

*Workers of all lands, unite!*

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

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



**NO. 36 (96), FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1950**



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## **STRIKING EVIDENCE OF PEACE POLICY OF USSR**

Recent events make ever more clear to mankind the diametrically opposed aims pursued by the policy of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, and that of the camp of imperialism and war, headed by the U.S. imperialists.

In their insatiable craving for world domination, in their insane striving to enslave the peoples in the predatory interests of the capitalist magnates, the American aggressors have set out on a solitary gamble in Asia, undeterred by the wholesale brutal annihilation of peaceful citizens, women, children and the aged. and the destruction of towns and cultural values created by the labour of many generations. Cynically seeking cover behind the dishonoured UNO flag, the Truman Government is involving more and more countries in its flagrant intervention in Korea, implanting fascism, resorting to terror and provocation against progressive, democratic organisations, whipping-up war hysteria in the U.S. and ill the Marshalled countries, threatening to use atomic, chemical and bacteriological weapons and are getting ready mercenary armies on the identical pattern of the bloodthirsty Hitlerite buccaneers.

The camp of black reaction, which augurs for mankind the insanity of more war, incalculable suffering, disaster and devastation, is countered by the mighty front of defenders of peace who embrace in their ranks hundreds of millions of people who are firmly resolved to uphold world peace: it is countered by the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

In the Soviet Union, in the Chinese People's

Republic, the People's Democracies and in democratic Germany, there is taking place a mighty creative process of State, economic and cultural up-building, in consonance with (the vital interests of the masses, with their ardent desire for peace and security for the peoples and for the happiness of mankind. This peace policy, consistently and steadfastly pursued by these Governments, is confirmed daily and hourly by life itself.

The recent historic decision of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.. "Concerning the construction of the Kuibyshev hydro-electric station on the Volga" and "The construction of the Stalingrad hydro-electric station and irrigation of the areas in the vicinity of the Caspian sea", is clear confirmation of this peace policy.

In these days of war hysteria which grips the capitalist world, the unparalleled armament drive and atom blackmail, the Soviet Government undertakes to erect on the Volga the world's biggest hydro-electric stations: Kuibyshev—with a capacity of approximately two million kilowatts., Stalingrad—with a capacity, of 1,700,000 kilowatts, having a total annual output of approximately 20 billion kilowatt hours of electric energy. These power stations will supply Moscow with more than ten billion kilowatt-hours of electric energy a year, six billion four hundred million kilowatt-hours will be distributed to areas in the towns of Kuibyshev and Saratov, the central black-earth regions. the Stalingrad, Saratov and Astrakhan regions, and three and a half billion kilowatt-hours for irrigation purposes in the Volga and Caspian Sea.

These undertakings, unprecedented in scale—genuine constructions of Communism—will make it possible to transform nature over the vast expanses of

the Caspian and Volga areas, will transform vast desert and semi-desert and steppe land into fertile fields and place them at the disposal of mankind.

“Only Socialism”, as correctly pointed out by the Italian newspaper “Unita”, “is capable of undertaking such grand construction. Any other regime would encounter the adverse interests of private owners in the flood zone and their opposition would undoubtedly wreck the scheme, The Soviet Government was able not only to elaborate the plan without any resistance, it enjoyed the wholehearted approval of the people who themselves are interested in the project”.

The solution of such impressive tasks is possible only in a society liberated from the shackles of capitalist slavery, in a society where the vital law of development is the steady improvement in the conditions of the working people as opposed to the jungle law of the capitalist world where a handful of monopolists wax rich on the growing impoverishment of the working masses, on their blood and tears.

The construction of these power stations writes, the French newspaper ‘Humanite’, “will light up the skies over Moscow—the genuine torch of progressive mankind—with the new light of all-conquering Communism.” “This construction” states ‘Humanite’, “provides brilliant and decisive confirmation of the fact that Socialism signifies the steady onward march of the productive forces, it signifies peace!”.

**Yes, these greatest of present-day undertakings are fresh and vivid evidence of the consistent and steadfast peace policy carried out by the Soviet State!** The Soviet people actively participating in the creative transformation of their country, are vitally interested in a stable and lasting peace so that they can go ahead

with the plans for the further flowering of their country. The Soviet people do not need war. They are profoundly convinced that Socialism will triumph over capitalism in peaceful competition between the two systems, that in our day all roads lead to Communism. This explains why the news of the gigantic construction was received with such interest, such happiness and pride by all working people, by all friends of the U.S.S.R. in all lands.

What are the American imperialists building? How are public funds spent in Britain, France, Italy and the other Marshallised countries? The American imperialists, guided by the Hitlerite slogan: “guns before butter”, are building new munitions plants, extending war production and intensifying the armament drive. Funds of the British, French, Italian, Belgian and other peoples are spent on buying American tanks and aircraft. American imperialism, by its unrestrained armament drive, is impelling the world towards a new war, whereas the Soviet Union, by means of its mighty creative work, consolidates the cause of world peace. The more powerful the Socialist economy of the Soviet Union will be, and the economy of China, the People’s Democracies and the German Democratic Republic, the more stable world peace will be.

The victorious struggle of the Soviet people in the Second World War, a struggle which saved the world from fascist barbarism, their resolute peace policy and their labour aimed at strengthening further their country the bulwark and citadel of Socialism—have won for them the profound love and respect of all peace-loving peoples. They have become their hope. They have inspired them with the desire to follow their revolutionary example.

And, on the contrary, American imperialism, which

heads all the most reactionary forces in the capitalist world, by its policy of world domination, its policy of kindling a new war and of suppressing all progressive democratic forces, its armed invasion of Korea and Taiwan, its barbarous extermination of the Korean people, has evoked ever greater wrath and indignation among all honest people throughout the world, all champions of peace and the free development of peoples.

All this, explains the widespread support which the noble stand of the Soviet Union in the Security Council is accorded by the mass of the people and democratic organisations everywhere. The direct and unambiguous statements of the Soviet representative utterly expose the hypocrisy and lies with which the American imperialists, supported by their satellites, sought to surround the real aims of their armed aggression against the Korean people.

The masses of the people in all countries are ever more resolutely taking action against the insolent encroachments by American imperialism on their freedom, national independence and state sovereignty.

The international peace movement, the movement against war, against American aggression in Korea and for banning the atomic weapon is growing and becoming stronger daily. Four hundred million people in all countries have already signed the Stockholm appeal, and the number of signatures is increasing every day.

Peace partisans do not restrict the tasks of the peace movement to the demand for banning, the atomic weapon. They are striving to expand to the greatest degree the mass base of this, movement, they are developing an all-round struggle for lasting peace and against a new war. Extending the campaign for

prohibition of the atomic weapon, they are demanding a reduction of all types of arms, condemning every kind of propaganda for a new war and demanding that those guilty of this propaganda be brought to book.

The carrying out of these tasks, the further consolidation and the steady growth of the forces in defence of peace can and shall bring about the complete collapse of the criminal plans of the instigators of a new war.

## **CONGRESS OF PEACE COMMITTEES IN THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**

A Congress of the Peace Committees of the Rumanian People's Republic is scheduled to open in Bucharest on September 9. Two thousand five hundred delegates and over 300 visitors will take part in the work of the Congress which will also be attended by peace delegates from other countries, including delegations from the U.S.S.R., the People's Democracies, Italy, Britain, Belgium, and a delegation from, the Permanent Committee of the World Peace.

The Congress will discuss the report of Academician Constantinescu-Jasi "The international peace front in the struggle for a lasting peace and against the war provocateurs", and also a report by Professor Florica Mezincescu "The development of the peace movement in the Rumanian People's Republic".

## **PEOPLES OF THE WORLD INTENSIFY STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST WARMONGERS**

The movement of the partisans of peace has developed into a mighty force. In the present conditions of feverish armaments race conducted by the American imperialists and their satellites, in conditions of the armed aggression of American imperialism in Korea, the partisans of peace are going ahead extending the campaign for unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon; for reduction of all types of armament; they are insisting on the banning of aggression in any form that might lead to the outbreak of war in any country.

For the purpose of safeguarding peace, the handful of warmongers must be isolated and warned of the stern punishment awaiting them for instigating a new war. The supporters of peace must rebuff the propaganda for a new war, expose its inspirers and not leave one of their base actions unanswered. The propaganda of the warmongers must be answered with counter-propaganda for peace; by ceaseless exposure of the warmongers.

### **SPANISH PEOPLE SIGN STOCKHOLM APPEAL**

The newspaper "Mundo Obrero" issued in Paris, contains numerous reports testifying to the wide circulation of the Stockholm appeal in Spain. Despite the Franco censorship, Spanish patriots send out many

letters with signatures against the atomic weapon. A list received from a town in Central Spain contained a thousand signatures; a letter from Madrid had 21 signatures of working people.

A letter received recently by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress contained the signature to the Stockholm appeal of a member of the Madrid Academy of Arts. Some time later the appeal received the support of two other Spanish academicians.

Newspaper reports show that the appeal has penetrated to the most remote corners of Spain; Paris anti-fascist newspapers published a letter from a village in Estrermadura which reads: "We working people wholeheartedly support the Stockholm appeal. We demand peace, we demand that the atom bomb be outlawed and that the Government which first uses it be denounced as a war criminal". The letter bore the signatures of 29 men and women.

Spanish anti-fascist emigres are also continuing the collection of signatures. By the middle of August, 309,256 signatures had been collected among Spanish emigrants. The anti-Franco emigre press stresses the example of a group of Spanish youth, from the town of Beziers (France), which covered 1,800 kilometres on bicycles to collect signatures to the Stockholm appeal in 23 populated places.

Peace partisans in Spain are actively opposing the armament drive, and the Franco propaganda for a new war. Spanish Communists are extending the peace front, drawing into it all who hate war and cherish peace.

## **POPULAR MOVEMENT IN AUSTRIA AGAINST WAR**

The Austrian Peace Council reports that 709,641 signatures were collected to the Stockholm appeal by September 1. Thus, every sixth Austrian with the right to vote has already expressed himself in defence of peace. As pointed out by the newspaper “Esterreichische Friedenzeitung”, organ of the Austrian Peace Council, defenders of peace in Austria will use the time remaining before the Second World Peace Congress to collect additional hundreds of thousands of signatures. “By the date of the Second World Peace Congress.” writes the newspaper, “the present popular movement against war must embrace all who to-day stand aloof, so that the Austrian delegates in London might say: all our people want peace.”

## **IN PREPARATION FOR THE SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS**

The working people, democrats, all ordinary people in France are redoubling their efforts in defence of peace in connection with the preparations for the Second World Peace Congress.

At a conference in Paris on September 5, the General Secretary of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, Jean Laffitte, called for the holding of broad public meetings to elect delegates to the Department peace conferences scheduled for September-October this year. With the support of the trade unions, meetings will be arranged at the

enterprises. In 32 Departments the date has been fixed for the opening of the conferences. One hundred and twenty public meetings have been held in the Aisne Department. Jean Laffitte also noted the new successes achieved in the campaign for prohibition of the atomic weapon; in the Seine Department, he said, the number of signatures reached 2,610,000.

The French Prime Minister's statement that the term of military service will be increased from one year to eighteen months has evoked a widespread protest movement throughout the country. Signatures to a petition against extending the term of military service are being collected at the factories.

On September 3 a monster meeting, under the chairmanship of Maurice Thorez was held at Vincennes on the occasion of "L'Humanite" Day. The meeting warmly applauded Etienne Fajon, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, who, in a brief speech, urged extension of the struggle for prohibition of the atomic weapon reduction in all types of armaments, and cessation of the "dirty war" in Viet Nam and American aggression in Korea.

The Government, dissatisfied with the acquittal of the Roanna partisans of peace, demanded that the Lyons military tribunal which tried them, rescind its sentence. But this latest injustice has given a stimulus to the movement for the liberation of all imprisoned patriots, and against the persecution of the General Secretary of the Union of Republican Youth, Leo Figuières, because of his struggle against the war in Viet Nam.

Fighting at the same time for a guaranteed minimum wage of 17,500 francs and in defence of peace, the working people who are members of different trade

unions, are forming action committees at the enterprises. The struggle against unloading American munitions continues in the ports. Thus, for instance, the dockers of Le Havre and Rouen (the latter for the 17th time), have refused to unload American war materials.

## **BULGARIAN PEOPLE PREPARE FOR THEIR NATIONAL HOLIDAY**

On September 9, The Bulgarian people celebrate the sixth anniversary of their liberation from the fascist yoke. The defeat of the Hitler troops in the Balkans by the valiant Soviet Army in the summer of 1944 enabled the Bulgarian people to take power into their hands and to take the path of people's democracy and Socialism. Guided by the Communist Party, they confidently advanced along this path during the past six years in close friendship with the great Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, successfully overcoming the frantic resistance of the remnants of internal reaction and the foul machinations of U.S.-British imperialism and its Titoite agents.

The working people of Bulgaria engaged in widespread socialist emulation in honour of September 9. This emulation, which has yielded splendid results in industry and agriculture, is being conducted under the slogan of struggle in defence of peace. The working people of Bulgaria realise that increased and better production which serves to strengthen the People's Democratic State is, in the final count, the best answer to the bloody terror of American imperialism in Korea, an invaluable contribution to the common effort to preserve peace. The Peace shifts in production, which have involved an increasing number of shock brigades this year, were one of the active forms of struggle for peace along with the mass rallies and protest meetings. The upsurge in production in honour of September 9

merges with the preparations for the national peace congress, scheduled for September 20.

## **EXTENDING PEACE MOVEMENT IN ITALY**

The National Peace Committee in Italy notes the great contribution made by women in collecting signatures to the Stockholm appeal despite the many obstacles and police persecution. Women in Rome have collected 300,000 signatures. In Ravenna, there are 541 women members of the 297 local peace committees. Women are actively helping to extend the peace movement and are fighting to secure a reduction of all types of arms.

The Italian National Peace Committee has received several petition forms containing 400 signatures collected in zone "B" of the Free Territory of Trieste (under control of Yugoslav military authorities).

These signatures were obtained secretly since the Yugoslav authorities regard as a "crime" the struggle for peace. Thousands of people in Sicily have sent letters to relatives in America protesting against U.S. aggression in Korea.

On behalf of peace partisans in Bologna the Provincial Peace Committee sent a protest cable to UNO demanding the immediate cessation of military operations, the withdrawal of American troops and the peaceful settlement of the conflict.

The democratic press in Italy exposes the agents of the U.S.-British imperialists who advocate a new war.

Italian peace partisans are replying to the war hysteria whipped up by the warmongers by extending their ranks and programme.

## **DEMONSTRATIONS, STRIKES AND MEETINGS IN BRAZIL AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION IN KOREA**

The declaration of the Dutra dictatorship concerning help for the American aggressors in Korea has caused a wave of indignation among the people in Brazil. Numerous demonstrations, strikes and protest meetings were held throughout the country against American aggression in Korea and against the intention of the Government to send Brazilian troops to Korea. In many factories, workers declared brief strikes and organised meetings in solidarity with the Korean people. In Rio Grande do Sul, miners in the villages of Ratos, Butia and Leao organised several demonstrations and held short protest meetings against the aggression in Korea, Transport workers of San Paulo and many other trade union organisations published a protest resolution in which they declare: "We shall not wage war against other peoples! Let The Americans leave our bases!".

A big demonstration by women who were to deliver to the authorities a resolution against the dispatch of Brazilian troops to Korea was held on the initiative of the Women's Association In the San Paulo State. The police attacked the demonstrators who defied the assault and marched to the palace of the Governor.

## **POLISH NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS**

The first National Peace Congress in Poland, held in Warsaw on September 1-2, was a powerful demonstration of the unbending will of the working people of Poland to fight for peace.

The Congress was preceded by extensive political and mass work. In the preparatory phase, more than twenty-five thousand meetings, attended by over four million people, were held throughout the country. The district and city conferences of the fighters for peace elected 1,300 delegates, the foremost people of the country: leading workers and peasants, intellectuals, the youth, Party and non-Party people. More than a thousand visitors were present in the great hall of the Warsaw Polytechnic where the Congress held its sessions.

After election of the Presidium, the Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, Gabriel d'Arboussier, greeted the participants on behalf of the Permanent Committee and its Chairman, Joliet Curie. Pointing out that the Congress was taking place at a time when the fighters for peace, who, had already collected close to 400,000,000 signatures to the Stockholm appeal, were waging a fight to realise the decisions of the Prague session of the Permanent Committee, d'Arboussier stated: "Your Congress is a magnificent demonstration of the will of people who are determined to defend peace".

A report on the tasks of the Polish peace movement was made by the Vice-Chairman of the Polish Peace

Committee, Adam Rapacki, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. Describing in detail the international situation and the real achievements of the world movement for peace and the Polish peace movement, Rapacki continued: At the present moment of the sharpening struggle for peace, the cardinal task of the fighters for peace is to rally still more rapidly the forces of the masses to strengthen the camp of Socialism and the People's Democracy, to still more vigorously expose the imperialist campaign of deception and lies, the propaganda for a new war, to strengthen the unity of the peace camp, to sharpen our vigilance toward all attempts by the enemy to smash the camp of the fighters for peace through subversive activities, etc. The essential task of the defenders of peace is to fight for the successful fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan—the plan for laying the foundations of Socialism in Poland. The peace committees in the factories must take part in the measures to carry out the plan, must activate the peace propagandists, imbue all factory and office workers with a feeling of responsibility for the realisation of the plan. Rapacki stated that it would be incorrect to restrict the activities of the fighters for peace to production alone. Explanatory work should be conducted everywhere: in houses and villages, and among the backward sections of the population. It is necessary to deepen the feeling of fraternal solidarity with the fighters for peace throughout the world, to deepen the feeling of love and esteem for the Soviet Union—the principal bastion in the struggle for peace, for: the heroic working class in the capitalist countries which is fighting imperialism—for the great Stalin—leader of the peace camp.

Concluding his report, Comrade Rapacki stated: We are one of the units of the world army of peace. We are for a just, great and splendid cause. The invincible might of all progressive mankind is with us. For peace, for the Motherland, forward!

The Congress enthusiastically greeted the representative of the Soviet Peace Committee, the famous Soviet writer, Alexander Korneichuk. Again and again, tumultuous applause broke out in honour of the great Soviet Union and the brilliant leader of the world peace camp, J. V. Stalin; the hall, resounded, with the words: "Stalin means peace!"

Thunderous applause greeted the appearance of Lieutenant-Colonel Yu Kan Buk, of the Korean People's Army, chairman of the delegation of the Korean Democratic Republic.

Congress sent a telegram to UNO sharply protesting against the aggression of American imperialism in Korea.

Speeches by representatives of the foreign delegations—Franz Dahlem on behalf of the German Democratic Republic and Joseph Lukachevich on behalf of Czechoslovakia—were enthusiastically applauded.

Numerous delegates took part in the discussion: the textile worker Pesljak, the metal worker Gimanski, the Stakhanovite miner Filjak, the eminent actor Zelweirowicz, the, mother of eleven, children Falkowska, the composer Panufnik, the peasant woman and member of a producers' cooperative Pisarek, the well-known writer Iwaskewicz, the Catholic priest Dombrowski, the Lodz weaver Augustynjak, the rector of the Wroclaw University Kulczinski, the teacher, Boiko the Stakhanovite metal worker Pasron the architect Skibnewski and many others. They all expressed the

unanimous and steadfast will of the Polish people to fight against the American and British warmongers and for peace and freedom.

Several delegations, among them delegations of school children, of disabled ex-servicemen, Lodz textile workers and building workers from Warsaw. greeted the Congress. A warm ovation was accorded Wanda Wasilewska, the eminent writer.

The resolution unanimously adopted by Congress states: "On behalf of the people of Poland, longing for peace in order to lay the foundations of a better life, the Polish Peace Congress adds its voice to the voice of the masses throughout the world and demands the prohibition of the atomic weapon, the destruction of stocks of all means of mass annihilation; it demands universal reduction of armaments and effective control over them, prohibition of all aggression and armed intervention in the relations between peoples and, in particular, an end to American aggression in Korea, withdrawal of all aggressive troops from foreign territories, cessation of the barbarous bombing of populated places and civilian population and destruction of the cultural achievements of peace-loving peoples, an end to the remilitarisation of Western Germany by the American occupation authorities, punishment for the Hitler war criminals and the carrying out of the Potsdam decisions in full."

A monster meeting of one hundred thousand working people of Warsaw was held in front of the Congress hall. The gathering enthusiastically applauded the Congress delegates and the speeches by d'Arboussier, Korneichuk, Vu Kan Buk, Lukachewicz, Havermann, professor of Berlin University and the Polish writer Putrament. Congress, concluded its work by electing a

Polish Peace Committee and also the delegation to the Second World Peace Congress,

Professor Dembowski was elected Chairman of the Polish Peace Committee with Adam-Rapacki, Jezhi Putrament and Stefan Ignar as vice-chairmen.

## **FASCIST TERROR WILL NOT BREAK THE WILL OF THE PEOPLES TO FIGHT FOR PEACE!**

The workers of all countries, all democratic forces fighting for the cause of peace and democracy, have evaluated the foul assassination of Julien Lahaut, Chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium, as additional proof that international imperialist reaction has now resorted to the method of political assassination, of terror as a means of realising its aggressive plans.

In 1948, within the precincts of the Italian Parliament a hired assassin fired at P. Togliatti, leader of the working people of Italy. That same year an attempt was made on the life of Tokuda, Secretary of the Communist Party of Japan. Only a few weeks ago fascist agents in the Argentine, breaking into the premises of the Committee of the Party, brutally shot down Jorge Calvo, one of the leaders of the Communist Party of Argentina.

Imperialist reaction is directing its blows first and foremost against the leading representatives of the working class, for it sees in the working class and its Party the main force barring the way to the warmongers and frustrating their plans.

The imperialist aggressors are engaged in unbridled propaganda for a new war, trying to poison the minds of the masses and, above all, the youth, with the venom of militarism and misanthropy. Incitement to war, to use atomic, bacteriological, and chemical weapons and other barbarous means for the mass annihilation of people, resounds ever more loudly from the tribunes of

bourgeois parliaments, from the pages of reactionary press organs.

The bloody aggression against the Korean people is a vivid reminder to the people's of the world of the danger represented by the present policy of the American ruling circles who stop at nothing in their striving for world domination.

The fact that the broad masses of the people of the world today realise the existence of the real danger of a new war is due to the enormous role played by the Communist Parties which day by day, consistently and courageously, lay bare the *anti-popular designs of Anglo-American imperialism, ripping off its mask of sham peacefulness.*

Devoting all their energies in service to the people, the Parties of the working class in the present situation regard defence of peace as their cardinal historical task. They unite the broadest sections of the people, irrespective of political and religious beliefs, in the struggle to carry out this task. None can dispute the profound truth of this position of the Communists, for there is nothing more important in the present historical conditions than the struggle against the danger of a new war which threatens the peoples with new, incalculable sacrifice.

That is why the ruling classes of the imperialist states, suffering defeat in open clashes with the masses of the people, are turning to means of terror and provocation against the leading representatives of the peoples. The entire police-administrative apparatus of the bourgeois states today being mobilised against the Communist and other democratic organisations. Police raids on premise of the Communist Parties and other democratic organisations, bans on Communist Party

activities, suppression of progressive newspapers, arrests and prosecution of partisans of Peace, are increasing in number.

This rabid anti-Communist persecution, which has been whipped up with redoubled force in the capitalist countries in the post-war years, is directed from a single centre. Its inspirers and organisers are the ruling classes of the United States of America and the capitalist countries subordinate to them.

Throughout the post-war years U.S. ruling circles, copying the methods of the Hitler gang, have engaged in unbridled slander against progressive organisations in the U.S.A. and, above all, against the American Communist Party. At the end of 1949 American ruling circles framed the leaders of the Communist Party of the United States in a trial that has no parallel in the history of that country. Basing itself on denunciations made by informers and provocateurs and which were fabricated by the secret police, the American court sentenced Dennis, Hall, Winston and other outstanding representatives of democratic America. After this, in May, Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, was thrown into prison.

The blows struck at the Communist Party of the United States were the signal for repressive measures against the democratic forces in other capitalist countries.

The American gauleiter in Japan, MacArthur, launched a vindictive drive against the democratic organisations of the Japanese people. All the newspapers of the Japanese Communist Party were suppressed on his orders. According to press reports 25,000 Japanese police agents are being used to hunt

down the members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan who, in deep illegality, are continuing the courageous struggle for the vital interests of the Japanese people.

Reaction in Australia attempted to ban the Australian Communist Party. In July of this year a law was issued suppressing the Communist Party of the Union of South Africa. Recently, a number of leading working class figures in Argentina and other Latin-American countries were arrested. A few days ago one of the leaders of the working class of Paraguay, Obdulio Barthe, was seized and brutally tortured. In Brazil the authorities have issued an order for the arrest of the people's hero Prestes, for whom police agents are hunting high and low in order to wreak vengeance on him. In Italy the authorities are banning activities of the organisations of the partisans of peace and instituting pogroms in the premises of Communist Party committees. Similar acts of police terror have, taken place in many other countries.

But the reactionary circles in the capitalist countries are not satisfied with measures of police persecution of democratic organisations. Of late they are ever more frequently resorting to the aid of hired assassins and provocateurs from different kinds of organisations of a fascist type which exist in abundance under the patronage of big capital in the United States and in the West European countries.

Numerous facts from the history of recent years vividly illustrate the methods with which international reaction directs the secret activity of its fascist hirelings. At the end of March 1948 the so-called "Plan X" appeared in the U.S. the architect of which is Bridges, chairman of the Senate Appropriations

Commission. In this plan it was clearly stated that the assassination of democratic figures and, above all, of the leaders of the Communist Parties, constitutes an integral part of American policy in Europe. Characterising “Plan X”, the reactionary American journal “United States News and World Report” frankly wrote that this plan provides for espionage, sabotage, the employment of arms and, should the need arise, assassination of leading Communists. Following this, on May 25, 1948, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representative published a list of 500 leading personalities in the Communist Parties of the Eastern Hemisphere—a kind of index for hired assassins. This list included the names of Togliatti, Tokuda, Lahaut and other leaders of the Communist Parties.

In mid-June 1948, a conference of leaders of the American intelligence centres in the countries of Europe and the Near and Middle East was convened behind closed doors in Frankfurt-on-Main by the U.S. espionage service. This conference was conducted by General Chamberlain, chief of American military intelligence who arrived from the United States. Hardened spies and intelligence agents foregathered to discuss the question of extending the subversive activities of American intelligence in Europe, of organising subversive and terrorist acts on a mass scale. The growing activities of the imperialists’ fascist agents in the European countries are directly linked with the results of this conference. The trials of Anglo-American intelligence agents and terrorists which took place in the People’s Democracies during the past few years also strikingly revealed the methods employed by the imperialist state in their struggle against the democratic forces.

The fascist terror directed by American reaction

against Communist and other democratic organisations developed on a particularly large scale during the recent past. In the middle of July, President Truman threateningly declared that a drive against Communism would be launched in all countries throughout the world. The anti-Communist campaign has gained new intensity in connection with the provocations of the American aggressors in Korea.

International reaction reckons, by means of terror, to behead the democratic movement of the masses of the people who are fighting against the danger of a new war. The going-over of the ruling imperialist circles to tactics of terror and political assassinations must be resolutely rebuffed by all progressive forces interested in maintaining peace and democratic liberties.

It would be the gravest of errors to think that reaction's terrorist actions concern only the Communists. The experience of history irrefutably proves that a crusade against the Communists always means an onslaught on the democratic progressive forces in general, and threatens all of them in equal degree. Reaction starts out by hounding the Communists as consistent champions of the interests of the working people, but the Communists are not the only victims of covert and overt fascist activities. The persecution of all democratic forces, the suppression of democratic liberties and the establishment of the terrorist dictatorship of big monopoly capital were effected, and are being effected now, under the flag of anti-Communism. Mussolini opened his drive against the people of Italy with the assassination of Matteotti, the popular leader of the Italian working class. Hitler began with the assassination of Communists and ended by trying to drown in blood all the peoples of Europe.

The democratic forces of the world are now considerably stronger than when fascism came to power in Italy and Germany. They are in a position now to prevent the mass annihilation of peoples in a future war and, by the same token, they can even now prevent the reactionaries from realising their criminal designs—to put the leading figures of the democratic movement out of action by means of terror and assassinations. The relation of forces has now changed considerably, and the agents of international reaction, organising terrorist acts against the leaders of the working class, are bringing down on themselves not only the wrath of the advanced section of the working class but also of the broad masses of the people in the capitalist countries. This was clearly shown by the events in Italy that followed the attempt on the life of P. Togliatti. It was demonstrated in Belgium after the assassination of J. Lahaut.

Reaction is encountering the united front of fighters which unites the representatives of various political views, beginning with Communists and ending with rank-and-file Socialists and trade union members of all trends. The unity of these forces, and their vigilance, constitute a powerful factor against which the tactics of terror and provocation are powerless.

Reaction's use of the method of political assassinations is encouraged by confidence in the impunity of the assassins who, in conditions of bourgeois justice, are rarely "found". It would be naive to expect a bourgeois court to be interested in discovering and punishing the assassins. It is necessary therefore to create a situation in which, at every step, reaction, will encounter the powerful demand of the whole people to punish the assassins. The democratic organisations,

relying on the support of the masses of the people, cannot let go unpunished a single case of assassination or attempt on the lives of progressive figures. Displaying initiative, the democratic organisations can, in each such case, conduct an investigation in order to reveal all the threads leading to the real inspirers and organisers of terrorist acts.

There are evil fascist nests today in every capitalist country. They are closely linked with their American masters and operate on their secret instructions. The interests of the cause of peace, the interests of the working-class movement demand that all progressive forces wage a struggle to prohibit activities by organisations of a fascist type. Through the united efforts of democratic public opinion as a whole it is possible and necessary to secure the dissolution of the gangs of criminal elements which constitute a perpetual danger to the cause of peace and democracy.

The experience of history shows that classes doomed to destruction resort to terror. They clutch at the poisoned weapon of assassination and provocation in an attempt to stave off the approach of their inevitable doom. Lenin and Stalin time and again warned the working class that dying classes are capable of any crime. "There have been no cases in history," states Comrade Stalin, "where" the dying bourgeoisie has not exerted all its remaining strength to preserve its existence."

In the struggle against this weapon of reaction the working class has reliable means, proved by the experience of the long history of the working-class movement in all countries. They are organisation, unremitting revolutionary vigilance, constant concern for their leaders who spare neither strength nor life in

defence of the interests of the working class, in the interests of the people.

The foul tactic of assassination and provocation is doomed to failure. Monstrous atrocities did not help Mussolini and Hitler. They will not help the present organisers of conspiracies against the leading figures of the working-class movement. The Communist Parties are stronger today than ever before. Their influence among the masses has grown. They enjoy the increasing sympathy and support of the broad sections of the people. There is no doubt whatever that the masses will warmly support the efforts of all democratic organisations directed toward smashing the criminal plans for terror against the leading representatives of the working class.

The working class and the democratic forces headed by it will counterpose to the foul terrorist actions of international reaction the iron unity of its ranks, with vigilance and the firm resolve to expose fully the imperialist aggressors and uphold peace throughout the world.

## **50th BIRTHDAY OF COMRADE V. TCHERVENKOV**

On September 6, the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria enthusiastically celebrated the 50th birthday of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov.

During the more than thirty years of his activities in the Bulgarian working-class movement, V. Tchervenkov developed the qualities of a leading Communist figure of the Lenin-Stalin type, qualities which made him worthy, after the death of Georgi Dimitrov (July 1949) and Vasili Kolarov (January 1950) of taking their place in the leadership of the Party and the Government.

The working masses of Bulgaria, who are building Socialism, esteem Comrade Tchervenkov as a true disciple of the unforgettable Georgi Dimitrov and as a fearless continuator of his work. That is why they engaged in widespread production emulation not only in honour of September 9, the day of Bulgaria's liberation from fascist slavery, but also in honour of Comrade Tchervenkov's 50th birthday.

The Presidium of the People's Assembly has conferred on Comrade Tchervenkov the Order of Georgi Dimitrov, the highest Order of the Republic, for outstanding services to the Bulgarian Communist Party and Bulgarian people; No.5 District, Sofia, the Medical Academy and Automobile Repair Works in Sofia will be named after Comrade Tchervenkov.

On September 6, delegations from all parts of the

country called at the Council of Ministers to convey to Comrade Tchervenkov congratulations and birthday presents from the working people.

Comrade Tchervenkov received telegrams with congratulations from J. V. Stalin, Chou En-lai, Kim Ir Sen, B. Bierut, Gheorghiu Dej, Mathias Rakosi, Joseph Cirankewicz, Otto Grotewohl, from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, etc.

## **SOME RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS TO THE PARTY ORGANS IN THE HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY. Istvan Kovac, Hungarian Working People's Party**

Comrade Mathias Rakosi, the leader of our Party, evaluating the substantial result of our people's democracy at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party on February 10 this is year, stated that "the successes of our people's democracy are above all, the successes of our Party. These successes show that our Party is a healthy party, that it is developing along correct lines and that it can solve all the problems with which history confronts it in socialist construction".

At the same time Comrade Rakosi drew attention to mistakes committed inner Party life, in Party building. The successes achieved by the Party turned the heads of some, gave rise to conceit among part of our cadres and this, blunting vigilance, led to an under-estimation of the enemy, a weakening of the ties with the masses, to bureaucracy. In many Party organisations the Lenin-Stalin principle of Party structure, inner-Party democracy and the rights of Party members, were grossly violated. Party meetings were not held regularly, the elected organs did not report on their work to the membership, did not draw them into discussion of the tasks confronting the Party organisations and, ignoring the voice of the masses, stifled criticism and self-criticism, There was much

fluctuation in the membership of the Party organs, and the new Committee members were frequently co-opted and not elected by the Party organisation. Because of the absence of control from the lower bodies, certain leaders became bureaucratic. All this weakened contact between the Party organisations and membership. Gross violation of inner Party democracy caused serious damage to our Party and hindered its further development.

That is why the Central Committee raised as the cardinal task of the Party that of speedily rectifying the mistakes made, of developing and giving deeper content to inner-Party democracy, criticism and self-criticism, of observing the rights of members and improving contact with the masses. In the interests of successfully solving these tasks, election meetings and conferences were held between March and June of this year, by decision of the Central Committee, in the branch, area, city, district and regional Party organisations, at which the members of the Party were given every possibility critically to estimate the work of the leadership, disclose mistakes, discuss immediate tasks, and bring new forces into the Party committees, people who had come forward in industry and in Party Work.

## I.

The election meetings and conferences which displayed the greatest activity and were most effective were those which had been well prepared by a thorough discussion of the decisions of the Central Committee and Comrade Rakosi's report, by serious political mass work. The decisions of the Central Committee and Comrade Rakosi's report were widely discussed in the

Party at meetings of the activists and membership of the Party organisations, in discussion groups, during individual talks, in the press, in the factory newspapers and wall newspapers. We acquainted the Party with the teachings of Lenin and Stalin, with the rich experience of the Bolshevik Party on the fundamental questions of Party structure, and explained the importance of the election campaign. As a result, the majority of our activists and members realised that the **reports and election of leadership are important events in Party life, events which will seriously influence the further strengthening of our Party organisations.** The members of the Party clearly defined their rights and duties and correctly linked the election with the struggle against conceit and dictatorial methods, against bureaucracy and isolation from the masses, against mistakes and shortcomings in Party work.

More than ten thousand meetings in the primary organisations and hundreds of Party conferences, carried out after political and organisational preparation, helped seriously to improve Party work.

The election meetings and Party conferences were of enormous educational importance. **For the Party membership they were a splendid school of Party democracy, of criticism and self-criticism, of control from below.** As a result of good preparatory work, many of the meetings of Party organisations were attended by 85-95 per cent and even 100 per cent of the membership who took an active part in discussing the reports and in electing the new leadership.

One of the most important results of the election campaign is the fact that in the course of this campaign our activists and members made great strides forward. They seriously analysed the work of the Party

committees, confidently and boldly criticised the mistakes of the leadership and—although to a lesser extent—self-critically analysed their own mistakes; they also made valuable proposals for improving the work of the Party organisations and Party organs.

It should be noted, however, that although criticism and self-criticism were developed on a wider scale than was the case hitherto, shortcomings were revealed: the higher the Party organ that held the Party conference, the fewer people criticised and the more timid became the criticism. At the branch meetings nearly everyone who took the floor criticised the work of the Committee whereas, at the Budapest Party conference for instance, only eight of the thirty speakers who took the floor criticised—and very weakly at that,—the work of the City Committee.

But the Party members not only dealt with questions of Party building; in the majority of the Party organisations these questions were linked with the production tasks facing the Party and the People's Democracy, with organising the struggle for peace. And both during the period of preparation for the election campaign and at the meetings and conferences, great attention was paid to raising the vanguard role of the Communists in production and in the struggle for peace. This had a notable influence on the growth in the consciousness and activity of the Party membership and their production result. When preparing for the election campaign not only the members of the Party but also the non-Party working people took concrete production pledges. The period during which the election meetings were carried out were marked by the development of emulation on a wide scale and the collection of more than seven million signatures to the

Stockholm appeal, which can be regarded as a unanimous, nation-wide vote.

The Party meetings and conferences discussed in detail questions concerning production, labour emulation, the socialist reorganisation of the countryside, defence of peace, the struggle against reaction, and outlined the tasks facing the Party organisations.

Another important result of the Party elections was that the deepening of inner-Party democracy, the development of criticism and self-criticism, and joint discussion with the membership of the concrete tasks confronting the Party organisations greatly improved the relations between the Party leadership and the Party membership. The development of inner-Party democracy, of criticism, activated the members, taught them to be independent, developed their Initiative and sense of responsibility, and gave them great strength and scope for further work. Wherever the elections to the Party organs were properly prepared, **the members felt the masters of the Party who verify the work of the leadership but who, at the same time, feel responsible for the work of the entire Party organisation.**

The election campaign also helped to strengthen greatly the ties of the Party with the non-Party masses, based on mutual confidence.

However, not everywhere did the election meetings pass off with the same success and not everywhere did they yield the desired results. There were Party functionaries and activists who did not understand the essence of the decisions of the Central Committee and did not properly prepare for the Party meetings politically and organisationally, There were instances,

for example, when a secretary of a Party organisation who had worked poorly, fearing criticism, would announce on the very last day without any notice that the Party meeting would be held in the evening. Such “preparation” resulted in the fact that in some places two-thirds or half the membership of the organisation did not come to the meeting. And since they failed to muster a quorum the meeting had to be postponed. There were also instances when meetings, although attended by the required number of members, were purely formal because of inadequate preparation and did not give the desired results.

Some secretaries of Party organisations tried to represent the healthy criticism of Party members as an anti-Party assault and wanted to take action against them. Other secretaries took criticism so badly that they cut short the speeches of members of the organisation, blamed them for all the mistakes and never made the slightest effort to analyse self-critically their own mistakes or the mistakes of the leadership.

The poor preparation and suppression of criticism had a detrimental effect on the quality of such Party election meetings, Therefore, the higher Party bodies called to task a number of secretaries, sharply criticised them and, in more than 200 instances, held new elections which were thoroughly prepared and conducted on a high political level.

The campaign for the election of Party committees “rallied”, of course, also the enemy, who, under the guise of “criticism”, sought to engage in destructive disorganisation work. In a number of places enemies circulated the rumour that every member of the Party Committee was working badly; and distorting the decision of the Central Committee, these enemies

“explained” that all the outgoing committee members should be replaced. The, Central Committee of our Party made a timely disclosure of the intentions of the enemy and exposed them.

## II.

The very best tried members of the Party organisations-stakhanovites, workers who have distinguished themselves in labour, representatives of the intelligentsia, working peasants, women and youth, who, since the liberation, have distinguished themselves in production and in Party work—were elected to the new Party committees. The composition of the committees has been renewed considerably: less than half of the outgoing members were re-elected, the bulk are new comrades.

The reason for this serious change in the composition of the Party committees is due firstly to the fact that part of the older comrades who had proved their worth were promoted to higher posts in the State, economic and Party apparatus and, consequently, had to be replaced, and secondly, in place of the secretaries and Committee members who had failed in their work, who had become isolated from the rank and file of the Party, there were elected capable, up-and-coming comrades who had introduced fresh vigour into the life of the Party organisations.

The new Party committees contain many more industrial workers. In Budapest, for example, out of a total of 13,172 Committee members, 75.4 per cent are workers. Taken as a whole, the social composition of the Party committees in the country is as follows: workers, 53.3 per cent; working peasants, 21.1 per

cent; intellectuals, 4.5 per cent; office employees, small handicraftsmen and others, 21.1 per cent. These figures show that the percentage of office workers and other categories is comparatively large in relation to the intelligentsia and working peasants.

There are very few individual peasants in the Party committees. Small and middle peasants engaged in individual farming comprise but seven per cent of the membership of the Party committees. Few individual peasants are to be found even in the predominantly peasant committees and also in the rural Party organisations. However, as compared with the masses of working peasantry engaged in individual farming, members of the producer co-operatives and workers employed on State farms are as yet in the minority. Despite this, in the territorial Party organisations which unite Party members engaged in individual farming, and also in the Party committees, members of producer co-operatives have a much greater representation than the individual peasants. This discrepancy arises from the tendency which of late has spread in the Party (and which has also revealed itself in the admission of members and probationer members to the Party) to push the individual peasants to the background, including those who have distinguished themselves in production and who approve the policy of our Party. This tendency became even more pronounced during the election campaign.

The Politburo of our Party sharply condemned this unhealthy tendency which is fraught with the danger of weakening the ties between the Party and the small and middle peasantry. Consequently, in accordance with a decision of the Politburo, out of a total of 3,212 village and several hundred area Party organisations,

approximately in 200 of them where, in this respect, serious mistakes were committed, we are holding new elections so as to ensure the necessary quota of individual working peasants in the Party committees and in the bureau of Party organisations.

We can record certain improvements in the matter of drawing women into the leadership of Party organisations. Women, on the average, now comprise 23 per cent of committee members. It is true that there are considerable differences in the various towns and committees. Whereas in Budapest women comprise 30.3 per cent of the members of the Party organs, in the Somogy committee they constitute but 14.2 per cent and in the Vas committee 15.3 per cent. The number of youth in the Party organs has increased by approximately six per cent but that is not enough. The Party meetings and conferences as well as the political and organisational preparations for them revealed both the strength and shortcomings of the Party organisations, showed how to correct these mistakes and how to secure the successful carrying out of the tasks facing the Party. The Party committees and the higher Party organs have been strengthened considerably and not only because they have been reinforced by new forces capable of development but also because they have become better acquainted with the problems and cadres in their particular territory.

### III.

We are now devoting great attention to deepening the knowledge of the newly elected secretaries and members of the Party organs. There have been organised for this purpose fortnightly courses for

secretaries of Party organisations where they become acquainted with the vital matters connected with practical leadership of Party organisations. Evening classes are being arranged for committee members responsible for propaganda and agitation, for selection and allocation of cadres and also for leadership of the Party branches in industry. They also get Individual instruction to enable them to overcome initial difficulties.

Although only a little time has elapsed since the election of the new Party organs the fact that the leadership of the organisations has been reinvigorated by new cadres is already yielding positive results. The majority of the new committees have started work with keen desire and enthusiasm and are successfully tackling the tasks confronting them. Our factory Party organisations, by means of mass political agitation and Communist example, are successfully rallying the workers for overfulfillment of the revised production norms. During the week of solidarity with the Korean people the workers in almost all enterprises exceeded their production pledges, increasing output by more than a hundred million forints.

The greater part of our local organisations in the countryside are also doing good work. This is proved by the victory attained by our village Party organisations, the district and regional committees in harvesting, threshing and particularly in the sphere of State grain deliveries. The grain collection plan was fulfilled by August 20, the first anniversary of the Constitution of our People's Republic—six weeks ahead of schedule—in the Hajdu region by 150 per cent, in 10 of 19 regions by 100 per cent and over. **By August 20 the total amount of grain delivered to the State exceeded that**

**collected during the whole of last year.**

The successes achieved in industry, the money subscribed to the aid fund for Korea fighting for freedom and independence, and also in the struggle for peace are, simultaneously, proof of the fact that our Party is extending its base among the working masses of town and countryside. The struggle for these magnificent results were a serious test for the new Party organs and we can confidently say that the overwhelming majority of the Party committees stood the test.

The decisions of the Central Committee of the Party of February 10 and the election of new Party organs strengthened our Party organisations, improved the Party's contact with the masses. While this is a big step forward, it is but the beginning of the realisation of the decisions of the Central Committee, Comrade Rakosi's directives signify a new chapter in the bolshevisation of our Party, in its further development as the vanguard of the Hungarian working class.

Fulfilment of these tasks will not be a matter of weeks or months. It will require several years of strenuous effort. We must deepen continuously inner-Party democracy, develop and perfect methods of Party work, activate all sides of inner-Party life.

We are learning from the works of Lenin and Stalin, from the experience of the great Bolshevik Party and, following its example, are Bolshevising our Party, strengthening still more its ideological and organisational unity. We shall make our Party more steeled and better capable of accomplishing the historical tasks confronting us in the defence of peace, in building Socialism.

**CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE UNIONS IN THE  
STRUGGLE FOR THE FULFILMENT OF THE  
PROGRAMME OF THE SECOND YEAR OF  
THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN. F. Zupka,  
Chairman, United Trade Unions of  
Czechoslovakia**

Nineteen forty-nine—the first year of the Five-Year Plan—marked the beginning the successful building of the foundations of Socialism in Czechoslovakia. The tasks envisaged by the plan for 1949 were fulfilled and, in industry, overfulfilled. This success is due to the fact that the workers are becoming ever more aware of their role as masters of the country.

The happiest event of the first year of the Five-Year Plan was the wide-scale development of Socialist emulation. The trade unions focussed their attention on the development of mass emulation. The trade unions struggle of the trade unions for the successful realisation of the tasks set by the Five-Year Plan was stimulated by the historic decisions of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, when its Chairman, Klement Gottwald, in his ten well-known points, formulated the line of Socialist construction in the country. The desire to overfulfill the Five-Year Plan was strengthened in connection with preparations for the current plan for 1950. The concrete production tasks were discussed directly at the mills and factories when the workers proposed increased

output programmes. Hence both planning of production and methods of carrying out the plans became the concern of all the workers and technicians. The number of workers taking part in emulation in industry increased almost tenfold. In a number of industries the workers began considerably to overfulfill assignments. Thus, in the metallurgical industry, for example, the plan in November 1949 was fulfilled by 108.7 per cent and in December by 114.3 per cent.

The successful results achieved in carrying out the plan for the first year of the Five-Year Plan made it possible to plan more extensively and more profoundly in 1950. A general plan for Slovakia, where intense industrialisation of the country is being carried out successfully, was drawn up for the first time.

The organisers of the labour upsurge in the mines, factories and on the building sites are the trade unions in the work of which the decisions of the Second Trades Union Congress in December 1949 played an important part. Congress stressed as the basic task the necessity more actively to mobilise millions of working people for fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan by developing Socialist emulation on an extensive scale as well as the movement of production innovators. Congress pointed out that it was essential to secure a better, all-round more utilisation of existing factory equipment, a more consistent lowering of production costs and to raise the quality of output.

The decisions of Congress met with a warm response among the working masses. The production tasks, elaborated in the process of drafting the new, extended plans, were revised and concretised. The main effort was directed to acquainting each and every worker with his daily tasks, that each individually, and the

collective as a whole, might control the realisation of these tasks. Better formulated production plans created healthier conditions for the organisation of Socialist emulation in which sphere we are greatly benefiting from the experience of our Soviet comrades, experience which we are utilising on an ever larger scale at our factories. Particularly good results accrued from the emulation for the title of best smelter, fitter, turner etc.

At the engineering works in Brno, members of the shock brigade revised the norms for cutting and drilling, and for lathe and milling machine operations. Employing new methods and tools they raised output by more than 50 percent.

The workers of the shock brigade at the paper mill in Zilina discussed the reasons for the inadequate utilisation of the capacity of the boilers. They organised their work better, improved the technological process and cut the time for each production cycle by 20 minutes.

The practice of shock workers taking patronage over departments has fully justified itself. A brigade formed from among technicians, foremen, shock workers and production innovators at a Prague motor factory took patronage over all shops with a view to raising production, improving quality and cutting losses. As a result, the shops soon began to spend less lime per unit of production. Thus, on one sector, this group speeded up the process of cutting on one type of machine by 14.5 per cent and on another by 36 per cent. Changes were also effected in the technological process of making certain vital parts as a result of which output increased several times over.

In the mining industry, Socialist emulation for the

title of best region has developed in a big way. The miners are competing for the challenge banner of the President of the Republic. The miners' union appraises the work of the pits monthly and announces the results of the emulation. Fulfilment and overfulfillment of plans by the miners improved month by month and became especially pronounced in connection with the approaching Miners' Day.

The perfidious attack of the American imperialists on Korea aroused just indignation among all working people in Czechoslovakia. Responding to the appeal of the World Federation of Trade Unions, our trade unions organised a week of solidarity with the fighting Korean people. This solidarity found striking expression in increased labour productivity. Individual workers and entire factory personnel are taking peace pledges and competing for their realisation. For instance, in a recent competition between Slovak miners for the peace banner, first place went to the miners of the Handlova district.

The active struggle of the working people to complete the programme for the second year of the Five-Year Plan has borne fruit. In industry, the plan of the first six months was fulfilled by 102.3 per cent. Especially gratifying was the fulfilment and overfulfillment of the plan in the decisive branches such as mining, metallurgy, and in heavy and light engineering. The trade unions are now intensifying the struggle for the further development of Socialist emulation, for resolute elimination of shortcomings and for better planning.

An effective means of drawing each worker into the job of elaborating plans and of mobilising the masses for Socialist construction is that of drafting new, higher

output plans.

This year, this revised planning is carried out in two stages. The first stage consists of political preparation and the fixing of technical-economic norms. The individual and collective emulation pledges that were taken revealed numerous new possibilities for economy. This created the conditions for revision of output norms, raw materials expenditure, electric energy, utilisation of machinery and administrative costs. Verification of the possibilities for better preparation of the necessary materials, better organisation of production processes and despatch of output, makes for a better production cycle. All this creates the conditions for higher output and lower production costs.

The second stage consists of drafting plans for the forthcoming year. This is done after the plan have been finally defined on the basis of the upward revision of norms. The figures stipulated in the plan are then distributed in the departments, among groups of machines and individual workers. Every trade union functionary, every member of the factory and shop councils, and every section leader is obliged to acquaint each worker with the new assignments, to discuss ways and means for further improving production.

The next important task of the trade unions is to provide the necessary labour. Planning for increased output will also reveal the surplus labour at the mills and factories. But the question does not end there. The continuous growth of industry requires that we ensure the additional cadres of specialists and that we see that they raise their theoretical and professional qualifications. The trade unions are working hard to raise the qualifications of the new workers and are supervising the training of women workers. In the

matter of the technical training of cadres, wide use is made of the experience of Soviet stakhanovites, the latest achievements of Soviet science and technique and the new production methods of our own shock workers and innovators.

The aim of building Socialism in our country as announced by the Communist Party, the growth of the industrial centres and the job of supplying their increased requirements, the need for more labour—all this work confronts the trade unions with the task of devoting serious attention to raising labour productivity in agriculture which can only be achieved by eliminating the scattered peasant farming, by means of the Socialist transformation of the countryside and the mechanisation of agriculture on the basis of producer co-operatives. The working class must convince the peasantry of the correctness of this path. The superiority of large-scale collective farming over individual farming is proved by the State farms which were purged of reactionary elements and the majority of which are now managed by former farm labourers. Due to the efforts of the Union of Agricultural Workers, many of our State farms have become model enterprises and help to acquaint the peasants with the advantage of the new agro-technique.

Factory workers are also helping in the work in the countryside. They maintain contact with the countryside, help organise agricultural co-operatives and take patronage over them. Regular visits of workers to the countryside are now a common, everyday occurrence as is the active assistance of volunteer teams of factory workers in repairing agricultural machinery and working in the fields during the busy season. At many factories, over 70 percent of the

workers have their own farmsteads in the countryside. Therefore, we devote serious attention to them. By drawing them into the agricultural co-operatives, we facilitate work among the peasantry and help to achieve common understanding between town and countryside. The alliance between the workers and peasants is daily gaining strength. This made itself felt in the successful harvesting work this year. The successful harvesting, (this year's harvest was called the Peace harvest), signifies for our countryside a resolute step forward along the path to Socialism.

The fine results in completing the programme of the first six months of the second year of the Five-Year Plan testify to the political maturity of the Czechoslovak people who realise the full importance of the participation of the Czechoslovak Republic in the struggle for peace and for a better future. Our people understand that there is no better way of displaying loyalty and affection for their liberator and defender—the Soviet Union—of making a better contribution to the consolidation of the peace camp than by selfless work for the Socialist upbuilding of our Republic. Unity of the working class, consolidated in the trade union movement of Czechoslovakia under the leadership of the Communist Party, is the guarantee that in the second half of the current year, we shall fulfil and overfulfill the economic tasks confronting us.

## **SELF-EXPOSURE OF THE BELGRADE ACCOMPLICES OF THE WARMONGERS.**

**Paul Dordin**

The Belgrade hirelings of the U.S. imperialists have long ago been exposed to world democratic public opinion as rabid accomplices of the instigators of a new war. Despite this, they are still trying to whitewash themselves, to hide from the facts which expose them, to conceal the fact that the American and British imperialists have set Tito and his clique the task of transforming Yugoslavia into a springboard and of preparing the people of Yugoslavia for the role of cannon fodder in the war against the countries in the democratic camp. With their hands tied by pledges they had given to the Gestapo, to the American, British, and other intelligence services, the contemptible Titoite traitors are doing their utmost to please the American imperialists—their chief bosses—and to accomplish their demands.

Acting the part of war provocateurs, Tito, Rankovic, Djilas, Kardelj and their accomplices-in-crime are organising systematic “incidents” on the frontiers of the People’s Democratic Republics, whipping up war psychosis in Yugoslavia, fiercely slandering the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, doing everything to deflect the attention of the Yugoslav people from the growing peace movement, from the aggression unloosed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea.

However, the numerous facts which testify to the conversion of Yugoslavia into an outpost of the

American-British imperialists, open the eyes of the working people of Yugoslavia more and more to the foul role which the warmongers have assigned to the Tito-Rankovic clique. This clique, by its deeds, increasingly exposes itself and no demagogy can hide the crimes of the Yugoslav favourites.

Not so long ago, the Titoites, wishing to draw a veil over their warmongering activities and to hide the facts and white-wash themselves, organised a provocative “Congress” of the so-railed Yugoslav “National Peace Committee” which actually became a congress for the defence of the warmongers.

The Titoites at this sham congress not only did not say a single word in support of the Stockholm appeal, but on the contrary, condemned it and continue to ignore it and remain silent about it. The Titoites cowardly retreated from the condemnation of American aggression in Korea. All this shows that the Belgrade rulers are defending the aggressors and warmongers.

It is not difficult to understand that Tito and his camarilla needed this Belgrade masquerade and talk about “striving for peace” in order to veil the preparations for war adventures in the Balkans and to pave the way for the final conversion of Yugoslavia into a military outpost of the American-British imperialists.

The Titoites did not confine themselves to demagogic and hypocritical about their “adherence to the cause of peace”. They even adopted a “resolution” to make matters seem more “convincing”—filthy documents, which, rubbing their hands with satisfaction, even Truman and Churchill would willingly have signed. Not only does the “resolution” of the Belgrade “peace champions” not condemn American aggression in Korea, not demand the banning of the

atomic weapon, curtailment of all types of armament and condemnation of the propaganda of the warmongers, but, on the contrary, it slanders the world peace movement.

To what lengths of insolent hypocrisy and foul provocations the Belgrade imperialist servitors have gone is seen from the fact that the Executive Committee of the “National Peace Committee”, elected at this Congress, called forth refutation of the assertions in the journal “New Times”, which exposed the war preparations of the Titoite clique in Yugoslavia. Really, the audacity of the Titoites is boundless.

But it will not work! Facts are stubborn things. And the new facts fully expose the Tito clique as the open agents of the American-British warmongers.

Let us turn to the facts which lucidly confirm that Yugoslavia is actually being rapidly transformed by the Tito clique into a land and naval base, into a military outpost of the American-British imperialists for adventure against the Soviet Union and the People’ Democracies.

On April 10, this year, Tito signed the decision of the Yugoslav Government on the question of the admission, navigation and stay of foreign vessels in the territorial waters of Yugoslavia. This decision extends to the Naval Command of Yugoslavia the right to permit, on the request of foreign naval commanders, naval exercises for their crews in ports and territorial waters and to land armed crews “for participation in parades and funeral processions.”

Involuntarily the question arises for what foreign naval vessels the Tito clique is displaying such concern? What kind of “naval exercises in Yugoslav territorial waters and ports” is envisaged by the Yugoslav

Government? What kind of “parades and funeral processions” do the Titoites write about; what at these “parades” that will include “the participation of the crews of foreign naval vessels?”

The obvious fact is that, fearing punishment from the people of Yugoslavia for its crimes, the Tito clique has, beforehand, opened the territorial waters and ports to foreign warships based... nearby in Trieste. Whose ships they are is well-known. They are American and British warships. It is for these that the Yugoslav ports have been opened! The Tito clique has made an open step forward towards transforming Yugoslavia into a military springboard for the American and British imperialists.

Cringing before its masters, the Tito-Rankovic clique has signed a so-called “air agreement” with them which gives the American imperialists the right to use Yugoslav aerodromes. The American imperialists will no doubt use this “right” as they think fit when the time is ripe. It has now become known that U.S. Flying Fortresses and jet planes have, for a long time, been calling at Yugoslav aerodromes. American fighter planes and “Flying Fortresses” have already paid flying visits to the new big aerodrome at Podgorice. The American air base in the area of Niksic and Kapeno Pole was set up as far back as 1948. The presence of U.S. aircraft at Kapeno Pole aroused the indignation of Yugoslav patriots in the Niksic area and when they demanded an explanation from the members of the regional committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, the latter replied that they were “camouflaged aircraft designed to assist the democratic army of Greece”. By means of this insolent lie the Titoites succeeded in lulling the vigilance of the indignant people and in calming them.

Transports of “surplus” American arms keep arriving in Yugoslavia from Western Germany. There can only be one explanation for this “benevolent” gesture and that is that the Tito-Rankovic clique is wholly dominated by the American and British imperialists who strive to transform Yugoslavia into a U.S. appendage.

While progressive mankind is bending its efforts to uphold world peace, to preserve the lives of millions of people, to preserve all that has been created by the efforts of the working people, the Tito-Rankovic clique, fulfilling the will of the warmongers, forbids Yugoslav citizens to participate in the most humane and noble movement of progressive mankind—for prohibition of the atomic weapon—the weapon of mass annihilation of human beings, in the active struggle against war and war preparations.

Slandering the Korean people and justifying the American aggressors, the Tito clique is trying to convince the people of Yugoslavia that allegedly an “attack threatens” them. Under the cover of this base demagogy the Tito-Rankovic clique has, within the last two months, drafted into the army new reserve contingents of both rank and file and officers.

The Tito-Rankovic clique is using the mobilised men for the construction of huge underground ammunition dumps, near the town of Zaecar, for building subterranean structures in Bosnia and in the area of Han-Piesca, for the construction of a munition plant and an underground aerodrome near the town of Trstenik and for speeding up the construction of a submarine base on the shores of the Pelesac Peninsula. The Titoites themselves have been advertising in the press their work on the extension of the large naval port of Split and other ports on the shores of the Adriatic.

Only recently the Yugoslav rulers issued two new regulations testifying to the intense warmongering activities of the Tito clique. One of them concerns payment for fodder, cattle, horsedrawn and motor transport requisitioned from the civilian population to meet the needs of the army during its exercises and the other for the establishment of a so-called 15 kilometre border zone with a special regime for the civilian population.

Striving to hide from the people his provocative preparations, hangman Rankovic has forbidden the civilian population to move about the country at night time. In the countryside the peasants are not allowed to thresh their grain at night or do any other agricultural work.

Within a short time the Titoites organised hundreds of armed provocations on the borders of the People's Democratic Republic of Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary.

All these facts expose the attempts of the Belgrade rulers to deceive the people of Yugoslavia and world public opinion with their talk about the "peaceful" strivings of the Tito clique.

What, for instance, has been the "behaviour" of the Yugoslav "representative" in the Security Council? Whereas J. Malik, the Soviet representative, boldly rips the mask from the war provocateurs and aggressors in Korea, resolutely defends the vital interests of the Korean people and the cause of world peace, the Yugoslav "representative" cowardly wagging his tail, either vote against the Soviet proposals or "abstains" from voting against the aggressive American-British proposals and thus justifies U.S. aggression in Korea.

By this hypocritical policy of manoeuvring in the

Security Council, the Tito-Rankovic clique is still trying to maintain the pretence of the “independence” of its foreign policy. It is not difficult to understand that since the U.S. imperialists still dispose of an obedient majority in the Security Council at the moment, they have no need of the vote of the Titoite representative. Hoping to preserve for their agents the pretence of “independence”, the American imperialists have, for a time, graciously **permitted** the representative of the Belgrade fascists on the Security Council not to vote “for” but to “abstain’ during voting.

There can be no doubt that the people of Yugoslavia will require the Tito clique according to its deserts. Despite all the efforts of the American imperialists and their Belgrade hirelings, the real masters of the country will be the people of Yugoslavia and not the imperialists.

**WORKING PEOPLE OF LONDON DEFEND  
PEACE. John Mahon, Member, Political  
Committee and Secretary, London  
District Committee of the Communist  
Party of Great Britain**

Meeting in mid-April the London District Congress of the Communist Party declared that the central task of this organisation and the working people of London is the defence of Peace. After a self-critical examination of the weaknesses which had delayed the realisation of the over-riding importance of the fight for Peace, the Congress called upon the entire membership in London to make exceptional efforts to arouse the people and unite them against the danger of a new war.

Welcoming the announcement of the British Peace Committee for a nation-wide campaign for signatures to a petition calling on the British Parliament to support the demand for prohibition of the atomic weapon and brand as a war criminal the Government that first uses it, Congress pledged that the London Communists would be in the front ranks to collect the first million signatures.

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The first meeting of the new District Committee was devoted to discussion of the political and organisational measures to carry forward the Peace campaign, and made a call for united activity with all supporters of

Peace to collect signatures in the factories and streets and to help the development of Peace Committees. It was also decided to popularise the demands for ending the policy of subordinating Britain to Wall St., ending the cold war, and for developing Anglo-Soviet friendship and trade with the U.S.S.R. and the Peoples Democracies, to intensify the campaign against the imperialist war on the Malayan people and to explain more concretely how the cost of the cold war policy was increasing the cost of living, reducing the social services and causing the wage freeze.

During June the Party issued a pamphlet and a leaflet exposing the imperialist nature of the war being carried on by the British Government against the Malayan people and carried through a number of factory and local meetings, at many of which a representative of the Malayan people spoke and received a sympathetic hearing. Between April and the end of July, over one and a quarter million Peace leaflets were distributed, including 280,000 on Korea.

A powerful blow for Peace was the return of the workers' delegation which visited the Soviet Union on the proposal of the British-Soviet Friendship Society. They addressed crowded meetings on their return and their report "Russia With Our Own Eyes", of which 30,000 copies have been sold in London, gave a clear picture of life in the Land of Socialism and of the will for Peace of the Soviet people.

The first six months of 1950 were marked in London by a number of industrial disputes, mainly taking the form of partial stoppages. Port workers, road haulage workers, railwaymen, building, engineering, clothing and furnishing workers were involved. These industrial disputes were marked by the unity and solidarity of the

workers involved who rejected attempts to split their ranks on political issues. A number of the struggles ended in victory for the workers who secured withdrawal of dismissals (sheet metal, clothing, port workers).

The movement against the Right Wing trade union leaders' policy of wage freeze continued to gain ground in the trade unions, and the majority, of the London organisations of the decisive unions have now rejected this policy.

The movement of the industrial workers is increasingly coming into conflict with the effects of the war policy of the ruling class and the Government.

Into this situation of growing uneasiness and discontent, but only partial actions and no united fighting front of the working class, the American launching of war in Korea came as a bombshell.

At a central London rally the Communist Party issued the slogan: "Hands Off Korea, Hands Off China, Save World Peace". The "*Daily Worker*" conducted a daily fight exposing the American aggression, the aims of the warmongers and the complicity of the British ruling class, the Tory leaders and the Labour Government in the crime against world peace. The Party is fighting, by extra sales of the "*Daily Worker*" at the factories and on the streets, by distribution of leaflets and sales of pamphlets, by open air meetings, poster parades and work in the mass organisations, to arouse the people to the danger and is winning the ever-increasing support of the masses in spite of the unbridled propaganda barrage of the capitalist press, official radio, and Right Wing labour which, day and night slanders the Savlet Union and the New Democracies, boosts the Americans, and seeks to

promote war hysteria.

The National Peace Conference held in London on July 22nd-23rd marked a new stage in the mobilisation of the Peace forces. 900 delegates represented over 3,000,000 people. The Conference was followed by a great meeting of 25,000 people in Trafalgar Square. The Conference and the meeting reflected the increase in the breadth of the forces becoming active for Peace.

The London Trades Council, uniting 680,000 affiliated trade unionists, endorsed by a 5 to 1 majority an appeal to the Trades Union Congress to support the policy of maintaining world peace, admitting People's China to the Security Council, and calling that body with the Soviet Union and People's China present to discuss the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The London District Council of the National Union of Railwaymen, which earlier in the year had listened to a representative of the Soviet railwaymen, went on record in favour of banning the atom bomb. Other representative trade union leaderships, such as the London Area Committee of the Electrical Trades Union, and the London North and London South Committees of Amalgamated Engineering Union, and numerous trade union branches, have also taken their stand for Peace.

Thirty-six local Peace Committees and a London Peace Council, uniting men and women of varying political and religious views have come into being to unite and extend the peace movement. Several London ministers of religion are taking a prominent part in this movement, and speaking in public as well as preaching for Peace in their Sermons.

It is in the ranks of the Labour Party and the Labour workers that the concern at the present, course of British policy is developing on a wide scale. Following

the courageous stand of the Labour Members of Parliament, S.O, Davies, and Emrys Hughes, who opposed the British Government's support of the American war on Korea, some 23 Labour members tabled a further protest, they included six London Labour M.P.'s.

In five divisional Labour organisations in London, members supporting the ban the bomb petition of the British Peace Committee have been expelled on the instructions of the National Executive which has banned both the Petition and association with the British Peace Committee. These expulsions and bans have aroused wide-spread concern and the Labour support for the Peace movement is much wider than those normally described as "Left".

The extent of concern in the Labour ranks at the whole policy of the Right-Wing leadership, and the growing desire for a Socialist policy, is reflected in the agenda of the National Labour Party conference to be held in October. Scores of critical resolutions are on the agenda from the constituency Labour Parties, including 62 of the London constituencies.

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At date of writing some 400,000 Londoners have signed the British Peace Committee's petition to ban the atom bomb.

For the first two months, the capitalist and official Labour press persistently boycotted the petition campaign, but as the total of signatures steadily grew, this boycott developed into the most vicious campaign of slander, intimidation and incitement that has ever been carried on even by the British capitalist press,

endeavouring to create an atmosphere in which the mention of the word "Peace" is a crime.

The signature campaign has revealed the potential mass support for a peace movement, the readiness of people of varied political tendencies to unite for peace, and the existence in the factories of the basis for a resolute and powerful peace movement.

In the De Havilland aeroengine factory at Leavesden, 99% of the workers signed, and many collected signatures elsewhere so that the 800 workers returned 1,600 signatures. The De Havilland factory at Stag Lane with 450 workers collected 800 signatures.

The London total so far gained represents about one signature for every twelve of the adult population, but the results in the various Boroughs show great variation, the decisive factor everywhere being the number of people engaged in the regular collection. The Boroughs with highest totals are Hackney 23,000, Stepney 20,400, Paddington 16,700, Wandsworth 16,000, Woolwich 14,000; Willesden 14,000. The target set by the British Peace Committee for London is two million signatures by the time the Petition is presented to Parliament in the autumn. This target is fully realisable provided the necessary collective and united organisational effort is made to approach the people on the wide scale required and it is this problem that is now receiving the increasing attention of the Peace movement.

The great lesson of the petition campaign is that the more courageously and clearly the fight for peace is carried on, the more people respond. The desire for peace goes too deep and the memory of the last war is too vivid. It is the vigilance of the people and the desire for peace way that constitute the basis for the growth of a real mass movement for Peace.

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The despatch of British troops to Korea, the statements by Tory and Labour spokesmen that the atom bomb should be used, the open admission that Britain is a base for American atom bomb planes, the speeches describing U.S.S.R. as the enemy, and the immense increase in the financial burden of armaments are all increasing the alarm among the people.

The Communist Party in London is working to unite the people in action against the war danger, for peace, for national independence, in defence of democratic fights and for social progress.

The Party has received a tremendous political weapon in the shape of the Report made by Comrade Harry Pollitt. General Secretary of the Party, under the title "The Fight for Peace and Working Class Unity."

The main obstacle to unity of the working class is the policy of the Right-Wing labour leaders who seek to harness the Labour Movement to the war policy of Anglo-American Imperialism. This policy must be fought and exposed everywhere and particularly in the factories, trade unions, cooperatives and labour organisations.

The Communists of London being in the very centre of the oldest capitalist imperialism, in solidarity with the peoples of the world and inspired by their example are resolutely fighting for Peace.

## **CHILEAN PEOPLE RESIST WAR POLICY OF WALL STREET. Galo Gonzales Diaz, General Secretary, Communist Party of Chile**

The people of Chile were among the first in Latin America who, from their own bitter experience, learned what Wall Street “democracy” really means. This “democracy” has been forcibly implanted in our country since 1947. Its appearance was marked by the brutal suppression of a strike of 18,000 miners. Wall Street’s “Western Democracy” revealed itself later in mass dismissals of workers in heavy industry, particularly at the copper and nitrate mining enterprises owned by the big U.S. monopolies. Thousands of Chilean citizens were arrested and thrown into prison or deported. Many were subjected to inhuman torture in police dungeons. The Pisagua concentration camp was opened in the bleak region of the extreme north. A law to defend this “democracy” was adopted, which provided for terms of imprisonment ranging from three to ten years for those charged with Communism. On the basis of this law many citizens mainly workers, were deprived of electoral rights. On June 5, August 18 and November 7, 1949, police massacred people in Santiago, shooting down the demonstrators.

The “Western democracy” of Wall Street has isolated our country from the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, and has increased its dependence on U.S. monopoly concerns. This is proved by the following official figures: 54.2 per cent of Chile’s imports in 1949 came from the U.S. and 48.5 per cent of

its exports went to the U.S. Actually, Chile is even more dependent economically on the U.S. since the remainder of her foreign trade is with the Marshallised countries and is realised through the medium of U.S. concerns. The copper produced in our country is sent to the U.S. and other countries by the U.S. monopolies which own our mines. Chile even does not know to which countries this copper is sold.

Intensifying their preparations for war, the U.S. monopolists have gained further concessions in Chile. The U.S. copper mining trust in Chuquicamata has received a new 90 years concession from the Chilean Government. The U.S. companies which own the “Maria Elena”. and “Pedro de Valdivia” nitrate mines have secured additional land containing nitrate deposits. A branch of the U.S. “South American Power” trust has taken over the “El Sausal” State hydro-electric station, one of the biggest in the country.

Chile has literally been plundered by the U.S. monopolists. According to their own data, which certainly does not give the whole picture, in 1946, Chile did not receive 76,571,037 dollars due to her. In 1947, this figure rose to 100,503,484 dollars; in 1948, to 134,336.411 dollars. These figures refer only to the copper and nitrates mining enterprises and to the money that was not returned. Actually, the country is being sucked dry on an enormous scale, taking into account the pumping out of millions of dollars through the mining of iron ore, gold and manganese; through payment of interests on foreign debts and through profits reaped by the electric and telephone companies, etc.

The policy of preparations for a new war which is being pursued by the U.S. imperialists, has had

disastrous consequences for Chile. The output of copper in the country fell from 426,670 tons in 1947 to 371,094 tons in 1949. As a result, thousands of the working people were deprived of bread, the sale of the produce of the copper mining areas was reduced and the amount of free currency in the hand of the State became smaller. Chile would be able to produce twice as much copper as it does now if it maintained normal relations with all countries and had the right freely to sell its goods.

The growth of unemployment, of sickness, mortality, bankruptcies and dishonoured bills—such are the results of the enslavement of Chile by the U.S. imperialists.

The fact that Chile is one of the first Latin American countries to be enslaved by U.S. imperialism is not fortuitous. Chile holds the second place in the world for the production of copper and first place for copper deposits. Besides, this is the only country which produces natural nitrates. Chile also has rich deposit of iron and manganese ore. It is quite clear that American imperialism wanted not only to lay its hands on the sources of this strategic raw material but to ensure for itself a position which would make it impossible for anyone in Chile to prevent U.S. imperialism from rapaciously exploiting this wealth, from using it for its own criminal expansionist purposes. That is precisely why, in 1947, Washington gave the order to remove the three Communist Ministers from the Government, to brutally persecute the Communist Party, the working-class movement and all patriots who would oppose imperialist expansion and the transformation of the country into a base for war preparations.

The American imperialists entrusted this task to the

traitor Gonzales Videla, President of the Republic. They also relied on those circles which had long been linked with the U.S.A.—on the latifundi oligarchy and reactionary groups which; in the last war, supported Hitler Germany.

The American imperialists are tightening their grip in all spheres: in economy, public health, the film industry, the press, education, radio, in the armed forces and so on.

Naturally, the policy of the American imperialists encounters, and continues to encounter, the vigorous resistance of the Chilean people. The Communist Party heads the struggle in defence of the national interests. Big strikes took place at the height of police persecution. The mass struggle compelled the authorities to close the concentration camp in Pisagua; in August, 1949, mass action prevented transport fares from being raised: not a single bus which had increased fares was allowed to run. Last February a powerful movement of factory and office workers defeated the Bill to freeze wages and forced the resignation of the Government which had instituted repressions against the democratic forces. The new Government, which was formed, contained representatives of some of the opposition parties. Although the people compelled the new Government to make a number of concessions, this did not change the character of the Government: it remains dictatorial and pro-American.

Broad sections of the population are resisting the policy of colonisation and war. Thus, for instance, the Union of Chilean Engineers, supported by a number of other organisations, opposed the “plan for irrigation works”, imposed on Chile by the Americans. According to the terms of the contract, the realisation of this plan

is left exclusively to American “technicians”.

The struggle of the masses against the American monopolies is growing in scale. Beginning with last February, big strikes broke out in the mining and metallurgical industries in the nitrate and copper mines; throughout the country, teachers struck work for ten days; officers and men of the mercantile marine, who were on strike for two weeks, paralysed work in the ports and the merchant fleet; 250,000 Civil Servants and private office workers fought a number of important battles, mastering the experience of the working class.

The working class is consolidating its unity in this struggle, in the course of which American agents in the trade union movement, such as the notorious traitor Bernardo Ibanez, are being dislodged and isolated. The Chilean Confederation of Labour, the anarchist trade union organisations and the independent trade unions, recently formed a Committee of Struggle to support the demands of the masses, and to accelerate the realisation of trade union unity. One of the most important factors in strengthening the struggle for immediate demands and achieving trade union unity was the strike in Santiago on July 21. This movement, which embraced the majority of workers in the capital, including bus drivers, developed under the slogans of freedom for the trade unions, support for the strikers, and against high prices.

Until quite recently, the main forms of struggle in Chile against our country being drawn into the war plans of American imperialism were national resistance to American colonisation, incessant action against persecution, for freedom and for satisfying the demands of the masses. However, until now, this movement was not sufficiently linked up with the world movement of

the partisans of peace. This is explained, in the main, by the fact that we did not immediately lay bare and expose the connection between the treachery of Gonzales Videla and the policy pursued by him during the past three years with the object of bringing Chile over to the side of American imperialism which is preparing a new war. Nor did we organise the struggle against the military pact concluded in Rio de Janeiro, a pact which harnesses the Latin American countries to the war chariot of Wall Street and which is an edition of the North Atlantic Pact for the American Continent.

Due to these mistakes, the movement of the partisans of peace and campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal seriously lagged. Our main concern now is to overcome this lag. At a meeting held at the beginning of June, the Political Commission of our Party subjected to criticism and self-criticism our work in the sphere of organising the movement in defence of peace. Since then, major attention is paid to this work in the Party's activities. The majority of the population oppose the aggressive plans of American imperialism. The working people of Chile are feeling on their own backs the results of the expansionist and war policy of the American imperialists. This links the struggle for peace with the cause of national liberation and is a good basis for the rapid development of the campaign for signatures: Nearly 100 per cent of those asked to sign the Stockholm appeal responded in the affirmative. Among them are M.P.s of Government parties, high Government officials. city mayors, writers, artists. leaders of trade union and other public organisations.

We are bending every effort to extend the drive for signatures throughout the country, to put an end to sectarianism, to draw men, women and the youth,

irrespective of their political convictions, into this campaign, as well as democratic organisations and especially the organised working-class movement. Wherever the campaign is of a mass nature, the results are good. In the small towns of Conchali and San Miguel (Santiago Province), signatures were collected from house to house. In such important trade unions as the copper and gas workers unions, nearly the whole membership signed the appeal and these organisations joined the movement of the partisans of peace. At the American "Marla Elena" nitrate mines, eight thousand signatures were collected at the height of the 60-day strike. This strike, incidentally, ended in part of the demand for wage increases being won.

A Chilean Peace Congress is scheduled for the beginning of September. The campaign now underway to coiled signatures and the establishment of new peace committees are fitting preparations for the opening of the congress.

American aggression in Korea is intensifying Chile's hatred of the imperialists and its will to fight for peace. The Chilean Confederation of Labour and many other trade unions have condemned this aggression. In many towns one can see on the walls the following slogans: "American imperialists, get out of Korea and Chile!" "Not a single Chilean soldier for the American war against Korea!". In answer to a questionnaire issued by the anti-Communist paper, "La Opinion", asking whether or not Chilean troops should be sent to Korea, the overwhelming majority of the people from all walks of life replied in the negative. The pamphlet; "Korea in the Struggle for her Freedom", containing Kim Ir Sens' appeal published in the newspaper "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!", was sold out

immediately and was passed from hand to hand. Every success of the Korean Army and the people and every defeat of the American aggressors are enthusiastically welcomed by the vast majority of the Chileans, including those who, although, they do not support the imperialists, nonetheless believe in the “all-powerful American imperialism” and that Chile and other Latin-American countries are, allegedly, doomed to suffer under American domination. It is this very fact that compelled the American Ambassador to Chile, Claude Bowers, to state recently that the military operations on the Korean peninsula have not been properly evaluated.

Taking all this into account, the Government was forced to announce that, for the present, it will not send troops to Korea. Together with the imperialist demand to send troops to Korea, Truman demands that Chile, hand over to Bolivia a corridor ten kilometres wide, on the pretext that Bolivia needs an outlet to the sea. This claim has also met with powerful opposition. The Chilean people realise that this demand is in the interests of the American imperialists and not of the Bolivian people, that the American imperialists want to seize this part of our land and to use it as an outlet to the sea for the raw materials mined in Bolivia, to build an exclusively American port, to militarise the area to turn it into a centre for provocations, and to build a railway cutting through the heart of Latin American right up to San Paulo or elsewhere in Brazil.

The American militarists, bringing all means into action, are doing everything to counteract the peace movement. The famous Chilean pianist, Claudio Arrau, has been warned that he will no longer be given a visa for the USA, that his family will be deported from the

United States and that he will not be allowed to appear in any Western country if he continues to support the peace movement. Minister Dario Poblete and the pro-American paper "El Mercurio", radio commentators and the small Right Socialist faction have started a drive in Chile against the peace movement which they depict as a "Communist manoeuvre".

Nevertheless, the movement of the partisans of peace is developing successfully. The people see the danger of war, whence it comes, and see the great efforts of the Soviet Union in defence of peace. The Chilean people realise that their national independence, the winning of democratic liberties, the possibility of finding a way out of the crisis, the vital need to establish diplomatic and trading relations with the countries in the camp of Socialism and democracy, defence of territorial integrity and the winning of better conditions, are closely linked with the struggle in defence of peace.

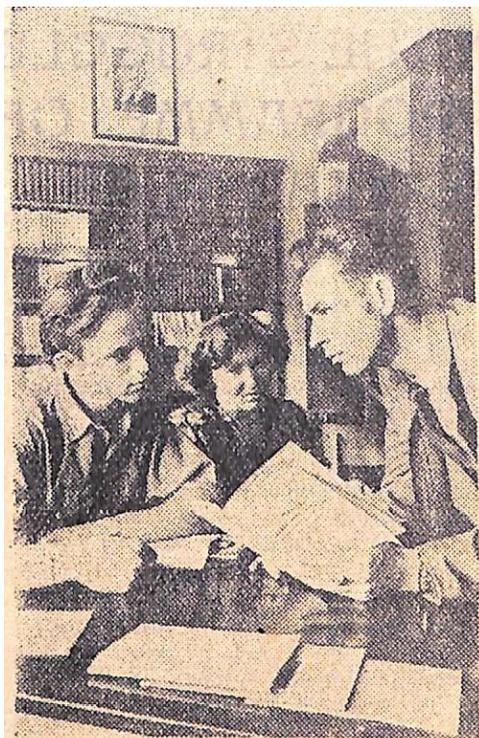
## **AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH**

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the episcopacy of the Catholic Church, after negotiations which lasted several weeks, signed an agreement for the purpose of ensuring the peaceful co-existence of the State and the Catholic Church. In accordance with this agreement the episcopacy recognises and supports the State system and the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic and will take action against the clergy who oppose the legal system and constructive work of the Government. The episcopacy condemns activities directed against the State and will not allow the religious feelings of the believers or the Church to be used for anti-State political purposes. The episcopacy calls upon Catholics to take an active part in the struggle for the realisation of the Five-Year Plan, for raising the living standard, for the exercise of social justice. The episcopacy calls upon the village clergy not to resist the producer co-operative movement since this movement, "being voluntary, is based on the moral principle of solidarity of the people." In conclusion the episcopacy emphasises that it supports the struggle for peace, approves the efforts of the Government of the People's Republic directed to the achievement of this aim, condemns war incitement, the use of the atomic weapon and will regard as guilty of a crime against mankind that

Government which first uses the atom bomb.

In conformity with the Constitution, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic guarantees absolute freedom of worship for Catholics and freedom of activities for the Catholic Church. The Government agrees to return to the Church the eight church schools and also to maintain a corresponding number of lay orders to ensure training in these schools. In the spirit of the agreements already concluded with other Churches, the Government will see to it that the material needs of the Catholic Church are satisfied and that parish priests receive an allowance.

## **CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THE METALLURGICAL PLANT IN KTANDO**



**Czechoslovakia.** The Metallurgical Plant in Kladno, named after Marshal Konev, now has 550 Party study circles. Circle leaders are getting ready to begin classes.

*Czechoslovakia. The Metallurgical Plant in Kladno, named after Marshal Konev, now has 550 Party study circles. Circle leaders are getting ready to begin classes.*

## **ITALIAN WORKING PEOPLE STRUGGLE FOR REVISION OF WAGE RATES AND AGAINST DISMISSALS**

A conference of Chamber of Labour representatives from the Central and Southern regions of Italy, held in Rome on August 27, laid the beginnings of a plan for struggle by the working people of Italy for revision of wage rates and for introducing order in the matter of dismissals. This struggle which affects the interests of factory workers and office employees in all branches of the economy has rallied not only the trade unions affiliated to the Italian Confederation of Labour but also the breakaway unions.

Relying on official data, the Italian Confederation of Labour was able to prove that labour productivity in 1949 increased by 6.5 per cent compared with 1948 and by 15 per cent compared with 1947. Despite this significant rise in productivity, earnings of factory and office workers remain on the same level, whereas capitalist profits have risen by billions of lira. Due to the Government policy of preparing for war, prices on prime necessities have gone up considerably throughout Italy.

Reviewing the question of unlawful dismissals, Comrade Vittorio emphasised that “in the present situation in Italy where the number of permanently unemployed runs into millions, the weapon of illegal discharges in the hands of the employers may lead to very serious consequences—from actual annulment of labour contracts to practical annulment of all rights contained in the Constitution. The Italian Confederation of Labour demands that each proposal for the discharge

of a worker should be examined by a special parity commission.

## **MEXICAN PEOPLE SIGN STOCKHOLM APPEAL**

Despite police persecution, mass arrest, despite the lies and slander spread by the press and by the traitors who have sold themselves to American imperialism, more than 150,000 people have signed the Stockholm appeal in Mexico. Peace canvassers make a round of the houses and collect signatures in the streets and markets.

Apart from outstanding public figures in Mexico—including General Lazaro Cardenas, ex-President of the Republic—the Petition has the support of the following Mexican organisations: the Coalminers and Metal Workers' Union, embracing almost 70,000 working people, the Union of the Workers of the Defence industry with a membership of 2,500; Congress of the Ninth Department of the All-Mexican Trade Union of Educational Workers with 9,000 members and the Peasants' Union in the Lake District, with 20,000 members,

Enraged by the success of the peace movement, the pro-American elements are throwing scores of people into prison. Thus, in the town of Torreon alone, 80 peace champions were arrested and imprisoned. But the collection of signatures continues on an ever-wider scale.

## **PEACE STRUGGLE IN GREECE**

The “Free Greece” radio station reports that, during the past few days, leaflets of the Greek Communist Party were illegally circulated in Salonika, Drama, Serra and Kavalla, calling upon the people to fight for bread, popular rights and peace.

The underground Peace Committee in Kavalla addressed a call to the people of the people and its suburbs calling upon them to organise a peace movement and to collect signatures to the Stockholm Appeal.

The call urged the population to form Peace committees at the factories and offices, in houses and in the villages, to boycott American films and books which speak of a new war, to fight for reduction of the army to peace-time level, for the disbandment of the irregular monarcho-fascist MEA units, for reduction of the military budget, against the establishment of the Athens-Belgrade military axis, and to fight to prevent Greece from being included in the aggressive bloc of the imperialists.

# POLITICAL NOTES

## 1. Reaction Rampant in the U.S.

A few days ago, the U.S. House of Representatives approved the fascist Wood Bill which virtually outlaws the Communist Party and other progressive democratic organisations in the United States. This Bill, drafted by the notorious “Un-American Committee”, demands that members of the Communist Party and other democratic organisations register with the Department of Justice; it prohibits members of these organisations from employment in many enterprises and deprives them of passports for foreign travel.

The Wood Bill merely **legalises** what already **actually** exists in the country. The foul baiting of Communists, the assassination of genuine working-class fighters, fascist pogroms, racial discrimination, lynchings, anti-Semitism—all this is being zealously implemented by the U.S. rulers. American citizens are arrested and thrown into prison merely because they take action against the policy of war. Eugene Dennis has been in prison for several months already. Dozens of other leaders of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. are threatened with terms of imprisonment ranging from three to five years. The other day Steve Nelson, Chairman of the Communist Party in West Pennsylvania and two other leading Communists were arrested and imprisoned.

Here are other examples cited by the American

press: in Carrapton, Georgia, Homer Chase, a Second World War veteran, was beaten up by fascists; in Pittsburgh, fascists stoned the home of the editor of a progressive paper; in Houston, Texas, fascists broke into the apartment, of Green, one of the leaders of the Communist Party, and started a veritable pogrom; in Philadelphia, fascist hooligans stoned the home of Eleanor Jordan, Progressive Party candidate for the Legislative Assembly, Pennsylvania, who has been demanding better conditions for several thousand Negroes.

The Wood Bill Includes and legalises on a nation-wide scale, the anti-democratic laws that have been adopted or are under consideration in different States. In Birmingham, centre of the U.S. steel industry, the local authorities, under pressure of the industrialists have adopted a **ruling prohibiting Communists from residing in the town**. Similar orders have been passed, or are being passed, in Knoxville (Tennessee), Maquesport (Pennsylvania), Santa Monica (California), York (Pennsylvania) an Wirton (West Virginia).

The Wood Bill is by no means the first anti-democratic measure passed by the U.S. in recent months. Recently, Congress approved a law giving powers to the Secretary of Justice to publish lists of so-called subversive organisations. According to the Hobbs Bill which has passed the Senate, the authorities are enjoined to put all “undesirable” foreigners into concentration camps. Congress has approved a law which gives Government bodies the right to dismiss all “unreliable” people. On August 17, Bergson, a member of the House of Representatives, proposed that all “unreliable” citizens be exiled to a remote island in the Pacific. His colleague in the House, Republican Worsell,

suggested that they should be sent to labour battalions and shipped to Korea.

Marcantonio, representing the American Labour Party, correctly characterised these “laws” when he described them as the methods used by Hitler and Mussolini to combat Communism.

The American reactionaries, big and small, are intoxicated with the insane “idea” of destroying Communism. Hiller, in his day, also threatened to “destroy Communism”. It is common knowledge how this ended. Communism is the ideology of the working class, its powerful and invincible movement for its emancipation, and to destroy Communism, the working class, would have to be destroyed. It is possible, of course, to prohibit the use of the word “worker”, as has been done by Governor Dever of Massachusetts, but it is impossible to ban the working class, to halt the ever-growing, the courageous struggle of the working people of America against the preparation for a new world war, against the aggressive war in Korea.

## 2. Forrestal's Successors

On August 25, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, Matthews, delivered a bellicose speech in Boston. Matthews occupies a high post in the U.S. Government, and it is to be assumed that his public speeches get the official okay of his Government. Hence not only Matthew personally, but also the U.S. Government is responsible for the speech delivered in Boston.

What Matthews literally said was that the United States should assume a character new to a true

democracy and become “an initiator of a war of aggression”, that this would win for the U.S.A. the “proud and popular title of aggressors.” The Navy Secretary announced to the world at large that the U.S. should be the first to start war, without declaring it, should prepare to launch a sudden attack on insubordinate peoples.

The programme is clear, unequivocal. Matthews’ speech completely exposes the leaders of the U.S. Government, as inspirers of an aggressive, predatory war. Even the majority of the American newspapers were forced to recognise this. The Washington “Times Herald” wrote that the point or view expressed by Matthews fits in with the interventionist views of the leaders. Lawrence, in the “New York Herald Tribune”, stated that MacArthur’s statement (in which he advocated that Taiwan be taken from China and domination established over all the ports of Asia from Singapore to Vladivostok) as well as Matthews’ speech do not contradict the policy of the State Department. The “Wall Street Journal” said: The opinion that democracy cannot be aggressive is a wide-spread fallacy.

The American press claims that Matthews is not the only one in the U.S. Government, that his views are shared by Defence Secretary Johnson, Chief of Staff Bradley and by other high officials. Matthews merely stated frankly the policy of the U.S. Government which has unleashed aggression in Korea and which has gone over from preparations for aggression to direct acts of aggression.

The peoples of the world are drawing their own conclusions from these ravings of the successors of Forrestal who was also a Secretary in the U.S.

Government.

The peoples of the world will keep an account of these misanthropes who, with their cannibalistic threats of hurling the world into the abyss of a new war, are trying to scare people with weak nerves. This list includes such inveterate warmongers as Churchill, Dulles, Moore Brabazon, Johnson, Bradley, Reynaud and others of their ilk. The peoples of the world will brand with shame these cannibals and will not forgive them their criminal incitement for a new war.

**Jan MAREK**

## **TITOITE ESPIONAGE GANG SMASHED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

A Titoite espionage and saboteur gang, which carried out criminal assignments for the imperialists, has just been tried in Prague.

The sixteen defendants, headed by Sefik Kevic, Yugoslav former Vice-Consul in Bratislava, pleaded guilty to espionage and saboteur activities.

As was proved during the fourteen days proceeding, the Titoite espionage network was formed on Czechoslovak territory immediately after the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army. Savo Milakovic, organiser of the network, came to Czechoslovakia from Belgrade as head of the Yugoslav repatriation mission. Novosel, Counsellor of the Embassy and Lt. Colonel Drndic, Military Attaché, also ranked among the organisers of espionage. Novosel and Gorsky—another Titoite spy—masked as secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy, also acted as liaison men between the Tito clique and the leaders of the anti-Slate conspiracy headed by Horakova. Vice Consul Kevic headed the Titoite espionage agency in Slovakia.

Recruiting agents, Kevic and other spies abused their official status, threatening their victims from among Yugoslav citizens residing in Czechoslovakia with compulsory repatriation to Yugoslavia and the arrest of members of their families. U.D.B. agents removed those who knew too much about the subversive activities of the Titoites.

Typical in this respect is the background of those elements recruited by the Titoites in Czechoslovakia. All are former fascists, collaborators or bourgeois

nationalists who succeeded in concealing their shady past. Ernest Otto—the chief of them—betrayed 12 resistance fighters to the fascists during the war. The traitors include the fascist Lancaric, the war criminal Fülöp who during the war collaborated with the Croat Government and took part in actions against the Yugoslav partisans in Bosnia, and also Petrovic, an old intelligence service agent.

The Prague trial supplied further evidence exposing the Titoites as a direct espionage agency of the U.S. British imperialists.

This foul espionage gang had instructions to collect political, economic and military information. The two traitors, Otto and Lancaric, abused their positions in the State organs. The Information secured by the Titoite agents was forwarded to Belgrade via the Yugoslav Embassy. Titoite agents operating in the countryside, had instructions to undermine Socialist reconstruction of agriculture.

This gang of spies and saboteurs built their plans on preparing war against Czechoslovakia. Kevic admitted that in the event of a breach of relations between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, the Titoites would operate their secret radio transmitters.

The court punished the criminals as they deserved. Kevic was sentenced to life imprisonment, the other Titoite agents of Yugoslav nationality received terms of imprisonment ranging from 8 to 22 years. The traitors Otto and Lancaric were condemned to death.

## **LEFT SOCIALIST FORCES IN AUSTRIA UNITE**

Two years ago a group of Left Austrian Socialists broke with the reactionary Renner clique and other lackeys of U.S.-British imperialism, who form the leadership of the Socialist Party of Austria. This group headed by Erwin Scharf founded the Union of progressive Socialists, which, at the Parliamentary elections in 1949, formed a bloc with the Communists.

As is reported by the newspaper "Der Neue Vorwärts", the leadership of the Union of Progressive Socialists has decided to form a Left Socialist Party of Austria. On November 4, the Left Austrian Socialists will hold an inaugural Congress and elect the leadership of the Party.

Invitations for the Congress will be extended to representatives of the Union of Progressive Socialists, to members of the Socialist Party of Austria and also to non-Party workers, members of trade unions.

### **EDITORIAL BOARD**

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