

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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STAY THE HAND OF THE AMERICAN FASCIST MURDERERS

Two months have elapsed since the Korean People's Democratic Republic was attacked by the troops of the Puppet Syngman Rhee; since the brazen armed American intervention in the civil war in Korea and the transition of U.S. imperialists from preparation for aggression to open acts of military aggression.

During these two months, U.S. ruling circles sustained heavy defeats both in the military and moral-political fields. The attempt of the U.S. imperialists to pave the way to domination in Korea by force of arms and bloodshed encountered mighty resistance from the Korean people and aroused furious indignation among the masses or the people in all countries. No trace remains of MacArthur's boastful declarations, his blabber about near "victory" and the imminent "destruction" of the Korean People's Republic. The plans of the interventionists have been foiled by the successful counter-offensive of the People's Army. Engulfed in the ocean of wrath and hatred of the Korean people, the American invaders are every day rolling further and further back South. The perspective of complete rout is taking ever clearer shape in the minds of MacArthur's soldiers who are unable to withstand the blows of the heroic army of the Korean people fighting for a sacred and just cause for freedom, independence and unity of their country against foreign oppressors.

Enraged by the failure of their military adventure, the American interventionists are trying, by vile atrocities, by unbridled terror, barbarous annihilation of the defenceless, peaceful inhabitants, to suppress the

high morale of the fighting people and thus change the co-relation of forces in their favour. American aircraft are dropping thousands of deadly bombs on Korean towns and villages, on women, children and the aged. American warships are bombarding towns and villages on the coast. In a cable to the Security Council, Pak Hen len, foreign Minister of the Korean People's Republic, described the colossal ravages caused by the bombings of Pyongyang, and Seoul, the complete destruction of Hunnam, and the tremendous casualties among the peaceful population. The war criminal MacArthur, daily, with a cynicism that outshines the bragging of the Goerings' and Goebbels' boasts about the number of bombs his "Flying Fortresses" have dropped and "regrets" it is "impossible" to furnish a list of the objects of destruction or to estimate the damage caused!

The ground units of the aggressor which landed in Korea concede nothing to the air and naval pirates in regard to cruelty. Retreating under the blows of the People's Army they blow up and burn towns and villages, carry off or destroy on the spot all peaceful inhabitants and shoot political prisoners. The whole world was stunned by the report of the shooting of seven thousand Korean patriots by U.S. and Syngman Rhee soldiers in the village of Rang Wul, situated on the main road near Taejon. Six pits, the largest of which was more than 200 metres long, four metres wide and 2 metres deep, were filled with the mutilated corpses of Korean patriots. In the small town of Phentuek (Heitaku) with a population of 20,000, 3,030 men, women and children were killed. The war criminals will not escape the avenging hand of the peoples throughout the world!

Turning to a correspondent of the "New York Herald

Tribune” an American officer declared after such a massacre. “Call us a company of murderers!” (New York Herald Tribune, August 10, 1950). This nursling of MacArthur probably did not think he was branding not his company alone but the entire sanguinary horde which American imperialism hurled against the peace-loving people. The destruction of peaceful towns and villages, the mass annihilation of children, women and the aged, exposes these “champions of Western democracy” as frenzied fascists, rapacious invaders. The heinous crimes of the American interventionists in Korea rip the mask from the Washington rulers and expose before the entire world the true face of aggressive American imperialism—the rabid enemy of all peace-loving peoples, the sworn enemy of democracy and freedom of the peoples.

The working people in all countries, the peace-loving peoples throughout the world, are beginning to perceive ever more clearly the foul designs of the American interventionists in Korea, their real imperialist aims.

The aims of the American imperialists are to seize the whole of Korea, its wealth, to annihilate and enslave its population, to destroy the system of people’s democracy, to establish the fascist-police dictatorship of Syngman Rhee throughout the country and finally to create on the Asian continent a war base which would facilitate the development of aggression against the U.S.S.R., People’s China and the colonial peoples of South East Asia now struggling for liberation.

Simultaneously the rulers of the U.S., who head the bloc of the imperialist warmongers, want to use the war adventure in Korea to whip up war hysteria throughout the world, in order to speed up war preparations and

thus weaken the impact of the growing economic crisis. In all countries under capitalist oppression, American imperialists and the governments subordinated to them, are using the war provocation in Korea as a pretext further to extend the feverish armaments drive; to speed up the fascisation of the rear, and finally to strangle the remnants of democratic freedom and to start their terroristic crusade against the democratic organisations and the press, not hesitating even before the physical annihilation of the leaders of the working class, as seen by the assassination of the President of the Communist Party of Belgium, Comrade Lahaut.

The aim of the bombardment of Pyongyang, Seoul and other towns and villages in Korea, in line with the criminal designs of the imperialists, is not only to crush the resistance of the Korean people but also to threaten the peoples and to paralyse their struggle against imperialism.

The bombs dropped on the population of Korea are directed against all working people, against all peace partisans throughout the world.

The conscience of the peoples cannot be reconciled to the sanguinary crimes of the American invaders in Korea! The peoples of the world demand that the hand of the fascist killers be stayed and that an end be put to their heinous crimes. The Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Students' Union, the International Association of Democratic Jurists and mass public organisations in the U.S.S.R., China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Great Britain, Canada, Latin America, U.S.A. and other countries, in their appeals and resolutions to U.N.O., are demanding the immediate ending of U.S.

imperialist aggression in Korea, the effective defence of the people of Korea from the brutality of the American invaders, and the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

Everywhere men and women who thirst for peace are increasing their activity to end the military aggression of American imperialists directed against the Korean people, to prevent the despatch of military units, military equipment and ammunition to Korea. The pages of deathless glory now being written daily by the heroic people of Korea in the annals of the fight of the peoples against imperialist slavery, inspire the common people throughout the world. The movement of the peoples against the U.S. warmongers and their satellites is mounting. The international movement against war and for peace throughout the world is growing and is being strengthened in all countries.

During the two months since the beginning of U.S. aggression in Korea, the number of signatures to the Stockholm appeal has increased by more than 150,000,000, and now 336,000,000 people in all parts of the world have signed, the appeal for banning the atomic weapon working people are strengthening their concrete actions against war. The wrathful protests of these hundreds of millions of people who declare: "End the brutalities of the American interventionists in Korea!", "Stop immediately the hostilities in Korea!", "Withdraw all foreign troops from Korea!" ring more and more loudly round the world.

Giving effective moral assistance to the Korean people this great and invincible army of the Partisans of Peace is creating an ever wider, more powerful and better organised front against the U.S.-British instigators of war. This front will secure the-defeat of

the aggressors, the punishment of the war criminals and the triumph of the cause of peace throughout the world.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

On August 17, the Socialist People's Party—the legitimate continuer of the cause of the Communist Party of Cuba—celebrated its 25th anniversary. Despite the terror, the Party was and remains the only revolutionary force capable of realising the fundamental hopes of the people of Cuba; of heading the struggle for peace, for the application of the plan elaborated by the Party to combat the crisis, for national independence, for the agrarian reform and other demands.

Under the leadership of the Socialist People's Party, the inhabitants of Cuba have already collected over half a million signatures to the Stockholm appeal. At the June elections a powerful blow, under the leadership of the Socialist People's Party, was struck at the government parties, and above all in Havana, where Antonio Prio—brother of the President—suffered defeat. The Party solidly holds its positions in the town of Yaguajai where Jose Ruiz, member of the Socialist People's Party has again been re-elected Mayor.

“Hoy”, the central organ of the Party, issued in twelve pages, has won the merited hatred of the reactionary gangsters. The Socialist People's Party also publishes the theoretical journal, “Fundamentos”.

PEOPLES OF THE WORLD RESOLUTELY DEMAND AN END TO THE HEINOUS ATROCITIES OF U.S. INTERVENTIONISTS IN KOREA!

HANDS OFF KOREA!

The Second World Students' Congress, held recently in Prague, adopted and forwarded to the Security Council the following resolution:

“Congress brands with shame the barbarous bombings and other means of annihilating the peaceful population of Korea. On behalf of four million students—members of the International Students Union—we demand that the Security Council should adopt, the most resolute and urgent measures for the cessation of American aggression in Korea and for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. We consider that the Security Council must, put an end to the criminal acts of the American imperialists in Korea and enable the Korean people to settle their own destiny. Students throughout the world declare: ‘Hands off Korea! Korea for Koreans!’ ”

John Marquesse, representing students, in the U.S., stated that the American delegation unanimously supported this resolution.

He said the American aggression, brutalities and destruction in Korea are perpetrated not because of the

will of the American people: there are traitors in America. He added that genuine American patriots stand for the immediate cessation of American aggression in Korea. All honest Americans are demanding the cessation of U.S. intervention and U.S. brutalities in Korea. American patriots demand not only the cessation of American aggression in Korea but also the withdrawal of American troops from Korea, and express their solidarity with the Korean people. Hands off Korea!

VOICE OF THE PEOPLES

Resolute protests against the brutalities of the U.S. interventionists in Korea and a demand to stop U.S. aggression have been voiced by the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic, the Government of Poland, the Japanese Youth Patriotic Front, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Anti-Fascist Soviet Youth Committee, 469 Protestant pastors in the U.S., the Confederation of the Working People of Chile, peace organisations in Albania, Bulgaria and other countries, the International Federation of Democratic Women, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and also by many other organisations in the majority of countries throughout the world.

The Executive Committee of the General Confederation of Labour of Rumania, a group of prominent academicians, the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union, the Central Committee of the Hungarian People's Union and the Board of the Union of Rumanian Workers have sent a telegram of

protest to the Security Council against the barbarous bombings, by U.S. aircraft, of peaceful towns and villages in Korea.

STATEMENT OF BUREAU OF PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

The recent session of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress adopted the text of a statement on events in Korea. The statement, which was forwarded to the Security Council of U.N.O. and to all governments, reads:

“Convened at a time when war is in progress in Korea, the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress is fully aware of the immense danger of this conflict. Alarmed at the great loss in human lives and the destruction caused by the mass bombings of peaceful inhabitants, it insistently requests that the Security Council, taking into account the will of the Korean people, should find a way for the final settlement of the conflict on the following basis:

“Cessation of military operations and immediate cessation of the air-raids against the civilian population, the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the hearing of the two parties.

“The Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress is convinced that these proposals express the will of hundreds of millions of men and women. It is also convinced that it expresses the strivings of the people throughout the world who long to preserve and consolidate peace.”

WAVE OF PROTESTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Following the meeting of the enlarged Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, big demonstrations in defence of peace were held in Prague and other towns of Czechoslovakia in which more than 100,000 working people took part.

The telegram of the Permanent Committee to the Security Council and to the governments of all States, demanding a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, received a powerful response. Supporting this telegram, the working people indignantly protested against the barbarous bombings of towns in Korea, against the atrocious assassination of the civilian population, and demanded that hostilities should immediately be stopped and foreign troops withdrawn from Korea.

On behalf of all Czechoslovak people, the Government of the Republic sent to the Security Council a protest against U.S. aggression in Korea, insisting that the Security Council should hear the representatives of the Korean People's Democratic Republic in conformity with the principles of the United Nations. "The Czechoslovak Government and the people", says the statement, "protest against the deliberate inactivity of the Security Council which, instead of performing its duties, has done nothing to condemn the criminal U.S. aggression or to end the sufferings of the Korean people."

Telegrams and resolutions of protest against the criminal U.S. aggression in Korea are steadily mounting throughout Czechoslovakia. Such telegrams and

resolutions have been addressed to the Security Council by the workers of the K. Gottwald iron and steel plants in Vitkovice, by the workers of the Stalingrad and Sokolovo factories in Prague, of the Skoda and the Autoprague works, of the factory named after Jan Sverma in Jinonice, by workers in a number of factories in Bratislava, by workers of the A. Zapotocky precision tool factory in Lesen, the Gottwald machine-building factory in Brno and many other enterprises.

Various political parties in the National Front, the Czechoslovak Youth Union, the women of Lidice Village, the Fighters for Freedom Union and the “Sokol” Organisation have also protested against the atrocities in Korea.

HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE AID KOREAN PEOPLE

A wide-scale movement for sending parcels to Korea has developed among the Hungarian working people on the initiative of the Rakosi women’s group (Mateip textile mill). The movement is supported by many factory collectives.

The “Free Korea” group at the “Ganz” electric fillings plant has sent a letter to the newspaper “Szabad Nep”—central organ of the Party—in which it reports that it has topped its pledge given during the week of solidarity with the Korean people and overfulfilled the production programme by 60 per cent. The team has introduced four new innovations in production. This group has now decided to send parcels to Korea. In this letter they write: “Korean soldiers fighting on far away

fronts are struggling against the imperialist bands with even greater inspiration because they know that side by side with them stand all honest people who cherish peace and freedom”.

DEFEND THE POPULATION AGAINST BOMBINGS

The World Federation of Trade Unions sent the following cable to Y. A. Malik, Chairman of the Security Council :

“Mr. Chairman,

“The war on Korean soil has now raged for eight weeks. The numerous reports from different sources, including reports from the North Korean Trades Union Federation, affirm that the bombings of the peaceful population, the systematic destruction of towns and villages by U.S. aircraft, the tactics of ‘scorched earth’ employed by the U.S. Army, are acts of terror against the inhabitants, and that the deliberate destruction of Korea’s national wealth as well as the inhuman treatment of prisoners of war and, of political prisoners on territories under the control of the South Korean authorities and the Americans, are violations of both the United Nations Charter and of elementary human rights. The constant threat that U.S. troops will use the atom bomb against the Korean people is moral pressure of a kind which arouses the indignation of the whole of mankind.

“The World Federation of Trade Unions considers that these facts cannot be screened by the U.N.O. flag and that in accordance with the humane principles

contained in the U.N.O. Charter, the Security Council must condemn them.

“The World Federation of Trade Unions, along with all sincere peace partisans, considers that the people of Korea did not attack any nation, did not conquer any foreign territory, that they have every right to settle their own affairs, that the bombings and devastation of Korean territory by a foreign army cannot serve the cause of peace and that American intervention, which has sharpened to the extreme the world situation, will complicate it still more in the future.”

NEW DOCUMENT ON THE ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY SYNGMAN RHEE'S FOLLOWERS AND THE AMERICANS

The Korean People's Army has captured a secret document of the U.S. secret military service which shows that the American imperialists had given direct instructions, as far back as 1949, to the Syngman Rhee bandits to kill Korean patriots. The document is dated January 27, 1949 (the serial number is ARO 235 and the title: “Execution of War prisoners”).

As is evident from this document, 69 Korean patriots were brutally murdered that same day by Syngman Rhee bandits in Taeion on the order of the U.S. military advisers.

MEETING OF THE BUREAU OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

Second World Peace Congress will be held in Britain on November 13-19.

A meeting of the Bureau of the, Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress was held in Prague on August 16-18.

The Bureau of the Permanent Committee sent a special message To the Security Council of UNO and to the governments of all States concerning the events in Korea. A manifesto was also issued on the convening of the Second World Peace Congress, which says: "Hundreds of millions of men and women have rallied and continue to rally around the Stockholm appeal. On behalf of these millions of men and women the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress is convening the Second Congress whose sessions will be held in Great Britain between November 13 and 19,1950.

"The international situation which has sharpened recently has created an immediate danger for world peace and places on all peace partisans new obligations which are more important than ever before.

"Peace partisans are continuing their campaign aimed at prohibiting the atomic weapon, and once again express themselves for universal restriction of and control over any kind of armament, the growth of which increases the war danger and imposes heavy burdens on the peoples.

"Peace partisans oppose aggression wherever it

occurs, and condemn armed interference from outside in the internal affairs of the peoples. They insist that an end be put to such intervention in those countries where it has taken place.

“Peace partisans welcome and support all peaceful endeavours designed to stop the war in Korea which is a centre threatening to develop into a general conflict.

“Peace partisans are resolutely opposed to mass bombings, the victims of which are the civilian population.

“Peace partisans insist that the Security Council, which must consist of the genuine representatives of the five great powers, should, as soon as possible, occupy themselves with the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem and enable the two interested parties to state their case.

“Peace partisans demand the prohibition of all forms of aggression which facilitate the outbreak of war in any country.

“We call upon all peace partisans throughout the world to organise on a broad scale, public discussions of these proposals and to elect to the Second World Peace Congress those who hold this opinion.

“We propose that all organisations—political, trade union, cultural, social and religious, as well as those of the women and the youth—all who strive to preserve peace throughout the world should take part in the fulfilment of this task, irrespective of the political convictions and ideological motives which prompt them.

“We are aware of the force already represented by the great majority of people rallied around the Stockholm appeal. This unity must grow and expand. We have been able to appraise the full effectiveness of the campaign we have undertaken.

“It thus follows that the first steps have already been taken. The next will follow and they can and must bring the peoples to a stable peace which all long for.

“This peace cannot be attained by force of arms. It will be achieved by the general and common action of all men and women of good will capable of obtaining the triumph of reason and justice.” The appeal was signed by Frederic Joliot Curie on behalf of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

CELEBRATION OF THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF RUMANIA'S LIBERATION

On August 23, the working people of the Rumanian People's Republic celebrated the sixth anniversary of the liberation of their country from the Hitlerite invaders by the Soviet Army.

On the occasion of the anniversary, Comrade J. V. Stalin cabled congratulations to Petru Cloza, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic, on behalf of the Soviet Government and on his own behalf, and wished the people of Rumania fresh successes.

Mass demonstrations in honour of the memorable day, held in Bucharest and other towns in the Republic, were attended by hundreds of thousands of working people.

In Bucharest, the celebrations opened with a military parade of the troops of the Rumanian People's Republic. Then, preceded by a column of standard bearers, there marched on to the square named after Generalissimo Stalin, workers' detachments from Bucharest—the detachments which, in August 1944, helped the Soviet Army, rising in arms against the German occupationists and the fascist Antonescu Government.

The demonstration of the pioneer columns presented a moving spectacle. Carrying portraits of Comrade Stalin and the leaders of the Rumanian Workers' Party, with flowers raised high over their heads, they passed through the Square, their voices ringing out greetings in honour of the leader of the peoples Comrade Stalin; in honour of Comrade Gheorghe Dej, General Secretary of the Rumanian Workers' Party. The pioneers carried, like a successful report, a huge colourful banner, which laconically but expressively related how, during this harvest year, 127,506 pioneers in the Republic took part in the campaign against harvest losses and

collected a total of 160,000 kilogrammes of grain in the fields.

Following the pioneers came streams of Rumanian factory and office workers. The workers from the railway shops of “Grivita Rosil”, from the “Republica” and “August 23” plants, weavers from the “Dacia” mill, workers from a glass factory, the shoe factory “Drata” and many other enterprises in the capital carried over their columns banners, slogans, portraits of the leaders of fraternal Communist and Workers’ Parties, graphs relating to the fulfilment of the State Plan. samples of their produce, and portraits of leading workers. The demonstration of the working people of the city was a vivid expression of the great labour enthusiasm of the working class in the Republic and its undaunted will for peace and peaceful creative labour.

The columns also contained many peasant groups—members of collective-farms from the Ilfov district, workers of the machine and tractor depots and State Farms—who reported to the working people in Bucharest their successes in the struggle for big crops, the fulfilment of harvesting plans and grain deliveries to the State.

The outcries of rage and indignation, the passionate protest slogans, the well-designed satirical drawings and cartoons expressed the hatred of the demonstrators for the American aggressors who are flooding freedom-loving, democratic Korea with the blood of the people. “Hands off Korea!”, “Out with the American imperialists from Korea!”—these indignant cries rang out as an indictment of the American imperialist plunderers.

The demonstration of the working people in Bucharest continued for nearly four hours.

Working people in the town of Brasov enthusiastically celebrated the anniversary of the liberation of their country. Responding to their will and wholehearted desire, the Central Committee of the, Rumanian Workers’ Party supported their request to rename Brasov as the city of Stalin. In accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the

Grand National Assembly, the name of Comrade Stalin, the great leader of the working people, was bestowed on the city on August 23.

The celebrations on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the liberation of Rumania were attended by a delegation from the Soviet Union headed by Marshal Sokolovsky, and also delegations from the Chinese People's Republic and the People's Democracies.

TO COMPLETELY ROUT THE U.S. INTERVENTIONISTS IN KOREA.* Kim Ir Sen, Chairman, Party of Labour of Korea

Countrymen! Brothers and Sisters!

Five years have passed since our homeland was liberated, thanks to the armed forces of the heroic Soviet Army, from the long colonial domination of Japanese imperialism.

Today all Korean people celebrate their national festival—the fifth anniversary of the liberation—amid the just people’s liberation war for the independence, freedom and honour of our country, against U.S. armed interventionists and their servants, the Syngman Rhee traitors, who have encroached upon our homeland.

In fierce battles against the aggressive army of U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee puppet army, the men and commanders of our heroic People’s Army, our partisan men and women, are showing unparalleled heroism and valour, honourably defending the independence and freedom of our country and liberating the territory and population of the Southern part of our homeland from the U.S. imperialist bandits and their servants—the Syngman Rhee traitors.

Our workers, peasants, employees, intelligentsia, patriotic industrialists, merchants and artisans, subordinating everything to the interests of their native

* *Report submitted to the Anniversary Meeting held by the Pyongyang People’s Committee, on August 15.*

country in order to secure victory at the front and to ensure that the whole of the work in the rear meets the requirements of the war, are satisfying, very successfully and sufficiently, the ever-growing demands of the front, displaying inexhaustible patriotism and creative initiative and developing labour emulation.

Today, celebrating their national festival—the fifth anniversary of the liberation—both the warriors at the front and the people in the rear all live with one desire and one thought. They seek to rout and drive from our country as soon as possible the armed interventionists—the aggressive army of U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee puppet army which have invaded our country, and to win a complete victory in our war of liberation.

Celebrating the fifth anniversary of the liberation under such conditions, and, to realise more profoundly the justice of our cause, we should, at least briefly, summarise the path traversed by North and South Korea during the five years since the liberation.

I.

Dear Comrades, after the liberation on August 15, all Korean people were confronted with the following tasks: to restore their country as an independent State; to develop the country on democratic principles; quickly to eliminate the burdensome aftermath of the long domination of Japanese imperialism; to develop industry, agriculture and national culture; to build a really united democratic State. To realise these important tasks, it was necessary to strengthen the People's Committees formed by the people soon after the liberation in all parts of Korea; to secure freedom of

speech, press and assembly; to organise and strengthen the trade unions, peasant unions, the democratic youth union, the women's union and other democratic public organisations; to carry out agrarian reform, nationalise factories, railways, mines and banks which had been the property of the Japanese imperialists and reactionaries; rapidly to restore the destroyed factories; to raise the living standard and the cultural level of the people. It was necessary to train cadres essential for running the State; to create a democratic system of education, to extend, consolidate and build new schools and other cultural-educational institutions.

However, the Korean people were able to realise these tasks only in North Korea where there was the heroic Soviet Army. In South Korea, with the American army there, it was impossible to realise a single one of these tasks. After the Japanese imperialists had been driven from our country, the heroic Soviet Army provided the Korean people with all the necessary conditions to enable them to restore and develop their country, with their own hands, as an independent State and to reorganise the State on a democratic basis. Due to the selfless and sincere assistance of the great Soviet Union, powerful democratic construction developed in the Northern part of our country during the five years since the liberation. As a result of the democratic elections, the People's Committees gained in strength and became real organs of power. Agrarian reform was carried out; industry was nationalised and other democratic reforms were effected. Tens of thousands of national cadres appeared.

As a result of powerful democratic construction, the national economy has been rapidly rehabilitated and developed in the Northern part of the Republic during

the past five years; the living standard and cultural level of the people has immeasurably improved: national culture and national art rapidly developed. In 1949, the volume of industrial production in the Northern part of the Republic was four times more than in 1946, and the output of machinery had increased approximately one and a half times compared with 1944.

Agrarian reform also brought great successes in agriculture. The area under crops increased considerably. In 1949, the gross crops of cereals were 102.9 per cent compared with the pre-war 1944 level. Thus, the Northern part of the Republic was transformed from a region with a shortage of food into one supplying itself with its own food.

In 1949, the number of popular schools increased 18 times as against 1944, and the number of students in these schools, 17 times. The number of elementary and secondary schools increased twentyfold and the number of students in them, 23 times; the number of various technical schools increased 11 times and the number of students, 10 times. Where there had not been a single higher school in North Korea before the liberation, within the past five years 15 higher schools have been opened.

Dear Comrades, these brief figures strikingly demonstrate the results of the powerful democratic, creative work which developed in the Northern part of our country during the five years since the liberation. Thus, the successes achieved by the Korean people in the Northern part of our country during the short period of five years are extremely great.

We have been able to achieve such colossal successes not only because the Korean people were

liberated by the armed forces of the heroic Soviet Army from the colonial regime of Japanese imperialism, but also thanks to the selfless, friendly assistance accorded to the Korean people by the great Soviet Union. That is why, celebrating the fifth anniversary of the liberation, all Korean people send their greetings and express their gratitude to the leader of the great Soviet people and of the working people all over the world, the organiser of the liberation of the Korean people Generalissimo Stalin.

However, during these five years, the situation in the Southern part of the Republic developed differently. Since the first day of their arrival in the Southern part of our country and up to the present time, America has sought to turn our country into a colony and our people into its slaves, systematically carrying out the plan to turn our country into a base for aggression in the far East, plans which had been elaborated beforehand. Having arrived in the Southern part of our country, the Americans set as their first task the suppression and dissolution of the People's Committees formed soon after the liberation on the initiative of the Korean people—and which were real organs of people's power—and to restore the government organs which had existed under the Japanese regime. During the past five years, the U.S. imperialists, having rallied pro-Japanese elements, national traitors and all other reactionaries, established a regime of police terror in the Southern part of our country, suppressed and drove underground, through their agents—the Syngman Rhee traitors—all patriotic democratic parties and public organisations, threw into prison and killed tens of thousands of patriots in our country.

During the five years' domination by U.S.

imperialism, economy in the Southern part of our country passed completely into the hands of the U.S. imperialists; our national industry was completely destroyed. In the first six months of 1949, the number of enterprises in Southern Korea fell by 36 per cent compared with 1943—the period of the rule of Japanese imperialism. There was a particularly sharp decline in the output of machinery, which dropped to 5 per cent.

During the past five years, agriculture in the Southern part of the country has also declined. In 1949, the area under crops was reduced by 4 per cent compared with the period prior to the liberation, and the gross output of grain was reduced by five million seks. The introduction of the law on obligatory deliveries and obligatory grain purchases enormously worsened the life of the peasants.

Seeking to make the Korean people their slaves, the U.S. imperialists began a colonial-slave system of education, destroyed the traditions of our national culture.

U.S. imperialists, acting through the Syngman Rhee traitors, also instituted a military-police fascist regime in the Southern part of our country and carried out the policy of wiping out all patriotic democratic forces. As revealed in the military operations, the Syngman Rhee clique had turned the Southern part of our country into a terrible torture chamber. On the Cheju Island alone, these traitors killed over 37,000 people and destroyed hundreds of populated centres. It also became known, during military operations, that the Syngman Rhee traitors had brutally killed tens of thousands of people in Inchon, Suwon, Taejon, Chongju, Kongju, Kannung, and other places and had ruined hundreds of villages and other populated centres.

The entire policy of the U.S. imperialists in the Southern part of our country, during the past five years, has been one of enslaving our country and turning it into a colony; a policy of the dismemberment of our people and of provoking an internecine war.

Such in brief is the political-economic situation which has developed in the Northern and Southern parts of our country during the five years since the liberation on August 15. During these five years our people have lived and acted under different conditions, but we have one aim, one land, and our people are united. Therefore, during the past five years, all Korean people, both in the North and the South, have been tirelessly fighting U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique, for the unity and the independence of the country, for democratisation. Nevertheless, the Syngman Rhee traitors sought in every way to kindle the flame of war in our country.

II.

Dear Comrades, the Korean people did not want this war. All patriotic democratic forces of our country had waged an unwearying struggle with the aim of bringing about the peaceful unification of our homeland. However, by starting, on June 25 and on the direct order of the U.S. imperialists, the unexpected invasion of the North from the 38th Parallel, the Syngman Rhee traitors provoked an internecine war in our country, and the U.S. imperialists, to realise their aggressive predatory plan with regard to Korea, grossly interfered in the internal affairs of our homeland, carried out an armed attack on our country, putting into operation their land, naval and air forces—which had been

prepared beforehand.

The U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee traitors had been preparing this war for a long time. Speeches by many representatives of the Syngman Rhee puppet government in which they spoke of an attack on the North; the concentration of armed forces along the 38th Parallel long before the beginning of the war; the repeated provocation of conflicts along the 38th Parallel; the numerous facts which became known during the so called purge of the rear, which also pursued military aims; the numerous secret documents seized by the troops of the People's Army in Seoul; statements and speeches by the so-called representatives of the Syngman Rhee puppet government and the members of the "National Assembly";—all prove that the war started, by Syngman Rhee traitors had been prepared for a long time under the direct guidance of the U.S. Military Mission in Seoul and on the direct orders of U.S. imperialists.

What did the Syngman Rhee traitors and the U.S. imperialists hope to achieve by this war?

By means of war, the Syngman Rhee traitors, hope to establish in the Northern part of our country also the anti-popular, reactionary police regime which exists in the Southern part; to destroy the People's Democratic system established in the Northern part of the country; to exterminate the best sons and daughters of our homeland; to deprive the Korean people of the democratic rights already won and of freedom and democratic reforms, and to save themselves from doom. The Syngman Rhee traitors began this war at the behest of their U.S. masters, in order to turn our country into a colony of U.S. imperialism and the Korean people into its slaves. Why are the U.S. imperialists encroaching

upon our land, grossly interfering, by their armed forces, in the internal affairs of our country, bombing our peaceful towns and villages, and killing our brothers and sisters?

The U.S. imperialists, who are dreaming of world domination, seek to convert our country into their colony and into a military-strategic base in Asia; to turn our people into their slaves. U.S. imperialists do not recognise the right of the Korean people to freedom and independence; they do not regard the Korean people as human beings and they assert that the Korean people can have but one condition—that of slaves. That is why, from the first day of the liberation of our country from the yoke of Japanese imperialism and until the last, the U.S. imperialists have been suppressing the desire of the Korean people to build a democratic, independent State, preventing in every way the realisation of this desire.

As became known in the course of military operations, the U.S. imperialists, to justify armed intervention against our country, provoked, with the help of the Syngman Rhee clique, an internecine war in the country and are seeking to realise their foul aggressive plans also in relation to other countries in Asia.

By carrying on armed invasion of our country the interventionists are putting into effect the bandit plans of the U.S. warmongers and are realising the plans for the further militarisation and fascisation of the United States of America, and also the foul plans for the further subordination by the U.S. imperialists of the countries dependent on the U.S. The U.S. imperialists are shouting that their open aggression against our country constitutes a “police” action in conformity with

the Security Council “decisions”. However, this would not deceive even children.

They try to cover up their aggressive activities with the unlawful decision of the Security Council which was passed without the participation of the representative of the Korean People’s Democratic Republic and also without the participation of representatives of two Permanent members of the Security Council—the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People’s Republic.

However, the statements by the U.S. warmongers who shout that the U.S. Army in Korea is engaged only in “police” action on behalf of U.N.O. will deceive no-one, for the aims of the armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists in Korea are too clear to all progressive people throughout the world.

The armed U.S. intervention in Korea is a brazen violation of the U.N.O. Charter and of all the other principles of international law. U.N.O. was formed to maintain stable peace and security all over the world and not to be used by the U.S. imperialists as a weapon to carry out their aggressive actions, or to invade foreign territory, to trample on the independence and freedom of other people and turn them into slaves of the U.S. imperialists. U.N.O. was not formed to be used by the U.S. interventionists as an instrument of aggression for armed intervention in the internal affairs of our country; for the barbarous bombing of our peaceful towns and villages; for sending its land, naval and air forces to destroy industrial enterprises created by the labour of the Korean people, or for the assassination of peaceful citizens and working people on a mass scale; for turning our nation into a slave colony.

However, the U.S. bandits, having raised the U.N.O. banner as a cover for the so-called U.N.O. united army,

are committing a bandit armed intervention in our country.

The aircraft of the U.S. bandits continues their daily barbarous raids on Nampho, Pyongyang, Wonsang, Hunnam and other towns and villages in the Northern part of the Republic, destroying industrial enterprises, cultural-educational institutions and dwelling houses which the people in the Northern part of the Republic rehabilitated or built during the five years after the liberation, overcoming all hardships and difficulties; these aircraft indiscriminately kill peaceful citizens—men and women, children and old folk.

Every day the aircraft of the U.S. bandits raid Seoul and other towns and villages in the Southern part of the country, while their ships continue their brutal shelling of coast towns and other populated centres.

As a result of such barbarous bombing, Donducheng, Yongdunpho, Scwon, Taejon, Chungju, Kannung, Chumunjin and many other towns, villages and fishing settlements in the Southern part of the country, have already been turned to ashes. Tens of thousands of peaceful citizens have been killed, wounded or have been rendered homeless.

The U.S. Air Force and Navy set themselves the task—by barbarous bombings and bombardments—of destroying the industry of our country; of destroying our people and of dooming our country to hunger and poverty. This is why they continue to destroy peaceful industrial enterprises which have nothing to do with war industry and which have never produced war materials; this is why they rain-shells on densely populated areas, hurl bombs on the heads of peasants toiling in the rice-fields, women washing their linen in the rivers, children in schools, and people running for shelter during air

raids.

MacArthur's headquarters boastfully reports these barbarous raids during which hundreds of tons of explosives are dropped daily on the peaceful towns and villages of our country; on the heads of the non-combatant section of the population, calling these actions—without the slightest prick of conscience—“good will” actions towards the Korean people. These barbarous acts by the American imperialists have caused profound indignation among the whole of the people in Korea, have roused the entire Korean people for the liberation war to save the independence, freedom and honour of their country.

When the American imperialists unleashed war in our country, they underestimated the inexhaustible source of strength of the Korean people: underestimated the strength of our People's Army which enjoys the support and sympathy of all the Korean people. Having assumed a counter-offensive our People's Army has, with the assistance of the whole Korean people, in six weeks liberated an extensive territory constituting nine-tenths of the total territory of the Southern part of our country and about 92 per cent of the entire population of the Southern section. Our heroic People's Army has, in bitter fighting, liberated the Ongding Peninsula, the whole territory in the Southern Yenbek district, Kengi Province, North and South Chunchen, North and South ChoHa; the entire territory of the Kanwong Province, part of the territory of the Province of North and South Kensang and is now fighting heroically for the liberation of the remaining territory in North and South Kensang.

In the course of military operations our People's Army has destroyed over 3,000 of the enemy, wounding

and taking prisoner more than 40,000 men and capturing big booty. Our People's Army long ago destroyed the major force of Syngman Rhee's puppet army, and is continuing to deliver heavy blows on the 24th division and other U.S. ground forces, the naval and air forces, and is successfully waging heroic battles for their utter destruction on our territory, for their complete expulsion from our country.

Our People's Army has become steeled in the course of military operations; it has acquired battle experience and is becoming stronger than it was before. All branches of our Army have in daring offensive battles to secure the rout of the enemy, displayed matchless heroism, courage and selfless patriotism.

Our heroic and valiant infantrymen, tankmen and machine-gunners are displaying steadfastness, endurance, heroism and militancy in forcing such enemy defences as the Rivers Imjingang, Hangang, Kumgang and Naktongang, in powerful offensive operations against the enemy, overcoming high mountains and hazardous gorges.

The blows of our infantrymen, tankmen and machine-gunners strike fear in the enemy and deal out death to him. Our air force and naval units have shot down, and sunk many enemy aircraft and warships and are now vigilantly guarding our coast line against enemy, war vessels. The heroism, courage and patriotic selflessness displayed by all units of our People's Army in the just liberation war in the defence of the independence, freedom and honour of the country, are immeasurable.

Many soldiers and commanders of the People's Army have been awarded the coveted title of Heroes of the Republic and tens of thousands of soldiers and officers

have been decorated and have received the medal for “Distinguished Service”. The entire Korean people have boundless faith in and love for the People’s Army.

How can we explain the fact that our young People’s Army—destroying the armed interventionists of American imperialism and Syngman Rhee’s puppet army—is victorious?

The reason for the victories of our People’s Army lies, above all, in the fact that it knows for whom and for what it is fighting. Our People’s Army is not fighting for dollars, not to oppress other peoples like the hired American killers, but for the independence and freedom of the country, against the American imperialists and their henchmen. Every soldier, every commander of the People’s Army is well aware for what he is fighting.

The people of Korea—who for 36 years experienced the yoke of the colonial regime and who, in the North of the Republic, have for five years since the liberation, enjoyed popular rights, freedom and the benefit of democratic reforms—no longer wish to be colonial slaves and do not intend to relinquish to anyone the rights and democratic reforms they have achieved.

Every soldier, every commander of our People’s Army is now well aware that, in the battle against the armed American interventionists and the Syngman Rhee puppet army, he is defending the independence, freedom and honour of our country, determining the future of our people and of coming generations. Hence the patriotism—and also the hatred for the enemy—which burns in the hearts of soldiers and commanders is an inexhaustible source of courage and heroism.

The reasons for the victories of our People’s Army lie in the fact that it receives systematic aid and support from all the Korean people. History clearly

shows that an army which has nation-wide support and assistance never suffers defeat.

All Koreans rose as one man against the armed intervention of American imperialism in our country and sparing no means to help the People's Army. Our People's Army has a solid rear. In the North, over 800,000 youths and girls have already joined the People's Army and in the South, more than 400,000 workers and peasants have volunteered for army service or joined partisan detachments.

The population of the liberated areas in the Southern part of our country is everywhere giving our People's Army a warm welcome, and to help it, they disregard the hazards of the bombings in order to help restore roads and bridges and to transport food and war materials.

Supporting the offensive of the People's Army and extending the operational area in the rear of the enemy, the heroic partisans in the Southern part of our Republic brave death, and in fierce battles defend the independence and freedom of the country and the rights of the people.

All these facts testify that all Koreans support the armed forces—the People's Army—and also show the source of our strength and victories.

The reason for our victories also lies in the fact that our People's Army is adequately supplied with tanks and modern battle equipment and successfully uses both. And finally the victories of our People's Army are due to moral support and sympathy which, headed by the great Soviet Union, is given also by the Chinese People's Republic, Democratic Germany and by all peace-loving peoples in the world This support and sympathy inspires still more the Korean people who have risen for the just

liberation war for the freedom, independence and honour of the country. It gives them fresh strength and confidence in victory.

The situation is entirely different in the aggressive army of American imperialism, which started the armed aggression against our country and our people. What are the American servicemen fighting for in this war?

American mercenary soldiers are fighting for dollars, for the interests of American imperialists who are striving to enslave our country; they are fighting far from their country, on the territory of a foreign State. It is natural, therefore, that the aggressive army of the U.S. receives no support from its people, nor from progressive people throughout the world. It is therefore no accident that the mighty voice of hundreds of millions of people demanding: "Hands of Korea!" now resounds even stronger in all corners of the globe. This voice is becoming louder in America itself. Therefore there is no doubt that the American armed aggressors, who get no support from the American people nor from progressive people throughout the world in this aggressive war against our country and our people, must suffer defeat and that the Korean people who are waging a just war for the independence, freedom and honour of their country must triumph.

III.

But victory, comrades, does not come of its own accord! Victory must be won in fierce battles against the enemy and in struggle against difficulties and obstacles.

To attain victory in the just war against the armed American interventionists and their lackeys—the

Syngman Rhee traitors—front and rear, united in one whole, must consolidate the victories attained and organise fresh ones. Tho victories achieved by our People's Army at the front are extremely great but this does not mean that we have already attained final victory; that the American armed interventionists will peacefully quit our country of their own accord. History shows that the imperialist aggressors never withdraw unless they have sustained decisive defeat; the more their aggressive plans fail, the more strenuous will become the enemy's efforts. The American aggressors and remnants of Syngman Rhee's puppet army are suffering defeat after defeat from the blows of the heroic People's Army. Bottled up on a small strip of land in the Provinces of North and South Kengsang, to escape complete rout, they are resisting with ever greater ferocity. Therefore it must now be brought home to us that the war for the final expulsion of the enemy from the remaining part of the territory of our country has entered a more important and decisive stage. That is why our heroic People's Army and the whole of our people must work and fight with redoubled energy; mobilise all their forces so as to fully and completely annihilate all the enemies in our country and to expel them from our shores.

All formations and sub-units of the heroic People's Army must go forward to Chinhae and Pusan, consolidating the victories won by them at the front, not losing an inch of liberated territory, destroying the enemy, irresistibly advancing and giving the enemy no respite or rest for the movement of fresh forces.

Officers and generals of our People's Army must increasingly master the technique of military leadership, provide improved command for the units

and give them more flexible leadership, carry out bold war operations to destroy the enemy and display the necessary initiative in battle.

Men of the heroic People's Army must completely master their weapons, use them more effectively, guard them, use ammunition wisely, carefully collect captured equipment and use it for the defeat of the enemy; protect themselves, their detachments, their weapons and military equipment from air bombardment; destroy enemy aircraft; show greater heroism, patriotic selflessness and mother wit in advance actions.

Workers in the rear must continue effectively to provide the front with arms, ammunition and military equipment; effectively protect war equipment from air bombardment; effectively utilise captured material to repair more speedily all damaged military equipment, and send it to the front to ensure the speediest conclusion of the war and to ensure final victory; the population in the rear must give greater help to the heroic People's Army whose men and officers, without thought of sparing their lives, destroy the enemy and defend the independence, freedom and honour of the homeland. It is necessary to mobilise all means to satisfy the needs of the front; to subordinate all work in the rear to the interests of the front; to economise materials, raw materials and food, to develop labour competition to increase output in order to give to the front more material, war equipment and food. Under the slogans: "All for the Front!", "All for victory at the Front!", all forces in the rear must be devoted to ensure victory.

Workers in the rear must also produce more coal, steel, guns and military equipment; they must, more quickly rebuild and restart the factories and shops

destroyed by enemy air bombardment; speed up the tempo of production in order to satisfy the needs of the front and defend the factories and shops from enemy bombardment.

Peasants, fearless under air bombardment must effectively protect the harvest in the fields and develop labour competition to increase agricultural output, in order more effectively to supply the front and rear with food and to produce more raw material for industry.

Peasants in the liberated areas must successfully carry out land reform, based on the principles of confiscation without payment and the free distribution of land; they must efficiently till land which has become their property in order to secure a good harvest; they must quickly rebuild roads and bridges in order that the advancing Peasant's Army should not meet with any obstacles.

Workers and employees in the Southern part of the Republic must quickly rebuild industrial enterprises, railways, bridges, transport and means of communication destroyed by the enemy in order to meet the needs of the front and to ensure the efficient carrying out of its tasks. The people in the Southern part of the Republic, liberated by the People's Army, must know that they are no longer slaves who, under the Syngman Rhee regime, suffered the yoke of violence and repression. They must know that they are now masters of their country. The people in the Southern part of the Republic must everywhere recreate the People's Committees, which are the organ of the People's Government, actively participate in the elections to the People's Committees and elect their best representatives with the aid of the People's Committees they must also restore as quickly as

possible the devastated economy in the Southern part of the country; raise the standard of living of the population, restore culture, and do everything to secure the complete fulfilment of the all-peoples task of helping the advancing People's Army.

Partisans fighting in the rear of the enemy must— in order to help the advancing People's Army—even more widely and energetically extend their actions, destroy communications in the enemy's rear, strike unexpected blows at the enemy to prevent the armed American interventionists from transporting troops; destroy port installations, destroy military depots and enemy headquarters.

The enemy is brutal, perfidious and cunning. Everybody in the rear must guard military secrets, protect their factories, enterprises and homes, greatly increase their vigilance, mercilessly fight panickers, deserters, and saboteurs, expose spies and intelligence agents and deliver them up for trial. All the people, having arisen as one man in the liberation war for the independence, freedom and honour of our Motherland, must as quickly as possible crown our just struggle by final victory. Final victory will be on the side of the Korean people who have risen in this just war.

Fearlessly go forward; subordinate everything to the interests of the front; give all-people's assistance and help to the advancing People's Army; for the speediest annihilation and expulsion of the armed American interventionists and their lackeys—the Syngman Rhee traitors; for the achievement of complete victory!

Long live August 15, the fifth anniversary of the liberation of our Motherland by the heroic Soviet Army from the prolonged colonial regime of Japanese imperialism!

Glory to the people of Korea and to its armed forces the heroic People's Army—who have risen in the just liberation war against the armed interventionists—American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee traitors for the freedom, independence and honour of our homeland!

Glory to the men and officers of the heroic People's Army, to the men and women partisans who have fallen in the just liberation war for the independence, freedom and honour of our homeland!

Long live the united people of Korea!

Long live the Korean People's Democratic Republic!

Long live our liberator, the great Soviet people, and their wise leader, organiser of the liberation of the people of Korea, and their close friend—the great Generalissimo Stalin!

BLOODY TERROR OF REACTION WILL NOT BREAK THE WILL OF THE WORKING CLASS FOR STRUGGLE

FOUL CRIME BY THE ENEMIES OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Julien Lahaut, President of the Belgian Communist Party, was murdered in cold blood by Leopold bandits with sten guns at his home near Liege on the evening of August 18.

All sincere democrats, all honest people in Belgium and throughout the world have been roused against those directly responsible for this fresh crime perpetrated against one of the oldest and most popular leaders of the Belgian working people; a leader who had given his whole life to the cause of the working class. Working people in the Liege district and, following their example, all the working people in Belgium, went on strike and held protest demonstrations. In France, Italy and other countries demonstrations and strikes are taking place in solidarity with the Belgian working people and against the clerical-fascist bandits.

It is no accident that this barbarous assassination took place following the return to Belgium of the traitor-king and immediately after the deal between the Right Social Democrats and the clericals. This deal, which signified the betrayal of the will of the people, actually enabled the nazi-king to remain on the throne and led to the formation of the reactionary Pholien

Government.

Speaking in the Belgian Parliament on behalf of the Communist Party on the eve of the assassination, Comrade Jean Terfve characterised the new government as a “government of repression, poverty and drive for war”; as a government “more Leopold in character than Leopold himself... disgustingly reactionary, such as has not existed for a long time in Belgium...” Unfortunately, facts confirmed this forecast, and in a most tragic manner.

Confident that the government is with them and filled with frenzied fury at the gigantic united protest movement against the traitor king, the forces of clerical-fascist reaction, inspired by the U.S. imperialists, passed to the realisation of their criminal designs: political assassination and terror. And even before this, the attempts on the lives of democrats and raids on democratic organisations had become more frequent. In Grace-Berleur the police brutally murdered and wounded peaceful demonstrators. Many people were arrested during the anti-Leopold demonstrations, including Comrade Lalmand, General Secretary of the Communist Party. Following this the central premises of the Communist Party in Brussels were raided. A bomb was exploded on the Left benches in Parliament. The reactionary press openly called for assassination. In Jette, a Leopold priest aroused the indignation of the laity when, during a Sunday sermon, he exclaimed: “Blood has been shed... It is well... The struggle has begun”.

Meanwhile the Right Social Democrat leaders—the Spaaks, Buset and company—seeing that the unity of all working people is strengthening day by day, intensified their anti-Communist activities, spreading shameless

lies and slander against the Party, the only Party which, not in words but deeds, expresses the will of the people. Amidst this anti-people's and anti-Communist campaign, enemies believed the time had come to strike a blow against the Belgian Communist Party and its leadership in the person of one of its best-loved and esteemed leaders, one whose life for the working people of Belgium, was a vivid example of fidelity to the cause of the people, democracy and the independence of the country.

Facts were necessary to prove to them that they had erred grossly. The working people of Belgium will never forget the heroic example of Comrade Lahaut who, together with Jacquemotte, founded the Communist Party of Belgium and who for four years languished in nazi concentration camps, and whom nothing could force to deviate from the fulfilment of the task which was his aim in life: to lead the people of Belgium along the path of Socialism.

The heaviest responsibility for the terror against the Communists rests with the Social Democratic leaders who, by their conduct, have ensured the conditions for the preservation of Leopold III as head of the State; the creation in Belgium of a government of clerical-police reaction; the imprisonment of scores of active workers and assassination of the best sons of the Belgium people, among them Comrade Lahaut. The Belgian working people are beginning to understand that only by unity will they be able to bridle reaction, save the independence, peace, democracy and freedom of the country.

But the assassination of Comrade Lahaut is, at the same time, a warning for all Belgian fighters as well as for working people in all countries. The murderer was

armed by those who wished to take the lives of Comrades Togliatti and Tokuda in 1948 and those who today kill, arrest and throw into prison the leaders and the vanguard of the fighters in Korea and Viet Nam, in the Argentine and other countries of Latin America, in Iraq, the U.S., Greece and Australia to create an atmosphere of terror, to suppress and disrupt the struggle of the peoples for independence, peace and freedom. All these crimes bear the same brand, all are the result of the intrigues of the imperialist warmongers. Faced with a powerful democratic movement which grows and strengthens day after day throughout the world; faced with failure of their plans to attain world domination, the Wall Street magnates and their accomplices in the Marshallised countries are unhesitatingly passing to terror against the best fighters for democracy, hoping thus to stem or delay the solution of the serious, cardinal problems of the political and social life of the people. All know how the Italian people responded to the attempt on the life of Comrade Togliatti. We now see how the Belgian people are reacting to the foul murder of perpetrated by Leopold fascists. Faced with these heinous crimes, all sincere democrats, all peace-loving and freedom-loving people must unite and display the greatest vigilance to prevent the fascist criminals, the sowers of hatred and the warmongers from fulfilling their plans. There is not the slightest doubt that Comrade Lahaut's assassins and their inspirers will be duly punished by the court of the peoples. Hundreds of thousands of new fighters will take the place of Comrade Lahaut, in order, to quote "Drapeau Rouge", the central organ of the Communist Party of Belgium, "to defend more resolutely than ever before the cause for which Comrade Lahaut and many

others have given their lives”.

IN MEMORY OF COMRADE LAHAUT. (Statement by Edgar Lalmand, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Belgium)

Julien Lahaut, President of the Communist Party of Belgium, the man whom fifty years of unceasing struggle made a living symbol of the Belgian proletariat, has become the victim of a foul crime.

Julien Lahaut was assassinated because he was a standard bearer of the Communist Party, one of the most popular champions of the great struggle against reaction and against the revival of fascism; because he as a living example of our devotion and boundless loyalty to the country of Socialism—the Soviet Union; because he stood at the head of the irreconcilable struggle against the warmongers.

The Leopoldist Rexists, who, in their press, daily call for violence against Communist activists in Belgium and for war against the Soviet Union, were the direct inspirers of the crime. They are the people who will not hesitate to start a third world slaughter in order to save their shameful class privileges. But this odious crime has turned against its inspirers, against the warmongers and their accomplices.

Indeed, this assassination which is reminiscent of the murder of Jean Jaures on the eve of the 1914-1918 war, caused such profound indignation and, such wrath among the masses of the people throughout Belgium, that the plans of those who had aimed at securing the

“mobilisation around the throne” in order to pursue the policy of the warmongers, have received a major blow. Taking place after the massacre in Grace-Berleur, the assassination of Julien Lahaut has evoked such indignation among the working class and among all democratic elements in the country that today it is becoming more and more difficult for the Right Socialists to preach “national reconciliation” with reaction, which hears direct responsibility for this crime.

The funeral of Julien Lahaut was one of the most grandiose demonstrations of the power and the militant spirit of the working class in the history of Belgium. Hundreds of thousands of Belgian working people declared token strikes. In the completely paralysed industrial region of Liege, the entire population powerfully demonstrated their determination to strengthen even more their unity in the struggle against the attempt to revive fascism, their determination to frustrate the designs of those who had cherished hopes to isolate the Communist Party in order to realise their plans of poverty and war.

The duty of the Communist Party is to preserve and strengthen by all means the unity effected in such magnificent dimensions following the assassination of Julien Lahaut; to maintain and strengthen this unity in order to defend bread, freedom and peace and in order to fulfil the behest given a few days before his tragic death by this honest fighter who had devoted all his life to the cause of the working people: “In Belgium, we must, as soon as possible, effect a close unity of all working forces, if we want effectively to help to remove the enormous danger threatening our country”.

**August 24, 1950
Brussels.**

JULIEN LAHAUT



Working people in all countries experience profound sorrow and furious indignation at the foul murder by fascist, imperialist hirelings, of the President of the Belgian Communist Party, loyal son of the Belgian working class, Comrade Julien Lahaut.

Workers and working people in all countries share the grief and indignation of the Belgian workers, condole the loss of the Belgian Communist Party and brand with shame the American warmongers—the foul inspirers and organisers of this crime.

Fascist terrorists who fired at Comrades Togliatti and Tokuda, and who daily shed the blood of democrats struggling for freedom and peace, the blood of workers struggling for a better life, have now decided to strike one of the oldest and most popular leaders in the working class movement.

For many years Comrade Lahaut occupied an eminent place among the glorious fighters of the international Communist movement. An outstanding revolutionary, a fiery speaker and talented organiser, he was a model of fidelity to the cause of the people, of steadfastness and selflessness, unbounded loyalty to the great teachings of Lenin-Stalin.

Julien Lahaut, who was born into a worker's family in the town of Seraing in 1884, entered into the life and struggle of the working people at an early age. At the age of 14 he was already working at the iron, and steel plant of Renori and Kokerill. At the age of 18 he took part in his first political strike. After the big strike at the factories of Ugre-Mari, near Liege, which he organised, reactionaries gave Comrade Lahaut the glorious nickname of "Strike Genius".

The Great October Revolution and the struggle of the first State in the world of workers and peasants, exercised a decisive influence on the development of Comrade Lahaut's personality. Having adapted revolutionary ideas, he joined the Communist Party in 1923 and dedicated himself entirely to the Communist cause. In 1924 he was elected a member of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Belgium and was, at the same time, Secretary of the Steel Workers' Trade Union and a member of the Executive Committee of the Profintern. Merciless to the enemies of the Party, a Communist of

principle, Comrade Lahaut was irreconcilable towards all opportunists, social-traitors and trotskyite agents.

After the occupation of Belgium by Hitlerite interventionists, Comrade Lahaut headed the struggle of the Belgian working people for freedom and national independence, led them in the armed struggle and rallied them around the Communist Party. He organised the strike of one hundred thousand workers in Liege—the first mass action against the occupationists.

The Hitlerite imperialists perceived in Comrade Lahaut a dangerous foe. On June 9, 1941, the Gestapo flung him into one of the Belgian forts and he then spent four years in the death camps of Neieugamm and Mauthausen. Throughout his courageous life the bourgeoisie sentenced Comrade Lahaut 25 times to terms of imprisonment or to concentration camps. But prison sentences and the horrors of prison life did not break him.

Elected President of the Communist Party of Belgium and to the Chamber of Representatives in 1945, Comrade Lahaut waged a tireless struggle, exposing the anti-people's policy of the henchmen of American imperialism, organising the masses in the struggle for peace, for democratic rights and against the establishment of a fascist, royal dictatorship in the country.

Through their hirelings—the Belgian fascists—the American warmongers revenged themselves upon Comrade Lahaut, murdering in cold blood the friend and leader of the working masses of Belgium.

But the Communist Party of Belgium will unite its ranks even more closely and increase its vigilance in irreconcilable struggle against imperialist reaction, for the cause of peace, democracy and the national

independence of the country. The shining example of Comrade Lahaut, his loyalty to the cause of proletarian internationalism, his passionate affection for the Soviet Union and his fidelity to the cause of peace will be an inspiring example to revolutionaries throughout the world.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE FOLLOWING THE FOUL ASSASSINATION OF COMRADE, JULIEN LAHAUT

Messages of condolence from fraternal Communist Parties, democratic organisations and the working people of various countries are pouring in to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium.

Messages of condolence have been received from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, from the French Communist Party, the Italian Communist Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Hungarian Workers' Party, the Rumanian Workers' Party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, the U.S.A., Great Britain, Western Germany, Holland, Sweden, Austria, Norway, Denmark, Luxemburg, Algiers, Trieste, Israel, Spain, Finland, Uruguay, the Swiss Party of Labour, the Socialist People's Party of Cuba, the United Socialist Party of Catalonia and others.

FOR 150 MILLION SIGNATURES IN CHINA

The Chinese Peace Committee has set a new peace signature target of 150 millions, declaring that this solemn decision has been taken because: “The United States imperialist armed aggression against our good neighbour, Korea, and our own territory of Taiwan make it imperative to intensify the fight in defence of world peace.”

Latest incomplete figures show that 60,000,000 Chinese signatures to the Stockholm appeal have already been obtained, and Chinese trade unionists, youth, women and students have immediately responded to the Peace Committee’s call to intensify the drive.

700,000 educational workers in China will be mobilised to help in the peace drive. The peace movement is also gaining momentum in the Chinese countryside.

MILLIONS SIGN THE STOCKHOLM APPEAL IN JAPAN

The Japanese Peace Committee has announced that over five million signatures have so far been collected in Japan to the Stockholm appeal. More than 1,700,000 people signed in the Tokyo district, and lists of signatures from all parts of the country include the names of many scientists and cultural workers.

AMERICAN MOTHERS HOLD PEACE PARADE

American mothers in San Francisco—negro and white—staged a children’s parade to collect signatures for the Stockholm appeal. Copies of the appeal were fixed to the hoods of the children’s perambulators ready for the signatures of passers-by. Said Mrs. Zena Druckman, organising member of the local committees: “Only in peace do we feel any measure of security. Only in peace do we feel that our sons, husbands and brothers will be at our side.”

Over 1,000 peace partisans have also collected 100,000 signatories to the Stockholm appeal in a whirlwind peace drive in Los Angeles recently. Organisations participating in this collection of signatures included: the Labour Peace Committee, the Needle Trades’ Peace Committee, International Ladies Garment-Workers’ Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Mill, Mine and Smelting Workers, United Electrical Workers, A.F.L. Building Trades Unions, International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union and the Studio Union Workers.

FASCIST TERROR IN ARGENTINA

To take revenge for the ignominious failure to send Argentine troops to Korea as U.S. cannon fodder, the fascist dictator Peron has launched ferocious terror against the leaders of the Argentine Communist Party. Among the many arrested by the Argentine "Seccion Especial" secret police there are Obdulio Barthe, a political emigrant from Paraguay, the founder of the Communist Party of Paraguay and a member of its Central Committee. He is being tortured with electric shocks. The life of Obdulio Barthe is in danger. It is also possible that he has been extradited into the hands of the Paraguayan executors.

The Argentine League of Human Rights is protesting against the brutalities of the Argentine secret police, thus expressing the feelings of the people of Argentine and of Progressive mankind.

COSMOPOLITANISM—WEAPON OF PREDATORY U.S. IMPERIALISM.

Georges Cogniot, Member, Central Committee, French Communist Party

In its struggle for world domination predatory U.S. imperialism makes wide use of the ideology of bourgeois cosmopolitanism as a weapon to enslave the peoples who are defending their national independence and sovereignty. On the way to world domination U.S. imperialism encounters the persistent and ever growing resistance of all who treasure national independence and freedom of their homeland. The ideology of cosmopolitanism declares the conception of national sovereignty to be obsolete, preaches complete indifference to the fate of one's own homeland, national nihilism and declares the very concept of nation and State independence to be a fiction. Cosmopolitanism denies the patriotism of the masses of the people, patriotism which is a bar to the realisation of the predatory plans of the imperialists. It plays into the hands of anti-popular, antipatriotic forces of the bourgeoisie which demand capitulation before U.S. imperialism.

The patriotism of the bourgeoisie, said Marx, has degenerated in to sheer hypocrisy since its financial, trade and industrial activities have acquired a cosmopolitan character.

Marx counterposed proletarian internationalism to bourgeois cosmopolitanism and pointed out that the

victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie was a prerequisite for the elimination of national conflicts and the liberation of the oppressed nations.

Events in the subsequent hundred years fully confirmed this. Works by V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin on the national question, which are the programme of the struggle of the peoples for their national freedom and independence, constitute a formidable weapon in the struggle against cosmopolitanism. Present-day cosmopolitanism is only an auxiliary weapon of the most reactionary and predatory capitalism—U.S. capitalism. It is designed simply to serve the plans for the Americanisation of the entire world.

To suppress the really patriotic forces in every country, morally to disarm the peoples and exterminate their love for their national traditions, cosmopolitanism falsely declares the so-called American culture and the “American way of life”—so widely, advertised by the imperialists and their “learned” servants—to be the standard of culture for all mankind, eliminating the great achievements of the French, Italian and other nations in literature, science and art; it implants American morals and the manners of gangsterism, misanthropy, race discrimination, moral corruption and spiritual degeneration.

In France, Great Britain, Italy, Western Germany and in all other countries where power belongs to the exploiters and oppressors—who everywhere act hand in hand with Wall Street magnates against the peace camp the official propaganda lauds the “American way of life” and the “American age”. Teachers serving capitalism urge that visits to the U.S. for educational purposes should constitute a compulsory feature of every kind of higher education. Some people in France

insist that every engineer should take a “political probation course” in the U.S.

During the 1950-51 educational year, the State Department will send 648 Americans to France, Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Greece and to certain countries in the Far East (this figure does not include Americans sent to countries like Italy and Norway) allegedly for the purpose of disinterested, scientific research but actually for political, imperialist propaganda; a survey of the natural wealth, but at the same time for espionage in scientific circles. These visits are undertaken within the framework of the notorious Fulbright law on the American “colonisation” of foreign universities. An American university is planned for Paris.

In French schools, school-room appliances (blotting paper, covers for copy-books etc.), bearing inscriptions praising the “Marshall Plan” are lavishly handed out to scholars. While negotiating the agreement for the status of Americans in France, the U.S. requested not only freedom in the matter of capital investment for them but also an assurance of the same conditions for American “cultural” publications in France as exist for the French. The Italian-American convention stipulates that the Americans will have unrestricted freedom to receive and distribute any information in Italy. Every possible means is used to subordinate public opinion.

Special attention is being given to science, art, literature, and to the world of science and intellectual circles in the countries of Western Europe. Within the past few years the number of American books imported into Britain has increased fivefold. Four-fifths of certain British literary journals are filled with contributions by U.S. authors.

If, in 1938, the number of books translated into French from English totalled 234, this figure had increased in 1948 to 685 (the majority belonging to U.S. authors) while translations from other languages increased by only several dozen titles at the most.

It is common knowledge that U.S. competition is strangling the British and ousting French cinema production.

One British member of parliament was quite right in speaking about a “veritable Niagara” of vulgarity, false sentimentalism, cynicism and pornography which distracts the attention of readers in Marshallised countries from the real America with its poverty, millions of unemployed, cultural backwardness, racial discrimination and its struggle against progressive science.

The dissemination of the pseudo-scientific Mendelian and Morgan “theories” in biology, the idealistic and metaphysical conceptions in physics, psychology and teaching and, in general, the propaganda of objectivism in science, formalism and abstraction in art, the spreading of the idealistic, decadent “theory” that literature and art must be divided from the people and from reality—all this goes hand in hand with the intensification of brutal police repressions against honest and patriotic-minded cultural workers, with the systematic deterioration of their living standards and invariable reductions in budget allocations for cultural needs. All this is done on the U.S. model and on its insistence. All this is tainted with cosmopolitanism. The real content of cosmopolitanism in the realm of culture is reaction and decadence of a neo-fascist character; it is the penetration into other countries of the well known barbaric culture which

characterises imperialist America. As with the struggle for peace, for independence and against the colonising policy, the struggle for cultural demands that cosmopolitan tendencies to be resolutely repulsed.

In all capitalist countries the Right Socialists—the Blums, Guy Mollets, Bevins, Spaaks, Renners, Schumachers and Saragats—are the main advocates of cosmopolitanism, inveterate enemies of national sovereignty—which is regarded by them as an obsolete prejudice. They preach “world government” under the aegis of the U.S.-British imperialists. The acceptance of the notorious “American way of life” which is praised, by them would, in practice, mean the turning of peoples not only into draught animals but also into cannon fodder for the Wall Street capitalists.

The ideology of imperialism, Lenin said, beats all records with its refined disgusting hypocrisy. A direct confirmation of this was provided by Leon Blum’s books and articles written between 1945 and 1949. In these “works” which constitute an apology for U.S. imperialism, Blum has called upon the French people to “sacrifice themselves and to submit to dependence in face of a superior reality”. Issue after issue of “Revue Socialiste”, the official organ of the French Socialist Party, praises U.S. expansion.

The attitude of Right Socialists is similar in all other countries. This is proved by the “works” of such slave-traders as the Polish emigrant Felix Gross, by the speeches of Bevin, Stafford Cripps and Spaak, by the latest writings of Fritz Adler, by the ravings of a certain Paul Sering: or Otto Bach, etc. As is known, Olio Bach, two years ago dared to declare in the Schumacher journal “Das Sozialistische Jahrhundert” that the “‘Marshall Plan’ is the proof that economic and social

development pushes towards Socialism". Today the whole world see that the "Marshall Plan" is actually paving the way for imperialism and aggressive war.

The so-called "Schuman Plan" the plan for the imperialist concentration of the coal and the iron and steel industries of France, Western Germany and the neighbouring countries under U.S. domination, and for aggressive aims—was not only enthusiastically supported by the Right Socialists of France, Italy, Belgium and other countries but was actually prepared by the international committee called the "Committee for the Socialist United States of Europe" and by such writings as the article by Marceau Pivert, a French semi-trotskyite, in the Paris journal "Revue Socialiste". It was Marceau Pivert who was the first openly to demand that the coal and iron mines of Western Europe be transferred to the "European Federal Commonwealth".

Paul Ramadier, who expressed the point of view of the Socialist group during the Parliamentary debates on the "Schuman Plan", declared on July 26: "The failure of the Plan would be a catastrophe". And he asserted with all seriousness that "only in ancient days" could one find an example of such a "progressive act." Guy Mollet, the General Secretary of the Right-Wing Socialist Party, has become the "Minister for European Affairs" and, under the slogan of cosmopolitanism and under the pretext of preparing a "United Europe", he is acting as the main executor of the will of the Americans who are seeking to dominate France.

Finally, is it necessary to recall that it is precisely under the flag of cosmopolitanism and of securing the so-called equilibrium between the two camps—the imperialist and the anti-imperialist camps—that the foul subordination of Tito to the will of the U.S. aggressors is

concealed, as well as his threats and encroachments on the security of the peoples neighbouring Yugoslavia, on the independence of States and on peace?

Having firmly settled themselves in Yugoslavia, such imperialist agents as the U.S. publicist, Stoyan Pribichevich, are preaching about the “American way of life” and are conducting anti-Soviet propaganda. Nor is it surprising that on July 11, Radovan Lalic, a “professor” of Belgrade University, fiercely attacked in “Borba”, the Tito organ, the brilliant theses of Comrade Stalin on linguistics, theses which smash the anti-Marxist theories incompatible with the scientific conception of the nation.

Addressing the Congress of the so-called Yugoslav Peace Committee, held in Belgrade on July 17, the Titoite, Djuro Salaj, was not ashamed to declare that the main task of the Congress was the struggle against the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. Imitating his master, Acheson, to the dot, Salaj condemned the Korean people for rebuffing aggression and for heroically fighting for national independence and unity.

The resolution passed by the Congress repeals these foul attacks and praises the imperialist and anti-national “solution” of the problem in Indonesia and other Eastern countries.

The Vatican—that agent of U.S. imperialism daily intensifies its subversive activities against the democratic system, and Bishop Anton Aksamovic, the Vatican spokesman in Yugoslavia, openly supports the foreign policy of the traitor Tito. Hence, it is clear that in France it is precisely the reactionary Catholic clergy, together with representatives of the aristocracy, who are making the utmost effort to corral groups of youth to send them to Titoite Yugoslavia where they will be

accompanied by Catholic priests.

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Every day brings home the need to fight resolutely against the cosmopolitan tendencies which undermine the national feelings of the peoples and their capacity to resist U.S. imperialism.

Cosmopolitanism is a direct opposite of proletarian internationalism. Negating the nation and its sovereign rights it serves imperialism.

The more fierce the attack of U.S. imperialism against the freedom of the peoples and their national independence, the more resolute should be the struggle against cosmopolitanism—this poisoned weapon of imperialism. The armed, bloody intervention of the U.S. imperialists in Korea is part of the general aggressive programme of U.S. imperialism aimed at establishing domination over the whole world. The struggle for national freedom and independence of the peoples, against aggressive U.S. imperialism striving for world domination, is indissolubly linked with the struggle against cosmopolitanism.

LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES OF YUGOSLAVIA AGAINST THE FASCIST TITO CLIQUE. R. Golubovic

I.

The Tito clique sought to conceal from the masses its direct switch-over in the spring of 1948 to bourgeois nationalism, and the crusade against the Communists who had remained loyal to the cause of proletarian internationalism, with demagogic shouts about “unjust” attacks by Communist Parties.

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia was not a Party with a clear and definite strategy and tactics, with a definite political line of class struggle which, had the Party pursued it, would have enabled the Party to rally around itself the broad mass of the working class, the working people of town and countryside in the struggle against the exploiting classes.

The Party which, during the war, had lost a great number of its genuine Marxist-Leninist cadres (the majority of whom had been physically eliminated by the Titoites); the Party into which the Tito gang had brought various fascist and exploiting elements, placing imperialist spies in the leading posts: the Party in which the Marxist education of cadres was systematically substituted by the inculcation of bourgeois ideology—such a Party, after its remaining Marxist core had been smashed and after a crusade of terror, unprecedented in its ferocity, had been carried out, found itself in the power of assassins and spies.

The blows at the Communist Party of Yugoslavia

were only the beginning of the onslaught undertaken by the fascist-espionage Tito gang on the orders of its Anglo-American masters against the working class and other masses of the working people, with the aim of abolishing their revolutionary gains. It eliminated the People's Democratic system, detached Yugoslavia from the camp of Socialism which is headed by the Soviet Union, established a fascist regime in the country and turned Yugoslavia into a colony of U.S. imperialism.

The fascist-Gestapo Tito clique later launched an all-out offensive against the working people of Yugoslavia and their revolutionary gains. The working-class and the working peasantry were subjected to bloody terror and to severe exploitation, All representatives of the working class and the working peasantry were expelled from the organs of State power and replaced by the representatives of the urban bourgeoisie and the kulaks. The country was transformed into a huge forced labor camp where hundreds of thousands of working people are forced to work without pay to secure supplies of ore, timber and agricultural products for the Western capitalists and, above all, for the U.S. imperialists.

A brutal fascist regime was established in the country; a regime which is a weapon in the hands of the U.S. imperialists to turn the peoples of Yugoslavia into colonial slaves, and which is directed against the working masses and relies on this urban bourgeoisie and the kulaks.

The elimination of the People's Democratic system and the institution of the fascist regime have resulted in the fact that the broad masses of the working people in Yugoslavia have come out against the espionage Tito-Rankovic gang and its bloody regime. Neither the

slandorous propaganda of the Tito clique against the Soviet Union and the Socialist camp nor the mendacious tales about the ostensible “Building of Socialism” in Yugoslavia have been able to conceal from the broad mass of the working people the reactionary and fascist nature of the Tito regime and the essence of the policy and actions of the Tito gang. Therefore, after the open switch-over of the Tito clique to the imperialist camp the Yugoslav working people began a difficult and persistent struggle against the Tito regime.

Precisely because the fascist regime of the Tito clique has become a weapon in the hands of the Anglo-American imperialists for the enslavement, of the peoples of Yugoslavia, the struggle of our peoples against this regime has assumed the character of a liberation struggle. The main force in the liberation movement in Yugoslavia is the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry, led by the working class and by the illegal Party groups of the Communist Party which is being regenerated.

Two characteristic features in the development of the revolutionary liberation of the peoples of Yugoslavia against the fascist regime of the Tito clique were that on the one hand this struggle was at first a spontaneous and unorganised struggle of the working people and, on the other, that a narrow, group-like approach had prevailed in the organisation and formation of a new Communist Party which must be a united leader of the liberation struggle of the people’s masses. It can be said that this stage in the development of the liberation struggle is coming to an end. And although, as yet, there is no new Communist Party which would be a single leader in the revolutionary liberation struggle of the masses, in many places and enterprises there are,

at present, illegal Marxist-Leninist groups which guide this struggle and which, at the same time, fight for the formation and regeneration of the Communist Party.

II.

The struggle of the working class of Yugoslavia has taken various forms in different periods.

At first it was of an unorganised nature and found expression mainly in individual resistance by the workers. Workers did not turn up to perform unpaid work, they did not work overtime, did not fulfil the daily targets and the work norms, produced goods of low quality and so on. In reply the Titoites resorted to various kinds of punishment: they deprived the workers of ration cards, reduced wages, curtailed holidays, deprived workers of free medical "treatment, sacked and arrested them, and so on. However, the struggle did not die away but became more and more organised.

Workers passed from individual forms of struggle to collective ones. Absenteeism acquired mass dimensions. As admitted by the Titoites, more than 400,000 workers in 1949 alone did not turn up for work daily. At certain enterprises, particularly at those mine workings where ore for export to the U.S. is produced, from 500 to 1,000 workers absented themselves from work daily.

To counteract such forms of workers' struggle, the Titoites passed a decision for the signing of labour agreements between workers and enterprises. According to official Yugoslav figures, not more than 15-30 per cent of workers signed the agreements at the great majority of the enterprises. Actually, there is no enterprise where more than 50 per cent of the workers signed the agreement. In addition, the vast majority of

the workers who did sign the agreements soon tore them to pieces and left the enterprises. The Titoites began to punish the workers by long-term forced labour at enterprises, thus turning great masses of workers into convicts.

Workers replied to these fascist measures with strikes, sabotage, non-fulfilment of production plans and by leaving enterprises on a mass scale. This resulted in a great fall in output and in the failure of production plans. The majority of enterprises did not carry out their 1949 plans by even 50 per cent.

To break the struggle of the working class, the Tito clique set up a punitive apparatus to seize and punish workers participating in the struggle. All districts have their UDB branches. But the struggle of the working class, despite the terror, is growing in strength and becoming better organised. Its organised character became particularly marked this year. A good example is the activities of the railway workers who are always disrupting and sabotaging the export of raw materials to other countries by the Tito clique.

The poor and middle peasants are especially active in their opposition to the mobilisation of peasants for unpaid forced labour carried out by the Titoites and to the collection of agricultural produce for export. The Titoite clique has launched a violent crusade against the toiling peasantry to ensure the export of huge quantities of iron ore, timber and agricultural produce. The Titoites robbed the working people in Yugoslavia of ten billion dinars in 1949 alone by forcing the working people of Yugoslavia, to work without pay. At first, the resistance of the toiling peasantry to forced unpaid labour was also unorganised and individual, but in 1949 it had already assumed a mass character. Whenever the

Titoites succeeded in mobilising them the peasants at once fled from their jobs. Thus, of the 600,000 peasants mobilised for work in Serbia in 1949, 430,000 escaped. At present, the Titoites cannot mobilise any appreciable number of peasants for forced labour in the countryside at all. They are making the servicemen and the numerous prisoners who, under the fascist-gestapo regime number several hundred thousand, do the job.

To frustrate these rapacious collections, the Yugoslav toiling peasantry left uncultivated nearly three million hectares of arable land last autumn and in the spring of this year. The working peasants are now resisting these collections in an organised way. About six hundred rural representatives in Serbia protested to the government against the rapacious collections. Peasants in different regions are offering armed resistance when the authorities take their grain and other agricultural produce or they organise protest demonstrations, as was the case in Bania, Lica, Cordune and other places.

The struggle of the broad people's masses in Yugoslavia against the Titoite fascist regime in 1948 and 1949 mainly pursued economic aims. This year it has begun to develop into a struggle where political demands are advanced. This common struggle of the mass of the people against the Tito clique is rising to a higher stage.

In March this year the Tito clique held elections to the so-called "People's Skupshtina of the FPRY". These elections showed that the broad people's masses politically condemn the fascist regime of the Tito clique. In a number of electoral areas the number of votes cast for the Titoite candidates did not exceed 30 per cent of the total number of registered electors. As

reported by the London "Times" (which openly defends the Tito clique), the total number of votes cast for the Titoite candidates did not exceed in a number of places one third of the electorate.

The political demands—the overthrow of the fascist regime of the Tito clique, the establishment in Yugoslavia of a system of People's Democracy and the return of the country to the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism—permeate the struggle of the broad masses in town and countryside ever more strongly.

Along with the struggle to win these demands, the working people in Yugoslavia are waging the struggle for peace, against the Anglo-American instigators of a new war, against the Tito clique which is their agency for unloosing war in the Balkans. The peoples of Yugoslavia know that the struggle for peace is linked indivisibly with the struggle against the Tito clique and that only the overthrow of this fascist regime will save them from the disaster of war into which they are being plunged by the Tito gang.

III.

The transformation of the unorganised struggle into an organised one, the link between the struggle on economic questions with the political struggle and the transition of both to a higher form of struggle and this will undoubtedly follow only after the strengthening of the illegal Marxist-Leninist groups of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia which is being regenerated.

Following the arrest and assassination of the best members of the Communist Party, and after the rout of the internationalist nucleus, the Communists, who remained faithful to the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-

Stalin, and who escaped arrest, have to carry on in the arduous conditions of fascist terror. For a long time their activities were those of a narrow group-like character and were not linked with the broad mass of working people because the gestapo apparatus of Rankovic had succeeded in rounding up the illegal groups through the help of provocateurs and spies and because of insufficient vigilance among the Communists. In due time the groups acquired experience in underground activity, succeeded in strengthening their organisation and discovered a method of work which best guarantees them against police action.

The groups are passing from narrow propaganda work to widespread political agitation by spreading leaflets, illegal literature, chalking slogans on the walls of houses, etc. The groups linked themselves more and more with the masses and headed the mass struggle against the fascist regime of the Tito clique.

With the rising liberation struggle in the country, the Yugoslav revolutionary political emigrants in the U.S.S.R. and in the People's Democracies strengthened and organised their ranks. These emigrants now render great assistance in the struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia against the fascist regime of the Tito clique and are an important factor in this struggle.

The struggle which the Yugoslav refugees in the capitalist countries are waging against the fascist Tito gang also helps our peoples in their liberation struggle against imperialist oppression and fascist enslavement.

The Titoite fascist regime is now experiencing a political and economic crisis, for it has compromised itself in the eyes of the broad working masses of Yugoslavia.

The ranks of the fighters against the warmongering policy of the Tito clique are growing. The activities of the liberation front of the peoples of Yugoslavia are developing on an ever wider scale. The number is also growing of the rank and file, N.C.O's and officers of the Yugoslav army—sons of the working people and genuine patriots of our country—who declare they will not wage war in the interests of the American oppressors and their servitors—the Titoite espionage gang.

Fearing their defeat and punishment by the people, the espionage Tito-Rankovic clique is intensifying the fierce fascist reign of terror, drawing Yugoslavia ever more into the yoke of the Anglo-American monopolies and, on the order of their imperialist bosses, pushing the country into war adventures against neighbouring People's Democracies.

But by intensifying their struggle against the fascist regime of the Tito clique, the peoples of Yugoslavia are clearly expressing their will. They stand firmly for the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the mighty Soviet Union and led by the standard-bearer of peace, the leader and teacher of the working people throughout the world—J. V. Stalin.

The day is not far off when the peoples of Yugoslavia will fully reveal their strength and wipe the gang of warmongers in the Balkans and its fascist regime off the face of the earth, returning the country to the fraternal family of the peoples of the camp of peace, Socialism and democracy.

PEOPLE OF ECUADOR IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

In Ecuador, the Communist Party has led the struggle for peace. On July 6, soon after the launching of U.S. intervention in Korea, the Executive Committee of the Party issued a special manifesto calling upon the people to organise a broad front of national salvation—a Patriotic, National Front “embracing all Ecuadorian people except traitors”, all “who have not lost their honour and confidence in the fate of our homeland”. Slogans for this mobilisation of patriots are: “Away with the imperialist aggressors from Korea!”, “Not a single Ecuadorian soldier or rifle for the Yankees!”, “Ban the atomic weapon!”

First success of the struggle of the people of Ecuador was an official Government statement on Ecuador’s refusal to send troops to Korea.

IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

SUCCESSSES OF MINERS

The first year of planned work in the Chinese coal mines has yielded positive results.

The passing over of mines to the State has greatly increased the class consciousness and production activity of the miners. In this way a firm foundation for further successes has been laid.

In the second quarter of the current year the output of coal at the mines in North-East China increased by 28.9 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year; in North China by 31.8 per cent, in Eastern China by 11 per cent, in Central and South China by 52 per cent.

The first national conference on the coal mining industry, held in November 1949, suggested that particular attention should be devoted to safety measures. This year the safety measures at the mines are far better than last year. The number of accidents in the second quarter of the current year was 80 per cent less when compared with the first quarter.

TRAINING OF CADRES TO CARRY OUT AGRARIAN REFORM

In many provinces throughout China, widespread training of cadres to carry out agrarian reform is under

way.

In the Party schools formed by the Communist Party Committee in the Kwangsi Province, 1,800 people received three-months' training and will soon be sent to these regions where agrarian reform is being carried out. The Provincial Communist Party Committee has sent another group of 600 to these schools.

In more than 30 regions in the Hupeh Province, political schools have been organised in which over 3,000 leading workers are studying. The Hupeh Provincial Communist Party Committee has decided to call a provincial conference in August on the political training of cadres and for the study of the law on agrarian reform.

The training of Party cadres to carry out agrarian reform is also proceeding in the Hunan Province. In nine regions of the province nearly 2,000 people are being trained.

BUMPER CROPS OF COTTON

The Chinese press reports that in response to the government's call to increase the production of cotton, peasants in the Shantung Province allocated 5,313,000 mu (one mu is equal to one sixteenth of hectare) to the sowing of cotton. With the active support of the local authorities, peasants improved the cultivation of land, intensified the struggle against agricultural pests and increased the use of fertilisers. As a result, the cotton fields are in an excellent condition. Everywhere there are up to 40, and sometimes more than 60, blooms on each plant.

In many regions in China the peasant have noted that there has not been such a bumper cotton crop during the past ten years.

CONFERENCE OF YOUNG WRITERS IN THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

More than 200 people attended a conference of young writers held recently by the Writers' Union of the Rumanian People's Republic.

The conference, which was marked with great enthusiasm, revealed the successes in the development of new Rumanian literature. In their writings the young authors reflect more and more the struggle for peace, the questions of building Socialism and of the class struggle, the struggle of the new against the survivals of the old.

The conference stressed the need for young writers to make a profound study of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet literature, the Rumanian classics—Eminescu, Crianga, Cosbuc and Vlahuta—and the great classics of world literature.

GERMAN PEOPLE HONOUR THE MEMORY OF ERNST THÄLMANN

August 18 marked the sixth anniversary of the dastardly murder by the Hitlerites of Ernst Thälmann, the glorious leader of the German working class. This day was widely celebrated throughout Germany.

Progressive German newspapers published articles and various materials on the life and struggle of Thälmann. “Junge Welt”, the central organ of the Free German Union, carried an article by Wilhelm Pieck entitled “Ernst Thälmann—an example to young fighters for peace”.

Talks on the life and work of this unforgettable son of the German people were held all over the German Democratic Republic.

“Dietz”, the Publishing House of the Socialist Unity Party, has issued a new edition of Thälmann’s biography written by the author, Willi Bredel.

HUNGER INTENSIFIES IN INDIA

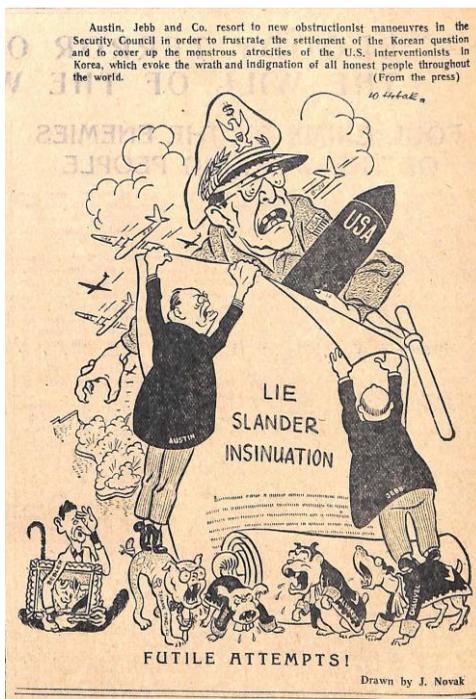
India's food situation worsens daily. Millions of people suffer from hunger. During the past forty days the Madras Government has twice reduced the population's food ration, fixing six ounces of grain per person a day instead of the twelve ounces regarded by the Government as "essential for a person's normal activities". In a number of regions, supplies of food rations to the population have ceased.

In the Murshidabad area (West Bengal), prices of rice have gone up three times in recent months. Because of the increased prices grain is beyond the reach of the working people in West Bengal. On August 8, in Bergampur (West Bengal), a demonstration took place of 5,000 starving towns-people and peasants who had come from the villages with their children. The demonstrators demanded bread from the Government. Police clubbed the demonstrators and used gas bombs against them, causing casualties. Thirty men and women were arrested.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS! Drawn by J. Novak

Austin, Jebb and Co. resort to new obstructionist manoeuvres in the Security Council in order to frustrate the settlement of the Korean question and to cover up the monstrous atrocities of the U.S. interventionists in Korea, which evoke the wrath and indignation of all honest people throughout the world.

(From the press)



POLITICAL NOTES

1. Swindlers and Embezzlers—"Great Men" of Present-Day America

The career of Mr. May—the ex-Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and now an inmate of the Federal prison of the United States—has not been marred in the slightest way by this latter circumstance. This at least is what his parliamentary colleagues believe since listening, a few days ago, to praises sung to May by MacCormick, leader of the Democratic Party in the House of Representatives.

During the debates in the House of Representatives on the Bill for the construction of arsenals (which Bill constitutes a part of the new militarist programme), MacCormick declared that he could not but use the occasion to pay tribute to May and to laud his services, calling May a "great American."

May was placed behind the bars—for a short term of eight or twelve months—because he failed to conceal the fact of a 53,000 dollar bribe he had grabbed "for assisting certain companies to receive war orders." MacCormick preferred to say little on the matter: he just mentioned that perhaps May had been "careless" and that he must not be vilified on the basis of this one incident.

Let us recall that the "normal annual budget" of a worker's family in the U.S. is 2,500 dollars (which even bourgeois statistics admit is absent among 70 per cent

of American families). Let us recall that U.S. miners and steel workers resort to strikes, which result in many days of privation and often in loss of life, in order to obtain a five cents increase per hour in their pay, and that monopoly capital will not yield without a fight the fruits of the labour of the toiler. The laws of capitalist America punish severely the hungry person who steals a loaf of bread costing ten cents.

Why then are U.S. Congressmen so favourably disposed towards May?

Because May really is a “great American” in the eyes of the gun manufacturers and their representatives in Congress, for he ensured colossal super-profits for the monopolists during the last war. And now during the armament drive—which exceeds the war preparations of Hitlerite Germany—the gun kings remember May with admiration: He is a “fine chap”. As for the fact that he is a proved swindler and embezzler, this does not surprise the unconvicted swindlers who infest the U.S. State apparatus.

2. High-Handedness of U.S.-British Occupationists

The steadily consolidating movement of the German people for peace and the democratic unity of their country, and the growing national resistance to Wall Street policy, evokes the rabid fury of the U.S.-British interventionists who are striving to turn Western Germany into their colony and a base for new military adventures. More and more often they resort to terror

against the progressive forces, above all, against the Communist Party.

Recently the U.S.-British imperialists in Western Germany, insolently trampling upon the democratic rights of the German people, launched a fierce crusade against the democratic press. In the course of a few days they banned for three months ten Communist newspapers which had fought in defence of peace and exposed the warmongers. The banned newspapers include "Freies Volk", central organ of the Communist Party of Germany. The "justification" for banning the newspaper was because it recently published extracts from "Bundesanzeiger", bulletin of the Bonn puppet Government, extracts proving the importation of war materials to western Germany. As is known, such imports to Germany were formerly prohibited by a joint decision of the representatives of the Four Powers. So the British military authorities have banned the central organ of the Communist Party for protesting against the violation of a decision which these authorities once signed themselves.

The U.S.-British imperialists and their lackeys rage. But one thing is clear: they will not be able to strangle the movement of the German people. The fiercer their terror and repressions against the progressive forces in Western Germany, the more persistent and more powerful the national resistance of the German people, the broader their struggle for peace and unity.

The Hamburg dockers refuse to unload war materials. In the town of Heilbronn 1,226 more signatures to the Stockholm appeal were collected at a recent meeting. In the streets of many towns there appear every day posters and inscriptions which

declare: “Germany for the Germans!” Korea for the Koreans!”, “Yankees, go home!”. Similar news arrives daily from all over Western Germany. This proves the breadth of the powerful movement of the German people for peace and the unity of their country. The Congress of the National Front of Democratic Germany to open in Berlin on August 25, will be a powerful demonstration of the will of all German people to fight for these great aims.

3. The Ways of the U.S. State Department

In April this year, the Government of Guatemala requested the recall of U.S. Ambassador Patterson. The U.S. Ambassador had behaved in a way that has few precedents in the diplomatic practice of the most hardened bourgeois diplomats. Patterson defended the colonial profits of the “United Fruit Company”; demanding no less than the abolition of the “Social Code” of Guatemala—since it hampers the unrestricted exploitation of the workers in the enterprises of U.S. monopoly concerns.

The violation of the sovereignty of the country was so obvious and unprecedented that nothing else remained for Patterson but to pack and return to Washington. The incident was, however, viewed from a different angle in Washington: was it worthwhile to stand on ceremony with a country like Guatemala, which has a population of only some three and a half millions? And what will happen if the Presidents of the South American Republics begin to encroach on the “sacred rights” of canned fruit manufacturers to exploit

the “natives”?

Patterson was not only sent back to Guatemala, but Miller–Acheson's deputy–went “in person” to investigate the “incident on the spot” and there vigorously cross-questioned President Arevalo as to who was guilty of “Communist incitement” in his country and as to why the government had not been purged of Communists and their sympathisers; and was not Arevalo himself a Communist supporter?

President Arevalo certainly assured Miller that he would immediately curb the Communists” and would never again encroach, upon the “United Fruit Company”. There is nothing surprising or unusual in this. But the “methods” employed by Miller to settle “diplomatic difficulties” are new even for the U.S. State Department. They show that U.S. diplomats are brazenly discarding as superfluous all the usual methods if international relations.

Jan MAREK

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