congress for a people’s front government would not give that majority the control of the capitalist state—Marxist-Leninists require no instruction in this elementary truth. In such a situation,

the very foundations of the state—the army, police, industries, courts, banks, government bureaucracy, schools, etc.—would still be within the control of the big bourgeoisie, who would (with the help of their Social-Democratic leaders) use all these institutions against the new people’s front government. We may accept it as a practical certainty, therefore, that any democratic coalition government in this country that would fight the Wall Street program of fascism and war would find itself, as a life-and-death necessity, compelled to attack the monopolists as above stated. It would have to pass over from a defensive program, from one of merely seeking to halt the war-makers—to one of beginning to orientate toward the nationalisation of banks and industries, break-up of big landholdings, beginning of a planned economy, elimination of reactionaries from all state institutions, etc., or it would pass from history.

Of course, a Leftward orientation of a people’s front government could be achieved only in the face of the stiffest resistance of the capitalist class, including that of its Right Social-Democratic agents within the people’s front government itself. It would also require clear leadership from a powerful Communist Party and the active support of the trade unions and all other people’s organizations.

The Communists would defend such a government so long as it continues to be a barrier to war and fascism would defend it against reactionary efforts to overthrow it. The Communists would point out that such a government could not long continue to block war and fascism unless new

measures striking at the roots of monopoly power were taken. Whether in the course of defending this government against an armed revolt by reaction these revolutionary changes would take place, or whether such a government would refuse to take such measures and be supplanted by a new government of the working class as a result of great mass struggles, cannot of course be predicted now.

Here we come to one of the more complex theoretical problems—what we consider would be the attitude of the Communist Party toward a people's front government, if it is established in the United States.

The first thing we have to understand about a people's front government in the United States—assuming that the allied democratic forces can, beat back the forces of fascism and eventually establish such a government—is that this government would from the very beginning find itself, under the heaviest possible fire from the reactionaries. This situation would be inevitable, for such a government, if it at all corresponded to the qualities of a people's front, would place itself directly athwart the war program and world-domination plans of Wall Street Big Business. It would be stupid, therefore, to expect anything else than that this government should, in consequence, be the object of violent assault from the combined forces of reaction;

In any case, a people's front government as such cannot bring final victory, and completely eliminate the danger of fascist counter-revolution. This can only, be done by the Socialist revolution.

What we have to bear in mind is what I emphasized in my pamphlet: namely, that a people's front government would be compelled to orientate toward a positive, fighting policy, or would die. The capitalists

would destroy it, either through the treachery of a Blum on the inside, or through the counter-revolutionary violence of a Franco from the outside, or, most probably, through a combination of both. This is a basic lesson taught by people's front experiences in France, Spain and other countries. Communists could not possibly look with indifference upon the defeat or overthrow of a people's front government in the United States. We would be compelled to try with every means in our power to have the workers use such a government as a means of positive struggle, To do anything, else would signify surrendering the people's front to the Right Social- Democrats and to eventual crushing defeat. What such a defeat would entail we may forecast by recalling the acute political situation in which it would only be possible to establish a people's front government in the first place. The crushing of such a government by the combined assaults of the capitalists and their Social-Democratic tools in a situation of political crisis might well have such disorganizing consequences upon the fighting forces of the proletariat as to enable big capital to launch its projected third world war and/or to establish fascism in the United States. We would find, therefore, we may be sure, that the fate of the people's front government would be a matter of profound political significance. Communists cannot participate in the people's front government on the basis that the government must finally come to a disastrous defeat, must have a victory perspective throughout.

Communists have not always, clearly understood the necessity of fighting solidly for a Left orientation when they have participated in coalition, or people's front

governments. This weakness was exhibited by some of the Communist Parties of Europe in the postwar coalition governments. And even as early as the Seventh Congress, Dimitrov warned sharply against this type of Right mistake by criticizing the actions of the Communist members of the workers' government of Saxony, Germany, in 1923. He pointed out that "they behaved generally like **ordinary** parliamentary ministers 'within the framework of bourgeois democracy' " instead of fighting for the revolutionary measures imperatively demanded by the situation: Although the establishment of a people's front or democratic coalition government is not yet upon the immediate political agenda in the United States, nevertheless, as Marxist-Leninists we can already, profitably understand our general tasks in such an eventuality.

The question of People's Democracy

The nature and role of a People's Democracy is another question that did not receive as rounded-out a treatment from us as its complex character warranted. Further elaboration of the question is, therefore, in order for the full clarification of our Party on this question.

There are four general aspects of the People's Democracy that we especially need to be clear about. The first of these is on the question of the use of the slogan itself: "For a People's Democracy" in this country. Under present American conditions, it can be agreed that the slogan:

"For a People's Democracy" is not one of action, or

even of active agitation. Nevertheless, it represents a possible development, although not inevitable, and it is in this respect that we should use it.

The second important thing about the People's Democracy to bear carefully in mind is that between the People's Democracy and the people's front there is a qualitative difference. This basic difference is that a people's front government operates within the framework of a bourgeois state, whereas the People's Democracy is a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The people's front curbs the power of the monopolists and war-makers; the People's Democracy smashes their power altogether and sets out upon the road to Socialism. In my pamphlet "In Defense of the Communist Party and the Indicted Leaders", I pointed out that the People's Democracies are forms of the dictatorship of the proletariat. But generally the basic distinction between the two forms was not made sharp and clear enough to avoid all possible misinterpretations. We must, of course, as Comrade Dennis indicated at our recent National Committee meeting, be careful not to allow our Party line to be distorted into, a seeming equation of the people's front with the People's Democracy, or a simple evolution of one into the other.

A third phase of the general question of the People's Democracy that we must also understand clearly is, that before a People's Democracy can be established in a given country, the bourgeoisie must be finally and decisively defeated. This implies that the Communist Party is in the leading position among the working class. In my pamphlet, in describing the general political situation in which the People's Democracies of Eastern

Europe had come into existence, I said: "Thus, the shattering of the capitalist state machinery, which Marx, Lenin and Stalin had long before laid down as a condition for the successful revolution, had been largely accomplished by the people during the course of the great anti-fascist war." In smashing the Hitler machine, as well as in preventing European counter-revolution from attacking the new People's Democracies, the Soviet Army played the decisive role.

A fourth important consideration that we should bear in mind in relation to the People's Democracy is that it is an evolving form of the proletarian dictatorship. The People's Democracies of Eastern Europe' did not come full-fledged into existence as did Minerva from the brow of Jove. While they were forms of the proletarian dictatorship from the outset, they grew and consolidated themselves in revolutionary struggle against capitalist reaction. At first the governments of the People's Democracies were made up of broad coalitions of all the parties that generally had combated fascism during the war. These coalitions included Socialist Parties, Social-Democratic Parties, peasant parties, Catholic Parties and even parties of the smaller capitalists. The strong leaders of the coalition governments were the powerful Communist Parties. Under the double pressure, on the one hand, of the advancing Socialist-minded workers and the peasantry, and on the other, of counter-revolutionary American and domestic reaction, the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, with the assistance of the U.S.S.R., all went "through a rapid process of strengthening and consolidating themselves. The Communist Parties grew tremendously and finally brought about an

amalgamation with the Social-Democratic parties. The trade unions expanded swiftly and enormously increased their strength. The several coalition governments systematically purged the armies, police forces, state bureaux, schools, industries, etc., of reactionary leadership. The bourgeois elements were forced out of the governments and their parties were largely dismantled. The program for the nationalisation of industry, the break-up of the big estates, etc., was pushed with great vigor. This was no mere automatic consolidation of the People's Democracies. It was the sharpest form of class struggle, reaching the point of civil war in some countries Poland, for example. At times the fight against domestic reaction stimulated by American Imperialism was so intense as to threaten the very existence of the young revolutionary governments.

On the question of Socialist “encirclement”

The substance of this so-called encirclement proposition is two-fold: (a) Socialism is rapidly expanding in the world as capitalism sinks deeper into general crisis, and (b) the more world Socialism expands, the more it weakens the position of American imperialism. And should American imperialism try to revise this inevitable process by a resort to war, the armed effort would only serve to hasten it, to speed the breakdown of capitalism and the growth of Socialism.

It would of course, be a grave error to conclude that because the advances of world Socialism weaken the

position of American imperialism, therefore the American capitalists would find themselves in a position where they would feel unable to fight. On the contrary, their increasing desperation, bred of the weakening world position of capitalism and the failure of the American foreign policies, renders these capitalists all the more disposed to reckless war adventures, as the present dangerous war campaign clearly illustrates. This principle has long been clear to our Party, and we have stated it many times in our analysis of the war danger. And as Comrade Suslov, paraphrasing Lenin, recently said: "Historical experience teaches that the more hopeless the position of imperialist reaction the more it rages: the more danger of military adventures on its part." (For A Lasting Peace, For A People's Democracy, December 2, 1949.)

This whole conception is directly opposite to the one which Browder once tried to fasten upon our Party. With his theory of American exceptionalism and glorification of American imperialism, his idea was that American capitalism had become so powerful as to make it impossible for other important sections of the world to become Socialist—Europe, Latin America, Canada, etc. In this respect, we need only recall his infamous letter to the Australian Communist Party, criticizing these comrades as "Leftists" because they had put forward a Socialist perspective for their country. Browder argued with them that Australia was so tied-in economically with the United States that it could not adopt Socialism without the permission of Wall Street. Browder's was a policy for the defeat of world Socialism and the permanence of world capitalism, dominated by American imperialism.

The responsibility for establishing Socialism in the United States, of course, rests squarely upon the shoulders of the American working class and its political allies. They will also get powerful and increasing support from advancing world Socialism. It would be silly, of course, were anyone to conclude from this that all the American workers have to do is to sit still and let the Socialist workers of other countries solve their problems for them. No working class would ever arrive at such a stupid decision. On the contrary, the American working class in its daily struggle and in its eventual fight for Socialism will be greatly strengthened, not weakened, both in understanding and action, by the knowledge that the advance of world Socialism weakens the position of American imperialism, which tries to make the American people and the world believe that. it is all-powerful and invincible.

On force and violence

In the trial, on the whole, we presented correctly the complex questions of force and violence in the class struggle. In this matter we specifically met the direct indictment against us. The substance of our position was that, as Marx long ago pointed out, no ruling class in history has ever yielded up its position to a rising revolutionary class, short of using every weapon in its power to maintain itself; and secondly, that the working class and its allies, with the Communist Party at their head, will be strong enough to defeat all such ruling class violence that will be encountered on the road to Socialism.

It was not enough, however, for us simply to repeat the necessity and certainty of the workers to defeat the employers' violence by their own superior strength. The whole matter of the use of force in the class struggle had to be examined from a tactical standpoint in the light of the present, recently greatly altered relationship of class forces, and the state of the general crisis of capitalism, on both the world and domestic scales.

When we say that the world forces of democracy and Socialism are today stronger than those of war-making capitalist reaction, this formulation carries with it vitally important implications both nationally and internationally, particularly with regard to the capitalists' power to use violence and the workers' attitude toward that violence. That is to say, the forces of democracy, by the mobilization of their potentially superior strength, now face the necessity and possibility of sapping the ability of the bourgeoisie to employ violence against the people.

In my pamphlet I pointed out that immediately after the end of the war there was a widespread, relatively peaceful and orderly advance toward Socialism in the People's Democracies. This was a fact, and the only reason why such a situation could exist, even temporarily, was because, on the one hand, the bourgeois state machinery was smashed by the war and by the historic, liberating role of the Soviet Army, whereas, on the other, those of democracy and Socialism had been greatly strengthened by this historic anti-Hitler victory. Reaction, in this early postwar period, was simply unable to fight the European workers effectively on a general scale, although it tried to do so

to the best of its ability creating civil war in Greece, uprisings in Poland, putsches in Rumania, etc. Now, however, the situation is vastly altered. Under the aggressive leadership of American imperialism, European reaction has been able somewhat to pull its weakened forces together again, with the result that virtual potential civil war conditions have been created in France, Italy, Germany and, other countries of Central and Western Europe.

A classic example of the working out of the new relationship of class forces, under the leadership of a strong Communist Party, was that given by Czechoslovakia. There, of course, the situation was highly favorable for the workers.

Capitalism had been greatly weakened by the war and was overthrown, the Communist Party was powerful, the workers were. in a revolutionary mood and in power, and, above all, there was the near presence of the Soviet Union. The workers and their allied forces, consequently, were so strong and well-organized that when the forces of reaction, stimulated by American imperialism, made their well-prepared counter-revolutionary attack in February 1948—they wanted to turn Czechoslovakia into another Greece—the powerful democratic Socialist forces, led by the Communist Party, strangled the movement at its inception, prevented the contemplated civil war and passed on swiftly to a decisive strengthening of the People's Democracy and its Socialist program. Other countries, of course, will not be as favorably situated as Czechoslovakia, and will have to collide much more heavily with the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie. But the general principle applies, nevertheless, of

weakening the fighting capacity of the bourgeoisie beforehand so that it may be the more readily defeated when it does use violence against the people.

The supreme example of capitalist violence is, of course, expressed in imperialist war, in counter-revolutionary world war. Here, by virtue of the greater potential strength of the forces of democracy and Socialism, the effort is to prevent the warlike bourgeoisie from plunging the world into a new war, or to defeat them if they do. No Marxist-Leninist can doubt but that the big capitalists will launch a third world war, **if they are able to do so**. It is the historic task of the democratic Socialist forces to make it impossible for them to unleash this catastrophe. If we can say that world war is not inevitable, this is only because the people's peace forces are now potentially strong enough to prevent such a war if they will but act vigorously and together. International peace will be guaranteed in the world, with its rotting capitalist system and rampant imperialist reaction, only when the democratic-Socialist forces, nationally and internationally, resolutely undertake to maintain that peace.

In conclusion: As for the main line followed by our Party in the big trial, it was politically sound and correct. What we have to do now is to defend that line militantly, while fully developing all its theoretical formulations and implications. Today the supreme menace that our people and the world face is the danger of war. All the other reactionary political trends in capitalist society—the many fascist tendencies, the attacks upon the Negro people, the assaults upon the trade unions, the attempts to jail our leadership and to outlaw the Communist Party—all combine and culminate

in making more threatening and acute the great menace of these times, the danger of another world war in the pursuance of American imperialism's insane attempt to destroy international Socialism and to rule the world. To do our full part in combating this grave threat to civilization and progress, let us never forget that the supreme necessity of the working class and the people is for a powerful mass Communist Party, firmly united and solidly grounded in Marxist-Leninist theory and practice. A strong Communist Party is the key to every success.

Magazine "Political Affairs", June, 1950.

DEATH CAMP IN TITOITE YUGOSLAVIA

In a article headlined “Goli Otok—a Death Camp”, the Albanian newspaper “Zeri I Poppulit” describes the horrible life in this camp of Yugoslav political prisoners who had opposed the fascist Tito clique.

“The death camps at Dachau, Buchenwald and Oswencim have been eliminated,” reads the article, “but similar camps have been set up at Makronisos, Goli Otok and other places. The Titoites began building a large concentration camp for political prisoners on the island of Goli Otok in the first six months of 1949. Barracks were built there, high walls and a system of barbed wire fences and sentry posts were established.

“In June last year this camp received its first batch of prisoners: Communists and patriots from all parts of the country. Everything was done secretly. Some time later the number of prisoners—sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 2 to 20 years—was increased to 4,500.

“In this camp”, writes the paper, “forced labour lasts 12 hours a day. No exception is made either for those who suffer from tuberculosis or from injuries received during torture, Titoite sadism in the Goli Otok camp has reached appalling forms. There are concrete cells where prisoners are made to stand for several days on end.

“There are cells filled with water up to the neck of the prisoners; in some cells a hot and cold blast is

introduced alternately until the prisoners lose consciousness. Wide use is made of torture by electricity. When, after two weeks of such torment, the prisoners are at the point of death, they are put into cattle sheds which bear the name of 'hospitals', where there are neither doctors nor nurses. The sick have to tend one another without medicines. None of those put in these 'hospitals' have ever returned to their fellow prisoners. By the end of October 1949,—after five months—this camp had more than 200 graves.

“Savo Zaric, scientist and outstanding son of the people of Montenegro, perished in this camp. In these camps also languish Zujevic, Hebrang, Ljumovic, Radovan Zogovic, Stanojevic—heroes of the Yugoslav people—and thousands more of the best sons of the people of Yugoslavia.

“The people of Yugoslavia”, writes the newspaper in conclusion—“headed by the Communists who have remained loyal to Marxism-Leninism—are intensifying their resistance. They will destroy the spies and Titoite agents in their country. They will free their country from the Tito-Rankovic gang.”

SUCSESSES OF DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

A review of its work in the political, military and economic fields during the first six months of this year was made by the Viet Nam Council of Ministers who met recently, reports Telepress from Rangoon.

The Council pointed out that the Viet Nam people are not only fighting against the French colonisers, but are also opposing the American interventionists who are rendering aid to the French.

All the people of Viet Nam are actively carrying out the slogan: "All for a speedy passage to the general counter-offensive". The national united front of the Viet Nam people is growing stronger every day.

The Viet Nam Army and the partisans have broken through the French defensive lines in many places in south and central Viet Nam. The large-scale offensive operation of the French in the Red River delta region of north Viet Nam, is merely a defensive action.

Meanwhile the struggle for independence from the French colonisers is increasing rapidly in Laos and Cambodia.

The general mobilisation of manpower and material resources has been successfully carried out throughout Viet Nam during the past six months. A production drive has resulted in a great increase in rice and leguminous crops. Numerous measures, such as the completion of rent reductions, have been taken to raise the living standards of the people.

In addition, the people's administrative machinery has been consolidated and strengthened on the basis of

democratic centralism. The juridical and educational systems have been reformed according to the spirit of new democracy.

GROWING NETWORK OF HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN POLAND

In spite of the fact that, during the war years, Poland lost more than half her doctors and a substantial proportion of her nursing personnel, great successes have been achieved in the health service for the population in the six years since liberation.

In Poland, before the war, there were 482 medical centres; today they total 1,220. The total number of hospital beds has increased from 69,000 to 93,000. More than 1,000 maternity centres have been opened. Compared with pre-war, infant mortality has been reduced by 30 per cent.

AN INSOLENT TRICK OF AMERICAN “PILGRIMS” IN ITALY

The newspaper “**Unita**” reports that a group of American “pilgrims” recently tried to break up the premises of the Communist Party Federation in Perugia. The “pilgrim” pogrom-makers got into the building and on reaching the second floor, occupied by the Communist Party Federation, tore the copper signboards off the locked door and also the posters at the entrance into the premises. When the pogrom-makers tried to break open the door of the premises they were discovered by a group of passers-by who, indignant at this display, gave a fitting lesson to the “pilgrims” who had forgotten themselves. The pogrom-makers fled but were detained by the people and brought to the Perugia police station (together with the bus of the “Holy Year” tourist organisation which takes them throughout the country).

The witnesses of the pogrom made the policemen take the entire “company of pilgrims” to the town prison.

News about the actions of the American pogrom-makers evoked indignation among the working people in the town, who immediately gathered in a protest demonstration before the premises of the Communist Party Federation and sent a delegation to the Prefect, demanding punishment of the provocateurs.

PROTESTS AGAINST WAR PREPARATIONS OF U.S. IMPERIALISTS IN WESTERN GERMANY

More than once the press has carried reports on the feverish war preparations of the U.S.-British imperialists in Western Germany, on their monstrous plans to turn this part of the country into a base for a new war against the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic.

The Rheinpfalz Province is one of the centres of such war preparations. The newspaper, "Neues Deutschland", recently published a map indicating the U.S. military targets in this Province. The map shows that Rheinpfalz is covered with a whole network of military airfields; in the Annweiler, Speyer and other places, there are numerous ammunition stores; in the Kochem region there are rocket ramps; the Province is also covered with military barracks.

The fighters for peace in Western Germany have exposed a monstrous plan to turn their country into a military base. They have laid it to all the German people and to all people of good will throughout the world. A new stormy wave of protest is mounting all over Germany against the actions of the U.S.-British interventionists. German patriots are steadily making their struggle for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany more and more active, and are intensifying their resistance to the U.S.-British colonisers.

For example, as reported from Nurnberg, 40 German youths recently recruited into so-called “labour service companies” whose staff is now being equipped with modern U.S. arms—refused to be cannon fodder for the U.S.-British occupants. This is not an isolated example.

“There is still time to decide”, the newspaper “Nordbayerische Zeitung” wrote recently, “if it is not better to work for peace than to die for the Americans”. Many honest Germans have already decided this question and have joined in active struggle for peace, for a united and democratic Germany.

STRUGGLE OF THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE FOR PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE. Johann Koplenig, Chairman, Communist Party of Austria

The Austrian Government may boast of the unenviable fame of being the only government in the world which officially, by decision, opposed the peace movement and the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal. Thus, on the orders of the U.S. imperialists, the Austrian Government has openly declared itself for the atom bomb; for atomic warfare.

Of all the puppet governments of U.S. imperialism, the Austrian Government is one of the most servile. Alongside reactionary elements from the monopoly capitalist People's Party, the Right Socialist agents of U.S. imperialism, are, as partners with the bourgeoisie in the Coalition in the Marshallised Austrian Government, playing a special role as the main driving force in realising the American policy of war and of repressions against the peace movement. Their task is to combat by all means the growing sympathies of many Socialist workers for the Stockholm appeal and for the peace movement, and to win workers for the American war policy. To achieve this aim they have united with capitalist reaction, with the American-protected neo-Nazis from the so-called "Independent Union" and with the Church hierarchy in a by no means holy alliance, an alliance which does not scruple to use any means of fraud, threats or terror in its actions against the

growing will of the Austrian people for peace. But neither fraud nor terror will enable them to stop the growing number of people in Austria who are determined to fight to preserve peace.

On June 10-11, the first All-Austrian Peace Congress was held in Vienna. In preparation for the Congress, peace councils were formed throughout Austria in town and countryside, at enterprises and in public organisations. People of different party affiliations and of varied world outlook participated in this movement. Hence, the Peace Congress represented extremely wide sections. Of particular significance for the preparation of the Congress was the fact that the Austrian Peace Council called upon all friends of peace to combine the pre-congress campaign with a large-scale collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal. Despite the fierce campaign of the Western occupation powers and of their Austrian agents, within even a few weeks before Congress, more than 450,000 signatures were collected. Since then, the number of Austrians who have signed the petition to ban the atomic weapon has grown to 600,000. In Vienna alone, more than a quarter of a million men and women signed the Stockholm appeal.

Austrian reaction and its Right Socialist accomplices sought to advance the argument against the collection of signatures and against the peace movement that, actually, there was no war danger, and therefore there was no need for special efforts by peace supporters. To be more convincing, Austrian reaction referred to statements by such "authorities" as Dulles, the main American warmonger, and Tito, the Belgrade arch-fascist. U.S. aggression in Korea has not only smashed this "argument" but has also shown quite clearly the

role of these “authorities”, of the Austrian war politicians, of all these Dulleses and Titos. None other than Dulles issued the direct order of the U.S. imperialists to the South-Korean puppets to begin aggression; none other than Tito, on the instructions of his imperialist masters, is carrying out all the preparatory measures to play in Europe the role played by Syngman Rhee’s clique in Ko Pea. The talk of the warmongers about the absence of war danger aims at only one thing: to lull the vigilance of ordinary people who desire peace.

In connection with American aggression in Korea, the Marshallised Austrian politicians and parties, beginning with the People’s Party, the Socialist Party of Austria and ending with the neo-Nazi “Independent Union”, more and more reveal themselves as the heralds of war in the service of the U.S. imperialists. Their press and radio—which is under Anglo-American control—daily erupt streams of the most vile war propaganda. In their commentaries and news, the press of the Government parties—which have been completely reorganised by the Americans—more and more resembles “Volkischer Beobachter”, the former central organ of the Hitler party. With unconcealed, bloodthirsty delight they are reprinting U.S.-British statements which urge the immediate use of the atom bomb. And, today, ever-greater numbers of people in Austria understand why the Austrian Government has opposed the collection of signatures to the demand for the prohibition of the atom bomb.

The campaign against U.S. aggression in Korea is developing in Austria under the slogan “Hands off Korea!” Since the American attack on Korea, tens of

thousands more Austrians have signed the Stockholm appeal. The Austrian Peace Council, at its meeting, unanimously demanded that American armed forces be withdrawn from Korea. At a number of large-scale factories in Austria, brief strikes and protest meetings have been held. Those who participated protested against American aggression in Korea and insisted on an end being put to it.

The struggle for peace is most closely linked with the struggle for Austria's independence. Austria is still an occupied country, because for several years the American imperialists have been sabotaging the signing of a peace treaty with Austria since they want, at any cost, to keep their troops in Austria and because Austria plays an important role as an outpost in American war plans. In its Note on the question of Trieste the Soviet Government justly declared that the Anglo-Americans are doing everything to preserve their military bases. Whether they sign a treaty, as in Trieste, or sabotage it, as in Austria, their policy remains the same: they do not want to leave their military bases.

Defending the interests of peace and the independence of Austria, the Soviet representative, during the negotiations concerning the drawing up of a peace treaty for Austria, demanded that the stipulations of the Trieste treaty be observed for, in view of the violation of this treaty by the Anglo-Americans, there is not the slightest guarantee that a peace treaty for Austria will not be violated in the same way after it is signed. The main demand to secure the independence of Austria is the demand to withdraw the occupation troops and to end the military bases. However, Anglo-Americans do not even think of

withdrawing their troops from Austria.

The geographical position of Austria shows quite clearly to what a great extent the struggle for the independence of Austria coincides with the struggle for peace. In the American plans, Austria is an important link in the preparations for war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. During his visit to Belgrade in the spring of this year, Allen, the American representative, gave to the traitor Tito the job of forming a united front for war preparations in the Balkans in the interests of the American imperialists. The Western press has waged increasingly persistent propaganda for the "Athens-Belgrade-Vienna" axis. The Tito fascists were assigned the role of a liaison unit, a kind of a bridge between the Greek monarcho-fascists and the Marshallised Austrian politicians. It was planned to form, with the help of Belgrade fascists, and from American bases in Greece and Western Austria, a united American front for war. The gang of Belgrade traitors is zealously seeking to carry out also this assignment of its American masters. Is it not clear that under such circumstances as these there is a serious danger arising of the Austrian people being drawn into the military provocations of the Tito fascists in the Balkans? It is a well-known fact that the American imperialists are systematically turning Western Austria into a military base with a network of airfields, armament stores and with mined communications and bridges.

The entire responsibility for such a policy; which turns Austria into a component of the American war front, lies on the Austrian Government parties. Tito and his clique have become friends and favourites of Austrian reaction and its Right Socialist accomplices.

Under the aegis of the American war policy the Titos and the Kardeljes have rallied to the Figs and Schärfs. This friendship between American agents also finds expression in Austria itself. In South Garinthia, agents of the Tito fascists are active among the Slovenes residing there. When these agents recently announced the formation of their own party, this act was warmly commented upon both by the Socialist and the People's Party of Austria. Both these parties welcomed this still-born child of fascism as a weapon in the struggle against the forces fighting for peace and progress of Austria.

The struggle for peace, progress and independence is the struggle against the war policy of the American imperialists in general, and in particular, against the attempts to draw Austria into the war provocations of the fascist Tito clique by forming the so-called "Athens-Belgrade-Vienna" axis. All progressive forces in Austria face this task: to combine the struggle against the leaders from the Socialist and People's Party who are obedient to the Americans, and who are pursuing a war policy, and against their secret allies from the neo-Nazi "Independent Union" with powerful blows against the Tito agents in Austria.

The collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal, the recently held first All-Austrian Peace Congress and the campaign against U.S. aggression in Korea have considerably strengthened the peace movement in Austria. Hundreds of thousands of Austrians have supported the aims of the movement of the partisans of peace, and hundreds of thousands more watch, with growing interest and sympathy, the activities of the movement. The war in Korea is an important signal of alarm, a signal testifying to the

danger which threatens peace throughout the world. To prevent war, it is essential to double and treble the efforts throughout the world which are aimed at preserving peace. This refers, above all, to Austria.

Of decisive significance for the further development of the peace movement is the drawing in of Socialist workers. Although the peace movement has succeeded in drawing many workers and activists from the Socialist Party into the struggle for peace, it should not be forgotten that the treacherous leadership of the Socialist Party still exerts its influence on broad sections of the working population. The brutal American attack on Korea is opening the eyes of many Socialist workers. They are realising more and more clearly that American policy is a policy of unleashing war and more and more they are seeing through their Party's leadership which supports the imperialists. Ever-greater possibilities are arising to draw broad sections of Socialist workers into joint struggle. To draw the socialist workers into the struggle for peace is the most important task of the Austrian peace movement and of Austrian Communists, for unity in the ranks of the working class is the guarantee of success in this struggle.

For many weeks the activities of the Austrian movement for peace has been the centre of attention 'of political life in Austria. The rabid, unrestrained propaganda of the pro-American Government personalities has proved unable to halt the development of the movement. On the contrary, it has resulted in increased activity by the fighters for peace and thus further developing the movement.

REAL AIMS OF U.S. INTERVENTION IN KOREA

(REVIEW OF THE BOURGEOIS PRESS)

The bourgeois press continues its fierce “comments” on the Korean question. Reflecting the interests of their owners, the position of most of the bourgeois newspapers is becoming more and more aggressive. The call for atomic warfare, for a “crusade”, against the progressive forces throughout the world, appears more and more often in its pages.

This tone of the bourgeois newspapers is not fortuitous: it is natural, since the imperialist press is one of the instruments for preparing a new world war. There is yet another reason for the war hysteria of the bourgeois press. It aims at deflecting the attention of its readers from the real organisers of the war in Korea; to conceal, in a mass of lies and slander, the genuine aims of the U.S. interventionists and their attempt to unleash a new world war. But such, evidently, is the nature of the bourgeois press that while unfolding the ideological preparations for war, it loses all sense of proportion to such a degree that by its own admissions, which, at times, are due to carelessness and sometimes undertaken deliberately to frighten the weak nerved, it refutes its own assertions about the U.S., “love of peace”.

Bourgeois newspapers abound in sensational headlines, in the statements of mad Congressmen and Members of Parliament, generals and businessmen who

are following in Forrestal's footsteps. A few days' ago there appeared, for example, the declaration of a certain Dr. Nance,—one of the present day cannibals—holding the post of rector(!!) of the University in the town of Tampa, (Florida) which was circulated by the United Press Agency. In the opinion of Dr. Nance, the U.S. must carry out total preparation on the basis of the law of the jungle, that each must learn the art to kill. He wrote that he did not think war operations should be restricted to armies, navies and the air force, or that there should be any restriction with regard to the methods or weapons of destruction. He said he would have approved bacteriological warfare, the use of poison gas, atom and hydrogen bombs and inter-continental rockets. Dr. Nance says he would not have asked for exemption for hospitals, churches, schools or any section of the population... He wrote that it would be hypocrisy to show mercy to any group.

Such barbarous delirium often "adorns" the pages of the bourgeois newspapers. It is clear that Wall Street has need of this in order to step up the armaments drive and to "convince" the common people of the futility of their struggle for peace, since war, they allege, is inevitable anyway and in order to increase in this frenzy of war hysteria, the already inflated war budgets, to impose new taxation and throw heavier burdens on the shoulders of the working people.

The stock-jobbing of U.S. imperialists has gone so far that, as was pointed out by the "New York Times" on July 26, they have requested that part of the UNO headquarters at Lake Success should be freed. The fact of the matter is that after World War Two, the "Sperry Gyroscope" Company leased its premises to the United

Nations Organisation. That deal proved to be unprofitable for the monopolists, who have not received an urgent order for the manufacture of gauges for gun-fire adjustment and radar equipment.

This fact is characteristic in many respects.

The war hysteria in the U.S. is being inflamed by people who are materially interested in obtaining new war orders. These businessmen include, for instance, the notorious Bernard Baruch—big financier and the inspirer of the atom blackmail. Borrowing from the Nazi vocabulary, Baruch stated recently: “Peace or butter!”. In this formulation, the word “peace” is actually a synonym for “guns” since the Baruchs are using this talk about “defence of peace” to cover up their demand for switching U.S. economy completely to a war footing.

For whom is this profitable; who needs it?

Robert Allen, correspondent of the “New York Post” wrote, on July 26, that Truman’s financial experts have already deduced (this data must be regarded as a serious underestimation) that the profits of the companies this year (after payment of taxes) will amount to 25 billion dollars or will exceed the record year of 1948 by 3.8 billion dollars.

On that same day, July 26, U.S. newspapers reported a sharp rise in the prices of many foodstuffs, mainly articles of mass consumption (cigarettes, milk, etc.).

In his message to Congress, Truman pointed out that the war in Korea and the increase in the army and navy would require “certain sacrifices” from the American people. Truman said plainly that the war in Korea would be costly and that the people of America cannot fulfill their obligations without making certain sacrifices in

respect to home consumption. Even the “New York Times” cannot conceal what this actually means. Stevens, its Washington correspondent, wrote that in the one day of July 22, the War Department signed contracts with different firms exceeding one hundred million dollars.

The real’ aims pursued by U.S. intervention in Korea are elucidated in another article which appeared in “Business Week”. This journal of slack exchange businessmen makes no secret of the fact that the U.S. imperialists are direct organisers of the war in Korea. “Business Week” admitted that the South Korean Republic brandished arms. This journal devotes a special article to the aims of the intervention in Korea entitled “The Situation in Korea Demands a Firm Policy in the Far East”. Here everything is detailed and, on the whole, represents a programme of the struggle of American imperialism for world domination.

“Business Week” reveals U.S. plans in regard to the extension of aggression against China, the Philippines and other countries. The US. needs Korea, not only as a market but also as a strategic base essential for the suppression of the national liberation movement of the peoples in the East. **The U.S. imperialists plan to use the war in Korea to conquer the whole of South-East Asia.** As “Business Week” states, U.S. military assistance in Indo-China will be increased. A military mission will be sent there to help to direct the defence against the Ho Chi Minh troops. The journal further points out that the U.S. positions may possibly be strengthened in India also.

As for the immediate plans of the imperialists for Korea itself, they were quite frankly babbled out in a

B.B.C. broadcast by Fletcher, a Conservative Member of the British Parliament, who actually declared that if “we” stop at the 38th Parallel and allow North Koreans to preserve their regime, this will lead to nowhere; the whole of Korea must, be turned into a sort of mandated territory.

In other words, the U.S.-British imperialists are waging war with the object of turning Korea into their colony. In the columns of the [U.S., British and other bourgeois newspapers, one continually comes across insulting attacks upon the peoples of Asia. Lippmann, for example, is talking about a wider application of “the Korean methods” to realise the Truman doctrine. This means nothing less than a call for a sanguinary war of extermination against all peoples fighting for their national independence.

But this does not in the least exhaust the Wall Street plan. “Business Week” insists categorically on the restoration of the war machine in Japan and in Western Germany and on assistance to Franco, Tito and other reactionary regimes.

It is characteristic that the aggressive programme of the U.S. imperialists is zealously supported and advertised by the bourgeois press of Britain, France, Belgium and other Marshallised countries. The influential British journal, “The Economist”, writes that the principal aim of the U.S. and Britain in Europe is to form an international army. Welcoming Truman’s military programme, the “Economist” says that Britain should be prepared to make similar efforts and to reconcile itself to the consequences—although those consequences can only be grim. The “Observer” goes further and demands that the British Government should

remove those political obstacles which prevent Germany from organising her defence.

All this results from the fact that the monopolists in Western Europe also hope to snatch their crumbs from the table of military business. With the cynicism so characteristic of the bourgeoisie, the British financial-economic journal, the "Statist", declares that the British capitalists can also wax rich on the war in Korea.

The Swedish capitalists do not wish to lag behind the City, In their newspaper "Expressen", they express joy in the fact that "military production in America gives us a chance to get dollars"—through abnormal sales of Swedish iron ore.

Nor does the bourgeois press to-day conceal the plans with regard to the suppression of progressive forces. The "New York Journal and American", in an editorial article, calls for the formation of special concentration camps in remote regions in the U.S. in which to throw all Communists and their "fellow-travellers." The reactionaries in America and Europe seek to use the war hysteria to launch an all-out onslaught against the working class and all the working people, and to go over to open fascist methods of governing.

Thus, U.S. intervention in Korea is essential for the imperialist camp to organise a new world war, and to suppress the forces of progress and democracy. That is why the imperialists in all countries, who have switched from preparations for aggression to direct acts of aggression, are supporting the U.S. intervention in Korea and do not agree with the proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem—proposals advanced by J. V. Stalin in his well-known reply to

Nehru.

The bourgeois press cannot conceal its irritation in view of the fact that the calculations of the U.S. imperialists for a speedy conquest of Korea are meeting with obvious failure. Even greater fury and rage is caused among the imperialists by the solidarity and moral support shown for the heroic Korean people by all peoples throughout the world—including the American people—and by the new wave of the anti-war movement which arose in all countries in connection with U.S. intervention in Korea.

The venal bourgeois press, which is servilely carrying out the “class assignment” of the imperialists, is opposed by the democratic, trade union and Communist press which is courageously exposing the criminal designs of the warmongers, disseminating the truth about international events among broad masses of the people and boldly fighting for peace throughout the world.

To save peace, and to foil the insidious designs of the warmongers, the camp of peace and democracy must intensify even more the organised struggle for peace. Only the unbending will of hundreds of millions of people can halt the mad cannibals and prevent a third world war.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEWSPAPER "OSTERREICHISCHE VOLKSSTIMME"

"Osterreichische Volksstimme", central organ of the Communist Party of Austria, celebrated its fifth anniversary on August 6. The anniversary was celebrated in Vienna by popular festivities in which 150,000 people took part. Delegates from the Soviet Union, China, France, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Mongolia attended.

Leaders of the Communist Party of Austria and of the Austrian Communist press, who spoke during the festivities, called upon all Austrians of good will to sign the Stockholm appeal and to intensify the struggle for peace. Thousands of new signatures to the Stockholm appeal were collected during the festivities.

SUCSESSES OF ALBANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. Enver Hodja, General Secretary, Albanian Party of Labour

The People's Republic of Albania owes its existence to the glorious Soviet Union and its army, which, by its legendary victory over Hitlerite fascism has, for all time, liberated the people of Albania from the arduous age-long slavery forced upon them by different imperialist countries and sanguinary feudalists; from subjugation by German nazism and Italian fascism. Without the Soviet Union, without its historic struggle, the people of Albania would not only have not been free, but the establishment in our country of the people's democratic system would have been out of question.

We, Albanians—a small nation in the Balkan peninsula—are one of the most ancient peoples in Europe and one of those which have suffered the greatest misery. For five centuries, our people groaned under the yoke of the Istanbul sultans. The people of Albania never laid down their arms in the struggle against this sanguinary invader. In the fifteenth century they fought heroically for twenty-five years under the leadership of Skanderberg, routing in turn all the armies of the sultans. They became the stumbling-block to the Ottoman invasion of Europe.

After the death of our national hero Skanderberg, the Ottoman Empire established its fierce domination over our country. But exploitation and oppression did not break our peasantry. In the Himara, Mirdita and Dukagjjin areas, peasant uprisings occurred against the

feudalists and the Turks in 1500, 1538 and in 1580. In the following centuries the peasants in the South of Albania rose against the Turks and their lackeys. At the close of the nineteenth and in the beginning of the twentieth century the poor peasants again rose against the feudalists in Diber, Kossovo, Durres, Tirana and Elbasan. They fought against the German puppet, Wied; against the feudalists Esat Pacha, Toptani, Sheiqet Bey Verlaci and others.

The people of Albania took an active part in the Balkan wars. They joined other Balkan peoples fighting for liberation from the Turkish yoke, helped these peoples, shed their blood, sustained losses in manpower and had their houses burned. But the Albanian people failed to win their freedom. The German, French, British and American imperialists not only refused to acknowledge any of the rights of the Albanian people, but dismembered Albania.

The misfortunes of our country continued also during and after World War I. Albania again fell victim to the invasions of the Austrians, Italians, French, the Greater-Serbian and the Greater-Greek invaders. The people of Albania had to fight against all these imperialist plunderers, who used Albania as small change. They fought against the Italians in Vlora in 1920 and drove them into the sea. The Albanian people expelled the Greek Army which tried to seize the southern part of the country. They fought against the French who tried to retain Korea, they escaped the clutches of the Karageorgevitches and the intrigues of Austria-Hungary. But the so-called "Independent Albanian State" could not escape the intrigues of the imperialists. The imperialists placed the reins of power in the hands of

Ahmet Zogou—the feudalist and hangman of the Albanian people—who proclaimed himself King of Albania and who, for fifteen years, cruelly oppressed the people of Albania in the interests of the British and American imperialists and later, in the interests of his new boss, Mussolini, to whom Zogou sold Albania, completely paving the way for the invasion of April 7, 1939 which was the most barbarous in the history of our country.

The sanguinary regime of Ahmel Zogou was that of unconditional surrender to foreign intervention; a regime of feudal-bourgeois oppressors of the people by the faithful servants of imperialism. Under this brutal regime, Albania was an arena for the intrigues of different imperialists who were attracted by its favourable geographical position on the shores of the Adriatic and the Strait of Otranto and also by the wealth of the country and its soil.

Under the Zogou regime the monopoly for the exploitation of Albania's oil was sold to the British, particularly to the "Anglo-Iranian Oil Company". Robert Hodge-son, British Ambassador in Albania, ruled the country as he would his own home. High British officers were leaders and organisers of the gendarmerie and thus held the whip, the prison and the gallows by means of which they oppressed the people of Albania.

The regime of Ahmet Zogou also opened the door for the Americans who received unrestricted freedom of action in Albania. Ahmet Zogou sold the wealth of our country to U.S. companies, including 51,000 hectares of land which he sold to the New York "Standard Oil Company" for 30,000 dollars.

Zogou opened the way for the penetration of

American intelligence agents who began to arrive in Albania under the guise of missionaries like Kennedy, as philanthropists and educational workers—like Ericson and Harry Fultz, the latter a prominent agent of the U.S. intelligence service and a bitter enemy of the Albanian people, and many others who, until recently, played a fatal role in the struggle of the Albanian people for independence and freedom. Later Ahmet Zogou became Mussolini's vassal and agent. By means of economic and financial agreements and by different treaties of alliance, fascist Italy soon laid hands on the wealth of our country, on all key strategic positions, on all leading posts in the State, the army and the police. Trade, livestock breeding, crops, forests, mines, finance, postal service, means of communication, ports and aerodromes—all became the property of the Italian fascists who flooded our country with Italian settlers and who, on April 7, 1939, occupied it.

Under the Zagou regime there prevailed feudal relations in agriculture. The land belonged not to the tiller but to the beys, the agas and big landlords. The tiller was, in every respect, a serf as in the Middle Ages. He and his family were completely in the power of the landlord. The hut he occupied did not belong to him. The draught animals, like the fruits of his labour, were the property of the bey. The tiller groaned under a tax burden. He suffered from hunger and disease. Schools were closed to him and he lived in profound ignorance. The Albanian workers were cruelly exploited by Italian employers and concession holders. There was practically no industry. Oil extraction and the few existing mines and pits in Albania were run by Italians. Albanian workers toiled like slaves sixteen hours a day and more,

receiving daily such low pay as was inadequate for bare subsistence. The workers' families suffered from hunger and tuberculosis, The impoverishment of our people reached its climax in the period of the occupation of the country by Italian fascism.

Heroism of the Albanian People in Battle and Labour

The fate of our people was also being resolved in the course of the Second World War. Therefore, it was essential to organise the struggle properly and this was taken up by our heroic Communist Party, created in the flames of war on the basis of the teaching of the great leaders of the proletariat Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. It was precisely the Albanian Communist Party, the vanguard of the working class and the poor peasantry of our country which, guided by the teaching of Lenin-Stalin, rallied the whole of the people for the struggle and brought it to final victory over the Italian and German fascists and quislings who had united around themselves the dominating classes in the country in the reactionary organisations of "Balli Kombetar", "Legaliteti" (Zogou's organisation) and so on.

The glorious victories of the Soviet Army gave wide scope to the national liberation movement in our country. Our national liberation army, created in the flames of war, composed entirely of the sons of workers and toiling peasants and led and commanded by them, became, under the leadership of the Communist Party, a mighty force which delivered incessant blows against

the armies of the occupationists and quislings, successfully withstood their consecutive attacks and emerged victorious from every sanguinary battle.

Having liberated entire regions, the people's army eventually drove the enemy also from the towns where it tried to entrench itself. Albania was liberated on November 29, 1944 when the Soviet Army assumed the offensive against the Germans in the Balkans. The Soviet Army brought victory to our people.

Only now have freedom, independence and justice become possible for the small Albanian people. The new people's democratic Albania—the nurseling of Lenin and Stalin—and our people, owe their existence and all they have to them. The Soviet Union is the creator of the new Albania and the glorious Soviet Army is its liberator. The Soviet Union and Stalin are the reliable defenders of our people, building the foundations of Socialism in our country and confidently and quickly marching along the bright path of happiness and prosperity.

The foundations of the people's power were laid during the struggle for national liberation in the form of People's Councils, elected by the population of the liberated and occupied regions on a democratic basis. These Councils' later developed into organs of authority and helped in the struggle for national liberation. They replaced the old administration which was completely uprooted, first in the liberated areas and then throughout Albania. Immediately following the full liberation of Albania, People's Councils were created in both town and countryside and became the leading organs of the people's government.

The war for national liberation brought great

suffering and required heavy sacrifices from the Albanian people. It brought terrible devastation, but freedom was achieved. The people took power into their hands and established a regime of people's democracy. United in the Front of National Liberation, the Albanian people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, and because of the Soviet Union and its glorious Soviet Army, and as a result of their heroic struggle, defeated the occupationists and internal reaction.

Guided by the experience of the glorious Bolshevik Party and by the teaching of Lenin-Stalin, the Communist Party of Albania was always on the alert for the manoeuvres and intrigues of internal reaction and the Anglo-American imperialists, who, when our people were shedding their blood and their best sons were sacrificing their lives on the fields of action, were already weaving intrigues and organising internal reaction with a view to wresting from the hands of the Albanian people the victories they had already won.

Under the guise of "allies", the British and American Military Missions tried to strangle the popular revolution, to destroy the People's Army and seize the country under the pretext of co-operation against the Germans. They joined forces with the quislings, supplied them with battle equipment, hurled them against the People's Army, incited them to assassinate the men who sprang from the people and to commit sabotage. Having finally suffered utter failure, the British and U.S. Missions on the eve of Albania's liberation, established contact with the German occupationists, gave their protection to every out-and-out war criminal and transferred them to Italy with a

view to using them as a weapon against the Albanian People's Republic when the opportunity arose.

The Communist Party and the Albanian people frustrated all these heinous plans of the U. S. and British imperialists. But despite the defeat sustained by them in Albania during the war, the American and British imperialists did not lay down their arms but eventually organised a series of conspiracies aimed at overthrowing the people's government in Albania. But all these conspiracies and acts of terror failed disgracefully under the blows of the people's administration.

After the liberation of Albania our Communist Party and the people's administration were faced with great and complex problems which were successfully solved because of the enthusiasm of our working class and all the working masses in our country. Considerable economic, cultural and social reforms were carried out in the first few months after Albania's liberation. Central and local organs of popular government were created and strengthened; remnants of fascism and reaction were radically purged. War criminals were duly punished. All the property of the quisling traitors was confiscated and nationalised. Large fortunes of merchant-speculators were likewise confiscated. They were made to pay a tax on profits acquired during the war. All the enterprises of the merchants and industrialist-speculators were nationalised. The beys and agas, who for ages had oppressed the toiling peasants, were driven from the land. The people's government nationalised all the mines and enterprises which belonged to Italian and other foreign concession holders. Thus there was created the State sector of

national economy which was to serve as a base for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the national economy of the country.

During the war, entire regions were levelled to the ground by fire and the inhabitants rendered homeless; they had no shelter, no clothes, food was scarce; agriculture was in a state of ruin, the bridges and roads were blown up and means of communication did not exist. Under the leadership of the Party and the government, everything devastated during hostilities was restored at very short notice. All the people bent all their efforts to the restoration of the country and labored with unprecedented heroism. Our working class, the heroic Albanian youth, the toiling peasantry, the broad mass of women and patriotic intellectuals, were in the vanguard of the struggle for the prosperous, development of the country.

One of the first jobs of the popular government was that of agrarian reform, which was of extreme significance for the toiling peasantry. The feudal and bourgeois class was overthrown in the course of the struggle. The war was still on when the Party clearly declared that the period of domination by the landlords—the beys and agas—was at an end; that they must no longer be regarded as the owners of the land; that all debts and taxes paid to them were abolished.

As a result of agrarian reform, 70,211 poor and landless peasant families receive land. Three hundred and twenty thousand hectares of land were distributed in the agrarian reform; The agrarian reform was carried out in record time; a matter which astonished and shook the enemies who tried to sabotage this great undertaking of the people's government. Agrarian

reform brought about the abolition of feudalism and created the conditions for the transition from small individual to co-operative farming, for the development and modernisation of agriculture which is an essential condition for the development of the entire national economy.

Fraternal Aid for the Soviet Union—the Basis for our Successes

Since the liberation of our country and up to the present time, the People's Republic of Albania has been marching speedily and confidently along the path of building a Socialist economy. This has become possible because of the assistance the Albanian people has received and continues to receive from the great Soviet Union. Lacking this assistance our country could never have restored its economy and achieved such prosperity in so short a time. This vast, generous and many-sided aid—economic, moral and political—not only enabled our people to restore and consolidate their economy and to raise considerably the standard of living, but has also brought about the strengthening of the people's power in the country; enabled them steadily to strengthen the defence capacity of our country and invariably to save it from the conspiracies of the Anglo-American imperialists and their puppets—the Greek monarcho-fascists, the Titoite bandits from Belgrade and the Rome neo-fascists. Th people of Albania received aid from the Soviet Union in the first years after liberation when, apart from the calamities

resulting from the war, there was added a severe drought, which inflicted considerable damage to the grain crops, a serious shortage of which would have threatened our people with terrible hunger.

A few figures quoted below clearly show the significant successes achieved by the Albanian people in the conditions of a people's democratic system in all important spheres in the life of the country. Industry, inherited from the feudal-bourgeois system in the period of occupation, was represented by several tobacco factories, 13 small power stations and by several other insignificant enterprises with a very low output capacity. Italy under Mussolini, both during the rule of its vassal, Ahmet Zogou, and during the period of occupation, hampered the development of industry in our country—which Mussolini regarded as the agrarian appendage of Italy; as a colony which must serve as a market for Italian goods. The fascist regime rapaciously exploited the mines for it was in dire need of raw materials for preparing the Second World War.

As a result of the establishment of a people's democratic system in the country—and thanks to the valuable assistance of the Soviet Union—the popular government created 46 State enterprises of national significance and 13 of local significance. It enlarged industrial enterprises, improved the equipment of factories and extended them by considerable capital investments. As a result, the output of the textile industry increased in 1949 by 732.4 per cent compared with 1945; the leather and footwear industry by 1,725.4 per cent; cement, by 522.2 per cent; food, 177.3 per cent; chemicals, 359.4 per cent; tobacco, 318.9 per cent; woodworking, 318.9 per cent; while the output of

electric power rose by 307.8 percent.

Industry in our Republic is being extended and soon, large-scale modern enterprises will be erected. Machinery for these enterprises is coming from the Soviet Union. Such enterprises include a big textile mill, named after Comrade Stalin, which is now under construction and will come into operation in the second half of next year. This textile mill, with 21,000 spindles and a capacity to produce over 20 million metres of fabric annually, will provide an abundant supply of fabrics for our country. At the same time, a working class settlement with modern houses, clubs and gardens is being built near the mill. The population of the town will exceed 5,000.

The construction of another large-scale factory is being finished in Maliq; a factory which will produce 10,000 tons of sugar a year. The Maliq region is becoming a vital industrial and agricultural centre. This centre is developing in a place where, three years ago, the Maliqui Lake was drained on the initiative of the people's government. It should be pointed out that the Americans sought to undermine this drainage work with the help of Fultz, head of the U.S. Mission in Tirana, who was the direct organiser and leader of the U.S. agents in Albania.

Thanks to the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union, a large-scale "Selita" hydro-electric power station is being built near Tirana, which will supply the entire industry of Tirana with electricity and also provide water and electric power for the capital of the Republic. With the help of the Soviet Union, a new woollen mill in Tirana, a new cement factory, meat, fish and tinned fruit factories, ceramic workshops, a

paper mill and others are being built.

All this is positive proof that industry; which was practically non-existent in our country prior to the establishment of people's democracy, is now moving towards an unprecedented upsurge, and that Albania, which was formerly compelled to import all industrial goods from abroad, is producing them itself.

The development of industry is accompanied by a large-scale development of co-operative handicraft production. Handicraft production in our country, which, in the past, was squeezed out by Italian dumping now flourishing, is now being consolidated and is giving effective assistance to our light industry.

Pits and mines which were almost completely destroyed during the war, have been restored by the people's government and are now working at full capacity. They have been extended and equipped with modern machinery received from the Soviet Union and the fraternal People's Democracies. Compared with 1945, the output of our mining industry showed the following increase in 1949: refined bitumen, 1,174 per cent; oil, 400.8 per cent; coal, 557 per cent. The output of chrome rose 290.8 per cent compared with 1948; copper, up, to 475 per cent compared with 1946. Relying on the enormous aid of the Soviet Union, the people's government has begun work to extend the mines, supply them with modern machinery and to begin a search for new natural resources,

Our working class, which heroically fought and led the struggle for the liberation of the country, is now working with unprecedented enthusiasm. Although not very numerous in the past, our working class is growing, together with the development of industry in the

country. The working class is gaining in strength, is being tempered, is acquiring knowledge and is learning to utilise the experience of the working class of the Soviet Union. It applies Soviet methods of work and follows the glorious example of the Soviet Stakhanovites. The Soviet Union is rendering exceptionally great assistance to our working class in mastering the glorious experience of the Soviet people. The Soviet Union has provided us with every possibility to do this. In two or three years, hundreds of sons of Albanian workers and peasants will return from their studies in the universities of the Soviet Union. Engineers, constructors, agronomists; veterinaries, doctors, people who have trained at higher art and philosophical schools of the Soviet Union, will place the advanced Soviet science at the service of their people.

Together with industry, our agriculture is developing and is being modernised. Extremely backward and war-devastated in the past, it has taken the path of development under the people's system. Today our peasants are the masters of the land. They fulfil and overfulfill their targets and are mastering new agrotechnical methods of work. They possess new tools of production and year after year extend their plots of land, received under the agrarian reform, by ploughing new areas to cereal crops. Peasants have begun to grow new industrial crops, such as cotton, sugar beet, sunflowers, etc. They are developing cattle-breeding by raising big and small cattle and by developing pedigree breeds.

The people's government has devoted much attention to the development of agriculture. It provides poor peasants with credits and it organises machine-

tractor stations equipped with modern tractors received from the Soviet Union—from the plants of heroic Stalingrad.

In rural centres the State has formed a number of experimental zoo-technical stations and many farms for raising pedigree cattle. The State supplies peasants with special seeds received from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. Many State farms have been set up, which are becoming models for our working peasantry. Producer agricultural co-operatives, formed by the working peasantry, are developing and are being consolidated daily.

Life in the Albanian countryside has completely changed. Where poverty, disease, ignorance, the whip of a bey and of an aga once reigned, prosperity now is on the upgrade, tractors work, and schools have been opened. Joy and fruitful labour are reigning there and a happy life is being built. Below are a few figures which provide vivid testimony to the development of our countryside. Compared with 1945, the volume of reclamation work increased by 168 per cent. The cultivated area is 148.7 per cent compared with 1948, and the area of the co-operative sector amounts to 254.9 per cent compared with 1947. The area under industrial crops has increased to 941 per cent and the area cultivated by machine-tractor stations to 519.6 per cent.

As a result of the development of industry and agriculture the living standard of the people has improved considerably. In 1949. the State reduced the prices of a number of industrial goods. Agricultural products are available in great amounts and at low prices on the co-operative, State and, private markets.

The alliance between the working class and the peasantry is consolidating and is being tempered daily, playing an increasingly important role in the sharpening class struggle, both in town and countryside.

Means of communication have considerably improved in the country. All roads and bridges have been restored and new roads built. A railway line connects the sea port of Durres with Tirana, Peguin and Rrogozhina. At present the construction of a railway line to connect Durres and Elbasan is being completed. New means of sea transportation, to serve all ports along our coast, have been constructed or are under construction.

The people's government attaches great importance to the protection of the health of the people who suffered extremely from appalling diseases and epidemics under previous systems. The number of doctors was quite insufficient. There were practically no assistant doctors or nurses in the country. Only the propertied classes enjoyed the services of doctors. There were very few hospitals and their capacity was extremely small. Only the rich obtained service in these hospitals. The establishment of people's democracy also brought about great successes in this sphere. At present there are large State hospitals in all vital centres, dispensaries and polyclinics in towns, and rural hospitals for the villages. In 1949, the capacity of the State hospitals increased up to 142 per cent compared with 1945. Medical aid for the home improved considerably. Creches for workers' children have been organised, and gynaecological hospitals, maternity homes and consultation centres have been opened which have served over 137,400 women and children. A large-scale struggle is being waged against various diseases, as for

example, tuberculosis, malaria and rheumatism which had been a real scourge for our people. In 1949, the number of those suffering from malaria dropped to 21.7 per cent of the total population, compared with 60 per cent in 1938.

Particularly great successes—in comparison with the past—have been achieved in our country, with regard to education and culture. Under former regimes the overwhelming majority of our people were illiterate. Hundreds or thousands of children of workers and peasants had not the opportunity even to receive elementary education. Only the sons of the rich received secondary education.

The people's system has made education and culture accessible to the masses. Even during the war, masses of the people eagerly learned to read and write, following the liberation of Albania. The network of schools in towns, villages and working class centres was greatly extended. The number of secondary schools increased considerably. Educational reform was carried out on the basis of the experience of a similar reform in the Soviet Union. Thousands of sons and daughters of workers and peasants are now attending school. Elementary education is obligatory and is 100 per cent effective. In 1948-49 alone, the total number of schools rose 205 per cent; the number of seven-grade schools by 1,123 per cent and of full secondary schools by 153.8 per cent. The number of students in these schools increased 264.2 per cent.

In Albania, where higher schools had not previously existed, a Higher Pedagogical Institute was opened in 1946. Financial and commercial schools were opened in various centres of Albania and schools to train assistant

doctors, nurses and technical specialists. Agricultural schools were also opened. Hundreds of young men and women are at finishing universities in the Soviet Union and in the People's Democracies. Hundreds more young men and women enter these universities every year. Hundreds of workers visit the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies in order to specialise in various trades and industries.

The Fascist Tito Clique—Worst Enemy of the Albanian People

The enemies of our people, of Socialism find peace—the U.S. and British imperialists, and the Belgrade and Athens fascists—have spared no efforts to prevent the successes of the Albanian People's Republic to enslave and to dismember it. They have systematically organised hostile activities in the country. During the war, the Americans and the British failed to achieve their aim to keep the quislings in power. Then their representatives in Tirana began directly to organise—from traitors—groups of saboteurs, wreckers and terrorists. But the Albanian People's Republic was guided by our Party which frustrated the evil designs of the U.S. and British imperialists. One after another all their conspiracies, as well as those of the Albanian traitors—hirelings of the imperialists—were eliminated.

For a number of years the puppets of the U.S.-British imperialists—the Athens monarcho-fascists—have been constantly organising armed provocations on our Southern frontier on the orders of their masters. These

endless provocations, organised with the aim at bringing forward charges against Albania on an international scale of supporting the slander, and blackmail of the Anglo-American imperialists in the international arena against our small and peaceful country, were, at the same time, directed at overthrowing our people's government, at seizing the Southern regions of our country and creating the conditions for the partition of Albania between Judas Tito and Tsaldaris, and at inciting internal reaction to organise disturbances and to support this diabolical plot of the imperialists and their puppets but the people of Albania have strong nerves, and nothing could ever shake their determination. They have successfully withstood these threats. The enemies of our people suffered failure.

However, the U.S. and British imperialists did not put down their arms. They still had one card which they did not show until a certain time and which they then used in a camouflaged form. This card was the fascist Tito clique. Under the disguise of friendship and alliance between our people and the peoples of Yugoslavia, the fascist Tito clique sought to turn Albania into its colony, to enslave it economically and politically. The Belgrade fascists tried to eliminate the basis of our people's system, to make Albania a seventh republic of Yugoslavia.

With the help of their Albanian agents, headed by Koci Xoxe, Tito and his gang attacked, first of all our Party, seeking to make it a blind weapon of its policy. They began to organise sabotage everywhere: to sow lack of confidence and disorder in our economy; they formed assault detachments from Albanian trotskyites and all other foreign agents, kulaks and speculators for

future open activities. The sabotage organised on a wide scale by Tito and the Albanian fascists, was accompanied by increasingly fierce anti-Soviet propaganda, by means of which the Belgrade fascists sought to undermine the friendship with, and the boundless love of our people for, the Soviet Union; to isolate our people from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies in order to facilitate the realisation of the main task—the abolition of the people's democratic system in Albania.

An extremely great danger threatened our Party, our People's Republic. But again our Party, our people and our People's Republic were saved from the tentacles of the imperialists and from Judas Tito, thanks to the Bolshevik Party and the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties who stripped the mask from Judas Tito, showing the real countenance of this dangerous gang of U.S. spies.

Yugoslavia, where the blood-thirsty fascist Tito clique is reigning, has become a hotbed U.S. espionage which serves the diabolical plans directed against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, particularly against our country. Tito bandits are constantly organising provocations on our Northern frontiers, forming espionage and sabotage groups to send them into our country to organise disorder; they are regrouping and organising Albanian war criminals. The Tito gang is closely linked with the Greek monarcho-fascists, and in co-operation with them and with the Rome neo-fascists, it commits foul, aggressive actions against our people.

Confidently and Boldly Marching Forward

The people of Albania who have learned well what the Yugoslav fascists are, and who know well the monarcho-fascists and the successors of Mussolini in Italy, are always on the alert and are vigilant, ready to foil, as always, any encroachments of the imperialists and their lackeys. The unity of the Albanian people is as firm as steel.

This unity of the Albanian people was once again demonstrated during the recent elections when the Democratic Front of Albania won a striking victory: 99.43 per cent of the population took part in the elections; of them 98.18 per cent voted for the Democratic Front.

The unity of the Albanian people finds striking expression also in the successes achieved by the Republic in all branches of economy and culture, in the successful struggle to fulfil the State Two-Year Plan. The people of Albania are rallied around their Party of Labour. They are heroically working and are marching forward boldly, fearlessly and with confidence in their future.

There are people who wonder how it is that such a small people as the Albanian people, who are surrounded on all sides by fascist plunderers, with the latter constantly attacking them in order to tear them into pieces and to strangle them, could heroically resist, fighting on all fronts and emerging victorious! The answer to this question is simple. Under the leadership of the Party, the Albanian people resisted,

fought and won and will always win victory over their foreign and internal enemies because there is the mighty and invincible Soviet Union and the great Stalin. For all their victories, our people are indebted to the Soviet Union. Our people have been reborn, are alive and will live, and are also fighting and gaining victories because their path is illumined by the Great October Socialist Revolution, by the ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin; because our People's Republic came into being, due to the brilliant victories of the Soviet peoples over fascist and international reactionary plunderers. Our Republic lives, gains in strength and flourishes because it lives in the glorious Stalin epoch.

NEW ACHIEVEMENTS OF HUNGARIAN ECONOMY

The results of the second quarter of the first year of the Five Year Plan have been published in Hungary. According to data from the Central State Planning Department, industrial output in Hungarian mills and factories in the second quarter increased by 34.3 per cent as compared with the same period last year, and in heavy industry by 39.6 per cent. The increased plan for April-June has been fulfilled by industry as a whole by 105.4 per cent, and in heavy industry, by 106.8 per cent.

Agriculture has coped very well with the sowing plan. The State and co-operative sector in agriculture has also developed considerably (in the last twelve months, the number of State farms and producer cooperatives have increased three times; the number of machine and tractor depots is now 356 and the tractor pool, 5,308).

The good results in the fulfilment of the Plan spring from the heightened consciousness of the Hungarian working people. Right Socialist elements, in alliance with clerical reaction, are doing all they possibly can to hamper Socialist construction. The upsurge in Hungary's economy has been achieved in the struggle against these enemies. Hungarian working people are now working, not on the basis of the outdated, but on the new norms and securing, by higher labour productivity, further successes in the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan.

NEW FORMS OF STRUGGLE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF URUGUAY

SEIZURE OF FACTORIES. DEMAND TO CONFISCATE LANDLORD LAND.

The events in Uruguay confirm the correctness of the decisions of the recent Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party which expressed firm confidence in the powerful might of the mass movement of the working people led by the working class. To win their demands, workers have begun to operate a new form of struggle—the seizure of factories.

Because of the bosses' refusal to pay money due for a wage increase, the workers of the metallurgical factories in Montevideo occupied these factories and held them for 11 hours until the government agreed to meet their demands. In view of another refusal of the employers, the workers once again seized the factories on July 12. Despite a number of measures of terror taken against the striking workers, such as the bringing in of military, police and fire-brigade units, and also a siege, with food supplies stopped and electricity and water cut off, workers held the factories for 36 hours until they secured the withdrawal of the military and police units.

Workers of the "Hiltex" and "Santa Magdalena" textile mills declared a strike in solidarity with the metal workers. This resulted in four "Hiltex" workers being dismissed. When the workers demanded an

immediate reinstatement of those discharged, the fear-stricken employers satisfied this demand. A general meeting of the textile workers' union decided to declare a general strike to secure a law for the protection of industry, for unemployment insurance and higher wages. The struggle of the metal workers is supported by cold-store workers in Montevideo and Fray Bentos and also workers of many other enterprises.

The peasant movement is growing and extending. Peasants from the San Javier village, who possess little land, have demanded that the neighbouring large estate be expropriated. They walked 15 kilometres to the gates of the estate and held a meeting there. The Communist Party group in Parliament supported this demand of the peasants.

STRUGGLE AGAINST THE “SCHUMAN PLAN” IN FRANCE

Not a single day passes in France without factories being closed and workers thrown out of work on a mass scale. For example, 1,250 workers are to be discharged from the Saint-Nazaire shipyards. The Government prefers to dismiss the workers rather than fulfil the order of the Soviet Union for 14 cargo steamers, Four hundred workers of the M.A.P. factories in Argenteuil and Saint-Denis are threatened with dismissal. Nearly 30 railway depots are to be closed down in the Eastern railway sector of France.

Workers reply to these measures by developing the struggle everywhere. In Auchel, 250 miners from Pit No. 7 stayed down the pit for 303 hours to prevent it from being closed down. In Caudry (Nord-Department), tulle factory workers prevented the dismantling of machinery which was to be sent abroad.

In face of the danger contained in the American plan—called the “Schuman Plan” the miners and metal workers in the Meurthe-et-Moselle Department, the Loire region and also of Toulouse have formed provisional regional “defence committees”. A National Congress of these committees will be held in September.

Bloody Terror Against Partisans of Peace in Argentina

Foul Assassination of Comrades Jorge “Calvo and Pedro Angel Zelli

The successes of the partisans of peace in Argentina, which is under the fascist heel of the butcher Peron, are disliked by the warmongers to such an extent that, acting on the direct order of the U.S. imperialists, the Peron Government has switched from the usual repressions to the physical elimination of the peace supporters.

A gang of police pogrom-makers recently raided a youth meeting devoted to the struggle for peace, and in particular to the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal. As a result of this attack, Comrade Jorge Calvo, member of the Executive Committee of the Argentine Communist Party, and Pedro Angel Zelli, leader of the Argentine workers, were killed, and the young peace supporters, Amado Heller and Jorge Bernstein, were severely wounded.

This brutal act of the Argentine fascists will evoke indignation among peace partisans throughout the world.

KULAKS—SUPPORT OF THE FASCIST TITO CLIQUE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE. R. Zambrowski, Secretary, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party

In 1946, Tito declared in one of his pre-election speeches: “We say to the peasants that they constitute the most firm support of our State not just because we want to get their votes but because this is the real state of affairs”, (“Borba”, November 2, 1946).

That was in 1946 when Tito and his clique carefully concealed their real counterrevolutionary countenance, and when the imperialist masters of Tito did not find it expedient to reveal their most thoroughly disguised reserves. Tito’s statement was by no means fortuitous. His “theory” about the peasantry being regarded as one single unit and as the most firm support of the people’s State was even then, an attempt to provide an “ideological basis” for the policy which was carried out by the Tito clique and which aimed at the elimination of the leading role of the working class and at the formation of support from capitalist, kulak elements—a direct attempt to conceal the policy of turning the Communist Party of Yugoslavia into a nationalist, kulak party.

This, therefore, was the theory and practice which strengthened the position of the kulaks in the countryside and which was an important element in drawing up the far-reaching counter-revolutionary Thermidorian plans of the Tito clique and of its

imperialist masters.

Lenin teaches: “They, the kulaks and parasites, are enemies no less formidable than the capitalists and landlords. And if the kulaks are not dealt with; if we do not cope with the parasites, the return of the tsar and the capitalists is Inevitable.

“The experience of every revolution that has hitherto occurred in Europe offers striking corroboration of the fact that revolution is inevitably doomed if the peasants do not throw off the domination of the kulaks”.

After the liberation of Yugoslavia was effected, thanks to the victory of the U.S.S.R. over Hitlerism and to the direct assistance of the Soviet Army, the Tito clique, in an attempt to divert the attention of the Yugoslav people from the rich experience of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the C.P.S.U.(B) in the Socialist reorganisation of the countryside, sought more and more openly to spread anti-Leninist views of the allegedly specific role of the Yugoslav kulak. This “theory” was later formulated in detail by Behler, the Titoite Vice-Minister of foreign Affairs an exposed American spy. He said; “We have no such kulaks as were in the U.S.S.R. Our rich peasants took part on a mass scale in the national liberation struggle and therefore they are politically matured... Should we eliminate the kulaks In order to satisfy the demands of petrified dogmatic survivals?

“Will it be a mistake if we succeed in making the kulak switch to ‘Socialism without class struggle?’”

Such statements are not the exception among Titoite ring-leaders. For example, Bakaric, Premier of Croatia, described the Yugoslav kulak in the following

way : “He likes Social ism and wants collectivisation”. Blagoje Neskovic, another “pillar” of the Titoite regime declared; “We should not encourage the fiction of any class struggle in our country. Our kulaks are not like those in the U.S.S.R. and therefore they should be treated like the working peasantry. We should draw the kulaks into the people’s government committees, into the People’s Front, co-operatives, and so on.”

In keeping with these principles the Tito clique began, immediately after the liberation of Yugoslavia, to carry out the policy of extending (he People’s Front by drawing in the kulaks, thus preparing support for itself in the countryside for a counterrevolutionary coup d’etat.

With this aim in view the Titoites extolled the ostensible services of kulaks during the partisan struggle, and also, in this connection, circulated conceptions negating the class struggle in the Yugoslav countryside. Such tales about kulaks who, in the course of the national liberation war, had allegedly “re-educated themselves” and had become “collectivists” and “socialists” were disseminated with the aim of preparing an unbridled nationalist campaign to accompany the obvious switch of the Tito clique to bourgeois nationalism.

The complete switch over of the Tito gang from bourgeois nationalism to fascism and to open betrayal of the national interests of Yugoslavia to Anglo-American imperialism, has found striking expression in the intensified development of the kulak policy of Tito fascism in the Yugoslav countryside. As is known, Tito, Kardelj, Djilas and Pjade are fussing about with falsified figures concerning the growth of “planned” industrial

output, and also with the expanding figures of pseudo-co-operatives in the countryside, seeking to present this as the “building of Socialism” in Yugoslavia.

The real meaning of this refined fraud is revealed, incidentally, by the fact that the only people who are ready to testify that this is “Socialism” and who are zealously praising it are the Anglo-American imperialists, their intelligence services and agents—particularly all kind of trotskyite rabble.

The policy of the Yugoslav rulers in the countryside is of a kulak-capitalist nature. The pseudo-co-operatives forcibly implanted in the countryside, are in the hands of kulaks and their agents and are weapons for the exploitation of the broad masses of working peasantry.

The direct switch over of the Tito clique to the imperialist camp, and the counterrevolutionary nature of the power it established, have resulted in a radical, qualitative change in the economic structure itself.

In his work “About Marxism in Linguistics” Comrade Stalin gave a profound explanation of the mutual connection between the foundation and the superstructure. He said that “the superstructure is created by the foundation precisely in order to serve it, actively to help it to take shape and gain strength, actively to fight for the destruction of ‘the old foundation which has outlived itself, together with its old superstructure. It is sufficient for the superstructure to give up its subsidiary role, for the superstructure to pass from a position of active defence of the foundation to an attitude of indifference towards it, to an attitude of equal regard towards classes, for it to lose its quality and cease to be a superstructure’”. This statement assists a better understanding of the process of the

elimination of the system of people's democracy in Yugoslavia by the counter-revolutionary Tito-Rankovic clique.

The development of the events since the November 1949 Meeting of the Information Bureau shows that the fascisation of Yugoslavia is proceeding rapidly, affecting the very foundation of the economic structure. The abolition of the nationalisation of industry, by the creation of so-called "labour collectives", is a further step in the restoration of capitalism, and the introduction of a fascist corporative system—a stage on the path of the restoration of private property in industry. This means that things are so developing that, in the near future, capitalists and manufacturers who were driven away by the people's masses and who, after the Tito counter-revolutionary coup d'état, firmly settled themselves in economic enterprises as higher officials of the new regime, will take their former enterprises into their own hands.

At the same time, by unbridled exploitation and through the direct ruin of the main peasant masses, the Tito clique is speeding up the growth of capitalist kulak elements everywhere in the countryside. Kulaks—the support of the Tito regime in the countryside—have the upper hand in the political and economic life of the countryside.

The press of the Yugoslav revolutionary emigrants provides hundreds of examples of the kulaks dominating the Yugoslav countryside. Kulaks have not only established themselves in local administrative organs and in People's Front committees, but are being drawn, on a mass scale, by the fascist regime into the State, Party and economic apparatus at all levels. It is

sufficient to say, for example, that as early as 1948, five thousand kulaks had been accepted a “specialists” in the agricultural apparatus of the Yugoslav administration.

The policy aimed at an all-round strengthening of the kulaks is carried out on an increasingly wider scale by the kulaks themselves who are drawn into the fascist bureaucracy, into its officer and police corps and into the secret police and intelligence service organs.

The Titoites have actually abolished the law on agrarian reform, substituting it by number of government decrees and instructions which were drawn up in the interests of the kulaks and with the direct participation of that inveterate enemy of the people—the Trotskyite, Mose Pjade.

Kulaks are more and more buying up, at low prices, the best plots of land from the poor and medium peasants. According to “Rabotnichesko Delo”, “the law of inheritance, which provides for enormous “taxes on heirs, has become a scourge for the bulk of the peasants and a blessing for the kulaks. This law forces the peasants to yield part of their inheritance to the kulaks in order to get money to pay taxes. In Serbia alone, during 1947, 20,000 poor, and medium peasants were compelled to sell their plots to kulaks.

The Tito clique reduces taxes for the kulaks, while the additional and ever-growing burden, arising from the feverish armaments and the swelling of the Rankovic police-terror apparatus, falls wholly on the shoulders of the bulk of the peasants, on the working people of town and countryside.

Thus, the “top secret” Order No. 17 of March 18th, 1949, of the Ministry of Finance of Serbia, for example,

as stated by Todor Todorovic, former Assistant Finance Minister who fled to Bulgaria, instructs the provincial authorities to revise the kulak taxes. In the Pancevo district, taxes imposed on the kulaks were reduced from 200 million dinar to 110 million dinar; in the Negotin district, from 112 million to 65 million and in the Pozarevas district from 110 to 70 million dinar.

The policy of purchasing agricultural produce, a considerable part of which is intended for export to the capitalist countries, obviously favours the kulaks. According to the fascist decree of October 15, 1949, relating to obligatory State grain deliveries during 1950-1951, peasants possessing from 2 to 3 hectares of land have to sell up to 4.5 centners of grain per hectare from 3 to 5 hectares up to 8.5 centners, and those possessing over 15 hectares from 2.5 to 15.5 centners per hectare. This last figure of 155 centners per hectare looks very "menacing" for the kulak at first glance, but considering that he dominates the local organs of authority which define the rate of the tax, in practice we find that the poor peasant has to deliver 4.5 or 8.5 centners per hectare while the kulak is able, and mostly does, deliver considerably less, since the law provides for the lowest quota delivery of only 2.5 centners per hectare. The "just" arrangements for the Titoite meat deliveries etc. are very much the same.

The so-called system of linked prices has become a source of enrichment for the kulaks and a means of exploiting the poor peasants. This system, introduced in connection with the acute shortage of both agricultural and industrial produce, is based on the arrangement that peasants who sell produce in excess of obligatory deliveries receive special cheques, in exchange for

which they may acquire certain scarce industrial manufactured goods. It goes without saying that the kulaks who have the greatest quantity of surplus produce, amass nearly all the cheques and indulge in speculation, selling these cheques to the poor.

The Tito clique tries to cover up all this policy of shameless exploitation of the mass of the peasantry, encouragement and the strengthening of the kulaks, by noisy talk about the “speedy growth of Socialism in the countryside” in the shape of pseudo-producer co-operatives, so-called “zadrugi” which, according to Yugoslav statistics for January 1, 1950, now number 6,615 embracing 329,650 farms and 1,812,000 hectares of land.

The Titoites have the insolence to compare this statistical data of the growth of the kulak pseudo-co-operatives with that of the development of producer cooperatives in the People’s Democracies, a movement, which, in the ever-sharpening struggle against the kulaks unites, on the voluntary principle, ever-wider masses of poor and middle peasants into collective enterprises of a Socialist type.

The experience of the People’s Democracies teaches us that this movement develops all the more quickly, the more consistently and ably the Communist and, Workers’ Parties exercise, in practice, the Lenin-Stalin instruction: “Rely on the poor peasant, strengthen the alliance with the middle peasant and fight against the kulak.”

The very modest experience as yet, of the development of producer co-operatives in people’s Poland proves, without a doubt, that as soon as producer co-operatives spring into being without a sharp

struggle against the kulaks, and as soon as vigilance becomes weaker in the leadership of the producer co-operative and even among its rank and file members, so soon to kulaks or their henchmen penetrate and the very character of the co-operative is distorted and all its economic and political activities take a wrong turn.

Lenin taught that co-operatives within a capitalist state are collective capitalist enterprises.

In the conditions of the Titoite terrorist regime, which uses force to drive the poor and middle peasants into the “zadrugi”, this kulak pseudo producer co-operative develops into a compulsory collective enterprise which is a special form of development of capitalism in the Yugoslav countryside.

The producer co-operatives created in Yugoslavia are not Socialist either in form or content but have become a specific form of intensified exploitation of the poor and middle peasants by the kulaks.

The chairman of the Titoite “zadrugi” in the village of Knezpolje in Bosnia, is the brother of the Titoite general, Vlaiko Silegoric, a kulak and bourgeois politician prior to the war and Deputy of the Skupshtina from the Radical Party. The poor cultivate his land of 100 hectares. His income in cash and kind exceeds the income of all 15 members of the “zadrugi” put together.

In the co-operatives of the so-called general type, the kulaks receive large incomes, derived from compensation for implements, draught animals and land, whereas the poor receive only a minimum payment for their labour. Thus, for example, Gav Istvan, a kulak from the village of Rusko Selo, received over a million dinar for his implements.

Newly organised “zadrugi” often unite the communal land which is still cultivated by the poor. For instance, in the villa Vrezešnaitsa, 92 farmsteads of the rural poor and, in the village of Raja, 30 farms of the poor peasants have been deprived of the right to use communal lands.

Some of the co-operatives consist only of the rich. For example, near Osjek, the kulak Zarenko, who before the agrarian “reform” possessed almost 180 hectares of land, organised a producer “cooperative” of 30 kulak farms. The fascist authorities naturally welcomed his “activities”.

The policy of unrestricted exploitation and oppression of the peasant masses, the ruthless rule of the Titoite hangmen is causing rising indignation among the toiling peasantry giving rise to resistance which is spreading throughout the country and assuming different forms, including armed defence against the Titoite bashi-bazouks.

The resistance of the toiling peasantry to the Titoite regime is displayed mainly in unfulfillment of sowing plans. According to official data in Serbia, by May 8, 36 per cent of the acreage remained unsown; in Croatia, 55 per cent; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 49 per cent; Slovenia, 63 per cent; Macedonia, 65 per cent; Montenegro, 75 per cent. From this it follows that only 45 per cent of the arable land in Yugoslavia was sown. Resistance is also revealed in the mass slaughter of cattle by the peasants, in the disintegration of many “zadrugi” where the peasants openly revolt against kulak exploitation, and also in the increasing number of occasions when peasants refuse to supply compulsory State deliveries and so forth.

As a result, the question of supplies in Yugoslavia is becoming ever more difficult. Even Tito, the wealthiest landlord in Yugoslavia, could not, in one of his election speeches in February 1950, hide the fact that “we are experiencing serious difficulties in the matter of supplies” and that “there arises the question why, with every year, the situation is deteriorating instead of improving.”

The people’s masses in Yugoslavia are beginning to see ever more clearly that the catastrophic economic situation and the increasing exploitation of the working people come from the servility of the Tito clique before U.S. imperialism. The people’s masses of Yugoslavia who fought so selflessly alongside the Soviet peoples for independence, freedom and a better life, will never reconcile themselves to seeing Yugoslavia transformed into an American colony; into a military base for aggression against the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Democracies.

On the basis of the constantly rising consciousness of the working masses of Yugoslavia, Yugoslav Communists, loyal to proletarian internationalism, are developing and strengthening in the new difficult conditions, the militant alliance of the workers and peasants, which, in essence, signifies an irreconcilable struggle against the fascist Tito regime and its support—the kulaks.

THE “HOLY YEAR” AND THE VATICAN POLICY. G. Germanetto

Feverish activities are going on in the Vatican—this centre of Catholic reaction and obscurantism. Speculating on the sentiments of the religious people, the reactionaries in soutanes are seeking to take advantage of any pretext for the struggle against progress, democracy and freedom of the people; to intensify religious fanaticism and to place it at the service of U.S. imperialism—the main support of the Vatican today. One such pretext of the Vatican this year was the “Holy Year”, celebrated by the Vatican every 25 years.

In the Vatican, everything was prepared to ensure success for this religious ritual. The De Gasperi Government, with the greatest alacrity, granted Vatican “tourists” extensive travel facilities across the country, naturally at the expense... of the Italian people. The clerical press made a lot of noise about a stream of pilgrims, and many Rome businessmen nursed the hope of improving their shaken business affairs—shaken as a result of the crisis. Hotels of all grades were built, rooms were furnished and in some districts shacks were pulled down to free the space around the churches, which meant, incidentally, that many poor families were thrown into the gutter.

Owners of hotels and restaurants, together with the traders and industrialists, tried to organise the manufacture of “holy articles” and souvenirs... but all failed to live up to existing reality. The Vatican has long been engaged more in “earthly matters” than in

heavenly ones. The Pope decided to make a good business out of “Holy Year” and has not showed the slightest desire to share the profits gained from the “holy business” with his Italian financial and industrial colleagues. Pilgrims arriving from other countries to receive indulgences had to obtain their travel tickets and pay for board and lodgings at the Catholic parish churches, and the numerous monasteries and premises of various religious congregations were converted into hotels and restaurants. “Souvenirs” and “holy relics” were sold right inside the churches. It thus follows that not a single pilgrims’ lira escaped the bottomless money bags of the Vatican.

In this connection, the owners of hotels, restaurants, furnished apartments and traders of all kinds in the “sacraments”, now blaspheme to such an extent that one might suppose that all the indulgences of the clergy would not suffice for sacramental absolution. Their “blasphemy” is quite understandable: the 15,000 rooms prepared by the “Holy Year” Committee are empty. “Holy Year” was not a success either as a commercial enterprise or—and even more so—from the propaganda point of view.

Pilgrims of Note

However, some of the pilgrims did arrive in Rome. It will be sufficient to cast a glance at the pilgrims who have gathered in Rome to see the real face of the Vatican, which today attracts to itself all the scum of society: out and out spies and hysterical people, adventurers and conspirators; all kinds of “politicians”

who have long broken with their people. Among the pilgrims there are also honest people who are mesmerised by the Catholic Church, but such pilgrims are regarded by the Vatican and its accomplices merely as a “profit mass”. There are few such pilgrims in Rome.

At times, St. Peter’s Square resembles an extensive camp where priests and monks of different orders, small groups who have come in search of miracles, leaders and members of organisations of Catholic Action, U.S. soldiers and officers meet... The attending multitude receive mass forgiveness for their sins. Special blessings are extended only to a certain category, those who enjoy the particular favour of the Vatican. Many of these have already visited Rome: a Parisian count, a Bourbon prince, the Princes of Liechtenstein and Monaco (the Vatican has special contact with the operators of gambling saloons. The greater part of the shares of the notorious Monte Carlo Casino are held by the Vatican, a fact often mentioned in publications and never refuted and many others... Visitors to the Vatican also include Austrian, German, Spanish, Argentine and Portuguese state officials and Ministers, and also many representatives from the U.S. The latter enjoy the special favour of the Vatican. Another visitor was “King” Leopold of Belgium who came for help and advice! Franco, one of the Vatican’s favourite sons, did not risk the journey so he commissioned his Foreign Minister and, recently, also sent his daughter. Mindful of the previous reception accorded to this Foreign Minister by the population of Rome (young people in Rome broke the windows in the Spanish Embassy and turned over the car of Franco’s Minister), Scelba took strict

precautionary measures. However, Franco's daughter was recognised in a restaurant in Naples and immediately there arose the cry: Down with Franco!", "Long Live Passionaria!"

With such pilgrims, wrote the "Osservatore Romano", the Pope talked for at least half an hour. The trend of these talks may be gathered from an interview given to a United Press correspondent by Eire's President, Sean O'Kelly, on his return from Rome where he had a special audience with the Pope. President O'Kelly declared that His Holiness, full of holy enthusiasm, assured the gathering that Communism would be defeated and that this would occur during his lifetime! President O'Kelly added that he could but share this optimism!

True, optimism can sometimes be a virtue. But it would be advisable for the brave. President of Eire and his famous interlocutor to consider, at least for a moment, the fate of Hitler and Mussolini who also sought to destroy Communism!

Vatican Thrift

The Catholic hierarchy, has existed for close on 2,000 years and, as the Italian saying declares: "never practices what it preaches". Two years ago when Italy, because of the policy of the Christian Democrats and the "Marshall Plan" already had two million unemployed, the infallible Pope addressed a warning to the Italian working people "about the danger of passionate desire for pleasure, unconcern and light-mindedness which is penetrating the workers". This

“wise counsel” does not, of course, apply to the Catholic hierarchy. “Italy”, the authoritative organ of Catholic Action wrote: “In a society where property is judicially recognised, it is the duty of the Church, as a judicial body, to possess it in order that it may realise its aims. The Church and its organisations have a concrete plan linked with external life which must be effected.”

Rank and file believers have no idea what kind of a plan this is and what are its aims. For them it is even difficult to form an approximate estimation of the vast riches and scope of the Vatican’s financial operations.

The Vatican owns 464,833 hectares of land in Italy, numerous palaces, dwellings, works of art etc. It is now one of the most powerful capitalists in the world. “The hierarchy of the Catholic Church”, said Comrade Togliatti at the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party, “is becoming ever more closely associated with the leading forces of the decaying capitalist society. It has become not the appendage but part of big capital...”

There is not a single sphere of economic activity in Italy in which the Vatican has no capital, in one case being the direct holder of the shares and in another, directing enterprises which actually belong to the Vatican, indirectly through stooges. The Vatican controls the most important joint stock companies through the families of well-known financiers and industrialists—Nogara, Vatican Minister of Finance, Pacelli (nephew of the Pope, upon whom Mussolini bestowed the title of Prince), Galeazzi, Sakhetti and so forth. It holds the bulk of the shares of 31 concerns with a capital of 33 billion lira; it holds shares in all spheres of economic and financial activity with a total capital of

25 billion lira (the electrical, chemical, textile and other industries). The Vatican is connected with such large Italian banks as the Commercial Bank, the Bank of the "Holy Spirit", the Rome Bank, etc. "It may be asserted," said an Italian banker, "that more than half of Italy's economic life is controlled by the Vatican through 40 'Catholic' banks and about a hundred 'People's' banks which, on December 31, 1946, had 400 billion lira in bank deposits and current accounts out of the total national bank investments of 628 billion lira."

Apart from this the Vatican possesses shares; land and property in France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, the Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil etc. There is no doubt that the Vatican possesses the greatest number of joint stock shares in the United States where it is the co-owner of the "Sinclair Oil" trust, the "Anaconda Copper" and other trusts. The Morgan group, whose representative, Myron Taylor, was Truman's personal envoy to the "Holy See", defends the Vatican's interests in the United States. It is asserted that the Vatican receives eighty per cent of its income from the U.S. Is it then surprising, after all this, that the policy of the Vatican in Italy and throughout the world is always and everywhere aimed at offering fierce resistance to any and every demand of the mass of the people, that the Vatican policy supports any and every anti-Communist, anti-democratic and anti-Soviet campaign and certainly supports the military provocations which the U.S. imperialists prepare?

Americans at the Court of Pius XII

Open any issue of “Osservatore Romano”, the official paper of the “Holy See”, and you will always find a long list of American personalities who have visited the Vatican: bishops and cardinals, generals and atom-diplomats, industrialists and bankers, unbridled slanderers—journalists, warmongering senators, as well as Hollywood “stars” who go to Rome for advertisement but who, however, do not embarrass the Vatican by their many marriages and divorces. (In Italy the Pope advertises himself as a staunch opponent of divorce). Everything, that bears the trade mark “made in the U.S.” is favourably received in the Vatican. One of the most authoritative members of the College of Cardinals is the U.S. Cardinal Spellman who is regarded as a probable successor to the present Pope. A large part of the diplomatic personnel of the Vatican are Americans. Going by the experience and latest instructions from across the ocean, the Vatican is modernising all its propaganda methods in order to “save Western and Christian civilisation.” The radio, cinema, theatres, newspapers and journals controlled by the Vatican (designed for all ages, tastes and walks of life) day-by-day spread filthy streams of anti-Communist and anti-Soviet lies and slander, drawing largely for their inspiration from American sources. The Vatican regards Soviet films and Soviet literature—with their high moral qualities and great educational significance—as “devilish”. And on the contrary, the Vatican regards as “beneficial and health-giving” to “soul” and body, the American films, periodicals and literature which advocate violence and murder and which appeal to the

most odious instincts of Man.

The Vatican has, for centuries, waged a struggle against the Freemasons. But now, in the defence of common interests, an agreement has speedily been reached between the Catholic Pope and Freemason Truman. Furthermore, the Pope was recently elected an honorary member of first the New York and then the Chicago police!

The Policy of the Pope is the Policy of Truman

During the adoption of the “Marshall Plan”, “Osservatore Romano”, organ of the Vatican, wrote: “There is no reason for preconceived notions. The prejudice of seeing in the ‘Marshall Plan’ a desire for hegemony is unreasonable.” It was the Pope, who in his message on January 12, 1949, just before the Atlantic Pact was signed, asserted: “We hail with joy and approval this initiative to unite the nations by the closest ties into an alliance:” And the Catholic youth newspaper added: “Catholics cannot but approve this military Pact which strengthens the Western countries. This vigorous, militant and, in a certain sense, war position, must today be approved.” Against whom? This does not call for an explanation, The one who accepts and applauds the Atlantic Pact, accepts also the policy of the atom bomb—the means by which the American imperialists are trying to subordinate other peoples and to establish the hegemony of the dollar over the whole world.

The Vatican has revealed itself by the position it has taken in relation to the Stockholm appeal as being the most zealous assistant of the warmongers. The Vatican is trying to present, as a crusade in defence of Christianity that which, in reality, is defence of the interests of a handful of monopolists against the interests of the broad masses of working people, women and children, the peoples of the whole world.

However, the Vatican master hypocrites and liars are finding it ever more difficult to deceive the masses. Forced to intervene directly in the struggle (this is a new factor in Vatican policy) to defend the last positions of the perishing capitalist world, the Vatican is discarding its mask. It sees that its old ideological weapon has become blunt and has no other use than to be thrown on the rubbish heap. No better fate is destined for the other Vatican methods, beginning with the various miracles and ending with the "Holy Year".

PARTICIPATION OF POLISH YOUTH IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

In Warsaw a few days ago the Plenum of the Central Council of the Polish Youth Union was held and was attended by many activists of the Union, by representatives of the “Serve Poland” youth organisation and the Students’ Youth Union. Comrade Mazur, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party, also took part in the work of the Plenum.

At this Plenum which lasted three days, the report on the current political and organisational tasks of the Union and that on the tasks of the Union in fulfilling the Six-Year Plan, was made by Comrade Matwin, Chairman of the Central Board of the Union.

The reports stressed that the Union must march in the vanguard of the struggle for the realisation of the Plan. To achieve this, it is necessary to build up the enthusiastic atmosphere of Socialist construction and labour heroism modelled on the youth of the U.S.S.R.—the builders of Komsomolsk and other giant structures of the Stalin Five-Year Plans. A start can be made by many youth brigades working on the construction of the big metallurgical plant of “Nowa Guta”, near Cracow.

Comrade Matwin pointed out in his report that the participation of the Union in the prevailing class struggle was insufficient and that it was necessary to mobilise all the Union’s organisations for struggle against the class enemy and always to increase revolutionary vigilance.

As pointed, out at the Plenum, the vital task of the

Union is to intensify its ideological and educational activities. The Polish Youth Union must become the Party's loyal assistant in forming the Socialist consciousness of the young generation. It is just as essential considerably to intensify the organisational work of the Union, to extend and consolidate its working class core, to extend its network among the poor and middle peasant youth, to approach nearer the broad masses of the youth, to study attentively their requirements and to guide them better.

The Plenum also stressed that the Polish Youth Union should take, as an example, the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and should rely on the revolutionary traditions of the pre-war Polish Communist Youth Union.

Special attention was drawn to the necessity of strengthening every link of the day-by-day leadership of the Union's organisations by the Party, from top to bottom.

At the end of this year, the Polish Youth Union will hold its eleventh Congress.

Preparations for the Congress and the Congress itself must be held under the slogan of a wide-scale ideological offensive; of a radical turn in raising the activities of the Union to a higher political and organisational level.

IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

SUCCESS OF CHINESE RAILWAYMEN

China's railway system has gained a 50 per cent increase in its transport capacity during the first half of this year. With 10,000 reserve waggons now ready to be brought into use, the current annual transportation target, which is double that of 1949, will be substantially exceeded.

Incomplete figures show that during the last six months, the railways transported over 45 million tons of cargo and 71 million passengers. Over 98 per cent of all passenger trains and 96 per cent of cargo trains in June were reported to have run strictly to scheduled timetables, which never happened in China under the Kuomintang administration.

The crew of the locomotive "Mao Tse-tung", well-known among Chinese railwaymen for their record of 170,000 kilometres running, spent a fortnight's holiday in the famous summer resort of Peitaiho in the newly-established railwaymen's rest home. "We were surprised to find such comfortable conditions", said one member of the crew. "It was impossible for workers to enjoy such privileges in the past."

Since March of last year, the "Mao Tse-tung" locomotive crew has widely publicised its experience of collective work and has helped to create a hundred model locomotive crews on the Chinese railways.

ON THE EVE OF AGRARIAN REFORM

The State Administration Council has ratified the rules governing the organisation of peasant associations, which have by law been made executive organs for carrying out the agrarian reform. The rules define the task of the associations as: “To unite farm labourers, poor peasants and middle peasants and all anti-feudal element in rural areas” in order to eliminate the economic foundations of feudalism by carrying out a series of anti-feudal, social reforms. Another task of the peasant associations is to raise the cultural level and political consciousness of the Chinese peasants.

*

According to a recent decree signed by Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Administration Council, special People’s Tribunals will be set up in Chinese counties and cities. These Tribunals will deal with counter-revolutionary elements and criminals who sabotage or resist land reform or conspire against the People’s Government.

The chief judge, assistant judge, and half of the members of the Tribunals are to be appointed by the county and municipal People’s Governments and the remainder will be elected by the local people’s conferences or people’s organisations.

ON THE CULTURAL FRONT

Six hundred and seventy-two cultural centres have been established in the cities, towns and counties of Northeast China since liberation. Six hundred thousand workers and peasants in Manchuria are receiving education in night schools, literacy classes and newspaper study groups run by these cultural centres.

*

Three thousand new books in 200 million volumes will be printed by the end of this year in China. In the first quarter of this year, 878 new books were published in East China, North China and Northeast China.

*

All the graduates from public and private educational institutes in China will be provided with jobs this year. This fact is highly appreciated by the Chinese students, as under the Kuomintang regime, graduation often meant an introduction to unemployment. Although the number of graduates this year from universities and colleges throughout China will total nearly 18,000, the demand for specialists still remains unsatisfied.

*

Commission for Nationalities' Affairs has decided to establish special colleges to train cadres for national regional governments. Students for these colleges will be recruited from minority nationalities from various regions.

VILE POLICE PROVOCATION AGAINST COMMUNISTS IN ROME

During the night of August 5, Scelba's police staged a most vile provocation against Communist Party organisations in Rome. Under the pretext of "searching for arms", considerable police forces raided the premises of six Party branches and the premises of the Communist Party Federation, and searched them. All the premises of the Party branches and the Federation were smashed up and a part of the documents taken. Police raided even the rooms allocated for Parliamentary Deputies. Seventy comrades were arrested.

In an interview with a representative from an independent Left newspaper, Natoli, Parliamentary Deputy and Secretary of the Rome Communist Party Federation, declared that these police actions should be viewed in connection with the big meeting of the Party Active, held in Rome on July 30. The meeting, which was addressed by Comrade Togliatti, noted the remarkable results achieved by the Communists in Rome, due to their persistent and tireless activities. "Neither intimidation, nor police searches", said Comrade Natoli in conclusion, "will prevent the Communists in Rome from leading the people in the struggle for peace and freedom".

All Communist Party Federations throughout Italy, various democratic organisations and also the Seine Federation of the French Communist Party have sent telegrams of solidarity to the Rome Party Federation.

POLITICAL NOTES

STRASBOURG ZOO

The whole of Marshallised Europe is engaged in building! Wall Street propagandists are sparing no effort to boost this “construction... Perhaps the war-ravaged houses of the workers are being rebuilt? Agricultural machine works being constructed? Paper mills and shoe factories being put up? No, there exists no construction of this kind in Marshallised Europe!

War plants and aerodromes, strategic roads and naval bases, barracks, drill grounds and firing ranges for the growing armies are being built. The building fever is also apparent in military alliances and blocs, the framework of which, erected a year or two ago on a rotten aggressive foundation, is already listing and cracking. The architects out-and-out warmongers rush from the Hague to Fontainebleau, from Fontainebleau to London and from there, non-stop to Washington. It is important for Wall Street to start a war and kill, kill without end, for the Duponts and Rockefellers make billions of dollars out of war.

The Strasbourg Zoo is now deafening the world with its howl for the very same reason. It howls once every year and particularly at a time when the builders of the “united, armed to the teeth”, Marshallised Europe show special signs of activity. Such was the case last year; such is the case now. In the language of the diplomats, this Zoo is called the “Second Session of the European Council” and consists of the Committee of Foreign

Ministers of the Marshallised countries and the Consultative Assembly which, as is known, opened in Strasbourg on August 7 and is still noisy.

The “European Council” was formed in 1949 on the initiative of such rabid enemies of Communism and democracy as Churchill, Paul Reynaud, Spaak and their ilk. Their object was—to unite, under the guise of a “European Federation”, all the reactionary forces of the countries dependent on the U.S. This “European Council” is a political supplement and an auxiliary institution of the North Atlantic Pact. This is proved, for example, by the fact that in Strasbourg, the “Schuman Plan”—an economic plan for preparing a new war—is being discussed. In the Strasbourg Zoo, imperialist bisons, such as Churchill, rub snouts with the Right Socialist mongrels of the Guy Mollet and Attlee type. The Spaaks, having cast aside the “Royal question”, enjoy the full trust of the Catholic panthers. The Jules Mochs—these cowardly but cruel rodents, dally with the West German militarist wolves—the Adenauers, taken into the arena of “Strasbourg Europe” by their American tamers.

And all this medley roars about a “United Europe”.

It is striving to abolish democratic liberties, suppress the working class movement, destroy the national sovereignty of nations and transform them into colonial slaves of the imperialist monopolies, above all the monopolies in the U.S., to ideologically prepare the peoples for war against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies and to unleash this war. They are trying to create a “Europe” that would resemble, in every minor detail the “new Europe” of Hitler. The Strasbourg Zoo yelps the claim that it represents

“Europe”. But every school child knows the borders of Europe. Only the ignorant Spaaks and Churchills do not. Perhaps they represent the peoples of France, Britain, Italy and other countries attending this Assembly? But the peoples of these countries want peace, whereas the Strasbourg Assembly prepares war. It was created for the very purpose of getting the West German militarists into Fontainebleau, where the staff of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc is in session, in order to transform Western Germany into a hotbed for a new war in Europe.

With its howl for “European Unity”, the Strasbourg Zoo cannot poison the minds of the European peoples who are strenuously fighting to uphold peace and to defeat war. The unity of the peoples of Europe is really being created not around the war programme but on the basis of the unanimous determination of all people of good will to curb the warmongers and to win a lasting and durable peace in Europe.

P. TODOROV

CHINESE NEWSPAPER'S SPECIAL PAGE: "IN DEFENCE OF WORLD PEACE"

On August 3, the newspaper "Jenmingjipao" carried a special page: "In Defence of World Peace" (inserted fortnightly) which contained an article by the Working Committee of the Chinese Peace Committee, calling for the collection of over 100 million signatures in China to the Stockholm appeal.

The article says that, during the past three months, more than 50 million people have signed the Stockholm appeal in the country. In many towns in China, for example, Shanghai, Tientsin, Chungking, Taiyuan and Tangshan, over 70 per cent of the population have signed the Stockholm appeal.

To gather more than 100 million signatures, the Working Committee suggests a campaign to be carried out in all the rural areas of China. A mobilisation of activists and the application of dynamic methods for the popularisation of the peace movement among the rural population, are proposed.

A JOINT DEMONSTRATION OF CZECHOSLOVAK AND AUSTRIAN YOUTH FOR PEACE AUSTRIAN YOUTH FOR PEACE

Under the banner of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the progressive youth of Czechoslovakia and Austria recently met at the borders of their countries to demonstrate their mutual friendship and express their unbending will to fight for lasting peace. In their message of greetings, the representatives of the Czechoslovak youth stressed particularly that it was the first time in history that the Czechoslovak and Austrian youth had come together.

Representatives of the progressive Austrian youth declared that neither the Austrian Government nor the U.S. imperialists can prevent the co-operation of the Austrian and Czechoslovak youth. Representatives of the Soviet Komsomol and of the Polish youth were welcomed with stormy applause. In conclusion, a joint resolution was passed in which the Czechoslovak and Austrian youth protested against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists in Korea.

CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC CLERGY IN HUNGARY

The all-Hungarian Conference of Catholic clergy, held recently in Hungary, formed an All-Hungarian Catholic Clergy Committee in Defence of Peace. Many Catholic priests, particularly of the lower clergy, took part in the conference. The conference resolutely declared itself in defence of the cause of the people and of peace. "Our movement", said Fr. Richard Horvath, a monk of the Cistercian Order, "is a movement of priests who have come from the people, who are marching with the people and who are loyal to the people... And we believe we shall achieve our aim for the welfare of our Church and for our homeland". This national conference of Catholic clergy has shown that the Hungarian Church hierarchy, which is waiting for atomic warfare and which persecutes priests signing the Stockholm appeal in defence of peace, is isolated not only from the people but even from the clergy who are loyal to the people.

TRIAL OF TITO SPIES AND TRAITORS IN THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Early in August, a trial of 12 spies and traitors in the service of the fascist Tito clique was held in Bucharest.

As revealed by the testimony of the accused and the witnesses, the Belgrade fascist gang began the organisation of espionage and sabotage in Rumania as far back as 1944, immediately after the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army. Information of a military, political and economic nature, supplied by the Tito agents, was intended to enable the Belgrade fascist clique and the U.S. imperialists to undermine the system of People's Democracy and to turn the Rumanian People's Republic into a base for military operations against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies.

The first stage in the programme for the seizure of Rumania by the Anglo-American imperialists, as planned by the Titoites, was to detach Rumanian Banat and incorporate it into Yugoslavia. With this aim in view, a spy was sent to Rumania in December 1944—Dusan Jovanovic, an OZNA and, later, a UDB officer who became a Secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy in Bucharest. With the help of the fascist-Titoite elements, national-chauvinistic agitation supporting the incorporation of Banat into Yugoslavia was launched among the Serbian population in Banat.

The defendants showed that all the threads of the espionage organisation emanated from the Yugoslav Embassy in Bucharest and that such Embassy officials as Dusan Jovanovic, Ranko Zec, Dobrica Bogdanoyic, Voja

Baladjic, Rafaj Drago, Petrina Zvanko, Vladimir Karisic, Draga Belavic, Mira Rafai and Dusko Jankovic, used their diplomatic positions only as a cover for espionage activities. Some of them directed the espionage network; others were liaison agents or distributed Titoite leaflets, as for example, Bosko Lacie and Nikola Medic.

All the accused pleaded guilty. At the trial, they revealed the foul aims of the fascist Tito clique—these base agents of the U.S. warmongers—which are directed against democracy and peace, and also revealed its Gestapo methods.

The military court in Bucharest sentenced three of the accused to death, eight to imprisonment with hard labour—life terms or varying periods of considerable length—and one for a three-year term of imprisonment.

Replying to the intrigues of the warmongers, the working people of the Republic are pledging themselves to enhance vigilance and to intensify the struggle to build Socialism and in defence of peace.

APPEAL OF THE POLITICAL COMMISSION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN CHILE

The Political Commission (the Political Bureau) of the Communist Party of Chile addressed a Declaration to the population on July 19, calling upon it to resist Truman's demand to send Chilean troops to support U.S. intervention in Korea. "Our Army", says the Declaration, "was formed by O'Higgins to win and defend the independence of Chile and not to supply mercenary troops with the aim of enslaving other peoples! Truman wants to eliminate the traditions of the Chilean Army. Not a single one of our soldiers should fight under MacArthur's command!" The Declaration calls upon all mothers; sisters, wives and fiancées of Chilean soldiers to prevent the dispatch to Korea of those dear to them to fight for the interests of the U.S. imperialists.

EDITORIAL BOARD

*Journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy"
appears every Friday. Address of Editorial Office and of
Publishing House: 56, Valeriu Braniște, Bucharest.
Tel. 5. 10.59.*