

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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POLICY OF THE WARMONGERS AND THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

The policy of unleashing war, pursued by the bandit U.S.-British imperialism, is accompanied by a striving to place the whole burden of war expenditure on the working class, by intensified exploitation and plunder of the masses of the working people.

Such are the predatory laws of imperialism: the preparations for war adventures are always carried out by the ruling classes at the expense of the vital interests of the broad masses of the people.

The intensified militarisation of the economy of the U.S. and the Marshallised countries has beaten all the records of Hitler Germany during the preparations for the Second World War. The rulers of the U.S. and of other capitalist countries have fully adopted, and are now putting into practice, the Hitler slogan: "Guns before butter."

Having accelerated the approach of the economic crisis in the capitalist countries of Europe, the "Marshall Plan" has not saved the U.S. from crisis phenomena in industry as well. The army of wholly or partially unemployed in the U.S. had already reached the 18 million mark last year.

Under these conditions U.S. monopoly capital sees an intensified armament drive as the only guarantee for the maintenance and increase of its profits. It is precisely from these circles that there emanate the hysterical howls regarding the "inevitability of war" and the necessity to use the atom bomb. It is precisely from

these circles that the criminal plan of attacking the Korean people came into being and was developed.

To analyse U.S. aggression in Korea it is particularly important to keep in mind the attitude of the real U.S. Government—the imperialist monopolies: in its telegram to the U.S. President, the National Association of Industrialists approved with delight the aggressive programme submitted to them and now, like locusts, its members are snatching at military orders.

Over 70 per cent of the direct and indirect expenditure in the current U.S. State budget goes for war preparations. Not content with this, Truman demanded from Congress another ten billion dollars to increase U.S. armed forces. He will need new big sums also to finance the intensified armament programme for the Marshallised countries. All this is likely to swallow over 20 per cent of the U.S. national income. It is not surprising that Truman himself admits that the realisation of this war programme will require “certain sacrifices” from the people.

In his Message to Congress, Truman frankly declared a large-scale offensive on the living standard of the U.S. working people. Having recommended considerably increased taxes, he called for speed-up in work and gave the signal for the further restriction of the democratic rights of the people. In alliance with the industrial magnates, the government wants to deprive workers of the right to strike. The position of the farmers is also steadily deteriorating.

At the same time, according to official figures, the profits of corporations this will be approximately 17 per cent above the profits received by them in 1949.

The monopoly bourgeoisie of the Marshallised countries, submitting to U.S. orders and strenuously

militarising the economy of their countries, also seeks to utilise the situation that has arisen to lower the living standards of the masses of the working people. The British Government has declared its intention to increase expenditure on war preparations by 25 per cent, the statement of the British Government says that the increase of military expenditure will slow down the economic rehabilitation of Britain and will require heavy sacrifices from the British people. However, this does not embarrass the Labourites who faithfully follow the orders of the U.S. The Government of France intends to raise military expenditure in the budget to 1,200 billion francs: the Americans insist that military expenditure should amount to no less than 20 per cent of the national income of France!

Instructive also is the example of little Denmark. Obediently, responding to the call of its U.S. lord and master, the government of this country has decided to spend—as an emergency—430 million crowns on armaments. Together with the annual military expenditure, this will total 1,130 million crowns, whereas the total 1950-51 budget of Denmark, as approved, amounts only to 2,600 million crowns!

On the eve of U.S. aggression in Korea, the capitalist world had 45,000,000 fully or partially unemployed. Early this year official bourgeois statistics, in comparison to last year, already registered a rise in the price of primary necessities in 23 capitalist countries. At present the position of the working people in the capitalist countries is deteriorating still more quickly.

Such is the foul and predatory policy, the policy of lowering the living standard of the working class, which the American imperialists and their satellites are pursuing.

The position of the working people in the Soviet Union and in the People's Democracies is very different. The peace policy they are conducting and their struggle against war must inevitably proceed hand in hand with a policy of all-round improvement in the material position of the broad people's masses. The Soviet Union has exceeded more than ninefold the production level of 1929. In the fourth quarter of last year, the average monthly gross output in the entire industry of the U.S.S.R. was 53 per cent over the pre-war 1940 level and was also above the level stipulated by the Five-Year Plan for 1950. A brilliant picture of the growth of industrial production is also evident in the People's Democracies. The Six-Year Plan in Poland provides for a 19 per cent annual increase in industrial output; in Czechoslovakia an increase of 14 per cent in the course of the Five-Year Plan in Hungary and Rumania more than 17 per cent and in Bulgaria, 24 per cent! Capitalist industry dare not dream of such rapid industrial development. Unemployment in the People's Democracies has been completely abolished. Tens of thousands of new workers are drawn into industry every year.

The rising poverty and ruin of the working people as a result of the aggressive policy of the imperialists and the militarisation of their economy causes a serious sharpening of the class struggle in the capitalist countries. In the U.S.—the citadel of world capitalism—3,606 strikes, embracing more than three million people, took place last year. The strike movement in the U.S. continues. Powerful strike movements have also developed in France, Italy, Japan, India, Belgium and in other countries.

In present conditions, a particularly foul role is

being played by the “honest administrators of capitalism—the Right Socialist leaders and the monopoly agents, the trade union bosses. They are openly supporting the striving of the militarists to get the working class, the peasants and middle strata to shoulder the whole burden of the expenditure arising from the frantic armaments drive. The Attlees and Jules Mochs, the Murrays and Deakins, the Spaaks and Jouhaux are all chanting the same tune: to block the wages of the workers, increase taxes and ban strikes. The Right Socialist betrayers are sparing no effort to demoralise and divide the working people in face of the offensive of the capitalist monopolies against their rights and life.

The working class, under the leadership of the Communist Parties, in alliance with all other sections of the population suffering from the growing burden of militarism, is showing by its daily struggles—strikes, demonstrations, mass protest rallies—that it is firmly resolved to rebuff and does rebuff with crushing force the imperialist aggressors, their policy of militarising economic, political and social life, their policy of unloosing a new war.

The struggle for higher living standards of the working people is closely linked with the movement against war and for the cessation of American aggression in Korea. The strengthening unity in this militant struggle of the working class and of all working people in capitalist countries, the powerful development of the national-liberation movement in colonial and semi-colonial countries, the growing peace movement, the hundreds of millions of signatures to the Stockholm appeal against war, are true guarantees that the criminal designs of the imperialist governments will

be foiled.

APPEAL OF THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY TO THE PEOPLE

The French Communist Party has issued an appeal which says:

“The Marshallised governments, submerged in the whirlpool of intensified war preparations, are aware that a wave of indignation and wrath among the peoples who want to live in freedom and peace is mounting against them. That is why they intend to resort to force and repression. They intend to eliminate social liberties and to create an atmosphere of dictatorship.

“According to extremely authoritative information, a large scale anti-Communist provocation is being prepared in the ruling circles, which would be a pretext for mass repressions.

“We know from an authoritative source that the organisers of provocations, inspired by the example of those who fired the Reichstag, are preparing forged papers and false documents which they want to use during the Parliamentary recess in order to strike a blow at the working class, at democracy, at the peace partisans and the Communist Party without any risk, of being held responsible before the National Assembly.

“The Communist Party calls upon the working people, patriots and all honest people to be still more vigilant. It calls for close unity with the aim of doing everything possible to frustrate the provocative plans of the warmongers and prevent a blow at the champions of the masses of the working people, the champions of freedom and peace.”

FOR PEACE, FOR SECURITY OF PEOPLES, AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION IN KOREA!

59,280,179 SIGNATURES TO THE STOCKHOLM APPEAL IN CHINA

The Chinese Peace Committee reports that a total of 59,280,179 signatures to the Stockholm appeal had been collected by August 1. Figures for the different towns are as follows: Shanghai, 3,316,000; Peking, 1,437,000; Tientsin, 1,200,000; Ukhan, 973,957; Canton, 706,000. Collection of signatures continues.

“KOREAN WEEK” IN HUNGARY

During the “Korean Week”, which lasted from August 8 to August 15, the Hungarian working people displayed their solidarity with the heroic Korean people by inspired labour and by considerable overfulfilment of quotas.

A hospital with two hundred beds has been dispatched to Korea from the money collected by the Hungarian people. Additional equipment for one hundred beds is now being sent.

HAMBURG DOCKERS FRUSTRATING THE PLANS OF THE WARMONGERS

A few days ago Hamburg-dockers refused to unload three vessels which arrived with ammunition and explosives. On August 8, the port administrators dismissed 41 workers in an attempt to scare the dockers. In reply many meetings were held in the port during which the dockers unanimously resolved to strike. All the launches drew alongside the ships without the stevedores.

As reported by the German democratic press, the striking dockers have already won their first victory. The port administrations have announced their readiness to reinstate the discharged dockers.

“WEEK IN SUPPORT OF KOREAN PEOPLE” IN VIET NAM

The Central Executive Committee of the Viet Nam General Confederation of Labour decided to hold a “Week in support of the Korean people” from August 21 to 27.

The newspaper “Laodongung”, organ of the Viet Nam General Confederation of Labour, writes: “The heroic struggle of the Korean people is not only a struggle for the national independence and unity of Korea, but also a struggle against the imperialist warmongers, a struggle in defence of peace and democracy throughout the world. The Korean people are receiving the sincere support of the democratic and

peace-loving forces throughout the world. The week in support of the Korean people, announced by the World Federation of Trade Unions, has been welcomed by the working people of Viet Nam. It has prompted a movement for a speedier counter-offensive in Viet Nam”.

PEACE SHIFTS IN THE U.S.S.R.

When signing the Stockholm appeal the working people of the Soviet Union pledged to consolidate the might of their beloved homeland by stakhanovite work. Workers and collective farmers kept their pledge. Throughout all the 16 Union Republics—at factories and on collective and State farms—peace shifts enable the working people considerably to increase labour productivity, to supply the country with more coal, steel, machinery, grain and cotton.

The miners of Kuzbass are hewing additional thousands of tons of coal produced in excess of the plan. Comrade Gatiliv, the best coal-hewer at the S. M. Kirov mine, has trebled his average monthly output.

Similarly, metal workers are providing the country with output in excess of the plan. In July, the Dzerzhinsky plan in Dniepropetrovsk sent, for the requirements of national economy, several trainloads of steel produced in excess of the plan. Ivan Grizan, a steel founder at this plant, has this year produced over 500 tons of steel in excess of the plan.

Engineering workers of Moscow and Leningrad, oil workers of Baku and Buguruslan, tractor workers of Stalingrad and Kharkov and workers in other towns—all

continue the stakhanovite peace shifts.

ON THE EVE OF THE ALL-POLISH PEACE CONGRESS

**(Interview with Professor Jan DEMBOWSKI,
Chairman of the All-Polish Peace Committee)**

Question: How are preparations for the Peace Congress proceeding?

Answer: The Congress of Polish peace partisans will open in Warsaw on September 1. This date is not accidental. September 1 will be the eleventh anniversary of Hitler's rapacious attack against Poland. All Poles recall this as a tragic day in the history of the Polish people, the day when they were betrayed by the landlord and capitalist government and flung by the Western imperialist powers under the heel of the fascist aggressor. We are striving to make the opening of the Peace Congress a day of nation-wide protest against the U.S. and British imperialists, who, on the Hitler model, are preparing a new world conflagration.

Preparations for the Congress are well under way throughout the country. They are being carried out by a large network of local peace committees in town and countryside. The local committees and their active members total over 700,000. Meetings in all towns and villages in the country elect delegates to provincial and city peace conferences, which will in turn elect representatives to the All-Polish Peace Congress. In some provinces conferences have already been held. According to incomplete data these meetings were a great success and were attended by practically the

whole of the adult population of each respective village or district. The large number of women who attended testifies to the fact that the idea of active struggle for peace has captured the imagination of millions of women workers, peasant women and housewives.

The numerous resolutions adopted at these meetings express ardent solidarity with the heroic Korean people and pride in their successes in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist invasion. The resolutions express profound gratitude to the Soviet Government for its peaceful initiative in the Security Council. and protest against the crimes of the U.S. imperialists who are dropping bombs on Korean women and children. One hundred and seven million zlotys have been collected in aid of the civilian Korean population.

Question: What is the attitude of the different sections of the population towards the Congress?

Answer: The Meetings are accompanied everywhere by workers assuming new Socialist obligations to celebrate the Congress with new production successes, with peace shifts and the growth of labour productivity in order, in this way, to strengthen our homeland, which is one of the segments of the world camp of peace, progress and Socialism.

Here, for example, is what Pawel Filak a non-Party miner, stakhanovite and author of a valuable innovation at the "Wieczorek" coal pit-declared at a miners' meeting: "As a conscious miner, I understand that by speeding up the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan participate directly in the struggle for peace and help our brothers in Korea to resist American aggression."

Filak's appeal received the wholehearted support of the miners at the Stalin pit and subsequently of the miners at other pits. Production pledges in honour of

the Peace Congress have been taken by Lodz textile workers and by workers in other branches of industry throughout Poland. The initiative of the men and women workers of Warsaw who resolved to mark the opening of Congress with peace shifts has taken on a much wider scale than during collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal. Pledges are taken not by workers alone but also by peasants, who, as for example, in the Belostok province, decided to greet our Congress by carrying out autumn sowing ahead of schedule.

Mention must be made of the activity of the patriotic clergy including, for example, priest Bizabera from Lublin province, Pasternak from Lodz province, Galenza from Warsaw province and many others who support the world peace movement despite the reactionary position of the higher Catholic clergy.

I also wish to stress with satisfaction the fact that the number of active fighters for peace among the Polish intelligentsia grows continuously. Many writers, artists, teachers and scientists are taking an active part in the present campaign.

WARSAW. (From our correspondent)

SECOND CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' UNIONS

The second Congress of the International Students' Union, which embraces more than three and a half million students, opened in the Palace of Industry in Prague on August 14. Nearly two thousand delegates and guests attending represented more than 70

countries.

Congress was held under the slogan: "Students of the world unite in the struggle for peace, for the national independence of the peoples, for democratic education." The opening of the Congress showed that the struggle for peace is indeed a mighty idea capable of uniting the broadest sections of young intellectuals.

This was said by the speakers who delivered messages of greetings and it was also noted in the report of Grohman, the President of the International Students' Union.

Student representatives from all parts of the world strongly demonstrated against American aggression in Korea, against the illegal decisions of the Security Council and for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea.

FASCIST PROVOCATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE YOUTH RALLY IN NICE

A number of fascist provocations took place in Nice where, on August 13, there opened the international peace rally of French and Italian youth. Bombs were thrown into three premises occupied by the Communist Party, including the premises of the Departmental Federation, as well as in the "Rex" cinema where films were to have been shown in connection with the youth rally. Caught by Communists on the premises of the Federation, the fascist bandits opened fire to cover their flight in Cannes a bomb was thrown into the house of Mayor Antoni, who had been elected on the list of radicals and the R.P.F. Mayor Antoni declared that this

attempt on his life was undertaken by political opponents of the Communists who reproached him for excessive liberalism towards the organisers of the youth rally.

All this has caused profound indignation in Nice. Thousands of people bitterly resent these provocations.

SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF RUMANIA WITH THE HEROIC KOREAN PEOPLE

Trade unions in the Rumanian People's Republic have collected over 77 million lei for the fund to assist Korean women, children and old folk who have suffered from the criminal U.S. bombings.

On August 18, a delegation of the working people of the Rumanian People's Republic left Bucharest for Pyongyang to deliver to the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic this money and a letter containing good wishes for fighting successes for the Korean people.

KOREAN PEOPLE HEROICALLY UPHOLD THEIR FREEDOM OF INDEPENDENCE

Five years ago the Soviet Army liberated Korea from the yoke of Japanese Imperialism. The Korean people are celebrating the fifth anniversary of their national rebirth during a fierce war for freedom and Independence against American imperialism which is shedding the blood of the Korean people. The present

events in Korea—the barbarous bombings of towns and villages by the U.S. air force, the monstrous shootings and massacre by the Americans and the gangsters of Syngman Rhee of thousands of peaceful inhabitants, acts which overshadow the heinous crimes of the Hitlerite cut-throats, will not break the will to victory of the Korean people in their just struggle. The Korean people heroically defending their country will triumph. They draw strength from the justice of their lofty cause and from the support and solidarity of all honest people in the world. “Hands off Korea!” “Out with the American Interventionists from Korea!” Under these slogans there is developing throughout the world a mighty movement in support of the Korean people, against the threat of a new world war, against its imperialist instigators. The freedom-loving people of Korea are models of heroism and selflessness, not only at the front, but in the rear as well.

The London “Daily Worker” published a report of its special correspondent who is with the headquarters of the Korean People’s Army which states that the U.S. “mass bombings” have not achieved either of their two aims. First, the bombings have not in the least undermined the morale of the North Koreans but, on the contrary, have strengthened it and, secondly, the bombings have not disrupted army supplies.

From day-break until dusk the Korean inhabitants move to and fro between North and South. Following country roads and mountain paths, thousands of ways, out of reach of American aircraft, North Koreans carry ammunition and food for the army. They carry the ammunition on their backs or wheel it in small barrows—

in this way helping to keep the army supplied. While one section of the population is engaged in this exploit, another, no less numerous, spends the night on work of rehabilitation. This correspondent said for the first-time he saw the way in which British planes look part in the barbarous raids star-led by the Americans. He added that even if all the imperialist countries mass every, one of their planes in this country they will fail to prevent the millions of Koreans from supplying their army.

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The correspondent of the **Sinhua Agency** reports from Pyongyang: "All industrial enterprises in the Northern sector of the Korean People's Democratic Republic overfulfilled their production plans for the first six months of 1950.

"Many factories, including two machine building plants, two chemical works, coal mines, power stations and a ship-building yard fulfilled their plans by 250 per cent."

*

Pyongyang newspapers report that women in the Northern part of the Republic are contributing their valuables and savings to a fund to provide the front with more tanks and aircraft. The women in the Republic are displaying "great patriotism. The women in the province of Northern Hamgen have contributed 4,600,000 van in cash and a large quantity of jewelry to the tank and aircraft fund. Women in the town of Chendin contributed 1,000,000 yon. In one of the

villages in the Kensen district, women gave 22 heads of cattle and 50 pigs.

*

TASS correspondent reports from Pyongyang that a broad movement has developed in the Provinces of South Pyongyang Canwon, Hwanhe and other places, among State loan subscribers, who undertake to pay in advance amounts due. By July 24 the inhabitants in the Anchu district had paid in full the subscriptions which were due. The peasants of this district decided to work selflessly to keep the army constantly supplied with food and by July 25 had already completed deliveries of early grain harvests. Son Ri Hyak, a peasant from the village of Inihun, Lipsek area, Anchu district, who, in the past, leased a plot from a landlord, stated: "We must uphold our freedom and our land in this war. Therefore, we peasants must spare no effort to provide more food for the front." Son Ri Hyak presented 20 sacks of rice to the People's Army.

*

Elections to the local People's Committees in South Korea which began on July 25—have been exceptionally successful. Elections in the Kenhi Province, which has a population of four million, have been completed. Village People's Committees have been elected in 1,201 localities. One hundred and thirty three deputies have been elected to the rural People's Committees. Elections to many of the District Committees are completed.

Elections to village, rural, regional and district

People's Committees in the southern part of the Canwon province are successfully continuing despite the frequent American raids which upset the normal life of the inhabitants.

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On August 13, the Shanghai newspaper "Takungpao", condemned the brutalities of U.S. interventionists in Korea in a leading article.

The article reads: "In Korea U.S. imperialism is employing on an even greater scale the policy conducted by Japan in China—to kill, burn and destroy everything—and the methods of mass slaughter which German fascists employed in Poland and Czechoslovakia...

"The bones of Hitler and Goering have already turned to dust but their spirit has been revived. The U.S. imperialists have mastered the art of the fascist killers. If some people still have illusions about American "democracy", their best remedy will be the sight of the numerous pits slacked with the bodies of Korean patriots. Around these pits lie scattered American cartridges and cigarette packets.

"The Chinese people understand only too well the hatred of their Korean brothers and sisters for the American killers. The U.S. gangsters instructed their servitors to bomb our towns and slaughter thousands of our patriots and revolutionaries. We are profoundly convinced that, having buried their dead, our Korean brothers and sisters will fight until all the American butchers are wiped out or hurled into the sea."

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION OF RUMANIA. Anna Pauker, Secretary, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party

On August 23, the people of Rumania will celebrate the sixth anniversary of the liberation of Rumania by the invincible Soviet Army.

The liberation of our country enabled the working people to take the path of abolishing all exploitation in a comparatively short period of time. For our country it provided the basis of eliminating any dependence on imperialism, the basis of securing genuine and full national independence, and marked the beginning of a new period in the history of Rumania—the period of an unfettered and speedy advance of the patriotic, democratic forces, headed by the Rumanian Communist Party. It provided the basis for laying the foundations of Socialism in our country.

Under the favourable conditions created by the presence in the country of the Soviet liberation troops and by the constant assistance accorded to our people by the Soviet Union, the working class, led by its Party and in alliance with the working masses of town and countryside, succeeded in achieving great successes through a persistent struggle against the landlords and the bourgeoisie: it won State power, nationalised all large-scale enterprises and established the system of people's democracy—a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As a result of these victories, our country—the Rumanian People’s Republic—has become a state of a new type directed from top to bottom by the working people. In the central organs of State power—the Grand National Assembly, the Government and the Ministries—and also in the local organs, the provisional committees of people’s councils, the working people see leaders who have come from the ranks of the working class and the working peasantry and who are loyal to the cause of the people. The majority of directors of nationalised enterprises, machine-tractor depots and State farms were recently ordinary workers and working peasants. The struggle for Socialism produces among the masses of the people thousands of talented organisers who under capitalism would not have revealed their abilities but who now, having been carefully developed by the Party, are becoming excellent leading cadres of the state, Party, economic and trade union organs.

The carrying out of the administrative-economic division of the country into districts, and particularly the elections to people’s councils which will be held in the near future, will link our State organs even more closely with the masses of the working people and will bring additional thousands of people into the direction of the public life of the country.

The results of the leadership of the State by the working people show that those formerly exploited govern it better than the bourgeoisie, precisely because they govern without the bourgeoisie and **against** the bourgeoisie, against the exploiting classes.

As is known, the Western countries, after several years under the yoke of the “Marshall plan”, which has stifled their own industry and has brought them unemployment, inflation, etc., are receiving from

Truman categorical orders to give up all claims for economic rehabilitation in favour of military preparations.

Rumania, the former semi-colony of French, British, U.S. and Gention imperialism, has, in contrast, doubled its industrial output within the two years of the development of planned economy under the system of people's democracy, At the end of the first quarter of this year, total industrial output in our country was 60 per cent above the 1938 level.

Our country is rapidly marching along the path of eliminating its backwardness not only in the economic but also in the cultural sphere. This year, 700,000 illiterate people are learning to read and write. The number of students now totals 44,000 compared with 24,000 on the eve of the war. Two hundred and six thousand people receive State stipends and 190,000 students of secondary and higher schools are provided for in State hostels.

Under the guidance of the Party, the working people are achieving successes in the sphere of developing new Socialist culture, evidenced by the new plays staged in our theatres, by the progress in our music, and so on.

The successes achieved by the country are also strikingly manifest in the rise in the living standard of the working people, In 1949, for example, average wages in industry went up 30 per cent. Tens of thousands of working people have been sent to rest homes and health resorts at State expense. Whereas in the West unemployment is mounting, in our country the number of factory and office workers increases yearly. At present there are 260,000 workers more than last year. The number of people who obtain new qualifications at State expertise steadily increases.

Inspired by the great example of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, our working people are enthusiastically preparing to embark, on January 1st, 1951, on the realisation of the first Five-Year Plan, the targets of which were recently approved by the Council of Ministers. The main purpose of the Five-Year Plan is the industrialisation of the country which will make it possible to reconstruct the entire national economy on a new, advanced technical basis. The issue is of **Socialist industrialisation** which will secure in our economy an increasing predominance of Socialist elements over capitalist ones, of Socialist forms of economy over capitalist forms. The problem is to achieve that type of industrialisation which will ensure the success of the **Socialist offensive** against the capitalist elements.

To this end the Five-Year Plan envisages a two-fold increase in industrial output compared with 1950. New industrial centres will be developed and new large-scale enterprises will be built.

Utilising the Stalin method of industrialisation which emphasises the development of heavy industry, we will be able to secure an approximate 17 per cent average increase in industrial output annually. This is a tempo which could not be imagined within the framework of the capitalist system.

The Plan envisages a powerful development of the mining and oil industries, a considerable extension of power facilities, a great development of the iron and steel and metal-working industries, particularly machine building. Output of oil will be more than doubled compared with 1950 and the output of coal and iron ore will also nearly double. Output in the iron and steel and metal-working industries will increase more than two-fold and in the engineering industry nearly two and a

half times.

The Plan also provides for a considerable extension of light industry.

The rapid development of our industry and of the working class calls for the elimination of backwardness in agriculture, for its reconstruction on a new technical basis—on the basis of modern agricultural machines, fertilizers, high quality seeds and advanced agricultural technics. Small, scattered agriculture is unable to utilise such a technical basis. That is why even last year our Party began to prepare the political and economic basis for a gradual and voluntary unification of the working peasants into large-scale collective farms—the future big grain producers equipped with modern technics. As a result of this work, up to August 1, over 35,000 peasant house-holds had voluntarily united in collective farms based on **the Socialist principle of payment for labour and public land ownership.**

The broad masses of toiling peasants are following with keen interest the successes of the first collective farms. And these successes are evident. The harvest on the collective farms this year is really historic. Many collective farms harvested more than 2,000 kilograms of wheat per hectare and some even 3,000 kilograms! When before have our toiling peasantry gathered such a bumper harvest? The broad mass of poor and middle peasants are already becoming convinced that the Party is right to advise them resolutely to follow the path of collectivisation. Taking into account the ever growing desire of the peasantry to unite, one may assume that by the end of the Five-Year Plan the majority of the farmsteads will be collectivised. It goes without saying that this presupposes the creation of a powerful industry which will manufacture agricultural machinery.

In other words, the speedy development of industry is the key to the Socialist reconstruction of our agriculture.

Exchange of commodities between town and countryside—the economic foundation of the alliance between the working class and the toiling peasantry—will develop incessantly. This development will aim at satisfying, not only the personal needs of the toiling peasants as consumers, but also at satisfying their production needs, at helping them with a view to increasing the productivity of agriculture, i.e., particularly of supplying the countryside with agricultural machinery.

The Five Year Plan provides for the development of the Socialist sector in the sphere of commodity exchange (State trade and co-operation) in such a way that this sector may incorporate 85-90 per cent of the total volume of commodity exchange.

Continuous extension of the Socialist sector of production, a continuous increase in the national income, together with the steady increase of that part of the national income earmarked for the use of the working people, at the expense of reducing that part of the income which goes to the exploiters, will lead to an 80 per cent increase in the living standard of the working people.

From the foregoing it follows that the Five-Year Plan is a majestic programme for building the foundations of Socialism in our country. The workers, toiling peasants and the intelligentsia loyal to the people will bend all their efforts to accomplish this gigantic construction, extensively utilising internal resources.

But internal resources would be inadequate if our people's republic did not enjoy the daily fraternal

assistance of the Soviet Union.

In undertaking this great task of carrying out the Five-Year Plan we do not, of course, expect it to be without obstacles and difficulties. We have already encountered great difficulties and surmounted them. We shall encounter more difficulties and overcame them too. We shall surmount them by combating the economic and cultural backwardness inherited from the bourgeoisie; we shall surmount them by suppressing the ever fiercer resistance of the exploiters who realise that their end is near; we shall surmount them by exposing the foul intrigues of the imperialists and their agents inside our country.

All our successes achieved so far, all our plans for the future are based on peaceful creative labour. We need peace so that our people can build a happy future.

The striving of our people for peace finds expression in the mighty development of the peace movement, in the more than ten million signatures which the people of Rumania affixed to the Stockholm appeal, in the enthusiastic atmosphere in which the election of delegates to the area and district peace conferences are held, in the Congress of Peace Committees of the Rumanian People's Republic due to be held in Bucharest on September 9.

The people's masses in our country have, at thousands of meetings, branded with shame the foul U.S. imperialist aggression against the Korean people, expressing their firm determination—with all other peace-loving peoples—to prevent the unleashing of a new world war.

The peace movement has promoted the upsurge of active patriotism of the masses displayed in concrete action. The signing of the Stockholm appeal was

accompanied by substantial successes in production which the working people achieved under the now very popular slogan of: "Let us back our signature for peace with production successes".

Socialist emulation "For the homeland, for peace!" has, now, on the eve of our first Five-Year Plan, found in the consciousness of the working class new and concrete expression which inspires and mobilises the working masses.

Advanced workers such as the miners Iosif Barta, Alexandru Hotea and Gheza Copetin, are already working on the 1951 programme; the steel workers, Engelberg Focht and Iuliu Gherendi, the engine driver Gabor Ion, the textile workers, Paraschiva Matei and Maria Cinca, and the oil worker Nicolae Parvulescu, have achieved high indices in labour productivity and in the utilisation of machinery by applying the advanced methods of Soviet Stakhanovites. On the eve of the Peace Congress of the Rumanian People's Republic, Socialist emulation developed with fresh enthusiasm.

The peace movement is always intensifying and demanding a further intensification of vigilance and of the fighting efficiency of the masses in the struggle against the internal class enemies—the kulaks, profiteers, etc.—and against the external warmongers who are united by a common hatred for the camp of Socialism and People's Democracy and by their criminal hopes for a new war. We must be particularly vigilant regarding the fascist Tito band and its agents, which, as revealed by the recent Bucharest trial, had, as far back as 1944, established a wide espionage network in our country; preparing to join the Rumanian Banat to Yugoslavia in the interests of the war plans of U.S.-British imperialism.

In recent years our Republic has achieved successes which are impossible for the capitalist countries. Entering the seventh year of our liberation we intend to achieve even greater successes.

Our successes are based on the fact that our Party is guided by the invincible ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin and that these ideas are more and more encompassing the working masses of our country.

Our successes are based on the fact that our country is guided by the rich experience of the U.S.S.R. and that the idea of shortening the path to Socialism by utilising Soviet experience in all spheres has deeply penetrated the masses and is constantly gaining fresh ground.

Our successes are based on the assistance of the Socialist State and our close friendship with the Soviet Union.

Our future successes lie in the steady consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, its State organs and especially its guiding force—the Party.

Rallying still closer around the Party, strengthening the ties with the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism—headed by the great Soviet Union—our working people confidently march forward to the prosperous heights of Socialism under the victorious banner of Lenin-Stalin.

**WORKING PEOPLE OF CANADA
FIGHT AGAINST WALL STREET
INTERVENTION IN KOREA. Stanley B.
Ryerson, Secretary, Labour-
Progressive Party of Canada**

In the period that followed U.S. imperialist aggression in Korea, the Labor Progressive Party faced an historic test.

For the first time since the slogan “Keep Canada Independent!” was put forward by our Party, we had the task of applying that slogan in conditions of an international emergency.

It can be said, in the main, that our Party measured up to the test. Under the leadership of Comrade Tim Buck, the LPP stood forth as the one Party that works for peace, against the involvement of Canada in the Yankee war, for a policy of Canadian independence, for “Hands off Korea!” and the restoration of the Security Council’s legality.

On June 27, Comrade Buck denounced U.S. military intervention in Korea as open and brazen aggression against the Korean people’s struggle for national independence and unity—and called for “Hands off Korea!” On July 3, the National Executive of the Party issued a manifesto calling upon Canadians to act to stop the war from spreading. In reply to the sending of three Canadian destroyers to serve under MacArthur, the LPP demanded a halt to the military involvement of Canadian forces in Wall Street’s war in Korea. On July 10, Comrade Buck addressed an open letter to Prime

Minister St. Laurent, exposing the governments betrayal of national independence and on July 18 he wired a demand that Canada support J. V. Stalin's proposals for peace in reply to Nehru's message.

The National Executive of the LPP has, from the outset, called upon all committees and members drastically to strengthen our work for peace. In the first place this meant radically stepping up the tempo and volume of our output of propaganda and agitational material—to tell the truth about Korea, to urge united action to save peace. In this respect it can be said that a fair beginning was made, though unevenly as between different areas, but still with insufficient boldness and imagination.

During July over a quarter of a million leaflets etc, were spread by the LPP in plants and camps and districts all across Canada—calling for action to save world peace, to stop the war from spreading, to halt U.S. armed intervention. In that same month, the LPP held meetings to “Tell the Truth about Korea in dozens of towns and cities—mass meetings in public halls, street corner and factory gate meetings, open air rallies and picnics. Radio broadcasts by the LPP on the war in Korea were delivered in the Provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In Quebec, the Party put up posters with the slogan: “NO Canadian Lives for the War in Korea”—“Des Vies Canadiennes pour la Guerre Americaine en Coree?—NON!”. In Toronto, street corner meetings with workers in the needle trades market attracted hundreds of workers, and police attempts at intimidation were beaten back. On the Pacific Coast particularly, the public activity of the Party has evoked howls of rage from the big business press.

In the forefront of the struggle to bring the truth to the people and develop the movement for peace have been the **Canadian Tribune**, the **Pacific Tribune** and the progressive working class press a whole.

The lesson driven home at the February, 1950, National Committee meeting had been—in the struggle for peace, the action of the Party is decisive for the united action of the masses.

The Party has made some headway in this respect in the present emergency.

But inseparable from the putting forward of the Party's position, is its application in mass, united front work. The activity of the Communists in the general movement for peace, in the collection of signatures to the world Peace appeal, is decisive—and must be greatly strengthened. In a letter in mid-July to be provincial and regional committees, the NEC was sharply critical in respect to existing shortcomings. "Our work for the success of the Peace Petition is not satisfactory... The success of the Petition is the criterion of the success of the peace fight".

The Party forces are directed to give full support to the aims and work of the Canadian Peace Congress—to its series of public meetings on the issue of Korea, to the campaign for the sending of at least a score of delegates from Canada to the World Peace Congress, and, above all, to the work for the collection of signatures to the Petition.

In the fight for the Peace Petition, an outstanding example has been set by our young comrades and our Party women. The first Canadians to collect over 1,000 signatures each were two active workers in the National Federation of Labor—Youth—Mary Clarer and Walter Krehm (a participant in last year's great seamen's

strike). Closely competing with them are other youth defenders of peace. Women members of the LPP have been among the most active and best campaigners for the Petition.

The basis for united front activity is broad and strong—despite the frantic barrage from the hostile press, and despite the Cold War propaganda waged by the reactionaries among wide sections of workers.

A leading Party comrade in Saskatchewan writes as follows :

“A friend of mine who works on the railway, tells me that the men in his department are unanimous in their condemnation of the Yankee intervention, and are delighted at the victories of the North Koreans. He feels the situation among the people is different from what it was at the time of the Czechoslovakian and Berlin crises. There is less confusion now. My friend is not a man given to over-optimism...

“The job is to crystallize all this healthy thinking, and give it a means of expression”.

The breadth and depth of the will to peace among the great masses of Canadian, is unmistakable. The adherence of seventy French-Canadian, Catholic municipalities in Quebec to the Stockholm Appeal; the signatures of 64 members of the clergy to the Petition; the evident effect on the Canadian Cabinet of mass popular opposition to the sending of troops to Korea—all point to the great potential for peace that is present in this country.

Our task is to build the broader, stronger united front for peace—in the fight for signatures to the Peace Petition, in organising the peace movement, in bringing our policies ever more widely to the masses of the Canadian people.

The camp of peace in Canada is growing in the struggle!

FOR PEACE AND WORKING-CLASS UNITY.* Harry Pollitt, General Secretary, Communist Party of Great Britain

The war situation has taken a new and dangerous turn. The threats of aggression have now developed to open war. War in the Far East has been unloosed by the United States Government, dragging in our Government and other Governments. This reckless policy is leading to the most dangerous consequences, and has further increased the menace of a new world war. Only the firm and unshakable will to peace of the Soviet Union, the Chinese Republic and the People's Democracies has so far prevented and is preventing the provocative aggression of the Western Powers in Korea from leading to a third world war.

The fight for peace now, more than ever, dominates the entire world situation and governs every issue of the home political situation.

Our duty is clear; it is to do all in our power to prevent Britain carrying out the plans of the U.S.A. in Korea, along the lines of the Emergency Resolution of the Executive Committee on Korea, and to reinforce our activity on behalf of the Peace Petition and the World Peace Congress in the autumn.

Already the war is exercising a profound effect upon the political situation in Britain. A spurious "unanimity" has been registered in Parliament for British

* From the report to the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain on July 8th, 1950.

participation in the Korean war. The Tories are jubilant and their pressure towards coalition has increased.

We have now to formulate a course of policy and action in relation to the immediate situation that will help us to develop the mass movement of the working class in defence of peace, national independence, wages and full employment, and that will, at the same time, assist the workers to prepare to face the challenge of a General Election whenever, in view of the present unstable Parliamentary situation, this may be decided upon.

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It is not yet fully understood how precarious and uncertain is Britain's economic situation. The continuance of full employment on its present scale depends entirely upon the economic position of the U.S.A. and upon war preparations.

The completely artificial and temporary position that Britain is in should compel every serious worker who wants peace, national independence, wages and full employment, to take part in a united struggle to challenge effectively the policy of the Tory Party, Federation of British Industries, and right-wing leaders of the Labour Party, Government and Trades Union Congress.

The cost of living is steadily rising, and real wages are steadily being reduced. Profit is the highest in the history of Britain.

Military expenditure is enormous, and no serious challenge is being made against this in the present Parliament, while expenditure on social services is steadily reduced. Everybody knows that military

expenditure will be drastically increased in the near future as a result of the Atlantic Pact and the wars in Malaya and Korea.

It is a fact, which no worker can deny, that since the General Election of 1945 the Labour Government has used the armed forces to intervene in legitimate industrial disputes on more occasions than any Tory or Liberal Government has ever done.

The war in Malaya goes on, and no end is in sight. Nigerian miners are shot down on British instructions, and British arms are shipped to the reactionaries in Indo-China.

Morgan Phillips and Herbert Morrison blatantly come out with their “new definitions of Socialism”, which are an affront to every thinking Labour man and woman and a renunciation of every principle on which the pioneers of the movement built it up.

The fact that such speeches can be made is not only to cover up the betrayals that have already been made to the Tories and the American millionaires, but to prepare for even greater betrayals in the future.

One of the greatest crimes that the Labour leaders have committed is to attempt to destroy among large sections of the working class their faith in the Soviet Union and in Socialism.

These things and these contrasts in present achievements, policy and future perspective are being quietly and seriously considered by a greater number of people than we yet either realise or have found the means of working with.

The British workers not only want to find a way of improving their own immediate conditions, removing the danger of war, and establishing closer relations with Socialist countries, but they also want a clear and

practical perspective and policy that can help them on the road to Socialism.

Looking back on our discussions immediately after the General Election in February, it is clear that they did not reflect either the seriousness of the new problems Britain would have to face, or the new tasks that confronted the Communist Party.

The result of the General Election both simulated the United States of America to increase its pressure on Britain, because it indicated a position where Britain (the linch-pin in all American economic, political and military plans) had moved to a more reactionary position, and gave the U.S.A. a stronger weapon to use in dictating its policy to its satellite countries. The present events in Korea prove this point.

Why did our Party, with its fighting record of service to the working class, fail to make any impact at the General Election, and secure so few votes?

We have to find an answer to this question.

In the Political Letter we issued after the General Election, we gave four principal reasons for the low votes our Communist candidates received.

“First, the fact that our Party is not yet deeply rooted among the masses of the workers, especially in the factories and trade unions. This is the main reason why we were not able to break through the confusing propaganda of the right-wing Labour leaders and win the workers for active support for our policy and candidates.

“Second, the fear of a return of the Tories, and the workers’ elementary class hatred of the Tories, which has not yet advanced to the political level of an equal class hatred of right-wing Labour as the agents of capitalism and Toryism in the Labour Movement.

“Third, there is no doubt that a large number of workers voted Labour because they felt that, with all its weaknesses, the policy of the Labour Government was responsible for the comparatively full employment which exists, for the benefits they feel they have received from the National Health Service for family Allowances, etc.

“Fourth, the anti-Communist propaganda which has been carried through during the past five years by the Labour leaders and the Tories.”

Now these are all correct conclusions, but on looking back we must admit that they do not go deep enough, and that our Executive Committee was not sufficiently self-critical in its examination of the results of the General Election.

Our greatest mistake and weakness in the General Election was our neglect to arouse the masses in defence of peace.

Present events in Malaya and Korea should drive this point home.

At the meeting of the Communist Information Bureau in November, 1949, there was an important resolution adopted that should have put us on our guard against our own weaknesses in regard to the fight for peace, and compelled us to rectify them at once. We did not really get down to this decisive issue until our Executive Committee meeting in June.

Every day brings out not only the correctness of the point that was made then, as reflected both in the Schuman Plan and the war in Korea, But how we still lag behind in our understanding of the responsibilities it imposes on the Communist Party in Britain.

In the light of Britain's support for the predatory policy of the U.S.A. in Korea, can we now say we made

the fight for guaranteeing the national independence of Britain of such a character as to make a lasting impression on the Labour masses?

Can any honest British citizen be other than alarmed when the U.S.A. imperialists dictate where Britain shall sell its goods?

When Britain devalues its currency on the orders of Wall Street?

When the U.S. trusts insist on a lowering of tariffs on imports into Empire markets, and blatantly refuse any lowering of tariffs on British goods going into the U.S.A.

When our best aerodromes are under the domination of the American Air Force, which means that a Fifth Column of anti-Socialists are in control of our most strategic centres?

When the British Navy is under the orders of American Admirals?

When Britain can be dragged into a new World War on the orders of the Wall Street millionaires?

These are the basic questions upon which we have done far too little convincing agitation and propaganda, both during the General Election and since.

In the political situation we had to face, end in considering the size of the Labour Government's majority, we were right to place the maximum number of Communist candidates in the field at the last General Election.

Our fundamental mistake was that we saw only our candidates and the defeat of Toryism in the constituencies where we were fighting as our aim.

The practical result was that, for our Party, the General Election was a contest between the Communist Party and all the others, without any serious attempts

to make any differentiation between the Labour supporters and the right-wing Labour leaders. We made no effort to win allies in the fight against the Tories and right wing Labour leaders.

We remember the cheers with which my remark at the Extended meeting of the Executive Committee in February, 1949, was greeted when I said;

“At the next General Election we do not intend to do the donkey-work for other Labour candidates”.

This was a sectarian attitude which objectively denied the need for any attempts at united action against the Tories and right-wing Labour leaders at the General Election in February, 1950. It helped to prevent any such efforts from being made. We, in fact accepted a position of self-imposed isolation, which made it appear that we looked upon all workers in the Labour movement as one reactionary mass, because of the wrong policy of their leaders, and saw no possibility of making any differentiation between them.

Now that has been our cardinal mistake for a number of years, which is only now being brought home to us, and which explains the absence of any large-scale mass movement of opposition to the policy of the Labour Government, **which policy is not approved by very large sections of the working class.**

We have ceased to make any serious efforts to influence local Labour Parties through the character of the Trade Union representation in them which it is possible to achieve.

The whole situation we are now confronted with compels us to draw the most serious lessons from our past neglect of this vital question of working-class unity—not to fix our hopes on some ultimate split or divisions within the Labour Party, but to work for every

conceivable possibility of securing unity in action with the rank and file Labour workers now, giving the utmost attention to this through our activity in the factories, localities, and mass organisations of the working class.

We are confident it can be done once the determination is there.

It may be argued that to talk like this is to bring comfort to our enemies. It will not. On the contrary, it will prove to them that we are not afraid of analysing and exposing our own weaknesses so that they can be eradicated.

There is not a Communist Party in the world which has not strengthened itself and its work by constantly applying that wise advice to itself which Lenin gave in "Left Wing Communism," where he referred to the attitude of a Political Party towards its own mistakes.

We are sure our Party can and will also strengthen itself and its work by applying that advice in the new conditions which now face it.

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The most urgent duty before the Communist Party is to work for the unity of the working class and all democratic and peace-loving people who are concerned about the present and future developments, and who are anxious to find ways and means through which their immediate problems can be solved in their interests.

Not a formal unity, or unity for unity's sake, but a fighting unity that can be expressed in the militant actions of the working people against the Tories and right-wing Labour leaders.

A unity firmly rooted in the factories and mass organisations of the working class, which, the more

united and powerful it becomes, will attract to its support large sections of professional and young people at present influenced by the propaganda of Tories.

But the first thing to be understood is that unless we can get this conviction, then we shall never overcome the existing obstacles to such a unity.

To succeed, however, in this urgent and necessary activity, means we have to end every vestige of sectarianism and opportunism in our ranks.

There are few homes, factories or clubs today but where some workers are not discussing "how different things have become". They can be heard every Friday night and week-end in relation to how the cost of living is rising. They can be heard when a Shop Steward is declared "redundant", because every worker knows what lies behind this. They can be heard when millions wait for houses, and note the speed with which war preparations are earned on, and how easy it is to find the money for this. They can be heard now when the fear of a new world war has been increased by the actions of the U.S.A., backed by a British Labour Government, in Korea.

Such thoughts should surely enable our Party to help in the formulation of immediate demands that will win the ready support of all those who are seriously determined to change the present direction of affairs.

Above all the defence of peace now lies at the very centre of the world situation, and of millions of working people's thoughts.

We live and work In Britain, without whose support no imperialist war anywhere could take place. How can the Labour Government deny its support to the U.S.A. in view of its own policy in Malaya? And how dangerous such a situation is when we do not know what the

madmen in the States will get up to next, banking again on the support of Britain.

Few honest Labour men and women thought in July, 1945, when they felt so triumphant at the return of a Labour Government that five years later that same Government and its Labour Party would be declaring that to fight for peace is “a stunt”, is a “phoney” kind of activity, or that the Labour Party would declare that those who sign a Petition to outlaw the Atom Bomb would render themselves ineligible for membership of the Labour Party.

Every measure of influence and capacity to work which our Party undoubtedly possesses should now be thrown into the fight to win millions of British citizens, without any questioning about what their political, economic or religious associations may be, to defend peace.

Let us, however, avoid the mistake of thinking that the fight to achieve such a unity as we have spoken of will be an easy task.

To succeed in this new type of united activity means also not only to place before the working people a policy of immediate demands, but to show to them that a successful solution of their present and future problems, one which accords with their deepest interest, is possible.

We can prove that there is no need for Britain to be dependent on any nation in the world; that there is the greatest future for the British people once they take their destinies into their own hands and utilise their own forms of government and institutions to fulfil this destiny.

Immediate issues and generalisations about Socialism are not enough. Thinking people want a

perspective. They want to see the line of march and the path ahead. We have to outline a programme for such people.

We have to show by such a programme that it is not the Communists who are out to destroy Britain, but the Tory and Labour leaders. They form successive governments and Britain's position gets steadily worse. We can prove that our policy can save Britain and strengthen its future on an entirely new basis.

Such a policy as we have indicated will strengthen our own approach [or united activity in the struggle to defend peace and the living standard of the working people. This point was well put in the November Resolution of the Information Bureau.

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It is in the present grave and threatening situation at home and abroad that we must also seriously discuss what our electoral policy should be in preparation for and during the next General Election.

The dominant forces in the U.S.A. are not satisfied with the present parliamentary situation in Britain. They want either an open Coalition Government with the key positions in the hands of the Tories, fully prepared to carry out American policy in Britain, or a Tory Government.

The line of domestic policy advanced by the Federation of British Industries and the Tory Party, and in the realm of foreign policy by Churchill and Eden, particularly in regard to the Schuman Plan, the war alliance with the U.S.A. and surrender of Britain's national sovereignty to an American dominated Council of Europe, are all factors in the situation that we have

to take into consideration.

In all essentials of policy at home and abroad, the Labour Government has acted as the left wing of the Tory Party, and carried this to the point where at the present time, objectively, it is a Coalition Government of Labour and Tory leaders which is in power and leading Britain to disaster.

The unity that exists between the Labour and Tory leaders on every fundamental issue proves that there is, to all intents and purposes, a virtual coalition already existing between these leaders.

Important sections of the working class, however fear the victory of the Tory Party at the next General Election. We are bound to take these feelings of millions of workers into account.

We are in a new situation, in which the urgency of developing a united fight against the war plans of Anglo-American imperialism was never greater than it is now.

At the same time the experiences of the Peace Petition Campaign and the movement which is developing against the American and British intervention in Korea are showing what tremendous opportunities now exist for achieving unity in action.

It is essential that our policy should be governed above all by this decisive need to develop the united fight, and to ensure that both before and during the election the life-and-death question of peace and war is made the supreme issue of the election.

Our general line in the election would be to fight against a Tory victory, while at the same time greatly strengthening in every constituency the fight against the policy of the right-wing Labour leaders.

But we shall fail in all this unless all the activity which must follow from this is accompanied by a greater

strengthening of the Communist Party itself, especially in the factories, and by a greatly increased circulation for the **Daily Worker**.

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We can find no more effective or better words to conclude this report than by reminding you of the closing section of the Information Bureau's resolution on Working Class Unity, where it is said that "The further success of the struggle for working-class unity and the rallying of the democratic forces depends primarily on improvements in all the organisational and ideological work of every Communist and Workers' Party. For the Communist and Workers' Parties, the ideological exposure of and the irreconcilable struggle against, all manifestations of opportunism, sectarianism, and bourgeois-nationalism, and the struggle against the penetration of enemy agents into the Party milieu are of decisive importance.

"The organisational and ideological-political strengthening of the Communist and Workers' Parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism is a most important condition for the successful struggle of the working class for unity in their ranks, for the cause of peace, national independence of their countries, for democracy and Socialism."

**PEOPLE OF CUBA FIGHTING
AGAINST WAR, FOR DEMOCRATIC
LIBERTIES. Blas Roca, General
Secretary, People's Socialist Party of
Cuba**

The people of Cuba are resisting with ever-greater vigour the war hysteria, the striving to foment a third world War. They are struggling against Cuba being cast to play the role of U.S. pawn in this war.

U.S. imperialist intervention in Korea has served as all excuse for the Government of Cuba, falange elements and other imperialist lackeys to persecute the peace partisans, to launch the campaign for outlawing the People's Socialist Party (P.S.P.) and to intensify repressions against the working class movement.

The press and radio in the service of the imperialists, the traitors from among the trade union leaders, the government's yes-men and high-ranking politicians in the bourgeois parties of the "opposition", had all their bells chiming as soon as hostilities commenced in Korea: they hoped that the "mighty" U.S., with its naval squadrons and jet bombers, under the command of the fascist MacArthur, would speedily crush the "Communists" and vanquish Korea. It never occurred to them that this small country could resist the Yankee intervention. The newspapers, journals and the radio station of the imperialists naturally hastened to declare that they sided unquestionably with the U.S., that the "Communists" were the "aggressors", that the Koreans had invaded... their own country. Some went

even to the length of demanding that war should be declared on the Soviet Union. All the U.S. imperialist lackeys agreed that repressive measures should be adopted against the “reds”.

The Cuban Government officially declared its support for U.S. intervention. Alberto Inocente Alvarez, who became notorious for his speculation deals during the Second World War, submitted a proposal to UNO, where he poses as a Cuban representative, that Cubans should shed their blood in order that the imperialists might preserve their privileges in Korea. The leaders of C.T.K. (trade union break-away organisation. Ed.), the trade union traitors in the service of the imperialists and their governments, immediately mobilised themselves, organising several gangster bands for street collection of signatures in support of measures aimed at outlawing the Communists. Cofino, the imperialists' trade union puppet, went so far in his servile zeal as to begin, on the basis of the events in Korea and the threat of a new world war, to deprive Communists employed on power stations of their trade union rights and to “demand” their dismissal. Ten skilled workers were the first victims of this police informer.

“The Association of World War Two Veterans”, a fascist organisation financed by the U.S. (U.S. Embassy), the society, “Friends of Americans”, and other gangster pogrom organisations, have announced in the press that they are preparing an armed “demonstration”, aimed at seizing the premises of the editorial board and the print-shop of the newspaper “Hoy”, because “this Communist newspaper attacks the U.S., and represents the Americans as interventionists in Korea.” Meanwhile, Cuba's main radio station has cancelled the Sunday half hour talks of the Negro

Communist leader, Salvador Garcia Agüero, who was elected to the Chamber of Deputies at the last elections. Municipal Councillor of Havana, César Escalante, was put on trial for his broadcasts under the pretext of “abusing” the right of freedom of speech.

However, the working class and the people of Cuba are not retreating before these repressive acts by reaction but, on the contrary, are intensifying the struggle for peace, for democratic rights, against the U.S. invasion of Korea, The People’s Socialist Party at once exposed the provocative and aggressive actions of the U.S. interventionist as imperialist acts, as a new step towards world war and an attempt to suppress the national liberation movement in Asia. The Party called upon the masses to struggle for the cessation of U.S. intervention in Korea; for giving the Koreans the right to decide their own destiny. The Party has stood for the recognition by UNO of the legal representative of the Chinese People’s Republic and for the collection of thousands of signatures to the Stockholm appeal.

In reply to the government’s ban on the protest meeting—which was to have been held by the Women’s Democratic Federation against the U.S. intervention in Korea—the people of Cuba organised hundreds of small meetings and rallies in houses, mills and factories. In reply to the government threat to ban the circulation of the newspaper “Hoy” and to arrest those who sold it, our Party Committees organised brigades for street sales of our newspaper, and in just over two weeks increased the circulation by approximately 3,000 copies. The Party Committees duplicated many articles, cartoons and news items and spread them among the inhabitants.

The United Confederation of Labour in Cuba, led by Lazaro Pena, supported the call of the World Federation

of Trade Unions to hold a “Week for the Defence of the Korean People” from July 17 to July 24. During this week, 230,000 copies of the pamphlet “The Truth about Korea” were circulated. The Union of Socialist Youth published an Appeal Under the headline: “The youth of Cuba will not go into the service of American imperialism in the capacity of hangman of the Asian peoples”.

City mayors, councillors, deputies, leaders of different democratic Parties, students, professional workers and women, to say nothing of workers and peasants, are vigorously protesting against the government’s intention to outlaw the People’s Socialist Party. The pressure of public opinion was so strong that the compromised enemies of Communism were forced to retreat and even to express disapproval of the campaign advocating violence, while the judicial bodies sued those who threatened the newspaper, “Hoy”. Trade unions exposed the criminal dismissal of workers. The tobacco workers and their families gathered in the building of the Havana municipality demanding the reinstatement of discharged workers.

Collection of signatures to the stockholm appeal has developed on a large scale. In Havana alone, 240,000 signatures have been collected and throughout the island, 442,000. The people of Cuba have firmly protested against U.S. imperialist intervention in Korea and hailed with enthusiasm the attitude of the Soviet Union—the great Socialist State—which opposes interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The people of Cuba are resolutely opposed to the proposal by the ruling circles of our country to send Cubans as cannon fodder for war in the interests of the American imperialists; to use the Cubans in the role of

hangmen of the Korean people, who are fighting for independence, unity and progress.

The people of Cuba condemn the persecutions and criminal threats of the government, the gangsters and traitors in the service of the imperialists. They are defending their right to have an anti-imperialist, revolutionary militant, truly people's Party—a Party for the struggle for national liberation and Socialism; for peace and for the realisation of the Cuban plan to fight the crisis; for unity of the working class; against reform; for the law on education and for punishment of racial discrimination.

The people of Cuba want and will achieve this.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY IN DEFENCE OF PEACE. Jacques Duclos, Secretary, French Communist Party

The U.S. imperialists and their agents consider France to be one of the important sectors, in their “Atlantic strategy”. They want to use our country as a base in the anti-Soviet war which is being prepared by them. But the working class and the people of France are more and more resolutely opposing the war policy which is being pursued in our country on U.S. orders.

The activities of the French Communist Party, which is making every effort to unite the broadest masses in the struggle in defence of peace, evoke great uneasiness in the camp of the warmongers. By supporting the actions of the fighters for peace and freedom and by ensuring the active participation of Communists, side by side with peace partisans—who hold the most different convictions—in the campaign conducted by peace committees and by communal councils for signatures to the Stockholm appeal, the French Communist Party has played and continues to play the paramount role in mobilising the French people against the criminal actions of the instigators of war. Twelve million signatures have already been collected, although the campaign has still not covered more than half the communes of France.

It is quite obvious that the masses now realise the significance of signing the Stockholm appeal even better

than at the beginning of the campaign. Only a few weeks ago one could hear lots of people reply to the request to sign the appeal with the argument that there was no danger of war. But U.S. aggression against Korea has shown the real danger of war. This aggression makes even more clear what is the aggressive policy of the imperialists.

People of good will who want peace feel it to be more and more essential that they should join as soon as possible those who demand the prohibition of the atomic weapon. This all-peoples' movement has acquired such dimensions that (he warmongers and their agents are forced more and more often to resort to manoeuvres and, quite openly, to attack the Stockholm appeal.

It should be noted that these efforts of our enemies are nothing less than a recognition of the tremendous response which the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal is receiving from the masses of the people. It is sufficient to quote only a few examples to give an idea of the heady welcome accorded by the common people to those collecting signatures. Within two hours, collectors in the town of Arles collected 600 signatures. In Toulon, on July 14, fighters for peace collected 729 signatures in an hour and a half. In one commune near Bayonne an invalid got 142 out of the 145 inhabitants to sign the appeal. Of the 644 people in one of the communes in the Lower Charenta Department, 642, including the Mayor, affixed their signatures to the appeal.

The peace relays passing through the towns and villages of France enable the youth to develop the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal. In this way the young people of France, who have gone to

meet the Italian youth in Nice, seek to help the masses to realise the great seriousness of the present situation and the urgent need to intensify the struggle in defence of peace. The movement in support at the Stockholm appeal is becoming so widespread that people who formerly refused to sign it have had to change their attitude.

Recently an Address known as the “Manifesto of the 68” was issued. (It was originally signed by 68 personalities and was later supported by many others).

In this Address the demand to prohibit the atomic weapon and other weapons of mass annihilation of people is formulated in the following way: “Deeply shocked by the news that influential politicians plan, in cold blood, to use the atomic weapon in the war in Korea, we resolutely oppose the application of all end every kind of mass annihilation, among which the atomic chemical and bacteriological weapons would be the most disgusting and criminal.”

Having declared that they regard the statement by the International Red Cross, the letter from the Cardinals and Archbishops of France, the statements by Protestant ministers in U.S., Britain, France and Switzerland, the statement of French Rabbis and the Stockholm appeal as demonstrations of the universal desire to prohibit the use of the weapon of mass extermination of people, the 68 personalities who signed the Address further state: “We condemn these weapons which disgrace mankind and run contrary to the boundless respect for Man, a respect which forms the basis of any civilisation.” Among those who signed the Address were: Charles d’Aragon, Andre Denis, Abbé Pierre Grouès, Paul Rivet, a Deputy, Victor Dalbiez, a former Minister, Emile Kahn, General Secretary of the

League of Human Rights, Claude Bourdet, journalist, and many others.

Naturally, the venal press attacked those who signed the Address. But the fury of the warmongers only stresses the significance of this document. The more the masses realise the real essence of the war policy, the clearer they see in this policy the cause of their growing poverty and the more also they feel the need to unite to end such a state of affairs. There is an ever sharpening contradiction between government policy on the one hand, and the needs and aspirations of the masses on the other. It was precisely this contradiction that brought about the recent governmental crises.

The military expenditure imposed on France by the imperialists is becoming unbearable. In its recently issued memorandum on armament the Government intends to allocate, within three years, an additional 2,000 billion francs for armaments, the equipment and upkeep of 15 new divisions. With these additional allocation, France's military expenditure will total nearly 1,200 billion francs a year. The issue is the monstrous expenditure which will fall on the country. While hundreds of billions of francs are allocated for war, the conditions of the working masses are becoming more and more difficult. The cost of living is mounting, while the government is of the opinion that the extremely inadequate wages should not be increased.

The discontent of the mass of the people is steadily increasing. The Communist Party is playing the leading role in the struggle of the masses for bread and peace. Under these conditions the rulers resort more and more to repressions. During the past two years every opportunity has been used to split the working class, to try to isolate the Communist Party and detach it from

the masses. Right Socialist leaders of the Guy Mollet and Jules Moch type have been in the forefront of this anti-Communist campaign. But their attempts to isolate the Communist Party from the masses have failed.

The election to social insurance committees showed that the General Confederation of Labour, declared by government propaganda to be a "Communist" organisation, enjoys the confidence of the majority of the working class. Every type of political election held recently has shown that the Communist Party retains its position as the leading Party in France. This, undoubtedly, explains the efforts made by the parties in the Government majority to draw up an electoral law which would deprive our Party of its lawful representation in elected bodies and would create a false impression that Communist influence is weakening.

The enemies of the people seek to strike a blow at the Party which is the vanguard of the working class and the great hope of the French people. To do this they are ready to use any methods. The initiators of repressions constantly speak of the need to combat the Communist Party by satisfying the demands of the working people. However, this is only talk since the Government war policy brings about quite opposite results. If "social", preachers are often used to try to calm the working people and to divert them from the path of unity, this is done precisely because the path of unity increasingly attracts the working people who see in it the way out of, their miserable position.

All this explains the campaigns carried out under the slogan of anti-Communist repressions. Here, incidentally, the question is the operation of a plan of an international character. Having been given the

example of such repressions in the U.S. and Japan, the imperialists are beginning to persecute the Communist Party of Germany. The Labourite, Attlee, has also launched sharp attacks and threats against Communists. De Gasperi also displays his readiness to begin a policy of anti-Communist repressions. In France—alongside Jules Moch, who intends to play the role of anti-Communist ring-leader—the knights of betrayal are being lined up, headed by Daladier, a man of Munich and of the “phony war”; by Pierre-Etienne Flandin who, during the Munich events, sent a message of greeting to Hitler; and by Paul Faure who before the war was the General Secretary of the Socialist Party and later a member of the Petain National Council. All these people, affiliated to the “Union of Left Republicans”, of which Daladier is the Chairman, declare their intention to organise a “campaign for truth.” In their language this means that they intend to intensify anti-Communist slander. They say unhesitatingly that it is necessary to do away with the “ridiculous respect for obsolete parliamentarism”.

Many peace partisans have been thrown into prison. However, the French rulers and their U.S. bosses think that is insufficient. Many of those in prison are women. A magnificent symbol of their courage was the exploit of the Communist girl, Raymonde Dien, who threw herself before a train carrying arms and ammunition.

Henri Martin, second mechanic in the naval yards of Toulon, also languishes in prison for so-called “participation in the disintegration of the army.” Those who ordered the arrest of Henri Martin were worried by leaflets circulated on board warships and in the Toulon naval base exposing the inside story of the colonial war against the people of Viet Nam and the demand for the

return of the French expeditionary corps from that country.

This second mechanic, who, at the age of seventeen, had taken up arms to fight in the ranks of the partisans for the liberation of France has been thrown into prison by a government which includes the ex-Pétain Minister Robert Schuman, and the former member of the National Council, Antoine Pinay. Hence, it follows that the fighters in the resistance movement are being persecuted by the associates of traitors. The struggle against repressions is, therefore, becoming ever more widespread and is one of the forms of the great struggle for peace.

This policy of repression is accompanied by the ever-growing subordination of the French rulers to the demands of the American warmongers.

These unworthy rulers, who are supporting U.S. aggression in Korea, have already despatched an auxiliary vessel to Korean waters, which act is undoubtedly the preliminary to the dispatch of French troops.

These rulers are not confining themselves to continuing the criminal war in Viet Nam, they are unhesitatingly going further and further along the path of war, in which their masters wish to involve us. But the people of France have not reconciled themselves to the fact that their sons are waging war against peoples striving for freedom and independence. Therefore it is quite natural that in France the slogan "Korea for the Koreans!" merges with that of "Viet Nam for Vietnamese!"

And when the U.S. ambassador to France, who plays the role of leading counsellor to the French Government, exerts pressure with a view to involving

our country in the so-called “Defence of Formosa”—or more correctly in aggression against People’s China—very many French men and women feel that this is leading to catastrophe. It is significant that various personalities (some of whom have a good many shady affairs to account for) have sensed the necessity of addressing the French Government, calling upon it to recognise the Chinese People’s Republic and not to prevent China’s admission to U.N.O. It goes without saying that for some of these people this is obviously a manoeuvre, but nevertheless it reflects the depth of the popular movement in defence of the peace policy.

Events in Korea throw a brilliant light on the criminal actions of the warmongers. The French Government is revealed in its true colours as an associate of the warmongers. Sensing that it has been branded by the people and forced to go farther and farther along the road of war, the government regards repressions as a kind of haven.

Its policy is all illustration of what Comrade Stalin said: “To carry on war, neither increased armaments nor the organisation of new coalitions are sufficient. For this it is also necessary to strengthen the rear in capitalist countries. No single capitalist country can carry on a serious war without strengthening beforehand its own rear; without muzzling its ‘own’ workers; without muzzling its ‘own’ colonies. Hence the gradual fascisation of the policy of the bourgeois governments.”

The plans of the enemies of peace are perfectly clear. But it is possible to frustrate these plans by developing a policy of broad unity in the struggle for bread and peace. The intensification of the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal and the preparations for the Second World Peace Congress make

possible the rapprochement, in the name of action, with those who, only yesterday, were deeply divided and who, in the light of events, now feel the insistent need to unite for the struggle. The heavy consequences of the war policy for the working class and for all working people, stimulate a broad movement for unity. All working people, regardless of whether they are affiliated to the General Confederation of Labour, the C.F.T.C., or “Force Ouvriere”, demand higher wages and both have to admit that they owe their impoverishment to the war policy.

This situation creates great possibilities for unity and for heightened political consciousness of the masses who realise ever more fully that the reason for the poverty of the workers is rooted in the war policy which must be abolished.

By combating sectarian narrow-mindedness, by boldly throwing all its strength into the development of the most varied kinds of work among the masses, by giving new scope to the necessary actions against the dispatch of troops and armaments to Viet Nam and to Korea, by preventing the unloading of U.S. arms in France and by helping—as far all possible—the development of the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal, the French Communist Party will prevent that transformation of France into an outpost of the warmongers upon which they reckon. Our Party is aware of its responsibilities. It faces great tasks. It will fulfil these tasks—for our comrades remember and regard as an immutable directive, the reminder of Maurice Thorez at the Twelfth Congress of our Party: “Upon us, upon our efforts and upon our steadfastness depends the invincible development of the fight for peace and national independence, for bringing it to

final victory”.

TASKS OF IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL STRENGTHENING OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY. Max Reimann, Chairman of the Communist Party of Germany

The 14th Plenum of the Board of the Communist Party of Germany held on December 28-30, 1949, was a landmark in the development of our Party. Acting on the decisions of the November Conference of the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers' Parties, the Party Board adopted a resolution on the "Ideological-political strengthening of our Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism".

The elections to the Bundestag, (Bonn "Parliament"), held on August 14, 1949, revealed the weaknesses in the work of the German Communist Party. Despite the prevailing objective conditions, for strengthening the influence of our Party among the population of Western Germany the electors were terribly misled. To a considerable degree, this is due to the fact that our Party has failed to cope satisfactorily with the tasks confronting it. First, it should be noted that the rank and file of our Party and its activists very often retreated before the anti-Soviet slander of our enemies and did not maintain a clear-cut position on questions relating to our attitude to the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies, the border on the Oder-Neisse—the peace border between Germany and the new Poland—and to the development of the German Democratic Republic. There was also revealed in our

Party a lack of understanding on questions of the national policy of the German Communist Party and forgetfulness of the need for struggle to establish the unity of the working class and to acquire allies. There also prevailed a great lack of understanding of the connection between the struggle for a united, independent, peace-loving, democratic Germany and the struggle for the social and democratic rights of the working masses.

The opportunist retreat before the slander of the enemy and lack of correct orientation on questions regarding the policy of our Party is explained by the low ideological-political level of many rank and file members and activists, and by the weak and inadequate work of the whole Party on questions of ideological education.

As the resolution of the 13th Plenum of the B-03rd of the Communist Party of Germany—"On the lessons of the elections of August 14, 1949"—pointed out. "One of the main weaknesses of our Party lies in the fact that it devotes little attention to the ideological education of its members. It disregards the experience of the international working class movement, particularly the study of the experience of the victorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B). It has failed to draw satisfactory practical conclusions from the resolution of the Party Board on the lessons of the degeneration of the Tito clique. In its practical work it did not sufficiently take into account the lessons of the working class movement, particularly during the period of the Weimar Republic."

Due to this unsatisfactory work regarding ideological education and, arising from this insufficient political vigilance imperialist agents were able to unfold their

undermining activities within our Party and to implant uncertainty and confusion in its ranks.

“Insufficient vigilance,” read this resolution “made it possible for the corrupt literature of the trotskyites, the C.P.O. (Brandler Trotskyite group—Ed.), the Tito clique of the Eastern bureau of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and other imperialist agencies to be circulated freely within the Party.”

The discussion on the result of the 13th Plenum, carried out in the Party organisation and leading organs, signified a step forward towards the Marxist-Leninist strengthening of the Communist Party of Germany. This discussion helped to overcome bourgeois objectivism in the Party: it served to raise the political vigilance of the rank and file and the activists of our Party and, as a result, a number of trotskyite and Titoite agents were exposed. It became possible to expose and expel from the Party such Titoite agents as Georg Fischer (former member of the Secretariat of the Party organisation in the Bavaria Land), Herbert Müller (formerly the first Chairman of the Board of the Party organisation in the Rhineland-Pfalz Land), Josef Schappe (former member of the Secretariat of the Party organisation of the North Rhine-Westphalia Land and deputy-chief editor of the central organ of the Party). It also revealed to what extent there prevailed in our Party—up to the 13th Plenum—carelessness with regard to ideological questions and how weak was our vigilance.

For years Herbert Müller was able to disorganise and paralyse Party work at the Baden Aniline-Soda Works one of the largest enterprises in Western Germany, employing 22,000 workers. He was able to carry out in our Party the instructions of the French occupation authorities and, by distributing circulars, to call upon

Party organisations to act according to the wishes of the occupation authorities. Similarly, Fischer, the imperialist agent, was for months able to carry on subversive activities in the Party, despite the fact that the secretariat of the Party organisation in the Bavaria Land was warned by the Secretariat of the Board of the Communist Party of Germany about Fischer's subversive activities.

The decisions of the 13th Plenum brought about a radical change in the work of the Party and, led to the exposure and expulsion of these enemy agents from the Party.

Following the 13th Plenum of the Board of the Communist Party of Germany there arose a danger that in the struggle against the enemy agents, the leading Party organs would resort to a mechanical purge without politically exposing these agents before the Party membership. Therefore, the 14th Plenum of the Board of the Communist Party of Germany orientated the whole party to the need for the ideological-political strengthening of the Party. The resolution of the 13th Plenum, which contains a critical and self-critical analysis of the shortcomings and weaknesses of Party work, states:

“This proves that the ideological education of the Party, the ideological struggle against alien influences, against alien ideology is, at present, the Party's most important task, the prerequisite for the strengthening and further transformation of our Party into a Party of Marxism-Leninism and the successful realisation of its policy.”

The 14th Plenum of the Communist Party of Germany adopted a special decision regarding the study of the resolution on the “Ideological-political

strengthening of the Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism". After special classes had been held for discussion leaders the resolution was discussed in all Party organisations at meetings and at political education evenings. These discussions were to have served as the basis for the election of the leadership to all Party organs. In this, attention was focussed chiefly on the creation of efficient leading organs and of drawing into them new, young cadres. However, the discussion of the resolution contained some weak points fraught with certain dangers: First, the ideological strengthening of the Party was understood to be a kind of campaign, Secondly, the discussions on the resolution in the lower Party organisations were unsatisfactory.

The decision to hold new elections to the leadership of Party organisations was carried out neither fully nor properly. In many organisations, instead of holding elections to the Party organs after a preliminary critical analysis of the work, the old Party leadership was re-elected as a matter of course.

The resolution of the 14th Plenum of the Communist Party of Germany noted the serious shortcomings in the work of the Board of the Party organisation in the Lower Saxony Land, which held itself aloof from the ideological struggle against the enemies of the Party, During the discussions on this resolution the lower and medium sections drew the attention of the Party leadership to the fact that it was precisely Kurt Müller, the ex-Chairman of the Party organisation in Lower Saxony, and later Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party of Germany, who, after 1945, had facilitated the advancement of trotskyite elements to responsible posts in the Party, although they had been expelled from the German Communist Party for anti-Party activities even

before 1933. Müller shielded them in every possible way, defending them from criticism by Party members and activists.

It was learned that when the decisions were taken to examine the activities of the anti-Party elements and provocateurs, or when the question of their expulsion from the Party was posed. Müller warned them beforehand, thus preventing their exposure. Meanwhile, Müller slandered Party workers who drew the attention of the Party to the anti-Party activities of these agents whom Müller shielded.

Complaints from the lower Party organisations forced the Party leadership to begin an investigation against Müller: an investigation which exposed the double-dealing and treachery of this old factionist and enemy of the Party. Up to 1933 Müller affiliated to the anti-Party faction of Heinz Neumann. On Neumann's instructions he tried to counterpose the Communist Youth Union to the leadership of the Party and Comrade Ernst Thälmann. At that time Müller was the right-hand man of the trotskyite agent, Heinz Neumann.

Having admitted hypocritically his "errors" committed before 1933. Müller, after 1945, again succeeded in winning the confidence of the Party which he used to renew his subversive activities. Investigations revealed that Müller had often received a trotskyite agent at his house—an officer attached to the occupation authorities of a certain imperialist power. Apart from this he maintained close contact with another officer attached to the occupation authorities who, for some time, fulfilled the job of observing the activities of the Communist Party in one of the Laender in Western Germany.

Müller was given the job of preventing the

Communist Party of Germany from becoming a Party that would consistently follow the line of Marxism-Leninism; a Party capable of organising the struggle at the mass of the people in Western Germany for peace, for a united democratic Germany. Pursuing this aim he spared no effort to disorientate the Party; to undermine confidence in its leadership; to become himself the “ideologist” of the Party by thrusting himself to the forefront and thus usurping power in the Party. It should also be borne in mind that because of the dismemberment of Germany and because of the ban by the occupation authorities of the Western powers on the establishment of a Socialist Unity Party in Western Germany, the Board of the Communist Party of Germany was not established until April 1948, and the occupation authorities of the imperialist powers bent all their efforts to fostering individualist tendencies in the Laender organisations.

The first Party Conference of the Communist Party of Germany, after 1945, held in Solingen in March 1949, played a very important part in the development of the Communist Party of Germany. At this Conference the Communist Party of Germany drew up its national policy and the prestige of the Board of the Party was firmly consolidated. From then on, Müller carried on, strenuous subversive activity against the leadership of the Communist Party of Germany. Skilfully camouflaged anti-Party propaganda material appeared which had the single aim of undermining confidence in the Board of the Party and its Chairman. This propaganda material slanderously discredited the Party leadership and, simultaneously, aimed in every possible way, to create the impression that the persons issuing this material were loyal Party elements. To sow confusion and to

undermine the authority of the Board in one or another Laender Party organisation, Müller simultaneously ordered the publication in the Party press of articles directed against certain secretariats of Laender Party organisations.

Along with this, Müller took advantage of the absence of the Party Chairman, who was in prison for some time, and the absence of another member of the Secretariat who was sick, to prevent the carrying out of the Party's policy. He tried to erase from the election programme of the Communist Party of Germany, which was adopted in August 1949, all the demands for the social and democratic rights of the working people. He alleged that the demands for democratic rights as well as the economic demands of the working people might frighten off possible allies in the struggle for the unity and independence of Germany. In this way, he tried to prevent the working class from taking into its own hands the leadership of the struggle for the national demands of the German people. He likewise strove to disrupt the struggle for the unity of the working class.

Müller was very skilled in disguising his anti-Party conduct, hypocritically supporting—both in his oral and written statements—Party policy. There is not the slightest doubt that Müller was so long able to develop his hostile activities in the Communist Party of Germany because the Party effort as a whole, to systematically intensify political vigilance, was inadequate. The exposure of the imperialist agent Kurt Müller was the result of the development after the 13th and 14th Plenums of the Board of the Communist Party of Germany, of work aimed at raising the ideological-political level of the Party and of intensifying political vigilance within it.

The reaction of Party members to the expulsion of Kurt Müller from the Communist Party of Germany, expressed in the numerous resolutions approving the action, testifies that the Party has achieved success in the strengthening of its ranks.

These successes must not, however, close our eyes to the serious shortcomings in the work of our Party. The Communist Party of Germany as a whole has not as yet learned to exercise in its every day work, or to explain to the masses, the principles of the resolution on the ideological-political strengthening of the Party. This is revealed in the serious shortcomings in the work of the Party press, particularly in the central organ "Freies Volk": in our mass propaganda and the still prevailing retreat of many Party members and activists in face of enemy, anti-Soviet slander. This retreat is still evident on three basic questions of our policy:

On the attitude towards the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union—the best friend of the German people in its struggle for a single, peace-loving, democratic Germany;

On the attitude towards the People's Democracies, above all to the Polish and Czechoslovak People's Republics, i.e., on the question of recognising the border of the Oder-Neisse as the final peace border between Germany and People's Democratic Poland;

On the attitude towards the German Democratic Republic which shows Western Germany the way out of colonial enslavement and oppression.

Since the Party has not popularised the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union among the masses with sufficient stubbornness and insistence, the masses have not fully understood the substance of the aggressive policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their

German lackeys.

The content of our work in the factories and in the trade unions was not determined by the basic task of the Party—the organisation of the struggle for peace. The struggle for the social interests and democratic rights of the working people was not linked as closely as possible to the struggle for peace, although it is becoming ever more evident that the traitors—the big German bourgeoisie—want to place on the shoulders of the working masses not only the burdens of the Second World War but also the expenditure on preparations for a new war. In the trade unions our comrades often retreat before the onslaughts of the Right trade union leaders, who resort to such measures as the expulsion of peace partisans from the trade unions and, together with the employers, to the persecution of Communist members of production councils.

As a result of these mistakes the Party entirely inadequately translates the strivings of the masses for peace, their rising dissatisfaction with the policy of the Bonn puppet Government into action against war preparations and for the economic interests and democratic rights of the working people. In view of this the Party, despite increasingly favourable objective conditions, failed to win the confidence of the broad masses—as was reflected in the election returns, both in 1949 and this year.

At its last session, the Board of the Communist Party of Germany analysed self-critically the work of the Party, particularly that of its leadership, and decided on a number of measures to improve the work of the Party. These measures ensure:

Correct, everyday political orientation of the Party through its central organ “Freies Volk”;

Development of the Party's struggle for peace, against the danger of a new war, against U.S. aggression;

Improvement of Party propaganda among the masses and the intensification of explanatory work on questions regarding the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the development of the German Democratic Republic to enable the people in Western Germany to realise that their vital interests can only be ensured in conditions of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies; only by continuing along the path already being successfully trodden by the German Democratic Republic;

Cessation of the opportunist retreat of our comrades in the trade unions and the adoption of measures to ensure the fulfilment by the trade unions of their tasks in the struggle for peace and for the interests of the working people;

Substantial intensification of the work for the ideological strengthening of the Party.

We must resolutely intensify our work aimed at raising the ideological level of the Party. If the German Communist Party is to fulfil its tasks it must be firmly rooted in Marxism-Leninism. One of the decisive steps in this direction is the organisation of numerous groups for the study of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B). To meet the demand for qualified instructors, all leading Party workers have been instructed to lead the discussions among these groups. This will oblige them to work constantly to raise their theoretical level. Apart from this, group instructors are taking a special preparatory course. Greater attention than previously will be given to independent study of the works of Marx, Engels,

Lenin and Stalin. The number of students taking a short or a full course of instruction in our Party schools is being increased considerably.

By working for the ideological and political consolidation of its ranks, the Party will fulfil its great tasks in the struggle against the war preparations of the imperialists on the territory of Western Germany; against colonial exploitation and oppression of Western Germany by U.S. imperialism; for peace, for a united, peace-loving, democratic Germany.

ECONOMIC SUCCESSES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Working people in People's Democratic Czechoslovakia have replied to the foul attack of the U.S. aggressors against the Korean people by fulfilling and overfulfilling the schedules of the Gottwald Five-Year Plan.

The July plan for industry was fulfilled by 104.1 per cent, the six month plan by 101.2 per cent.

Successes in the realisation of the plan were stimulated above all by the Czech and Slovak miners who fulfilled their assignment by 101.7 per cent. They are successfully carrying out their pledge to produce within a year a million tons of hard coal and 600,000 tons of brown coal over the plan. The steel workers have also done good work. Output in heavy industry grew at an increased tempo.

The consciousness of the working people that their work helps the fighting, heroic Korean people has played a big part in the successful overfulfilment of the July programme. A new form of Socialist emulation has become widespread—emulation for the title of the best miner, turner, drill operator, etc.

NEW PRODUCER CO-OPERATIVES IN THE POLISH COUNTRYSIDE

The harvesting in the producer co-operatives in the Polish countryside has demonstrated the enormous superiority of collective farming over backward individual farming and has greatly impressed many working peasants who, until now, have vacillated.

Due to the good organisation of work, and to the large-scale use of tractors and agricultural machines, the harvest of the producer co-operatives was gathered both quickly and easily. Immediately after the harvesting the land was ploughed everywhere.

Crops in producer co-operatives are far richer than those on individual farms. For example, in the Srebrna village of the Lodz Province, the co-operative gathered 24 centners of rye per hectare compared with 15 centners on individual farms.

As a result, the desire of poor and middle peasants to join producer co-operatives has increased considerably. Of the 409 producer co-operatives organised between April and July, the greatest number joined during July. During the first five days of August, 90 co-operatives were set up.

At present there are 1,301 producer co-operatives in Poland. In hundreds of villages producer co-operatives are being organised.

THE MONARCHO-FASCIST TERROR WILL NOT BREAK THE WILL OF THE GREEK PEOPLE FOR STRUGGLE

Life is hard for the working people in monarcho-fascist Greece. The “Marshall Plan” has ruined the country. The average wage of the workers is 40 per cent of pre-war. The July rise in prices has further reduced real wages. Prices have gone up on flour and flour products, textiles, kerosene, benzine, etc. In the first fortnight of July bread prices rose 35 per cent. Some foodstuffs such as sugar, for instance, can only be obtained on the black market.

Unemployment is increasing. There are at present (as the Athens newspapers have had to admit) more than 300,000 unemployed in the country.

The Plastiras Government is intensifying the reign of terror of direct instructions from the U.S. imperialists. Papandreou, assassin and provocateur, was recently appointed Minister of “Public Order”. In the Hitler-type concentration camps prisoners are subjected to torture and maltreatment. More democrats have been arrested recently. Early in August the military tribunal at Lamia sentenced ten democrats to death.

But neither poverty nor the monarcho-fascist terror has broken the will to struggle in the freedom-loving people of Greece. A strike movement embracing different categories of working people (railwaymen, print workers, transport workers, dockers, etc.) is developing in the country. Thus, in the period of April-

June a total of one hundred thousand factory and office workers were on strike. The civil servants' strike in May, involving 75,000 people, lasted a week. The workers' strikes at the "Asprohitis" engineering plant, at the large enterprises of the chemical and the pharmaceutical industries in Piraeus, at the textile mills of "Britannia" in Athens, that of the miners on the island of Milo, etc. lasted from ten days to a month and ended in the partial granting of their demands.

A movement for a general amnesty is developing throughout the country. Representatives of all sections of the population, including eminent workers in science and art (the famous writer and Academician Xenopoulos, for example) support the demand for a general amnesty.

The struggle for peace, despite the monarcho-fascist terror is gaining momentum and becoming organised. On May 28, trade union and street peace committees in Athens published illegally a joint "Appeal to all men and women of Greece" to sign the Stockholm appeal.

The illegal organisations of the Communist Party, EPON (United Greek, youth organisation) and other organisations are intensifying their activities. In Greece there now appear the illegal newspapers "Rizospastis", organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece; "Adouloti Athina" ("Unconquered Athens"), organ of the Athens organisation of the Communist Party of Greece; and "Levendia" ("Courage"), organ of EPON, Leaflets are often circulated. Recently there appeared in the Greek language Comrade Stalin's work "Concerning Marxism in Philology".

ANOTHER VOLLEY IN SUPPORT OF THE KOREAN ADVENTURE. Drawing by J. Novak

SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING



POLITICAL NOTES

1. Argentine dictator beats a retreat!

In the main streets of Argentine towns one can see huge posters with the smiling face of the fascist dictator Peron and the moving inscription: “Protector of world peace”. Peron must be very hard pressed if he has to assume the mask of peace “protector”. A million signatures to the Stockholm appeal in Argentina which has a population of 15 million—this is not a joke. This gives some food for thought!

But the “protector” mask is of little help. The facts reveal beyond question the arch and hardened agent of the U.S. imperialists, a despoiler who dreams of profiting by war. The Pink House of the Argentine dictator even elaborated a plan to wax rich on war: it was planned to amass a great store of goods which might become scarce during war and thereby reap billions. However, the U.S. masters guessed the petty swindle of the salesman who had sold himself to them. That is why, on January 29, 1950, the U.S. White House coldly ordered the Argentine Pink House to think less of profits and to carry out with greater precision the role envisaged for Argentina in U.S. plans; to provide military bases for the U.S. and to supply it with raw materials and cannon fodder.

The petty swindler and outstanding liar, who has not carried out one of his demagogic promises given to the electors, who has become bankrupt in financial policy and who has made the famous Argentine “puchero” (dishwater soup) of the workers even more watery, sleeping and waking dreams about war. He expected it as far back as February, 1947. Then, with the aplomb of a clairvoyant, he predicted it in 1948 and 1949. People began to laugh at him. And finally at the end of June this year this “protector of world peace” lived to see the U.S. intervention in Korea.

Literally a few hours after the beginning of this intervention, Peron secured in Parliament the ratification of the military agreement imposed upon the Latin American countries by the U.S. at Rio de Janeiro. This “agreement” had not been ratified after September, 1947, since it too strongly resembled a military dictate by the U.S. imperialists. Simultaneously with ratifying the “agreement”, Peron servilely sent a telegram to Washington, expressing his “full solidarity” with the U.S. aggression in Korea. Peron’s dog-like devotion was rewarded by the condescending approval of his masters: on July 7, Edward Miller, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, declared that relations between the U.S. and Argentine had considerably improved during the past year. The pleased lackey hastened to announce that he would send Argentine troops to Korea. On July 17 he once again confirmed this statement and asked the “united command” in Korea (that is, MacArthur) to establish direct contact with the Argentine Government.

Peron’s statements caused a storm of indignation throughout the country. Slogans at the meetings, rallies and in the leaflets were: “We will not go to Korea!”, “We do not want to fight against the people who are

struggling for their independence!”, “We do not want to be hirelings of U.S. imperialism!” In Rosario, second biggest town in Argentina, numerous strikes embracing 25,000 factory and office workers, broke out. On July 18, a 50,000-strong demonstration took place. Mass sentiment was strikingly expressed by a young worker who said: “If the homeland to be in danger not a single young Argentinian would spare his life. But to fight against such an oppressed people as the Korean people who are struggling for their freedom and independence—no one will do this!”

In vain Peron pinned his hopes on the emergency measures adopted by “seccion special” (secret police) against the peace partisans, or on electric shocks and other up-to-date U.S. methods of torture used by the Argentine police. In vain also were the efforts of his fascist propaganda which incessantly repeats, in season and out of season, that the “‘Leader’ (i.e. fuhrer, Ed.) submits to his political instinct and to the principles of his ideal, while the people submit and obey their ‘Leader’”. Nothing helped!

Confronted by a mass movement of the people, Peron had to retreat. On the night of July 11 the Argentine dictator hurriedly declared that in foreign affairs the “Government will act in accordance with the decision of the people”. After the events in Rosario, Peron publicly announced that his replies to Trygve Lie “do not mean despatching troops!”

This is how the bellicose “Leader” was forced, under mass pressure, to beat quick retreat. This fact shows once again that militant mass action is a decisive force in the struggle for peace, bread and freedom.

2. Mr. Scelba's Ban

The People's Democracies have invited 300 Italian children, and Austrian progressive organisations, 50 children, to spend their summer vacations in these countries. But Mr. Scelba, Italy's Minister of Interior, categorically refused to allow the children to leave the country, justifying his refusal with the words that: "Sending hungry and shabby children abroad would discredit the Italian Government in the eyes of the outside world."

Such a motive for the refusal requires no comment.

The refusal to provide visas will not help the Italian Government to conceal from the outside world the disastrous plight of Italian toilers and their families. As for "discrediting the Italian Government", this Government has sufficiently discredited itself by its characteristic motive for refusing to grant permission for the children to leave the country, not to mention the fact that Italy's unconditional support for the "Marshall Plan", which runs contrary to the interests of the Italian people, and for the aggressive policy of U.S.,-British imperialism has long ago completely exposed the de Gasperi-Scelba Government", in the eyes of the democratic public throughout the world, as a faithful servant of the most inveterate reaction.

Jan MAREK

BOSNIA PEASANTS OFFER ARMED RESISTANCE TO TITOITE AUTHORITIES

Exploitation of working people by the Tito clique in Yugoslavia has been so ruthless that even in conditions of fierce police terror groups of workers and peasants offer armed resistance to the Tito fascists. Yugoslav newspapers and the Western capitalist press cannot conceal the catastrophic position in the Yugoslav countryside where the peasants rise against the rapacious policy of the fascist State apparatus. Numerous reports show that the inhabitants of certain villages, who have had all their grain taken from them, leave for the woods to wage an armed struggle against the fascist regime.

The "New York Herald Tribune" reported on August 1 that twelve peasants from small village near Carlovac (Bosnia) has been sentenced to death for participation in a "Riot" during which the peasants fought the local police.

The same newspaper reported other "revolts" in adjacent districts of Bosnia. These clashes resulted in casualties among the police and the peasants. It is also reported that 400 peasants were arrested during grain "purchases" in this district and 200 others in Glina, 30 miles from Zagreb.

EDITORIAL BOARD

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