

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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CURB THE RABID WARMONGERS!

The statement made by President Truman on November 30th in connection with recent events in Korea evoked bitter indignation and a mass protests in all countries of the world. The essence of the statement is that the U.S. Government has no intention of abandoning aggression in Korea. On the contrary, it threatens to use the situation it has created for extending this aggression and for fresh military ventures. Truman asked Congress for additional billions of dollars, calculating to bring the strength of the U.S. army to 3.5-4 million men.

The insolence and cynical nature of Truman's statement testifies to a renewed outburst of war hysteria among U.S. ruling circles. Truman uses falsehoods as a disguise an even more monstrous scale than did Hitler. An example of this is Truman's thoroughly false and hypocritical talk about his "strivings for peaceful negotiations", designed to cover up American intervention in Korea and China.

But for the purpose of ripping off this "peace" mask, suffice it to ask why Truman turned down, time and again, the peace proposals of the Koreans and Chinese. Truman has charged the Koreans and Chinese with "aggression". But how can anyone with a grain of common-sense speak about Korean or Chinese "aggression"? Did the Koreans and Chinese attack the United States? Are not U.S. troops in Korea and Taiwan? Who then is the aggressor, if not Truman and his friends—MacArthur, Harriman and others?

Why has not China, which borders on Korea, the right to defend her frontiers, while the United States,

situated 5,000 miles away, has the right “to defend its security” so far from its borders? In his speech to the Security Council, Wu Hsiu-chan, the representative of the Central People’s Government of the People’s Republic of China, proved irrefutably that the declaration of the U.S. imperialists to the effect that the civil war in Korea allegedly affects U.S. security, is a lie and sheer nonsense. One must really lose all sense of logic and elementary justice to find any justification for the American aggression in Korea and China.

All who have not succumbed to the war hysteria whipped up by the imperialists, see clearly that the U.S.A. is waging an aggressive, criminal war against the Korean people, that it has brazenly occupied a part of Chinese territory and is bombing Chinese towns and villages.

The events which followed Mr. Truman’s hysterical statement show that the numbers who still believe in the “peaceful” intentions; of the U.S.A. are becoming fewer and fewer. In Europe and in Asia, Truman’s statement has aroused wrathful condemnation, indignation and angry protests on the part of all sections of the population and almost all political parties. In France, Italy, Great Britain, Holland, India and numerous other countries, meetings and rallies are taking place, and in a number of towns—demonstrations and political strikes, expressing the resolute protest of the broad people’s masses against the intensification and extension of aggression by the American imperialists.

The wave of indignation, which swept the world, has caused panic among the rabid aggressors. Some Governments in the capitalist countries were forced to openly condemn Truman’s statement under pressure

from the people's masses. Marshallised rulers, such as Sforza, Italy's Foreign Minister, for example, who, displaying excessive servile zeal, first hastened to approve the actions of his American master,—these rulers were later forced, under pressure of mass protests, to publish an “explanation” to the effect that their declaration “had been incorrectly interpreted”. Washington lackeys, holding somewhat higher posts, like Mr. Attlee, hastily requested that they be received by their master. Attlee rushed to Washington in order to convince Truman not to take “rash action”. Attlee's hurried visit to Washington was also dictated by the fact that over one hundred Labour Members in the House of Commons, resolutely condemned Truman's statement. All these facts show that the rulers of the Marshallised countries cannot blindly support the future ventures of the U.S. aggressors, without serious concern for their destiny.

The American rulers, like all adventurers, did not understand and, naturally, underrated the power of resistance of the peoples, did not anticipate such reaction to their cannibal statements on the part of world public opinion. MacArthur's military gamble in Korea, where the American invaders are encountering the resolute resistance of the Korean people, who have risen in struggle for freedom and independence, has led to the disastrous defeat of the American troops. Truman's political gamble must end in the same defeat.

Confronted with general indignation, the State Department only three hours after Truman's statement, was forced to publish an “explanation”, which not only failed to calm world public opinion, but, on the contrary, emphasised that the American Government entertained far-reaching plans for

unleashing world war. Even those editors or American newspapers, who only yesterday glorified the “valour” of the American soldiers in Korea, who unconditionally supported the U.S. foreign policy, and lauded Truman’s and Acheson’s “firm course”, now speak of Truman’s statement as a “tragic mistake”, pointing out that by his rash statement, the President has “damaged the international position of the U.S.A.”.

The heroic people of Korea who enjoy the fraternal support and aid of the great Chinese people, with whose liberation from imperialist slavery, the U.S. imperialists refused to sacrifice themselves, are dealing crushing blows to the American aggressors. The resolute action of the peoples of the world who had condemned Truman’s statement, revealed in full the flimsiness of the base on which the Wall Street rulers are building their plans for world domination, revealed the instability of aggressive, anti-people’s blocs and alliances. This is what gave rise to the appeals for “moderation” and a “diplomatic” way out of the blind alley in which the ill-starred U.S. rulers found themselves. Such appeals are now made by the more far-sighted representatives of the ruling clique in the imperialist camp. If the Truman’s and the Dulleses have learned nothing from the experience of Hitlerite aggression, then the peoples fighting for peace now know how to deal with the aggressors. Not to encourage the aggressor, but resolutely to cut short his activities, to make him feel that he cannot, with impunity, commit aggression against other peoples—that is one of the main means of preserving universal peace. The peoples of Korea and China, repelling the aggressor, are defending peace throughout the world. The struggle of the Korean and Chinese peoples against American

aggression is an indivisible part of the common struggle of the peoples for peace. It constitutes the greatest contribution to the cause of peace and security of all nations. That is why the respect, affection and fervent support of all honest people in the world are on the side of the Korean and Chinese peoples.

Truman's statement testifies that the rabid warmongers intend to continue and extend their aggressive actions. In these conditions it is the duty of all, to whom peace and security of the peoples are dear, to redouble and treble their efforts in the struggle for peace. Peace partisans throughout the world will fight more actively and resolutely against the despicable warmongers. Common actions of the mass of the people against imperialist aggression will force the retreat of the imperialists.

In the world-wide struggle for peace, the Communists have been, and always will be, in the forefront, inspiring by personal example the waverers, convincing the hesitant, helping the masses to become conscious of their strength and to find the correct way to the achievement of the cherished aim-preservation of peace.

The pre-requisite for victory is unity and organisation of the broad people's masses and determination to uphold peace. This is clearly evident from the events of the past few days.

ELECTIONS TO PEOPLE'S COUNCILS IN RUMANIA

On December 3, the first elections to rural, town, district and regional People's Councils were held in Rumania. The working people actively participated in the elections and cast the overwhelming majority of votes for the candidates of the People's Democratic Front.

In all, 9,473,882 people, or 96.14 per cent of the electorate took part in the election. The candidates of the People's Democratic Front received 96.31 per cent of the votes; 109,311 deputies were elected to People's Councils.

In Bucharest, 98.17 per cent of the electors went to the polls; of these, 97.97 per cent, voted for the candidates of the People's Democratic Front.

In the town of Stalin, 98.2 per cent, of the electorate voted 98.01 per cent of the votes were cast for the candidates of the People's Democratic Front.

PEOPLES OF THE WORLD PROTEST AGAINST NEW WAR HYSTERIA IN THE U.S.A.

**“WE ARE NOT ASKING FOR PEACE, WE ARE
FIGHTING FOR PEACE!”**

“We are not asking for peace, we are fighting for peace!”, “Turn the Warsaw decisions into living deeds!”—such were the slogans at the 200,000 Sofia rally which greeted the Bulgarian delegates to the Second World Peace Congress on their return from Warsaw on November 25.

In Gabrovo, (textile centre) 10,000 working people greeted Liliana Dimitrova, famed weaver and delegate to the Congress. In Blagoevgrad, the population gave a hearty welcome to Elena Vapzarova, the grey-haired mother of Nikola Vapzarov, a young poet, murdered by the fascists. Her simple story of her talk in Warsaw with the mother of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, her appeal to all women to fight in defence of life and the future of their children, deeply impressed the listeners.

The working people of Bulgaria are expressing their profound solidarity with the decisions of the Warsaw Congress by working peace shifts. On November 23, the workers of the “Okolcitsa” factory in Vratsa, declaring peace shifts on that day, fulfilled the program by 130 per cent. They contributed the total bonus of 34,220 leva to the Peace and Korea Aid Fund. Seven hundred and fifty peasants of the agricultural co-operative in the village of Bolgarovo worked two peace working days.

At a conference of active peace partisans in Sofia, organised by the National Peace Committee, a decision was adopted to carry out meetings in all mass organisations, in the factories, army units, in the homes and schools, in order to explain in detail the with decisions of the Warsaw Congress.

Truman's provocative threat against the Korean people evoked great indignation among the Bulgarian working people. The entire press publishes indignant articles against the whipping up of war hysteria in the U.S.

FRONT OF STRUGGLE AGAINST AMERICAN AGGRESSORS

Wide sections of the Indonesian population met Truman's statement with profound indignation. The Jakarata newspaper "Pedoman" warns that if American imperialists realise their threat, it will be all the worse for them. Truman's threats aroused a powerful wave of indignation among the peoples of Asia. Multi-million masses of the peoples of Asia, irrespective of their creeds and political convictions, are uniting in a general front of struggle against American aggressors.

INDIGNANT PROTEST BY THE PEOPLE OF ITALY

Truman's provocative statement aroused deep indignation among the working people of Italy. A powerful wave of strikes, demonstrations and meetings

of protest swept the country, in Milan, Turin, Genoa, Rome, Naples, Bari and hundreds of other towns and villages. In Venice, a protest demonstration was held in front of the U.S. Consulate. The youth of Rome, despite police persecution, held a protest meeting in front of the American Embassy and the Italian Foreign Ministry.

The Italian citizens, peace supporters, trade unions, youth, women's and other democratic organisations, sent numerous telegrams and protest resolutions to the American Embassy and Italian Parliament. The Rome women collected thousands of signatures to the protest resolution sent to the American Ambassador in Italy.

The servicemen of the 13th Artillery Regiment sent the following resolution to the Rome Peace Committee: "We, the soldiers of the 13 Regiment stationed in the "Makao" barracks, are expressing our solidarity with you, because we are the sons of the people and therefore will never raise the weapons sent to this country by the American warmongers seeking to turn us into hired assassins. We unanimously uphold peace".

UNITY OF ACTION—AGAINST THE ATOM THREAT

In reply to Truman's provocative statement the Central Committee of the French Communist Party published an appeal, calling upon all men and women in France, irrespective of political convictions and religion, to unite their efforts and to unanimously avert the extension of the aggression by U.S. imperialists. "It is essential that from every plant, building site, from every village and from every district in our towns,"

reads the appeal, “there should immediately issue a resolute protest of all who stand for peace. It is essential that delegations should be sent and protests lodged with the U.S. Embassy, the United Nations and with every member of elected bodies.”

In conclusion, the Central Committee made the following appeal: “It is essential that all France should force the Government to act against the planned crime and to insist on the immediate peaceful settlement in Korea, on an immediate meeting of the Great Powers and on unconditional rejection of the use of the atomic weapon—the weapon of the annihilation of mankind.”

The Appeal of the Central Committee was published in several million copies.

A wave of strikes has swept the country; working people are indignant at Truman’s statement. Protest strikes have taken place in Issy-les-Moulineaux, Harcourt, Gentilly, Suresnes, Boulogne-Billancourt and other places. The General Council of Isere Department (Communists, Socialists, Catholics and Radicals) and many municipalities have protested and demanded a ban on the atomic weapon.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE GUARDING PEACE

The Working people of Hungary who followed with the utmost attention the work of the Second World Peace Congress warm, approve the Congress decisions.

On December 3, a mass meeting was held in Budapest, which was addressed by the embers of the Hungarian delegation to Warsaw Congress and also by the means of the Chinese and Korean delegation staying

in Hungary. The meeting has unanimously and with great enthusiasm supported the decisions of the World Congress.

In the speech at the session of the Nation Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic on November 30, Professor Erzabet Andis, leader of the Hungarian delegation to the Warsaw Congress, said: "Such movement in defence of peace could emerge only our epoch when the peoples see not only the horrors, insanity and the hopelessness of capitalist society but also the great example of the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union who are building Communism; they also see the successes of the People's Democracies who have liberated themselves from the fetters of capitalism. The consciousness of the peoples and their confidence in their own forces have increased. They know that in the great struggle for life and humaneness against destruction and brutality they are led by the great genius of Stalin".

On the suggestion of Erzabet Andis, the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic unanimously supported the delegations of the World Congress. Parliament also decided to draw up a draft legislation whereby any propaganda for war will be regarded as a crime in the Hungarian People's Republic.

STOP AGGRESSION IN KOREA AND CHINA

Truman's outrageous statement against the Korean and Chinese peoples awakened a wide-spread protest movement in Britain.

The British Peace Committee called on all peace lovers to combine the movement for banning the atom

bomb with the movement against war in Korea. Many organisations, embracing over one million people; sent to Attlee delegations, telegrams and petitions demanding that Britain in no case should be involved in war with China.

Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Communist Party, sent a telegram To Mao Tse-tung which reads: "In this grave hour when the American imperialists are endeavouring to extend their aggression in Korea... and preparing to launch war against your great country, the Communist Party pledges that it will do everything in its power to prevent this from taking place." We are confident, the telegram goes on to say, that the British Labour movement will force the British imperialists to give up their interventionist plans against China.

AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL NOT SUPPORT TRUMAN'S IRRESPONSIBLE STATEMENT

Eighty Protestant priests from the West section of New York State have issued a statement protesting against Truman's threat to extend the aggressive war plans. Priest Peabody from Salem, New York State, circulated among the believers a statement calling upon the leaders of the U.S. and the United Nations to bring about an end to hostilities and peaceful settlement in Korea.

Delegates to the regional conference of the automobile workers union held in Detroit unanimously voted for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, in their telegram to Truman, a group of young workers of the "Midland Steel Company" and of the "Plymouth" auto

plant and also over hundred students of the Wayne University lodged protests against his statement.

AGAINST TRUMANS STATEMENT

The Secretariat of the Board of the Saar District Communist Party has released a appeal strongly protesting against Truman's statement and urging the population to struggle for banning the atomic weapon and act to preserve and secure peace.

DEFEAT OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN KOREA

The events of the last ten days marked a turning point in the just war of the Korean people for liberation against the American interventionists.

On November 25, General MacArthur, in his usual bombastic and boastful manner, declared that within a few days he would encircle and completely annihilate the North Korean troops and send the American soldiers back home for Christmas. The American press, which is so susceptible to sensational news, published widely this boastful declaration of the newly arisen “American army genius”.

But a few days afterwards, in a telegram to a Washington correspondent, MacArthur had to withdraw his declaration about sending the troops home—it was a “joke” he asserted. The bleak humour of the hangman did not at all calm the Americans, who were witnesses of the shameless failure of the military and political leaders of the U.S.A.. “Washington Post” openly declared that the optimism of last Friday which spread in connection with the offensive changed to gloomy apprehension under the influence of the serious reverses of the American troops.

In only a few hours the American press had to make a sharp turn in evaluating the situation in Korea, to switch from victory marches to funereal melodies. It goes without saying that such a sharp turn evoked not only panic on the stock-exchange and a drop in the stock market, but also clearly revealed many serious failings of the American policy and the organic defects

of the American State apparatus. To the bitterness of defeat in Korea there was added the inability of the American Government to soberly appraise the situation, and complete confusion among the “great statesmen” of the U.S.A.

What happened in Korea? On November 25, the American troops launched a “decisive” offensive, Approaching still nearer the Chinese border, which their air gangsters had of late violated more and more frequently. MacArthur’s divisions encountered a strong counterblow delivered by the North Koreans and Chinese volunteers.

Expanding the scope of the counter-offensive North Korean troops and the Chinese volunteers began encircling the interventionists in the area of Anju. To escape encirclement, the American Command decided to sacrifice the entire Turkish expeditionary corps to cover the withdrawal of the retreating Americans. This reveals full the baseness of the American reactionary clique which cynically and ruthlessly use the soldiers of the satellite countries as cannon-fodder. The misfortunes of Turks began, as is known, soon after their arrival in Korea when partisans blew up a load of Turkish uniforms. And as a result of the recent action of the American clique and, which sent the Turks to their doom. Turkish corps was almost routed and annihilated.

But there were not many who liked the job pulling chestnuts out of the fire for Americans in Korea. A considerable part of the American troops, including the marines were nevertheless trapped by North Korean Chinese volunteers in the area of Chu reservoir. A correspondent of the United Press Agency reported that the armies of the invaders, including the American and, 7th divisions, totalling 50 thousand men, are threatened

with a “Dunkirk on the Eastern shores. The routed American conquerors, who retreated with the North Koreans hot on their heels, failed defend Pyongyang. The B.B.C. reported the rear-guard actions North of Pyongyang and in the city itself had to be waged the 29th British brigade. While the British paid the price of heavy casualties, held ... advance of the North Koreans, the American troops indulged in the plunder and destruction of the city. Bigart, “New York Tribune” correspondent, reported ported preparations for the destruction of all, was carried out by the Americans ... and ability.

According to latest information, North Korea has liberated Pyongyang and a number of the large towns, driving the interventionists south of Pyongyang. The a offensive continues along the entire front.

What were the reasons of the swift defeat of the Americans in Korea? The American press gives various reasons. The Alsop brothers declare in the “New York Herald Tribune” that MacArthur fell into a trap and that his reconnaissance underrated strength of the enemy. The “New York Post” asserts that the Koreans and Chinese volunteers are seized with “savage fanaticism” and that it is impossible to fight them. The tale, long derided, that the responsibility lies with “frosts” and “unfavourable weather” has been once again put into operation. Many newspapers publish false reports, designed specially for simpletons, to the effect that the “Koreans attack under the influence of narcotics”. The Hearsts and MacCormicks are trying by lies and slander to besmirch the Korean troops and Chinese volunteers and again to mislead and deceive the American people.

The reasons for the defeat of the Americans in Korea are obvious. The Americans came to Korea as

invaders and behaved like butchers. The American command organised monstrous atrocities, violence, plunder, and murder, arousing the animal instincts of the soldiers. An American can with impunity kill a Korean, rape his daughter, hang an aged woman or strangle a child. There is not a town or village in Korea where the Americans and the Syngman Rhee brutes have not killed scores and hundreds of innocent people. Many dozens of people were slaughtered in the villages around Sinchang. The headless corpses were laid across the road or hanged on trees to intimidate the population.

The blood of every honest person, irrespective of the country he comes from, boils when he reads about the atrocities perpetrated by the Americans in Korea. How can the Korean and his Chinese brother, who has voluntarily come to Korea's aid, remain indifferent when he witnesses these atrocities, when he passes the endless ruins, when he walks the land flooded with the tears of widows and orphans, with the blood of the innocent? The sanguinary aggression of the American imperialists has awakened the great patriotism at the Korean people; cemented their ranks and trebled their power of resistance, The defence of the country has become the sacred and primary duty of the Korean people. That is why, when MacArthur reckoned he would find remnants of a demoralised force, he encountered a monolithic army, united by a single purpose, by sacred love for the native country and profound hatred for the invader, an army strengthened by the aid of the heroic, Chinese volunteers. In the rear of the interventionists fight the valiant partisans, who strike ever more telling blows at the American troops and hold, as is even admitted by the bourgeois press, at

least 80 thousand invaders.

The turn in the military operations in Korea has sobered the minds of even those who only recently were intoxicated by the illusory successes of the interventionists. All saw that the American devil was not as terrible as some of the Ministers and journalists in Wall Street pay would have us believe. The Washington policy evokes an increasing resistance of the peoples.

Events in Korea are exercising strong influence on the peoples of Asia. "New York Times" commentator, Reston, wrote that Washington circles feared a wave of civil disobedience in Japan which accompanies the decline of American influence and prestige. The American policy has evoked most unfavourable response in India, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Burma, Malaya, Philippines, Indonesia and other countries, where hundreds of millions wholeheartedly support the Korean people.

The war in Korea has clearly revealed the inner weakness of the imperialist camp and the mighty strength of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. Truman's adventurous policy will inevitably end in complete failure.

The way out is to carry out the demands expressed by the Soviet and Chinese Governments and supported by the World Peace Congress. The Security Council must at once adopt effective measures for the complete withdrawal from Korea of the armed forces of the U.S.A. and other countries involved in aggression, and let the Korean people settle their internal affairs themselves.

VITAL TASKS OF THE COMMUNIST PRESS

The present international situation is characterised by an ever-sharpening struggle between the democratic, anti-imperialist camp and the imperialist, anti-democratic camp.

The political and economic successes of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the strengthening of the Chinese People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic, the upsurge in the national-liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries, the growth of the democratic and Socialist movement in the capitalist countries—it testify to the steady advance of the forces of democracy and Socialism.

The mighty world-wide movement of the partisans of peace is drawing broad sections of the population in all countries into the struggle for peace. Hundreds of millions of people are taking their place beneath the banner of peace, uniting their ranks more and more closely, and expressing militant determination to foil the criminal plans of the instigators of a new war. The overwhelming success of the Second World Peace Congress was striking evidence of the will of the peoples for peace. The decisions adopted at the Congress constitute a militant programme for the hundreds of million who have risen in defence of peace.

These successes are serious and unquestionable. But the ever-growing aggressiveness of the imperialist camp calls for further strengthening of the democratic, anti-imperialist camp, for intensifying and extending the world-wide movement for peace, for rallying the forces of the working class and broad masses of the people to

rebuff imperialist reaction.

World reaction is making frantic efforts to mobilise its forces. It has embarked on a real “crusade” against Communism, and is resorting to the most insidious and foul measures, seeking to split the international working class movement, to strangle and behead it, Reaction is unloosing increasingly ferocious repressions against partisans of peace. The warmongers are establishing and strengthening military blocs and alliances under the aegis of the American imperialists; they have switched from the policy of preparing aggression to outright acts of aggression.

In these conditions, the role and tasks of the Communist and the democratic press, as a collective propagandist, agitator and organiser of the masses fighting for peace democracy and Socialism, have increased immeasurably. By its consistent struggle for the interests of the working people, against the suppression of democratic liberties, and by its daily exposure of the reactionary policy of the Governments, the Communist press in the capitalist countries has won great prestige and popularity among broad masses of the working people. The newspapers of the Communist and Workers’ Parties are vigorously fighting for near and for the national independence of their countries; they expose the criminal war of the American interventionists in Korea; they wage struggle against the warmongers and the propagandists of a new war and resolutely denounce the intensified terror and police arbitrariness. The Communist press exposes the disinformation and slander circulated by the venal bourgeois press against the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The Communist press in the capitalist countries

fighters against lowering the living standard of the working class, for the unity of the working class and all democratic forces; it popularises the successes of the anti-imperialist camp and its struggle against the preparations for new war, and explains the foreign policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The press of the Communist Parties is in the front line holding the leading position in the struggle for democratic and social transformations.

The newspaper "Unita", organ of the Italian Communist Party, can be mentioned by way of example. "Unita" is a militant, mass, popular newspaper. It holds first place for circulation among all newspapers in Italy. "Unita" fights consistently for the national solidarity of all democratic and patriotic forces in the country, for the programme of peaceful rehabilitation and development of the country's economy; rallies the peasantry in the struggle for democratic agrarian reform. "Unita" resolutely exposes the treacherous; anti-national policy of the de Gasperi Government, its complete subordination to American imperialism, and fights against the establishment of clerical-fascist dictatorship in the country.

At the same time it should be pointed out that certain Communist newspapers in the capitalist countries are, as yet, weak in exposing individual warmongers, do not provide the masses of the people with adequate information concerning the economic and cultural achievements of the peoples of the People's Democracies and of the Soviet Union. Inadequate, too, in the newspapers of the Communist Parties is the treatment of propaganda of Marxism-Leninism—the great revolutionary theory which equips the working class and all working people with clear knowledge of

the perspectives, aims and means of successful struggle for the interests of the working class and all working people.

Such short-comings can be observed, among others, in “Unita”. For example, this newspaper, while handling questions of the struggle for peace in a militant way, at the same time does not adequately reflect the activities of the local peace committees or the work of the mass democratic organisations fighting for peace, devotes still little attention to the position of small landowners and to the defence of their interests. Frequently, it shows an insufficiently critical approach in using information and reports circulated by the bourgeois news agencies on various questions of international life. There are instances when, dealing with questions of culture and art, the newspaper does not adhere to a consistent Marxist-Leninist view-point; it does not devote sufficient attention to ideological work among the progressive intelligentsia, and, as yet, makes insufficient use of correspondents drawn from its readers, particularly workers and peasants.

The Communist press in the People’s Democracies plays an important role in the struggle for building Socialism, in educating the masses of the people, in rallying them round the Communist and Workers’ Parties. By their consistent struggle for consolidation of the system of people’s democracy, for the interests of the people, the Communist newspapers in these countries have won wide popularity and enjoy great prestige among the working people. The Communist press in the People’s Democracies popularises the peace policy of the U.S.S.R., its achievements in building Communism, and devotes close attention to political, economic and cultural construction in the People’s

Democracies, in the Chinese People's Republic and in the German Democratic Republic. The newspapers feature the movement of the partisans of peace, and expose the American-British warmongers.

The newspaper "**Rude Pravo**", organ of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, can be mentioned by way of illustration "Rude Pravo" publicises the building of Socialism in Czechoslovakia, the development of Socialist emulation, the introduction of the technique and Socialist methods of labour in industry, the co-operative movement in the countryside and cultural educational work among the population. This newspaper regularly publishes materials dealing with Party life and Party building.

"Rude Pravo" takes care daily to consolidate the bonds linking it with the readers, publishes their letters and ensures that concrete measures are taken on the basis of the published material.

Although devoting close attention to the general questions of the struggle against the danger of a new war, the press of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies does not, as yet, sufficiently expose individual warmongers and the treacherous activities of the Right Socialists—corrupt agents of American-British imperialism—nor does it publish enough articles on question—relating to Marxism-Leninism, "Rude Pravo", in particular, shows a falling-off in questions of the struggle against the fascist Tito clique. Some of the articles published by "Rude Pravo" on theoretical and ideological subjects are not sufficiently profound and some contain political and theoretical mistakes. It does not devote necessary attention to raising vigilance and developing criticism and self-criticism.

The Communist press regards as one of its vital tasks to explain to the broadest sections of the population the full importance of the historic decisions of the Second World Peace Congress, to publicise and support the struggle of the freedom-loving peoples for the realisation of these decisions, to help extend the mass base of the peace movement, particularly among the peasantry.

The activities of national and local peace committees, the generalisation of the accumulated experience, popularisation of the new forms of struggle for peace, denunciation of all elements of sectarianism and narrow approach, and popularisation of and support for the measures of the leading organs of the world peace movement—all this deserves the special attention of the Communist press.

The Communist press will ruthlessly expose the warmongers and advocates of a new war, show up to people their bestial features, their misanthropic “ideas” and “theories”. The Communist and entire democratic press considers, as its sacred duty consistently to expose the aggressive foreign policy and reactionary home policy of the U.S.A. as the mainstay of international reaction, the policy hostile to the peoples of all countries; to expose the criminal war which the U.S.A. is waging against the Korean people, and its aggressive adventures against the Chinese People’s Republic; to expose the policy of transforming U.N.O. into a tool for carrying out the aggressive plans of American imperialism and also to wage a resolute struggle against the economic, political and ideological crusade of the American aggressors against the interests of the masses of the people; to expose the notorious “American way of life” and the war preparations carried

out under cover of the crusade against Communism.

The Communist press is called upon, profoundly and from all angles, to demonstrate to the people the strengthening of the democratic, anti-imperialist camp, headed by the Soviet Union, and the consistent and tenacious struggle of this camp in defence of peace; to popularise the achievements of the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies, the Chinese People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

The deeper and clearer the Communist press shows to the masses the growing weakness of the imperialist camp, its internal contradictions and historical doom of imperialism, the better it will serve the cause of peace, democracy and the defence of the interests of the working people.

The present international situation points with all seriousness to the need to intensify daily exposure of the propaganda of chauvinism, race hatred and national enmity, fomented by the imperialists and their propaganda machine. While striving to isolate the imperialist warmongers, the Communist press will fight even more vigorously for friendship between the peoples of their countries and the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and will devote more attention to the growth of the national liberation movement in colonial and dependent countries.

All these activities of the organs of the Communist press are indissolubly linked with stepping up propaganda of Marxism-Leninism and tireless struggle against reactionary ideology.

In their plans for unleashing war, for suppressing and smashing the democratic movement, the imperialists assign a special important role to the Right Socialist leaders—the betrayers of the interests of the working

class and of the national interests of the peoples. For this reason the struggle against these agents of American imperialism—ruthless exposure of their service to the warmongers, exposure of the ideology of Social Democratism, which is imperialist, bourgeois ideology—is an important component of the defence of peace and of resistance to the imperialist aggressors. The noble cause of defending peace demands that the Communist press also intensify the struggle against spies and assassins from the Belgrade Tito gang, the direct accomplices and agents of the American-British warmongers.

The important task of the Communist press is to enhance revolutionary vigilance, to educate the masses in the spirit of irreconcilability towards the enemies of Socialism, to combat bourgeois influence in the working class and among the masses in all spheres of life— in production, science, art, literature, the home, etc.

Taking into account that criticism and self-criticism are the law of development of Communist and Workers' Parties, the newspapers should employ, on a wider and bolder scale, this keen weapon in the struggle for fulfilment of the tasks facing the Parties.

The Communist press in the capitalist countries is fighting and will continue tirelessly to fight for the national independence of their countries, against encroachments by American imperialism, against the policy of militarism, against unloading and transporting American war materials, against inflating the war industry at the expense of the interests of the working people, against fascisation of the State system, against terror and persecution of peace partisans, against suppression and abolition of the democratic liberties and rights of the working people, and against any

lowering of their standard of living.

Proceeding from the fact that the Communist press is called upon to play a great role in strengthening the Parties and in propagating scientific Socialism, the Communist Party newspapers in the capitalist countries will devote more attention to the question of Party building and ideological education of Party members and non-Party people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, utilising to this end the most appropriate forms.

Reaction in the capitalist countries is trying to throttle the Communist and democratic press by ceaseless and ever-increasing repressions. To rebuff these claims of reaction, Communist Parties and all democratic forces will apply the tried weapon of the mobilisation of the masses, will widen the collection of funds and utilise other forms to assist the press; will extend in every way the effective work of the Communists and all democrats to get increased circulation of Communist and progressive newspapers.

The press of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies sees its task in studying and generalising the experience of Socialist construction in their countries, in linking daily economic successes and achievements with the perspective of building Socialism, with the task of struggle against a new war and for consolidating the defence capacity of their countries; in intensifying the study of the experience of Socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. and of acting as initiator, agitator and organiser for the practical application of this experience; in studying more closely the experience of Party building and the experience of propagating Marxism-Leninism, accumulated by the CPS.U.(B) and the other Communist and Workers Parties, with a view to applying this experience in

practice. The more clearly the Communist press in the People's Democracies reveals concrete manifestations of the class struggle in which conditions Socialist construction is taking place, and the better it mobilises the masses in order to overcome the stubborn resistance of the class enemy, the sooner the consolidation of these countries will be effected.

Systematic inculcation in the masses of a feeling of readiness to rebuff the intrigues of the agents of the imperialist camp and home reaction, a feeling of socialist patriotism and a readiness by all means to defend the country from imperialist encroachments, serves this same purpose.

In the conditions of Socialist construction, it is especially important for the press of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies to elaborate questions relating to the work of the Communist Parties as parties holding the reins of power, and to illustrate the leading role of these Parties in the matter of the Socialist reorganisation of society.

The great strength of the Communist press lies in the consistency of its principles and ideology, in its ceaseless struggle for the interests of the people, in its intimate bonds with the masses. Without close contact with the workers, with the working masses, with the progressive intelligentsia, said Comrade Stalin, it is impossible to have a really militant Bolshevik newspaper. Consequently, the Communist press shows constant concern for strengthening its contact with the masses, develops in every possible way the movement of factory and rural correspondents, systematically publishes letters from working people and sees to it that the proposals advanced by the masses are carried out.

The strictly Party spirit of the Communist press

makes itself felt everywhere—in the general line and in its militant offensive spirit, in insistent exposure of bourgeois ideology and in publishing reports and commentaries of all kinds. Everywhere and throughout, from first line to last, Communist newspapers have their own, clearly expressed face of a Communist, a people's, newspaper.

Great and responsible tasks confront the militant organs of the working masses, the newspapers of the Communist and Workers' Parties. On fulfilment of these tasks there depends, to a considerable degree, the success of the struggle of the entire democratic camp for peace, democracy and Socialism.

PARTY LIFE

PARTY EDUCATION IN BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY

The Executive Committee and the District Committees of the British Communist Party attach great importance to the Marxist education of the rank-and-file. Party education was one of the main issues on the agenda of the Extended Meeting of the Executive Committee held in October.

The Extended Meeting subjected to severe criticism the shortcomings in Marxist education in some branches and mapped a number of concrete measures to improve the education of Party members.

The first pamphlet entitled "The Communist Party, Unity, and the Fight for Peace" was published early in November. The Marxist-Leninist theoretical problems concerning war and peaceful co-existence of the two systems as well as a Marxist analysis of the present international situation are included in the pamphlet. The pamphlet is the Party's education programme for the last quarter of this year.

Special classes for the study of this pamphlet have been organised in all branches. Over 260 such classes, embracing nearly all Party members, are being held in the London Communist Party alone. About sixty are factory classes which are often attended by non-Party workers. This serves to strengthen the ties of the Party with the working class.

District Committees have set up special briefing schools to equip active member and leading cadres to act as tutors for Marxist education.

In classes and briefing schools both theoretical problems and current issues are widely discussed. This helps to liquidate certain mistakes in the interpretation of Marxist-Leninist conceptions and to have a consistent Marxist understanding of all issues.

At the same time, large-scale work is underway to organise personal study of the classics of Marxism-Leninism. The Party press has been set the task of publishing more theoretical articles on certain problems of Marxist-Leninist theory.

A pamphlet by William Gallacher, Chairman of the Party, on Lenin's "Left-wing Communism" is soon to be published.

TOWARDS CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ITALY

The working people of Italy greeted with enthusiasm the decisions of the recent Plenum of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, including the decision to convene the 7th Congress of the Party in February 1951. The Party federations, sections and branches, having studied the decisions of the Central Committee, are now preparing for the Congress.

... branches and sections at which the results of the work, carried out by the organisations, were summed up in the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, and delegates were elected to the federation conferences.

Preparations for the Congress are featured in the Party press. The Press and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee released a special issue of the journal "Propaganda", devoted to the preparations. "Unita", under the headline, "Congress Tribune", features articles on the Congress preparations. Preparatory work for the Congress in the sections and branches is in the centre of attention in the provincial Party newspapers. In this way, discussion of the work carried out by the Party since the last Congress is not confined solely to the Party organisations and enables broad sections of the working population to get the idea of the struggle waged by the Party for peace, for improving the wellbeing of the working people, for defending democratic liberties and the independence of the country.

On January 21, the Communist Party of Italy celebrates its thirtieth anniversary. The preparations for this glorious anniversary are going hand-in-hand with preparations for the Congress and the forthcoming exchange of Party membership cards.

LEADERSHIP OF YOUTH ORGANISATIONS IN POLAND

The Cracow Province Party Committee recently discussed the work of the youth organisations, and having noted certain achievements, pointed out the shortcomings.

The resolution adopted, points out that the organisations of the Polish Youth Union have grown in number in town and countryside. The Union now counts

a membership of 87,000 and is increasingly becoming the political leader of the youth in the Province.

Many youth production teams have come into being at the enterprises and producer co-operatives have been organised in some villages on the initiative of the Youth Union. The Union has achieved greatest success on the “Nowa Huta” building-site of the metallurgical plant, outside Cracow. Members of the Union have headed the struggle of ten thousand young people for successful completion of the “Nowa Huta” construction programme.

The “Nowa Huta” district Party Committee fully understands the important role of the youth on the building-site. It discussed the plan of work of the Union and joined it as part of its general plans.

The production meetings organised by the District Committee were attended by secretaries of basic Party organisations, and also by the chairmen of Youth Union organisations and youth team leaders.

But not all Party organisations in the Cracow Province can boast of such success in their work among the youth. In many local organisations, Party leadership of the Youth organisations is insufficient. The Cracow Province Party committee pointed out that it devoted a great deal of attention to work among the youth at “Nowa Huta” but gave little attention to the remaining youth organisations.

Though the Union has grown, the Province Committee regards the increase as inadequate. The social composition of the Union is also unsatisfactory, since the workers and peasants form a minor part than do the students and office employees. There are few workers in the leading bodies of the Union in the Cracow Province. Party organisations were content with

the general growth of the Union and did not sufficiently analyse the growth of regulate it.

POLAND. CENTRAL PARTY LECTURE ROOM IN WARSAW



Poland. Central Party lecture room in Warsaw. Consultant Z.Y. Petrowski (left) talking to a group of tutors conducting classes on the Short History of the C.P.S.U. (B)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF NEPAL CALLS FOR DEMOCRATIC FRONT

The Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Nepal has issued a statement concerning the situation in Nepal resulting from the latest events in the country.

Two ruling groups are struggling in Nepal. Attempts are being made to mobilise the people either round the king or the Prime Minister. But this is not the path of those who stand for the welfare of the people of Nepal, says the Political Bureau of the Communist Party.

The issue that really faces the people of Nepal, the statement says, is whether they can put an end to their age-old exploitation by feudal lords; end the exploitation of their country by British and American imperialists and big Indian capitalists; destroy the feudal structure of society; snatch land from big Birtawalas and feudal lords and hand it over to the tillers and thus bring about an agrarian revolution; drive out the Anglo-American imperialists and big Indian sharks and affect a national revolution; destroy the rule of autocrats and replace it by people's governments.

"The Communist Party of Nepal deems that this moment can and must be utilised for the liberation of Nepal from feudalism and foreign exploitation," says the Political Bureau in its statement. "We, therefore, appeal to the people of Nepal to organise themselves and struggle to put an end to Ranashahi and feudalism and to set up a government elected by them; oppose the recruitment of Nepali youths by British imperialists for their imperialist brigandage; to conversion of Nepal into a war base by American money bags against the Soviet Union, People's China, and to the exploitation of Nepal

by big Indian capitalists.

The Communist Party of Nepal appeals to the National Congress, the Nepal National Congress and other groups, organisations and individuals to unite on these issues in National Democratic United Front and thus let all democratic forces of the country march forward unitedly to liberate their motherland”.

FOR A GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND PEACE. Raymond Guyot, Politburo, French Communist Party

On November 23, debates opened in the French National Assembly in connection with the report of Delahoutre on the “Generals’ Affair” or rather the “bribes scandal”.

This scandalous affair started in September 1949. It brought to light the ominous dealings of Socialist deputies, members of the M.R.P, Gaullists, generals, editors of prominent newspapers (including “l’Aurore”) and Ministers of the State. And all this happened on the sanguinary background of the “dirty” war in Indo-China.

The struggle of the Communist deputies, including that of Maurice Kriegel-Valrimont, in the parliamentary investigation commission, made it impossible to hush up the scandal. During the recent debates in the National Assembly, members of the Communist group again exposed the connections of prominent personalities with the adventurist Peyré, an agent of the German, and later, of the British and American secret service. The Communist deputies proved that Peyré could only have left France with the help of Jules Moch, who was then Minister of the Interior.

The confusion of the bribe-takers reached its culminating point when the Communist group tabled a motion demanding that the National Assembly should hold Jules Moch responsible, and in conformity with articles 86 and 87 of the Constitution, turn the matter

over to the Supreme Court.

A secret ballot yielded the following results: of 475 deputies, who took part in voting, 235 voted for the Communist proposal, 203 against, and 37 abstained. The Government, of which Jules Moch is regarded as one of its props, sustained a sensational defeat. From what is known or from what may be supposed, the following conclusion may be drawn apart from the Communists, nearly 100 M.R.P. deputies, Radical-Socialists and even Socialists supported the motion of handing the case over to the Supreme Court.

The people hailed the ballot results in the National Assembly with profound joy: the Government, which pursued in increasingly unpopular policy of poverty, reaction and war, had suffered defeat; the man whom the French working class bitterly hates has been put in the pillory. At thousands of meetings, through strikes and delegations, the working people demanded the resignation of the cabinet of national betrayal and the creation of a Government of honesty, one that would genuinely represent the interests of the French people.

The result of the vote in the National Assembly caused no end of confusion among the ruling circles of the "American Party" in France. As soon as they were made known, the Cabinet met for a special meeting, and soon afterwards its resignation was announced. But President Vincent Auriol, taking upon himself the task of screening Jules Moch's dishonour, refused to accept the resignation, and Prime Minister Pleven decided to ask for a vote of confidence.

But the American masters intervened to prevent the fall of Pleven's Government. It received a confidence vote of 347. But its position is still rickety. How indeed can one explain the voting against Jules Moch? The

deputies condemned him because he patronised Peyré, for destroying compromising documents and for hiding from justice the cheque receipts. Being guilty, Jules Moch must stand for trial. But the voting against Jules Moch reflected the deep contradictions within the cabinet and its parliamentary majority.

The controversy and discord, particularly between the Socialist Party and the M.R.P. reflect the ever growing difficulty of administering the country against the will of the people. Debates on the question of the scandal of bribe-takers were preceded by two other momentous debates. During the initial debates on rearming Western Germany, only Paul Reynaud—one of the “grave-diggers” of France, dared openly demand the rearming of Western Germany. A number of deputies definitely opposed rearmament, others made numerous reservations. During debates on Indo-China, the position of the Government was so unstable that it had to abandon the notion of asking for a vote of confidence.

These and numerous other facts show that the overwhelming majority of the French people are opposing ever more resolutely the Government’s policy of submission to the demands of American imperialism. The peace movement is widely developing throughout the country. The decisions of the Second World Peace Congress, which Congress delegates are popularising at numerous meetings, give fresh impetus to the movement. The provocative declaration by Truman, who cynically announced his intention to extend U.S. aggression in Asia, has caused tremendous indignation among French people. Jacques Duclos expressed the feelings of the French working people and all peace partisans in his speech at the session of the National

Assembly when Pleven's tottering Government wanted a vote of confidence. Having exposed the policy of national betrayal, which the French Government has pursued since 1947, Duclos declared:

“Aware of our responsibility, solicitous for the future of the country, for peace, we Communists, declare our readiness to support that Government which will pursue a national policy, a peace policy, a Government which will fight in the country, in parliament and in U.N.O.:

1. For the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and all other types of arms of mass destruction;

2. For the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korean territory;

3. For immediate negotiations between the Great Powers in order to settle by peaceful means the situation in Korea, and all other problems, including the German problem, which threaten world peace!”.

This call for unity to save the peace will be heard by the French common people who experience the increasingly aggravating consequences of the policy of war preparations, who do not want their country to be thrown into poverty and disaster. The Communist Party is now, as never before, raising high the banner of struggle for a free, democratic and independent France, the banner around which all French patriots are rallying.

CONCERNING U.S. ARMED AGGRESSION AGAINST CHINA

Statement by the Representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China at the Session of the Security Council On November 28, 1950. Wu Hsui-chuan

On the instructions of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, I am here, in the name of the 475 million people of China, to accuse the United States Government of the unlawful and criminal act of armed aggression against the territory of China, Taiwan—including the Penghu islands (the Pescadores.—Ed.) (Hereafter I shall refer to Taiwan as including the Penghu islands).

This charge brought by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, of aggression against Taiwan by the United States Government, should have been lodged to the Security Council by the delegate of the People's Republic of China as a permanent member of the Security Council. But owing to the manipulation and obstruction by the United States Government, the lawful delegates of the People's Republic of China have been, and are still being, excluded from the United Nations. Therefore, I must first of all protest to the United Nations for tolerating even to this day, the so-called "delegate" of the Chinese Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique who still unashamedly sits here in our midst, professing to be representing the Chinese people.

Members of the Security Council, this is a state of affairs that the Chinese people cannot tolerate.

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of the establishment of the Government of October 1st 1949, solemnly declared to the whole world that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal Government to represent all the peoples of China.

The tremendous achievements of the People's Republic of China during the past year in military, economic, political and cultural construction have eloquently proved to the world that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal Government representing the Chinese people.

The Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique, which opposes the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, has long ceased to exist on the mainland of China. In the more than four years of war since the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary clique launched the full-scale civil war in July 1946 with the support of the United States Government, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has annihilated Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary armies totalling 8,070,000 and liberated all the territories of China except for Tibet and Taiwan.

During the past year, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has united all the sections of the population, has established local Government of all levels throughout the country, and jag effectively controlled the mainland of China.

The Central People's Government, as a Government of all China, is unprecedented in Chinese history in that it is unified, stable and supported by the people. Even

the enemies of Chinese people cannot but admit this fact.

Furthermore, the Kuomintang reactionary Government has long since collapsed and ceased to exist. Even its remnant elements have been driven out of the mainland of China by the Chinese people. At present, it is only owing to the armed protection of the United States that they are maintaining their precarious existence in Taiwan. But they have long been renounced by the Chinese people and have no longer any grounds, de jure or de facto, to represent the Chinese people. The so-called “delegates” to the United Nations of the Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique are nothing but the personal tools of a handful of fugitive elements that will soon be entirely eliminated. They have no qualifications whatsoever to represent the Chinese people.

Since November 15, 1949, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai has repeatedly demanded that ‘the United Nations expel the so-called “delegates” of the Chinese Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique from all the organs and meetings of the United Nations and admit in there the delegates of the Central People’s Government of the People’s Republic of China. But until now in spite of the vigorous support of the U.S.S.R. and other countries for the seating of the delegates of the People’s Republic of China in the United Nations, and, the affirmative votes of sixteen member-states of the United Nations, namely, U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, India, Burma, Israel, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, Denmark, the ‘Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Norway—and owing to the manipulation and obstruction of the United States Government, the

United Nations still refuses to admit our lawful delegates. As a result, the so-called “delegates” of the Chinese Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique are still sitting on the Security Council and in other organs of the United Nations. Against this, we cannot but lodge a grave protest.

Members of the Security Council, I would like to remind you that so long as the United Nations persists in denying admittance to a permanent member of the Security Council who represents 475,000,000 people, it cannot make lawful decisions on any major issues or solve any major problems particularly those which concern Asia. Indeed, without the participation of the lawful delegates of the People’s Republic of China, representing 475,000,000 people, the United Nations cannot in practice be worthy of its name. Without the participation of the lawful delegates of the People’s Republic of China, the Chinese people have no obligation to abide by any resolutions or decisions of the United Nations.

In the name of the Central People’s Government of the People’s Republic of China. I once more demand that the United Nations expel the so-called “delegates” of the Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique and admit the lawful delegates of the People’s Republic of China.

Members of the Security Council will recall that Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, on August 24, lodged with the United Nations Security Council the charge that the United States Government had committed armed aggression against China’s territory, Taiwan. But the United States Government used every means to obstruct the discussion by the Security Council of this just accusation. It was only thanks to the righteous stand of

the Soviet delegate who was President of the Security Council during August and to the support of other countries that the charge by the People's Republic of China against the United States armed aggression against Taiwan has now been placed on the agenda of the Security Council. Although owing to the opposition of the United States of America, the proposal is forced to appear in its present imperfect form as the "complaint of armed aggression against Taiwan (Formosa)".

After directing the puppet Government of Syngman Rhee in South Korea to create civil war in Korea, Truman, President of the United States, made a statement on June 27, this year, declaring that the United States Government had decided to prevent by force the liberation of Taiwan by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. At the same time, United States armed forces on the order of President Truman began the full-scale, open invasion of Taiwan to carry out the policy of the United States Government of preventing by force the liberation of Taiwan by the Chinese People's Liberation army.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China in a statement issued on June 28, 1950, pointed out that the June 27 statement by Truman, President of the United States, together with the actions of the United States armed forces, constituted armed aggression on Chinese territory and a gross violation of the United Nations Charter. The Chinese people cannot tolerate such barbaric, illegal and criminal acts of aggression by the United States Government.

Members of the Security Council, the case for the charge filed by the Central People's Government of the

People's Republic of China against the United States Government is irrefutable. People of common-sense know that Taiwan is an inseparable part of the territory of China. Long before Christopher Columbus discovered America, the Chinese people were already in Taiwan. Long before the United States achieved its independence, Taiwan had already become an inseparable part of the territory of China. Precisely because of this irrevocable historical fact that Taiwan is China's territory, civilised nations of the world have never considered that the occupation of Taiwan by imperialist Japan during the 50 year period from 1895 to 1945 was justifiable. Moreover, the people of Taiwan have always opposed the rule of Japanese imperialists. During the fifty years under the Japanese imperialists' rule, the people in Taiwan lived like beasts of burden and underwent all the sufferings of a suppressed people. But during these fifty years, the people in Taiwan had never ceased conducting a dauntless struggle against the alien rule of Japanese imperialism and for their return to the motherland. In their heroic struggle against Japanese imperialism, the people in Taiwan have written with blood and fire into the pages of history that they are a member of the great family of the Chinese nation.

Even the white paper, "United States relations with China", compiled by the United States State Department, had to admit: "The native population for forty years had been under the rule of a foreign invader and therefore welcome the Chinese forces as liberators. During the Japanese occupation the principal hope of the people had been reunion with the mainland".

Precisely because Taiwan is an inseparable part of China, the Cairo Declaration jointly signed on December

1, 1943, by the Governments of China, United States of America and the United Kingdom explicitly stipulated that “It is their (the three Great Powers’ purpose... that all territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores shall be restored to the Republic of China”.

Taiwan is an integral part of China. This is not only an unshakable historical fact, but also one of the main aims for which the Chinese people unitedly fought against the imperialist Japan.

This aim was reflected in the above mentioned Cairo Declaration. Moreover, the Cairo Declaration is a solemn international commitment which the United States Government has pledged itself to observe. As one of the principle provisions concerning the unconditional surrender of Japan, the solemn international commitment was again laid down in the Potsdam Declaration which was jointly signed on July 26, 1945, by China, United States, and Great Britain, and which was subsequently adhered to by the Soviet Union. Section 8 of the Potsdam Declaration states: “The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese Government sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine”.

On September 2, 1945, Japan signed the instrument of surrender, the first article of which explicitly provided that Japan accept the “provisions in the Declaration issued by the heads of the governments of the United States, China and Great Britain on July 26, 1945 at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics”. When the Chinese Government accepted the surrender of the Japanese armed forces in Taiwan and exercised

sovereignty over the island, Taiwan became, not only de jure, but also de facto, an inalienable part of Chinese territory. And this has been the situation as regards Taiwan since 1945. Hence, during the five post-war years from 1945 to June 27, 1950, no one ever questioned the fact that Taiwan, de jure and de facto, is an inseparable part of the Chinese territory.

This state of affairs was so clear that even President Truman could not but admit on January 5, 1950, that “in the joint declaration at Cairo on December 1, 1943, the President of the United States, the British Prime Minister, and the President of China stated that it was their purpose that territories Japan has stolen from China, such as Formosa, should be restored to the Republic of China. The United States was signatory to the Potsdam Declaration of July 26, 1945, which declared that the terms of the Cairo Declaration should be carried out. The provisions of this Declaration were accepted by Japan at the time of its surrender... For the past four years the United States and the Allied powers have accepted the exercise of Chinese authority over the island.

“The United States has no predatory designs on Formosa or on any other Chinese territory... nor does it have any intention of utilising its armed forces to interfere in the present situation.

“The United States Government will not pursue a course which will lead to the involvement in the civil conflict in China.”

That is to say, even President Truman admitted that Taiwan is Chinese territory. Thus it can be seen that there is no room for the slightest doubt that Taiwan is an inseparable part of Chinese territory. Nevertheless, the United States Government had the audacity to

declare its decision to use armed force to prevent the liberation of Taiwan by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, and to despatch its armed forces in a large-scale, open invasion of Taiwan.

Members of the Security Council, the fact that the United States has used armed forces to invade Taiwan requires no investigation, because the United States Government has frankly admitted this fact. In announcing the aforementioned decision, President Truman ordered the United States 7th Fleet to invade our territorial waters around Taiwan. Since then, the United States Government has never denied the fact that the United States 7th Fleet invaded Chinese territorial waters around Taiwan. The United States armed forces not only invaded Chinese territory, Taiwan, but also violated China's territorial waters and territorial air along our coast as well as on the mainland, by conducting active reconnaissance and patrols.

According to a despatch filed by the "New York Herald Tribune" correspondent at Taipei on July 24, "the Fleet has been extending from Swatow in South China to Tsingtao in North China, a thousand mile coastline". At the same time, the United States Government has never denied the invasion of Taiwan by the United States 13th Air Force. The United States naval and air units which invaded Taiwan, jointly with the United States aggressive forces in Korea, have extended and are still extending their acts of aggression beyond Taiwan to the territorial waters of China and territorial air of China's mainland.

I shall deal further with these facts later. Having declared and put into operation the policy of armed

aggression against Taiwan, President Truman sent General MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States armed forces in the Far East, to Taiwan to confer confidentially with Chiang Kai-shek on concrete measures for using Taiwan as a base to wage war against the Chinese people.

MacArthur and Chiang Kai-shek decided that the land, naval and air forces of the United States and those of Chiang Kai-shek should be placed under the unified command of MacArthur for the “joint defence” of Taiwan. On his departure from Taiwan for Japan on August 1, MacArthur openly declared: “arrangements have been completed for effective coordination between the American forces under my command and those of the Chinese Government” (the Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique).

And this is what Chiang Kai-shek said: “Agreement has been reached between General MacArthur and myself on all the problems discussed in the series of conferences held in the past two days. The foundation for joint defence of Formosa and for Sino-American military operation has thus been laid”.

In league with its puppet, the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary clique, the United States Government, which has invaded and occupied Taiwan, thus casts the gauntlet of war before the Chinese people. Long before June 27, this year, the United States Government, through its puppet, had already carried out all kinds of aggressive activities against Taiwan, including acts of armed aggression. Now, of course, the United States Government is even more reckless than ever before. The United States 13th Air Force has already established “an advance Command Headquarters in Formosa” (according to a Taipei broadcast of August 10), which is

operating at the Air Force Headquarters of the Kuomintang bogus regime (according to a broadcast from Taipei of August 7). The United States 7th Fleet has set up a “Naval Liaison Staff” in Taiwan (according to a United Press dispatch from Taipei, July 24).

In order to facilitate unified command of its naval and air forces of aggression in Taiwan, the United States Government sent there an official military mission, mimed the “United States Far East Command Survey Group in Formosa”. On October 3, this “Survey Group” was reported to have been recalled to Japan, and to all appearances seemed to have been disbanded. But everyone knows that this is nothing but an attempt on the part, of the United States Government to mislead public opinion. The United States armed forces and their commanding officers and military command posts are still there in Taiwan.

Taiwan is an inseparable part of the territory of China. The invasion and occupation of Taiwan by the armed forces of the United States Government constitute an act of open, direct armed aggression against China. There is not the slightest justification for the United States Government’s invasion and occupation of Taiwan. Yet the United States Government had somehow to find a “justification” for the aggression. Thus we have the theory that the “status of Taiwan is not yet determined”, and that therefore the armed occupation of Taiwan by the United States can’t be regarded as invasion and occupation of Chinese territory by the United States. Is not this a “justification”? Did not President Truman declare at the time of issuing the order of armed aggression against Taiwan that the “determination of the future status of Formosa must await the restoration of the security in the Pacific, a

peace settlement with Japan, or consideration by the United Nations”?

Let's first deal with the question of the status of Taiwan and the peace treaty with Japan. Does it hold water to say that, since the status of Taiwan is not yet determined, the invasion of Taiwan by the United States armed forces constitutes no aggression against China? No, it does not. Here we have in the first place the Truman statement of January 5, 1950, contradicting the Truman statement of June 27, 1950. On January 5, this year, Truman stated: "The United States and the other Allied Powers have accepted the exercise of Chinese authority over the island." Surely, at that time Mr. Truman did not consider that the peace treaty with Japan had already been signed.

Then we have Truman contradicting President Roosevelt. On December 1, 1943, President Roosevelt solemnly declared in the Cairo declaration that "all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China".

Surely, neither President Roosevelt nor anyone else at that time considered that in the absence of a peace treaty with Japan, the Cairo Declaration would be invalid and that Manchuria, Taiwan and the Penghu islands would remain in the possession of Japan.

The facts of history over the past several centuries, and the situation during the 5 years since the surrender of Japan, also go to contradict Truman, because the facts of history and the situation after the Japanese surrender have long determined the status of Taiwan as an integral part of China. The status of it was determined long ago; there is no such question as that of Taiwan status. Article 107 of the United Nations

Charter clearly provides: “Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any State which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorised as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action”. Therefore the United Nations has absolutely no right to alter the status of Taiwan, the less so when the question of the status of Taiwan does not exist. President Truman declared that the so-called question of the status of Taiwan must await consideration by the United Nations.

After the People’s Republic of China had charged the United States with armed aggression against Taiwan before the United Nations, the United States Government indicated that it would welcome consideration and investigation by the United Nations in regard to the question of Taiwan. The United States representative at the Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly introduced the so-called “question of Formosa” and made use of its voting machine in the General Assembly to put this matter on the agenda. All these moves of the United States Government aim at stealing the name of the United Nations to legalise its illegal acts of armed aggression against Taiwan and to stabilise the factual occupation of Taiwan.

My Government has protested in strong terms to the United Nations General Assembly, resolutely opposing the inclusion of the so-called “question of Formosa” concerning the status of Taiwan on the agenda of the General Assembly. Whatever decision the United Nations General Assembly may take on the so-called question of the status of Taiwan—whether it be turning over the island to the United States to administer

openly under the disguise of “trusteeship” or “neutralisation”, or whether it be procrastinating by way of “investigation”, thereby maintaining the present state of actual United States occupation, each will in substance be alienating China’s legitimate territory and supporting United States aggression against Taiwan in opposition to the Chinese people.

Any such decision will be held unjustifiable and unlawful. Any such decision will in no way shake the resolve of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan, nor will it prevent action by the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan. I wish to call the attention of all those countries which are prepared to follow the United States on this question: do not be taken in by the United States; do not pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the United States because if you support United States aggression, you must bear the consequences of your actions. The status of Taiwan was determined long ago. The question of the status of Taiwan simply does not exist. However, one question does exist regarding Taiwan, that is the question of armed aggression by the United States Government against the territory of China, Taiwan. Therefore, to argue that because the peace treaty with Japan is yet to be concluded, the status of Taiwan remains undetermined and must await consideration by the United Nations—to argue thus is to make a mockery of history, of realities, of human intelligence, of international agreements. To argue thus is to make a mockery of the United Nations Charter. This is a preposterous farce, unworthy of refutation, in which Truman makes a mockery of Truman himself.

Next, I would like to say a few words about the absurd argument that United States aggression against Taiwan is aimed at safeguarding security in the Pacific.

The United States Government has persistently circulated a fabrication to the effect that United States aggression against Taiwan is a “temporary measure arising from the Korean war” and is intended to “localise” the Korean war and safeguard security in the Pacific. Therefore, according to the United States Government, “the determination of the future status of Formosa must await the restoration of security in the Pacific”.

The civil war in Korea was created by the United States. But in no sense whatsoever can the civil war in Korea be used as a justification or pretext for United States aggression against Taiwan.

Members of the Security Council, is it conceivable that because of the Spanish civil war, Italy was entitled to occupy the French territory of Corsica? Is it conceivable that civil war in Mexico would confer upon Great Britain the right to occupy the State of Florida of the United States? That is utterly absurd and inconceivable. In fact, the United States Government’s policy of armed aggression against Taiwan, no less than its policy of armed aggression against Korea, had been decided upon long before the United States created civil war in Korea. Six days before the outbreak of the Korean civil war, that is, on June 19, 1950, the “New York Times” wrote in an editorial: “It would seem, then, that the retention of some sort of bases for defending Japan was imperative. On the other hand, the old idea of three or four relatively isolated bases is, of course, nonsense... It may well be for reasons such as these that General MacArthur is, according to recent reports, ready to urge a coordinated defence pattern for the whole of the western Pacific, and not merely for Japan alone. This revises the question of what should or

can be done about Formosa. There is a substantial body of opinion to the effect that the island can be held and that, although it is late, it is not too late... A vigorous defence program, on a regional basis, would therefore involve political decisions of the first order. It could require a reversal of our position on Formosa.”

An item in the “New York Post” on June 27, went further to say: “Before Johnson and Bradley went to Japan, the U.S. Joint Chief of Staff had agreed upon a Far Eastern policy including the following two points:

1. No peace treaty with Japan for the next five years.
2. Adoption of all measures to prevent Formosa from falling into Communist hands.”

A despatch from Tokyo in the “New York Herald Tribune” of June 25 vividly revealed the specific details of this decision: “A firm stand by the United States on Formosa would, according to supreme headquarters, have a 90 per cent chance of deterring Communist invasion because the Chinese themselves are not ready for a head-on tilt with American power... Headquarters officials believe that the Communists could be deterred from even starting an attack on Formosa if swift action were taken along the following lines: A strong public pronouncement should be made by the United States that in the light of Soviet participation in Chinese military preparations and in the light of changed world conditions, the final disposition of Formosa—which was a former Japanese possession—must await a Japanese peace treaty. Until a treaty has been concluded, Formosa would be under American or United Nations jurisdiction. This pronouncement should be coupled with the dispatch of a largescale military mission to Formosa with a limited supply of equipment. The amount of aid would be comparable to that given the

Greek Government in its light on guerrillas. There have also been suggestions that the military mission should be supplemented by a show of naval strength. One officer contended that the presence of a single aircraft carrier would certainly deter the Communists from attacking for a long time to come.”

No further evidence on this point would appear necessary. Such important accounts regarding the United States Government have never been refuted by the United States Government and therefore must be accepted as reliable. What we have quoted above is already sufficient to show that the United States Government had decided upon its policy of armed aggression against Taiwan long before it created the war in Korea. Even the concrete steps to be taken in executing this policy, such as the issuance of a strong pronouncement; a show of naval strength; the despatch of military missions etc. had been decided upon. The creation of civil war in Korea by the United States Government was designed solely to furnish a pretext for launching armed aggression against Korea and against our territory, Taiwan, and for tightening its control in Viet Nam and in the Philippines.

Clearly, in carrying out aggression simultaneously against Korea and Taiwan under the pretext of the Korean civil war which was of its own making, the United States Government has vastly extended the scale of the Korean war. The series of military operations following the aggression against Korea and Taiwan by the United States air forces have fully proved this point. The United States Government is carrying the flames of aggressive war to China according to plan. Far from localising it is, on the contrary, extending the Korean war. The Chinese people have consistently supported all

proposals for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and for genuinely localising the Korean war. The Chinese people also fervently hope for security in the Pacific area. But the Korean war has been extended and security in the Pacific has been shattered. Who has been extending the Korean war? Who has shattered security in the Pacific? Have Chinese armed forces invaded Hawaii of the United States or have United States armed forces invaded Taiwan of China? As everyone knows, there are no Chinese armed forces between Hawaii and the United States mainland. It is precisely because the United States committed aggression simultaneously against Taiwan that the Korean war has been vastly tended. It is precisely because the United States armed forces traversed five thousand miles of ocean to commit aggression against Korea and Taiwan that security in the Pacific has been shattered. It is the United States armed aggression launched under the pretext of “maintaining security in the Pacific” that has shattered the security of the Pacific.

All the deceptions and lies that have been repeated too many times by Messrs. Truman, Acheson, Austin and the like, to the effect that United States aggression against Taiwan is a “temporary measure” arising from the Korean war, aimed at “localising” the Korean war, and “maintaining security in the Pacific” etc.—all such deceptions and lies are over-weighted by a few frank confessions of General MacArthur.

In his message to the veterans of foreign wars of the United States on August 28, General MacArthur flagrantly admitted that the United States regarded Taiwan as “the centre” of the United States Pacific front, “an unsinkable aircraft carrier”, and that the

United States must control Taiwan in order to be able to “dominate with air power every Asiatic port from Vladivostok to Singapore”.

From this it can readily be seen that the United States armed aggression against Taiwan is definitely not any “temporary measure” arising out of the Korean war, but rather a premeditated plan that had been decided upon long before the civil war in Korea was created. This United States armed aggression was directed towards vastly extending and not towards “localising” the Korean war, towards seeking “to dominate every Asiatic port from Vladivostok to Singapore”, and not towards doing any such thing as “maintaining the security of the Pacific”. This United States armed aggression has outrageously shattered the security in the Pacific.

Further, the United States Government perversely argues that United States armed invasion and occupation of Taiwan was designed to effect the “military neutralisation” of Taiwan. The United States Government attempted to use this hypocritical slogan as its “justification” for armed aggression against Taiwan in order to deceive the people all over the world, particularly the American people. But the people in the United States and throughout the whole world clearly understand that the liberation of Taiwan, which the Chinese people are determined to carry out, is entirely China’s domestic affair, and that no deceptive slogans can conceal the fact that this action on the part of the United States Government constitutes armed intervention in China’s domestic affairs. Let the American people pause to consider: If a country dispatches its naval fleet between Hawaii and the United States mainland, divides up American territory

and prevents the United States Government from exercising sovereignty there, while at the same time alleging that such action has been taken for the military neutralisation of Hawaii so as to safeguard security in the Pacific—if a country does all these things, would the American people tolerate them?

Let the American people further pause to consider: At the time when President Lincoln was mopping up the remnant forces of the Southern slave owners, if a foreign power had suddenly stepped in, occupying the state of Virginia by armed forces, while alleging that this was designed for the military neutralisation of Virginia so as to safeguard the security of the American continent—if such a foreign power did all these, would not the American people consider this a flagrant intervention in the domestic affairs of the United States? Would not the American people consider this as an armed occupation of the territory of the United States?

The armed invasion and occupation of Taiwan by the United States Government is an act of aggression in that it is flagrant intervention in China's domestic affairs and armed occupation of Chinese territory. It is an open and wanton act of provocation against all the 475 million Chinese people. The Chinese people cannot tolerate this unlawful and criminal act of direct, armed, aggressive war against China by the United States Government. Neither will the American people, in our belief, approve of such criminal provocation. This is because such action on the part of the United States Government is also detrimental to the interests of the American people. Can there be a single one of the peace-loving American people who is willing to serve as common-fodder and to die just because his Government has

decided to invade Taiwan 5,000 miles away from America? The outrageous action of the United States Government in committing unjustified armed aggression against Taiwan has roused the indignation of all righteous peoples in the world. No lies or deceit concerning the “future status” of Taiwan can dispel this indignation.

The United States Government has been compelled to resort to even bigger lies in order to cover up its outrageous aggression. On July 19, the President of the United States in his message to Congress said.

“In order that there may be no doubt in any quarter about our intentions regarding Formosa, I wish to state that the United States has no territorial ambitions whatever concerning that island, nor do we seek for ourselves any special position or privilege on Formosa.”

Members of the Security Council, we Chinese are a people accustomed to “listening to words and observing deeds”. The United States armed forces have invaded the territory of China, Taiwan. Yet the United States President asserted that the United States Government harbours no territorial ambitions concerning Taiwan. Shall we then, believe in the “words” of the United States Government? Or in its “deeds”? Here we have a situation where, having invaded another country’s territory, the aggressor states he has no territorial ambitions on that territory. What then, is meant by “territorial ambitions”? Let him not make a mockery of the common sense of humanity. The supreme manifestation of territorial ambitions towards any particular state surely is the invasion of its territory. This action of the United States armed forces in invading Taiwan eloquently proves that the United States not only harbours territorial ambitions towards

China's territory, Taiwan, but already is realising them. The real intention of the United States is as MacArthur has confessed—to convert Taiwan into the centre or the United States Pacific front, for the purpose of dominating every Asiatic port from Vladivostok to Singapore.

In his letter of August 25, to Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Austin, the United States delegate to the United Nations, state: "The United States has not encroached on the territory of China, nor had the United States taken aggressive acts against China." Very well. Where then have the United States 7th Fleet and the 13th Air Force gone? Can it be that they have gone to the planet Mars? No. The United States 7th Fleet and 13th Air Force have not gone elsewhere, They are in Taiwan. Can it be that what is referred to as the 7th Fleet and 13th Air Force simply are not armed forces of the United States? No. The 7th Fleet and 13th Air Force are without doubt the 7th Fleet of the United States and the 13th Air Force of the United States. Then where is the point at issue? Can there be any aggressive act on earth more outrageous than that of invasion and occupation of another country's territory? It was only such fascist regimes as the German and the Japanese who did not admit that the invasion and occupation of China's Manchuria or the annexation of Austria and Czechoslovakia were acts of aggression.

Members of the Security Council, we cannot tolerate this kind of trickery by the United States Government. We all live in a real world. And we are living after the victory of the anti-fascist war. No amount of sophistry, lies and fabrication can alter the ironclad fact that the United States armed forces have committed aggression

on the territory of China, Taiwan.

Members of the Security Council, the armed aggression of the United States Government on our territory, Taiwan, is not accidental. It is the inevitable consequence of the United States Government's aggressive policy to invade China, to interfere in our internal affairs, and to seek exclusive domination over China—United States long-term imperialist policy.

In the entire history of China's foreign relations, notwithstanding the fact that the peoples of the United States and China have always maintained friendly relations, the American imperialists have always, in their relations with China, been the cunning aggressor. The American imperialists have never been the friends of the Chinese people. They have always aligned themselves with the enemies of the Chinese people. They have always been the enemies of the Chinese people. However shamelessly the American imperialists claim to be friends of the Chinese people, the historical record which distinguishes friend from foe cannot be altered. Before the Second World War, because of the head start gained by other imperialists in China, the American imperialists adopted what was known as the "open door" and "equal opportunity" policy, which though ostensibly different from the policies of the other imperialist Powers, was in fact an aggressive policy aimed at sharing the spoils with other imperialists. After the Second World War, mainly because of the efforts and sacrifices of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union in the Second World War, the power of Japanese imperialism in China was smashed, and that of the other imperialists in China weakened. Taking advantage of this opportunity the United States Government stepped up the execution of

its policy of sole dominance over China. But the difficulties in realising this policy were formidable. For those who favoured this policy were only the Kuomintang reactionary clique, while the entire Chinese people opposed it. Therefore, in order to carry out their policy, it was necessary for the American imperialists to support the Kuomintang reactionary clique and to oppose the Chinese people with all their power.

After the surrender of imperialist Japan in 1945, the United States Government immediately adopted a policy of open intervention in China's internal affairs, using every means to smooth the way for the Kuomintang reactionary clique to launch a bloody civil war and to slaughter the Chinese people. The United States Government mobilised 113,000 men of its naval, ground and air forces to make landings in the major ports of China, grab important strategic points from which the Kuomintang reactionary clique could launch the civil war, and assist the Kuomintang reactionary clique by transporting one million troops to the fronts on which the civil war was to be launched. Moreover, the United States Government equipped at one time or another, 166 divisions of Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary army, as the main forces for the invasion of the Chinese people's liberated areas; it helped Chiang to equip nine squadrons consisting of 1,720 aircraft, supplied the Chiang navy with 757 vessels, gave material and financial aid to Chiang to the amount of over 6,000 million U.S. dollars although the United States Government admit only one-third of this figure.

It is only because of the large-scale aid it received from the United States Government that the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang reactionary clique dared and was able to carry out a civil war against the people

unprecedented in China's history for its scale and cruelty and to slaughter with United States arms several millions of the Chinese people. During Chiang Kai-shek's bloody civil war against the Chinese people, apart from the United States Government's sending over 1,000 military advisers to Chiang Kai-shek to plan the civil war, United States troops stationed in China also participated directly in the civil war, and invaded the Chinese people's liberated areas more than 40 times.

During this period, the United States Government and the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang reactionary clique signed all kinds of unequal treaties and agreements which reduced China to the status of a colony and military base of the United States. These included such military agreements as the "aviation agreement" and "naval agreement", and such economic treaties and agreements as the "Sino-American treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation", "the bilateral agreement between China and the United States", and the "Sino-American agricultural agreement".

Furthermore, on the basis of these treaties and agreements, the United States Government secured in Kuomintang China many naval and air bases, and gained control of the military, political, financial and economic branches of the Kuomintang government. American goods flooded China's markets; causing China's national industries to fall into bankruptcy. The monopoly capitalists of the United States, through the four big families of Chiang, Soong, Kung and Chen, controlled the life-stream of China's economy. In fact, the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang reactionary regime was nothing more than a puppet whereby American imperialism controlled China. The Chinese people are completely justified in entering all the tyrannical crimes of Chiang

Kai-shek on the account of the American imperialists. The Chinese people will never forget the blood crimes of the American imperialists. American imperialism decidedly cannot escape the grave responsibility which they must bear for all the crimes committed by the Chiang Kai-shek brigands against the Chinese people. The hands of the American imperialists are stained with the blood of the Chinese people. The Chinese people have every right to indict the United States Government for the bloody crimes of slaughtering the Chinese people and enslaving the Chinese nation through its puppet Chiang Kai-shek.

However, all the efforts of the United States Government failed. A relatively complete record of this failure can be found in the White Paper entitled "United States Relations with China", compiled by the State Department of the United States. But the United States Government, still reluctant to admit that this is its final defeat, has converged for the time being all its activities of aggression against China on Taiwan Island, the lair of the Chiang Kai-shek remnant clique in its last desperate struggle. Shortly after the Japanese surrender, the United States armed forces had already started making various preparations for aggression against Taiwan under the pretext of assisting the Kuomintang regime in "accepting surrender" and "repatriating war prisoners". What the United States did in Taiwan through the Kuomintang regime, just as what it did in Japan, was first of all to keep intact all Japanese fascist forces and military installations. During the second half of 1947, under the direction of the United States Government, Hasegawa Kiyoshi, former Japanese Governor of Taiwan, Yoshisuke Aikawa, former President of the Japanese Manchuria Industrial

Development Corporation, who was released by order of MacArthur from Sugamo prison, as well as other notorious war criminals of the aggressive war against China, were sent to Taiwan under United States protection. They were sent there to participate in planning the construction of military bases in Taiwan and, under United States instructions, to help train Chiang Kai-shek's troops to slaughter Chinese people.

During this period, the United States successively established air bases, liaison radio stations and other installations in Taipei, Sungshan, Taichung, Tainan and Hsinchu airfields. Military aircraft of the United States 13th Air Force in the Pacific were sent out to photograph the topography of the whole of Taiwan Island and to make meteorological surveys. Furthermore, United States military aircraft were constantly stationed in the various airfields in Taiwan. Hsinchu airfield, originally the largest air base in Taiwan during the Japanese occupation, became, after the Japanese surrender, the base of the United States aggression forces—the 13th Air Force.

Meanwhile, the United States gradually converted the ports of Keelung and Kaoshiung in Taiwan into its own naval bases. In the spring of 1948, Admiral Charles M. Cooke Jr., arrived in Taiwan with the United States West Pacific Fleet under his command, and compelled the Kuomintang regime, which had intended to cover up the fact that it had sold China's seaports, to declare officially that Keelung as well as Tsingtao was a port open to the United States Navy. From that time onward, vessels of the United States Navy have continually violated the territorial waters of our country around Taiwan and have been stationed in the various ports of Taiwan. In the port of Kaoshiung alone, at one time

there were stationed as many as 27 United States naval vessels. In regard to land forces, the United States “Joint military advisory group” long ago sent a large staff of officers on active service to be stationed permanently on Taiwan. In accordance with the joint war plans of the United States and Chiang Kai-shek, this military staff is responsible for organising, equipping and training the so-called “new army” of the Kuomintang to be used to attack the Chinese people. Thus, the United States has in reality taken over the military role of Japan, put Taiwan under its control and converted it into a military base of the United States.

Economically, the United States Government and American monopolies such as Westinghouse Electric Company, Reynolds Metal Company, American Express Company and others, have, through various devices, jointly dominated Taiwan’s main industries—electric power, aluminium, cement, fertiliser, and others—controlled the economic life of Taiwan, and actually reduced it to a colony of the United States.

Under such conditions, it is natural that the United States will not lightly give up Taiwan. Consequently, in order to realise its aim to dominate Taiwan, the United States Government has long been engaged in a variety of vicious political conspiracies. The instigation by the United States of the “Taiwan separation movement” reached such a height of brazenness that an American government official in Taiwan openly declared that, if the people in Taiwan wanted to relieve themselves of China’s rule, the United States was ready to help them.

The Chinese people of Taiwan have witnessed with their own eyes all these conspiracies of the United States Government in league with the Kuomintang reactionary remnants. Hence, in the last five years,

they have repeatedly launched great national liberation movements directed against the United States Government and its puppets, The glorious uprising of the Chinese people of Taiwan on February 27th, 1947, declared to the whole world that just as they had not accepted the rule of Japanese imperialism so they would never accept the rule of United States imperialism. The people of Taiwan fervently demand their return to the fold of their already liberated Motherland and are right at this moment engaged in hard end heroic struggles for the liberation of Taiwan.

In 1949, the Chinese People's Liberation Army completed the liberation of the mainland of China. The vestiges of Chiang Kai-shek's gang fled to Taiwan to use it as a lair for their last desperate struggle. In spite of the United States President Truman's hypocritical statement on January 5, this year, of "non-intervention in the Taiwan situation", the United States Government in fact intensified and stepped up its support for the Chiang Kai-shek remnant clique herded together in Taiwan. The United States Government continues, through the Kuomintang remnant clique, to try to prevent the People's Republic of China from liberating Taiwan, so that Taiwan may remain under the actual domination of the United States. But why does not the United States Government continue this course of action—this relatively covert form of aggression through the Chiang Kai-shek puppet regime—but must instead adopt the form of open and direct armed aggression to attain its objective of controlling Taiwan? There is only one reason—the growing might of the Chinese people and the imminent collapse of the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary remnant regime have made it impossible for any indirect form of aggression to ensure the

attainment of the United States objective. Thus we can see that the United States act of open armed aggression against China's territory, Taiwan, is the inevitable outcome of the development of the United States long-term imperialist policy of aggression against China. The act of armed aggression against China's territory, Taiwan, by the United States Government serves only to prove once again to the Chinese people that United States imperialism regards with hostility all victories of the Chinese people; United States imperialism is the most deadly enemy of the Chinese people.

Members of the Security Council, I must further point out that the armed aggression of the United States Government against the Chinese territory, Taiwan, is not an isolated affair. It is an integral part of the overall plan of the United States Government to intensify its aggression, control and enslavement of the Asian countries and peoples of Korea, Viet Nam, the Philippines, Japan, etc. It is a further step in the development of interference by American imperialism in the affairs of Asia. During the five years after the war, General MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in the Far East, has adopted a series of unlawful measures, abusing the power granted to him as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Japan, and completely violating the Potsdam Declaration, jointly signed by China, the United States, Great Britain, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the "Basic post-surrender policy toward Japan" of the Far Eastern Commission. MacArthur arbitrarily sets free the Japanese war criminals, whom the people all over Asia bitterly hate. He revives the power of Japanese fascism, suppresses the movement of the Japanese people for independence and liberation. and refuses to bring about

an early over-all peace treaty with Japan. He attempts to gain sole domination over Japan, to enslave the Japanese nation, and to reduce Japan to a United States colony as well as a United States base for a new aggressive war. This policy of the United States Government toward Japan damages not only the interests of the Japanese people, but also the common interests of the Chinese people, the Korean people and the other peoples of Asia. The Chinese people cannot but strongly protest and resolutely oppose this reactionary policy of the United States Government. Since the Chinese people won their victory on the Chinese mainland, the United States Government has still more frantically carried out a policy of rearming Japan to oppose the Chinese people and the other Asian peoples.

At present, the United States Government has not only turned Japan into its main base in the Far East in preparation for aggressive war, but it has already begun to use this base as a means to launch aggressive wars against a series of Asian countries. The headquarters of the United States Government for its aggression against Korea and Taiwan is in Japan.

Under the pretext of the Korean civil war, which was of its own making, the United States Government launched armed aggression simultaneously against Korea and Taiwan. From the very outset, the United States armed aggression against Korea gravely threatened China's security.

Members of the Security Council, Korea is about 5,000 miles away from the boundaries of the United States. To say that the civil war in Korea would effect the security of the United States is a flagrant deceitful absurdity. But there is only a narrow river between

Korea and China. The United States armed aggression in Korea inevitably threatens China's security. That the United States aggression forces in Korea have directly threatened China's security, is fully borne out by the facts. From August 27, to November 10, 1950, the military aircraft of the United States aggression forces in Korea have, 90 times, violated the territorial air of Northeast China, conducted reconnaissance activities, strafed and bombed Chinese cities, towns and villages. killed and wounded Chinese peaceful inhabitants, and damaged Chinese properties. The details are set out in a separate list, In addition, I have to state that between 10.30 a.m., on November 10, and 13.10 p.m. on November 14—for 100 hours—the United States aircraft violated 28 times the territorial air of China. On nine occasions they resorted to bombing and strafing. The total aircraft force that took part in the raids amounted to 339. On ten occasions, more than ten aircraft participated in each raid, and on one occasion, 68 aircraft took part. As a result, six Chinese citizens were wounded and over 168 houses destroyed. From November 15 to 19, the United States aircraft again violated 33 times the territorial air of China. The total number of aircraft that participated in the raids reached 218. Naval craft of the United States aggression forces against Korea opened fire on and forcibly inspected, Chinese merchant shipping on the high seas on September 20. All these facts of direct aggression against China by the United States aggression forces in Korea are insolent challenges which the Chinese people absolutely cannot tolerate. The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has repeatedly lodged accusations with the United Nations. demanding that it immediately take measures to stop

such outrageous acts of the United States Government, and to bring about the withdrawal of the United States aggression forces in Korea, so that the issue may not assume more serious proportions.

Although because of the absolute support of the delegate of the U.S.S.R., our charge was placed on the agenda of the Security Council on August 31, nevertheless, owing to the manipulation and obstruction of the United States Government, the Security Council has up to now refused to admit the representative of China to state the case and participate in the discussion of this item. And now, the United States forces of aggression in Korea are approaching our northeast frontiers. The flames of the war of aggression waged by the United States against Korea are swiftly sweeping toward China. Under such circumstances, the United States armed aggression against Korea cannot be regarded as a matter which concerns the Korean people atone. No, decidedly not.

Members of the Security Council, the United States aggression against Korea gravely endangers the security of the People's Republic of China. The Korean People's Democratic Republic is a country bound by close ties of friendship to the People's Republic of China. Only a river separates the two countries geographically. The Chinese people cannot afford to stand idly by in the face of this serious situation brought about by the United States Government's aggression against Korea and the dangerous tendency towards the extension of war. The Chinese people have witnessed with their own eyes Taiwan fall prey to aggression and the flames of the United States war of aggression against Korea leap towards them. Thus stirred into righteous anger, they are volunteering in great numbers to go to the aid of

the Korean people. Resistance to United States aggression is based on self-evident principles of justice and reason. The Chinese people's government sees no reason whatever to prevent their voluntary departure for Korea to participate, under the command of the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, in the great liberation struggle of the Korean people against the United States aggression.

The United States armed aggression against Taiwan is inseparable from its interference in the internal affairs of the Viet Nam Republic, its support of the French aggressors and their Bao Dai puppet regime, and its armed attack on the Viet Nam people. The people of the entire world know that France is the aggressor against Viet Nam and that the Bao Dai regime is a typical puppet regime which cannot possibly win any confidence and support from the Viet Nam people, In supporting this aggressor and this puppet regime against the people of Viet Nam. the United States Government aims not only at aggression against Viet Nam but also at threatening the borders of the People's Republic of China. The Chinese people cannot but be deeply concerned with the unfolding of the aggressive plot of the United States Government against Viet Nam.

Members of the Security Council, in making Japan its main war base in the East, launching armed aggression against Korea and Taiwan, carrying out active intervention against Viet Nam and tightening its control over other countries in Asia, the United States Government is systematically building up a military encirclement of the People's Republic of China, in preparation for further attack on the People's Republic of China, and to stir up a third world war. The truth of the matter is not difficult to understand. After the

Second World War, the United States imperialist policy on the Chinese mainland has met with miserable failure. The great victory of the People's Republic of China points out to the oppressed peoples and nations throughout Asia the way of driving imperialism out of Asia and achieving national independence. It shows them with living facts that it is possible to defeat American imperialism, and that without imperialist oppression the peoples of Asia not only can survive, but will live a much better life. The great victory of the People's Republic of China has inspired and encouraged the oppressed peoples throughout Asia in their struggle for liberation and national independence. But American imperialism cannot resign itself to the shattering of its dreams of exclusive domination over Asia, nor can it acquiesce in its withdrawal from Asia. Hence American imperialists regard victorious people's China as the most serious obstacle to its sole domination over Asia.

American imperialism is hostile to all liberation struggles of Asia's peoples, and is particularly hostile to the great victory of the Chinese people. It has therefore resorted to the form of open and direct armed aggression to realize its fanatic design of attacking new China and dominating the whole of Asia.

The American imperialists claim that the United States "defence line" must be pushed to the Yalu River, to the straits of Taiwan and to the mountainous border regions between China and Viet Nam, or else the United States would have no security. This is the reason why they claim the United States has conducted armed aggression against Korea and Taiwan and intensified its intervention in Viet Nam. But in no sense whatever can it be said that the Korean people's struggle for liberation, or the exercise of sovereignty by the

People's Republic of China over its own territory, Taiwan, or the volunteering of the Chinese people to resist the United States and aid Korea, or the struggle for national independence of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic against French imperialism and its puppets, affect the security of the United States of America 5,000 miles away.

The Chinese people, familiar with sufferings, know full well that the United States Government has taken this series of aggressive acts with the purpose of realizing its fanatical design of dominating Asia and the world.

One of the master planners of Japanese aggression, Tanaka, once said: To conquer the world, one must first conquer Asia; to conquer Asia, one must first conquer China; to conquer China, one must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. To conquer Manchuria and Mongolia, one must first conquer Korea, and Taiwan.

Ever since 1895, the course of aggression taken by imperialist Japan exactly corresponded to the Tanaka plan. In 1895, imperialist Japan invaded Korea and Taiwan.

In 1931, imperialist Japan occupied the whole of Northeast China. In 1937, imperialist Japan launched the war of aggression' against the whole of China. In 1941, it started the war aimed at the conquest of all Asia. Naturally, as everyone knows, before it had realized this design, Japanese imperialism collapsed. American imperialism, by its aggression against Taiwan and Korea; in practice plagiarizes Tanaka's memorandum; and follows the beaten path of the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The Chinese people are maintaining a sharp vigilance over the progress of American imperialist

aggression. They have already acquired the experience and learned the lesson from history as to how to defend themselves from invasion.

Members of the Security Council, American imperialism has taken the place of Japanese imperialism. It is no following the old track of aggression against China and Asia on which Japanese imperialism set forth in 1894-1895, only hoping to proceed with greater speed. But, after all, 1950 is not 1895; the limes have changed; and so have the circumstances. The Chinese' people have arisen. The Chinese people, who victoriously overthrew the rule on China's mainland of Japanese imperialism and of American imperialism and its lackey Chiang Kai-shek, will certainly succeed in driving out the United States aggressors and recover Taiwan and all other territories that belong to China.

In the course of 55 years, as a result of the victories of the Soviet Union's Great October Revolution, of the anti-fascist Second World War, and of the great revolution of the Chinese people, all the oppressed nations and peoples of the East have awakened and organised themselves.

Regardless of the savagery and cruelty, of the American imperialist aggressors, the hard struggling people of Japan, the victoriously advancing people of Viet Nam, the heroically resisting people of Korea, the people of the Philippines who have never laid down their arms, and all the oppressed nations and peoples of the East will certainly unite in close solidarity. Yielding: neither to the enticements nor to the threats of American imperialism, they will fight dauntlessly on to' win the final victory in their struggle for national independence.

The armed aggression against the territory of China, Taiwan, and the extension of the aggressive war in Korea by the United States Government has multiplied a thousand fold the Chinese people's hatred and indignation against American imperialism.

Since June 27, the thousands upon thousands of protests against this base act of aggression committed by the United States Government—raised by the various democratic political parties, people's organisations, national minorities, overseas Chinese, workers; peasants, intellectuals, industrialists, and businessmen throughout China—have demonstrated the irrepressible wrath of the Chinese people. The Chinese people love peace. But if the United States aggressors should take this as an indication of the weakness of the Chinese people, they would be making a grave mistake. The Chinese people never have been, and never will be afraid to wage a war of resistance against aggression. Regardless of any military measures of obstruction by the United States Government, and no matter how it may use for its purpose the name of the United Nations, the Chinese people are firmly determined to recover Taiwan and all other territories belonging to China from the grip of the United States aggressors. This is the irrevocable and immovable will of the 475 million people of China. The United States must bear the full responsibility for all consequences that may arise from its invasion and occupation of Taiwan.

To safeguard international peace and security, and to uphold the sanctity of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations Security Council has the inalienable duty to apply sanctions against the United States Government for its criminal acts of armed aggression on the territory of China, Taiwan, and armed intervention

in Korea. I, therefore, in the name of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. propose:

1) that the United Nations Security Council openly condemn, and take concrete steps to apply severe sanctions against the United States Government for its criminal acts of armed aggression against the territory of China, Taiwan, and armed intervention in Korea;

2) that the United Nations Security Council immediately adopt effective measures to secure the complete withdrawal by the United States Government of its forces of armed aggression from Taiwan in order that peace and security in the Pacific and in Asia may be ensured;

3) that the United Nations Security Council immediately adopt effective measures to secure the withdrawal from Korea of the armed forces of the United States and all other countries and to leave the people of North and South Korea to settle the domestic affairs of Korea themselves, so that a peaceful solution of the Korean question may be achieved.

SOCIALIST EMULATION IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA. A. Milenov, Member, Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria

Addressing the meeting of Sofia leading workers in 1947, Georgi Dimitrov said that the People's Republic of Bulgaria "must achieve in the course of one-two decades what other peoples and States achieved in their internal construction, economy, science and technique over whole centuries". Guided by the Communist Party, the Bulgarian working people are solving this enormous task by means of vast plans of Socialist reorganisation and development of the national economy. Learning daily from the experience of Soviet trade unions, the trade unions of Bulgaria began systematically, and in an organised way, to introduce Socialist emulation among the working people, mobilising their creative forces to complete the national economic plans ahead of schedule.

In 1946, forty-two per cent of factory and office workers in Bulgaria were engaged in labour emulation. Already, at that time, the first leading workers such as Marusja Todorova, Milka Biserova, Simo Dimitrov and others, distinguished themselves in our country. The nationalisation of industrial enterprises, mines and banks, effected in December 1947, greatly stimulated further development of production forces in Bulgaria. In 1948, already 51.6 per cent of workers were taking part in emulation. The main task of the Two-Year Plan (1947-1948)—to achieve the pre-war volume of industrial output—was exceeded by 71.5 per cent.

In December 1948, the Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party adopted the first Five-Year Plan—the first Dimitrov Five-Year Plan—which will lay down the economic and cultural basis of Socialism in our Republic. Carrying out the decisions of the Fifth Congress, the Bulgarian working class launched emulation on a mass scale for a pre-scheduled fulfilment of the first Year of the Five-Year Plan. Fifty-three per cent of workers participated in the May Day emulation in 1949, and the emulation to honour the 70th birthday of Comrade Stalin was joined by 62.4 per cent of workers who assumed individual and collective obligations. The efforts of the workers yielded results: the production targets of the first year of the Five-Year plan were fulfilled by 110 per cent.

These successes were the result of a systematic introduction of the experience of Soviet innovator workers at our factories. For example, with the help of the Soviet Stakhanovite, Comrade Boriskin, the system of simultaneously operating several coal-cutting machines was introduced in the mines. As a result, the miner Alexander Rusinov produced 27.5 tons of coal against the shift rate of four tons, and the team-leaders, Ivan Velinov and Jordan Khristov, 89 tons each. This system is applied on an ever-wider scale in Bulgaria. Over 300 coal workers are operating the new system and nearly 1,800 are working on the basis of the cyclical method. Following the example of Soviet weavers, the shock-worker Marusja Todorova was the first to operate more machines. She was joined by thousands of weavers, spinners and other textile workers and, today, over four thousand women workers in the Bulgarian textile industry operate 6, 8, 10 and 12 looms each. The most outstanding women textile

workers—Liljana Dimitrova, Sava Mikhailova and others—had completed their individual five-year targets ahead of schedule by September 1950 and are now working on the 1954 programme.

The experience conveyed to our transport workers by the Soviet trade union delegation, which visited our country, brought about a change also in the work of our transport, which greatly helped to raise to a higher level the Socialist emulation of the Bulgarian railway workers. Following the example of Soviet locomotive-drivers, the locomotive driver Penju Genchev drove the first heavy-loaded train. His initiative was followed by other locomotive-drivers with the result that during the second quarter of the current year alone, 5,250 heavy-loaded trains were driven. The railwaymen in Plovdiv alone transported more than a million tons of freight in excess of plan, which is equal to 1,667 freight trains. The movement of the locomotive-drivers to cover five hundred kilometres a day also developed on a large scale.

In other branches of the national economy, workers also introduce Soviet methods of work: the speedy method of laying bricks on construction sites, speedy methods of processing metal, etc.

Inspired by the example of the Soviet innovator the foreman Alexander Chutkikh, several production teams have begun emulation for first-class quality of production, while others, following the example of Lidija Korabelnikova, have started emulation for economy of auxiliary materials and fuel.

The extending emulation movement and the growing number of workers who have assumed concrete obligations and signed agreements are explained in a great measure by the fact that Party organisations have

turned to production, have taken their place at the head of the struggle of workers and employees for the fulfilment of the economic plans, and ensure an everyday assistance for trade union organisations. In 1949, for example, on the initiative of the Sofia city Party committee, and on the basis of the experience of the Moscow Party organisation, emulation was launched for lower cost of production. This movement saved three billion leva at industrial enterprises alone.

The emulation to economize time and raw materials, and the search for possibilities to fulfil the economic plans ahead of schedule, brought forward hundreds of rationalisers and innovators. They increase the production capacity of machines, perfect the process of work, master the output of the machines which formerly were imported from abroad, find ways to replace the imported raw materials with the home ones, etc. In this way they save hundreds of millions of leva in the country's national economy every year and raise the level of our industry and technique. For example, for the first time in the history of our country Comrade Mechkujev, a rationaliser, produced auto-car accumulators exclusively on the basis of utilising home materials. Comrade Kirill Zamfirov invented a tool to produce cross-shaped screws and a machine to produce spiral drills. The innovation of Comrade Ilia Pelov who invented a machine to cut rack-wheels and a machine to produce lubricating grooves for bearing bushes yielded to the State art economy nearly six million leva.

Emulation in Bulgaria is increasingly assuming concrete forms; it is organised to carry out definite tasks envisaged by plan. The factory trade union committees explain the production programmes and seek to win for the emulation movement as many

workers as possible.

For example, at the “Gavril Genov” chemical plant, workers assumed 125 individual and 23 collective obligations in the third quarter of the current year. The factory trade union committee systematically checks upon the fulfilment of the obligations and helps those lagging behind. In this way, the workers know how far they have fulfilled the obligations and what points are still to be fulfilled. Before the working day starts, brief production meetings are held in all trade union groups to explain the current tasks, to summarise the results of the previous day and to outline the measures to eliminate shortcomings. Due to this work performed by the factory trade unions committee, the “Gavril Genov” plant carried out the targets of the third quarter by 146 per cent.

However, despite the great achievements, trade unions still have a number of shortcomings in their work. As yet they insufficiently help Ministries and industrial organisations in carrying out the economic plans set before them; they insufficiently study the new methods of labour and new forms of work with the result that these are not applied on a sufficiently wide scale. Trade unions do not wage daily and untiring struggle to strengthen labour discipline; there are still many cases of absenteeism and the working day is not planned efficiently.

The emulation, the struggle for higher labour productivity, for lower cost of production, and for better quality of production helped our workers to switch over from the old methods of work to new ones and to start a fierce struggle against the obsolete technical “rates”, against the inertia and the old habits, against the fear of certain leaders before the new. The

emulation is bringing forth a new, Socialist method of production and is moulding an advanced, Socialist worker who is joyfully building a new, happy life.

The Party and the Government devote much attention to emulation and surround the leading workers with solicitude. Georgi Dimitrov said at the Fifth Congress of the Party: "The country must know her leading workers—the heroes of labour... who increase the economic and cultural might of our people and multiply the national wealth. She must honour them as her best sons and daughters." The People's Government has awarded nearly 2,000 shock-workers and rationalisers With the people's Order of Labour. Forty-five of the most outstanding heroes of labour have been conferred the title of the Dimitrov prize winner for 1950. Already in 1947, the most prominent shock-workers were sent to study in secondary technical schools, and this year about 2,000 young men and women workers will attend higher schools in the country. The distinguished weavers Marusja Todorova and Olga Najdenova are studying in the U.S.S.R. and will become textile engineers.

Simultaneously with the achievements of the working class in Socialist construction, the living standard of factory and office workers is steadily going up. For example, in the first quarter of 1950, the average wage in the coal industry increased by 17.7 per cent compared with the first quarter of 1949; in the ore mining industry, 17.1 per cent; in the iron and steel industry, 9 per cent; the machine-building, 18.5 per cent, etc.

The Bulgarian working people know what they are working for: they realise that their achievements in production are the best and most proper reply to the

attempts of the American-British imperialists to unleash a new war. Almost at every factory and office, workers and employees are working peace shifts; everywhere Socialist emulation is taking place under the slogan of confirming every signature to the Stockholm Appeal with a victory in the field of production. The Bulgarian workers know that every victory in labour is a victory in the struggle for peace, and therefore they are enthusiastically fighting for the fulfilment of the first Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

LONDON “YELLOW INTERNATIONAL”.

Marcel Dufriche

To describe briefly the warmongering and extremely reactionary nature of the imperialist trick known as the “International Confederation of Free Trade Unions”, it suffices to quote a speech by James Carey—Secretary-treasurer of the C.I.O. who is one of the most cynical leaders of this organisation. In his speech of January 29, 1950 to the conference of the “American Legion” (an arch-reactionary organisation of war veterans), James Carey said that whereas in the last war, unity was effected with the Communists to fight the fascists, in the new war there will be unity with fascists to smash the Communists.

Following this monstrous statement, another reactionary boss of the yellow trade union international—Arthur Deakin, leader of the Congress of the British Trade Unions—demanded that the Communist Party of Great Britain should be outlawed.

These statements of the splitters are a remarkable illustration to the revival of the policy of the “International Trade Union Federation” of the Schevenels, Citrines and Jouhaux which, before the war, hampered the unification and the struggle of the working class against fascism and set, as its main aim, the fight against the Soviet Union and Communism; as a result of this, this body was discredited in the eyes of the working people throughout the world.

The question may arise: Why the people now seeking to split the working people all over the world, wherever they can, were, in 1945, among the founders of the World Federation of Trade Unions?

This really took place, but they had to take this step contrary to their desire.

Already at that time, the agents of the bourgeoisie, who had penetrated into the working class movement, tried to hinder international trade union unity for which the working people throughout the world were passionately striving. Unable to prevent the formation of the World Federation of Trade Unions, they sought to take this organisation a weapon of their reactionary policy.

Proof positive of their double-dealing is the stubborn refusal of the international industrial secretariats (international industrial bodies which formerly affiliated to the "International Trade Union Federation") to join the World Federation of Trade Unions. By maintaining, outside the W.F.T.U., these organisations headed by out-and-out splitters (such, for example, as Oldenbroeck, the present General Secretary of the "yellow international"), the Right trade union leaders had an "emergency exit" which they have utilised.

The Careys, Deakins, Kupers and Co. persistently strove to paralyse the work of the W.F.T.U. from within. Simultaneously, the U.S. and British delegations in the U.N.O. opposed full realisation of the rights of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

But the day came when the masters of Carey, Deakin and Co. could no longer be content with the subversive activities of their henchmen in the W.F.T.U. organisations since the genuine representatives of the international working class, relying on the will of the working people and the W.F.T.U. Rules, unanimously adopted at the Paris Congress in 1945, coolly and patiently laid bare all the machinations of the splitters.

Six months after the U.S. rulers had embarked upon

the “Marshall Plan” with the aim of establishing world domination for the U.S. monopolists, the double-dealers cast off their mask and started open activities to split the international trade union movement.

The enemies of the working class unity chose France as an experimental field for their machinations. In September 1947, a French trade union delegation, headed by Jouhaux, visited Moscow. This delegation and the representatives of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions signed a joint declaration by which the General Confederation of Labour took upon itself to spare no effort in the struggle against the attempts to split the international trade union unity, and to indefatigably expose the warmongers.

But having signed this declaration, Jouhaux left for the U.S. where he met General Marshall and in November 1947 came back to France in order to split the trade union movement in our country. The change, was impetuous: such was the wish of the masters.

Later Bothereau, another lackey of the bourgeoisie in the French trade union movement, declared: “The developments that led to the formation of the ‘Force Ouvrière’ in France will be echoed throughout the world”. And true enough, while the American imperialists stepped up the policy of inciting war and under the guise of the plan of “aid”, put their hand on the war-weakened capitalist countries, the leaders of the American Congress of Industrial Organisations, of the British Trade Unions and some other traitors of a smaller calibre together with the A.F. of L. leaders who never had any desire to join the World Federation of Trade Unions, hatched their plan of struggle against the working class throughout the world.

Many of these agents of imperialism, particularly in

Europe, are closely linked with the Right Social Democratic Parties. Often they themselves are leaders of these Parties. It is but natural that their stand does not differ from the policy of their parties which fully support the Truman policy.

To secure a complete co-operation of these renegades of the working class movement, the U.S. Government sent A.F. of L. and C.I.O. “trade union leaders” to the “Marshall Plan” administrative organs. Thousands of these lackeys of capitalist monopolies have been taken to the U.S. State apparatus very many of them have appeared in all Marshallised countries.

The first role among them was played by Irving Brown, the former leader of the foreign economic department of the U.S. Labour Ministry. From this department he was sent by the American Government to the A.F. of L. In 1946, he was sent to Paris to direct the A.F. of L. information office in Europe. Irving Brown was one of the main organisers of the split in West European countries, particularly in France and Italy.

In keeping with the plans of the struggle, elaborated by the American rulers and trade union leaders who are in their service, Carey, Deakin and Kupers, having failed completely to harness the World Federation of Trade Unions to the chariot of the “Marshall Plan” and to draw it into the imperialist policy of preparing war, left the W.F.T.U. in January, 1949.

Loyal lackeys of American imperialism, all these trade union bosses, after several months of ugly discord, (while serving the mightiest imperialism—U.S. imperialism—they simultaneously remain the lackeys of their own bourgeoisie) finally gathered in London, in November 1949 in order to create the so-called “International Confederation of Free Trade Unions”.

In order that all might know the designation of this gangster trust, the declaration adopted at the Inaugural Congress openly calls upon the yellow trade union organisations to struggle against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. It goes without saying that the agents of imperialism in the working class movement are giving their "full support to the programme of European restoration and similar undertakings throughout the world," i.e. to the "Marshall Plan"—the plan of poverty and war.

The "yellow international" opposed the Stockholm Appeal. It called for repressions of all kinds; including the use of arms against the seamen and dockers who are refusing to transport or unload American arms in Western Europe. The "yellow international" approved the "Schuman Plan"—a new step towards enslaving the countries of Western Europe. (If the British representative, the Labour leader Lawther, has so far withheld his approval of the "Schuman plan", the reason for this is that the Attlee Government has not yet agreed to adopt the plan). The "yellow international" welcomed the American aggression in Korea. On the initiative of Green and Irving Brown, and with the complicity of the leaders of "Force Ouvrière", the "yellow international" elaborated a plan of police provocations in France. This plan envisages the arrest of hundreds of activists of the General Confederation of Labour in order to enable Jouhaux and his ilk to take this trade union centre in France into their hands. The "yellow international" established in the countries of People's Democracy an espionage-saboteur organisation from the rabble of traitors which forms the "International Centre of Free Trade Unions in Exile".

This is a very eloquent list of the major undertakings

of the “yellow international, which, of course, satisfies the Washington warmongers. These heinous activities of the traitors rouse the indignation of the working people throughout the world. They facilitate the exposure and isolation of the lackeys of imperialism.

Events are developing not as Green, Murray, Deakin and their ilk would have them develop. An ever-greater section of the working class, opposing the ever more burdensome consequences of the war policy of the U.S. rulers, is turning against them daily !n their own countries.

The criminal split of the world trade union movement has called forth a might counteraction on the part of millions of proletarians in all countries of the world, including the U.S.A. and Great Britain. The reactionary leaders retaliated by expelling from the trade union federations those organisations which refused to follow their path of treachery.

In creating the “International Confederation of Free Trade Unions”, the imperialists wanted, above all, to curb the influence of the W.F.T.U., but this brought about opposite results.

The World Federation of Trade Unions celebrated its fifth anniversary in September. During these five years, the membership of the W.F.T.U. had grown from 65 to 72 million. The influence of the W.F.T.U., far from declining, is on the contrary rising among the working people in all parts of the world. This is due to the loyalty of the W.F.T.U., to the principles of the class struggle, inscribed in its charter. The W.F.T.U. is tirelessly exposing all traitors, regardless of the mask they wear, be they such out-and-out traitors as the reactionary Right leaders or such as the Yugoslav splitters from the fascist Tito clique. By their daily

extending and resolute actions for defence of peace, democratic liberties and immediate demands of the working people, the W.F.T.U. forges the firm unity of the working class throughout the world.

PEOPLE OF GREECE WILL ACHIEVE VICTORY. N. Zahariadis, General Secretary, Communist Party of Greece

In August of last year, around Vitsi and Grammos, the main forces of the Greek democratic army were forced to retreat, and, under pressure of the numerically superior monarcho-fascist troops, relinquished the armed struggle.

Following this, the Greek exploiters and foreign invaders noisily proclaimed that, henceforth, a new period of calm, peace and restoration would set in for Greece.

The past year has utterly refuted these allegations of reaction. The situation in Greece has deteriorated in every respect. Industrial output stagnates around 50-60 per cent of prewar. The number of unemployed exceeds 200,000. The agrarian crisis dooms agriculture to increasing degradation. Foreign trade is declining. Enormous quantities of tobacco, raisins and other agricultural produce, which form the bulk of export, cannot be marketed due to American competition. The deficit in the balance of foreign payments is growing steadily. Despite constant injections of American aid, finances are always threatened by bankruptcy. Inflation is strangling economic life in the country. In the last four months, food prices have risen 50-100 per cent. Stagnation in trade and unbearable taxes, which were increased on American orders and which in recent months soared to record dimensions, worsen further the already hard position of the working people.

Monarcho-fascism has also failed to achieve any improvement in political life. The puppet governments,

manipulated by American imperialists, change just as frequently as before. Discord in the monarcho-fascist camp is becoming more intense. The rampant embezzlements and plundering, the scandals within the government, embezzlements of public property, contraband and corruption, which involve not only all monarch-fascist parties but also highly-placed American officials, poison the atmosphere in the country and testify to the decay and rottenness in which the ruling classes are immersed.

The only sphere where life and animation prevail is the militarisation of the country in accordance with the requirements of the American war plans. There is ample, concrete American and irrefutable evidence showing that the American imperialist aggressors have picked on the Balkans as a sector for war adventures, timed for the near future. They are using monarcho-fascist Greece, like Titoite Yugoslavia, as a base for their military adventures. Greek rulers are servilely fulfilling all the demands of the Americans in preparing for war. All the means of the State budget are now devoted chiefly to war preparations. The numerical strength of the army is being increased from 300,000 to 500,000. Dozens of new airfields are under construction and the American and British naval, and air forces based on Greece are always carrying out manoeuvres.

The war and militarist hysteria is now taking a more concrete shape. The “Greece-Yugoslavia-Turkey-Italy” square is being knocked together as the Mediterranean-Balkans continuation of the North Atlantic aggressive pact. This square is being glued together from two triangles. One “Athens-Belgrade-Ankara” is directed against Bulgaria, and the other—“Athens-Belgrade-Rome” against Albania. American and British politicians,

diplomats and generals are developing feverish activity for the purpose of accelerating this imperialist, aggressive link-up, Monarcho-fascist Greece is the most docile and the main weapon for preparing war in the Balkans. This is spoken of openly and brazenly by the mercenary reactionary press: “Americans supply the dollars, we—the blood”.

Thus, a direct and deadly menace threatens our country and our people. The people see the abyss into which they are being plunged by the American imperialists and the Greek monarcho-fascists. Guided by the Communists, they are struggling against hunger and war, for life and peace.

A broad strike movement of factory workers, civil servants and office workers, a powerful movement against repressions and terror, for a general amnesty, is developing and gaining momentum in the country.

The peace movement is spreading in Greece. It is underground but breaking down the obstacles and gaining legality because of its strength. Scores of the best representatives of the intelligentsia, languishing in prisons and concentration camps, signed the Stockholm Appeal. The Appeal was also signed by thousands of honest Greeks, including soldiers and officers, ministers of the church, merchants and industrialists. The movement for peace is revealing itself with particular force now that the menace of American war adventures in the Balkans is becoming imminent and telling. Our people protest against the American aggression in Korea and against the dispatch of Greek troops there. When the 529th and 583rd battalions of the third monarcho-fascist brigade were detailed for Korea, the mothers of the soldiers cried: “Give our sons back to us!” On the arrival of the battalions in Lamia (the point of departure

for Korea), the soldiers organised anti-war manifestations; many of them were arrested and subjected to torture. Some of the men deserted. Thousands of leaflets calling for resistance against the despatch of Greek troops to Korea were distributed among the population.

The main feature of the present mass struggle is that, besides the workers, it involves wide sections of the peasantry and handicraftsmen, and that a movement is developing for peace, against imperialist war, a movement which is rallying not only masses of the people but soldiers too.

Monarcho-fascism, despite last year's victory at Vitsi and Grammos, failed to crush the people's democratic movement. The people's democratic forces have carried out an organised retreat and, in the main, are intact. Partisan units continue to defend the rights of the people in many regions of the country. No lull or decline has taken place in the mass economic and political battles of the broad sections of the people. The people's democratic movement, relying on the moral support of the entire camp of democracy, peace and Socialism, is reorganising and regrouping its ranks.

Events show that our retreat last year was not a rear-guard action, but a vanguard battle of a broad people's movement which was in a stage of rapid revolutionary development. Therefore, the main danger for our movement just now is defeatism and an opportunist under-estimation of the enormous possibilities for further struggle.

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In these conditions of the profound political crisis in

the country and the spreading broad movement of the people—the Third Conference of the Communist Party of Greece was held last October.

The conference had the job of summing up the lessons of the entire ten-year struggle of the Greek people and of charting the course ahead for the Communist Party.

The conference analysed, in the spirit of healthy criticism and self-criticism, the work of the Communist Party, and disclosed and examined the mistakes of the Party over the past ten years,

Despite the fact that our people had resolutely fought against the German occupation, they nevertheless failed to achieve victory because, as now stated by the Third Conference, the leadership of our Party followed, in the main, an incorrect line which subordinated the struggle to the aims of British imperialism and which led to capitulation and the surrender of arms after the well-known Varkiza agreement (February, 1945). The conference stated that such an incorrect policy of the Communist Party of Greece during the Hitler occupation, right up to the Varkiza agreement was the outcome of deliberate treachery by G. Siantos, then Secretary of the Central Committee and military leader of ELAS (Greek People's Liberation Army).

However, despite treachery by Siantos and the Varkiza capitulation, the people of Greece, led by their Communist Party, which, after the Twelfth Plenum of the Central Committee (June 1945), began to rectify the treacherous and revisionist line of Siantos, never became reconciled to the December 1944 defeat or the Varkiza capitulation. In March 1946, the people again took to arms in order to secure—although under more

difficult and complicated conditions—what they failed to secure with their armed struggle against the first, Hiller occupation and against the British in December 1944.

The main difficulty in this struggle lay in the presence of British occupation troops in our country. In this connection, the Communist Party directed its efforts to exposing to world public opinion the British imperialist policy in Greece and to avoiding, at any rate at the beginning, an immediate clash with British troops. In the main, we succeeded in isolating and exposing the British in Greece.

For nearly three and a half years our people, relying on the sympathy of world democratic public opinion, waged an armed struggle against the forces of the monarcho-fascists. In 1948, when the all-out campaign of the monarcho-fascists against the Greek Democratic Army had suffered failure, the American imperialists, jointly with the British, resorted to an open military offensive against the Greek democratic forces. At the same time, the going over of the Tito pang openly to the imperialist camp, changed the balance of forces in favour of monarcho-fascism. The Democratic Army of Greece was faced with exceptional difficulties, since it failed to solve in time both the task of replenishing its ranks (in view of the forced removal by the monarcho-fascists of the rural population to fortified towns) and of ensuring supplies for its units in Southern Greece. Thus, Tito's treachery enabled monarcho-fascism to secure a military victory at Grammos-Vitsi.

The main forces of the Democratic Army of Greece ceased armed struggle after 1949. The Communist Party is regrouping its forces now, concentrating chief attention of the struggle of the masses for bread,

democracy and peace.

The Third Conference of the Communist Party discussed in detail the tasks facing the Party in this struggle. It unanimously exposed all anti-Party attempts to deflect the Party away from this path, After the conference, the Party became stronger, more united and more tempered for the battles ahead.

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One of the first steps of the new American Ambassador to Greece, Peurifoy, was to visit the Greek-Albanian frontier where he reviewed units of the monarcho-fascist army. This action is reminiscent of the visit made by John Foster Dulles to the 38th Parallel in Korea shortly before Syngman Rhee attacked the Korean People's Republic.

In view of the naked preparations of the Greek Government for war, a big responsibility rests with the Communist Party of Greece. The conference focussed particular attention on the question of vigilance. The tasks of building the Party, the creation of a powerful underground organisation capable of acting as organiser and leader of the future battles of the working people of Greece, and the task of strengthening the ranks of this organisation—these were the centre of attention of the Third Conference.

Our main political task, at present, is the struggle for peace, against the war preparations of the monarcho-fascist Government, to organise and mobilise all the people in defence of peace.

Particular attention must be devoted to work in the monarcho-fascist army where we exercise considerable influence and have great possibilities. Our conference

developed and approved this line. Large-scale battles are being waged by the people in Greece and even bigger ones are maturing. The occupationists and the monarcho-fascists are creating an army, 500,000 strong, for an attack, above all, zzzzzagainst the Bulgarian and Albanian People's Republics. The Conference outlined in regard to this the course for the Communists, for all working people of Greece. If the American aggressors and their servants—the Greek monarcho-fascists-dare attack these people's democratic Republics, we shall strike at the enemies from within and bring about confusion in the monarcho-fascist army where 95 per cent of the soldiers, sailors, airmen and honest officers are sons of the people.

By crushing defeatist opportunism and purging its ranks of all capitulatory elements and enemy agents, the Communist Party of Greece, loyal to Marxism-Leninism, will carry high the banner of struggle against the American and British plunderers and will lead our people to a final victory, no matter what difficulties and obstacles remain to be overcome.

AGAINST REMILITARISATION OF WESTERN GERMANY. Max Reimann, Chairman, Communist Party of Germany

While in the German Democratic Republic working-class unity was being effected by creating the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, in Western Germany the Right Social Democratic leaders of the type of Schumacher, Ollenhauer; Heine and Carlo Schmidt, acting on directives from the occupation authorities of the imperialist powers, succeeded in frustrating this unity.

By their unrestrained propaganda against the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic, the Schumachers, Ollenhauers, Heines and Carlo Schmidts serve directly the imperialist warmongers.

In order to hoodwink the masses, the Right Socialist Democratic leaders in the Bonn "parliament"; play the role of "constructive opposition"; actually however, their position is the same as that of the Adenauer Government on all major questions. They, for instance, voted against Western Germany joining the European Union, knowing before-hand that a corresponding decision would be adopted anyway. But when this decision was taken, they demanded that Social Democratic Members of Parliament should be included in the delegations going to Strasburg where the delegates differed in no respect from those of the openly reactionary Parties. This co-operation between the Right Social Democratic leaders and Adenauer's Government is, of late, becoming ever more marked in connection with the remilitarisation of Western Germany.

Even before the New York meeting of Foreign Ministers of the imperialist powers, Adenauer declared: "I can tell" you that I think it essential to increase the numerical strength of the occupation troops as soon as possible..." Schumacher developed the idea expressed by Adenauer. He said: "Army divisions with good battle qualities can be successfully trained not only in Arizona or Texas but also on the Luneburg wastelands and in Grafenwöhr. It is really astonishing that the Western powers maintain such inadequate troops on the territory of Western Germany and particularly, on the zonal borders."

That is how the Adenauers and the Right leaders of the Social Democratic Party gave the American imperialists an excuse to adopt a decision in New York for increasing their occupation army in Western Germany and for intensifying war preparations. The High Commissioners stated cynically that the population in Western Germany would have to pay higher occupation taxes to the amount of 16-17 billion marks annually (i.e. nearly double the present amount), giving the excuse that the West German politicians had themselves asked for an increase of troops.

The Right Social Democratic leaders, by their declarations that they are, allegedly, opposed to remilitarisation, strive to deceive the rank and file of their Party who are against remilitarisation. Simultaneously, they published the conditions upon which they would agree to remilitarisation. These conditions boil down to a demand for an aggressive war against the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic. Thus, at a press conference in Bonn, Schumacher openly declared: "We must do all we possibly can to decide the outcome of

war in Europe on territory East of Germany”

Despite the treacherous policy of the Right Social-Democrats, there exist enormous possibilities in Western ,Germany for carrying out unity of action of the working class in the struggle against remilitarisation, against American imperialism. The mass of the population, including members of the Social Democratic Party, are against remilitarisation. This is reflected in the fact that at many Party meetings and conferences of the Active of the Social Democratic Party, protest resolutions are adopted against remilitarisation and the policy of the Right leaders of the Social Democratic Party.

The population in Western Germany is opposed to the war preparations and wants peace. Working people in Western Germany, and particularly the working class, are daily experiencing the consequences of these war preparations. Adenauer’s puppet Government is striving to throw the consequences of World War Two, as well as the expenditure for preparing a new war, exclusively on the shoulders of the working masses. The decline of the standard of living as a result of soaring prices has aroused the resistance of the working class. The workers are demanding compensation for the higher cost of living, and an increase in wages. This has brought about a number of strikes: strikes of the building workers, of riverside workers, and many smaller strikes in factories, shops, etc.

All these strikes, however, have serious failings. They are carried out exclusively for higher wages and not, along with this, against the war preparations. We, Communists, in Western Germany have not yet been able to explain to the workers and all other sections of the working people what close connection exists

between lowering the standard of living as a result of soaring prices, taxes and reduction of social benefits, with preparations for war, the growing occupation expenditure, the expenditure for the maintenance of the “special police” and the creation of a mercenary army. We have likewise failed to link the struggle for peace with the struggle for higher wages. The task of all Communists is to explain to the working class the connection between the attack on the standard of living of the working people and the war preparations of the American imperialists. We must explain to the workers that the deterioration of their standard of living and the attack on their democratic rights are carried out by German reaction on orders from the American imperialists who are preparing for war and, therefore, are trying to carry out remilitarisation. We must explain to the working people that it is impossible, to permit the collapse of the united front of the working class which is being formed, that it must be extended and consolidated for the struggle against remilitarisation, against American imperialism.

The rank and file Social Democrats understand full well that every blow against the Communists is also a blow against themselves. Too fresh in their minds are the lessons of 1933 when the persecution of the Communists was followed by the persecution of the Social Democrats. Besides, certain pronouncements of Röpkes (adviser to the “Minister of Economy” Erhard) who insisted on the restriction of trade union rights, as well as the statements of Lehr (recently appointed “Minister of the Interior”)—who declared that he would use police also against trade unions, show to the rank and file Social Democrats how the Bonn puppets seek to eliminate the most elementary rights of the workers.

The entire political development of Western Germany evokes doubts among the Social Democratic rank and file, regarding the correctness of the policy of their Right leaders.

Despite the unbridled propaganda of the Right leaders, the example of the German Democratic Republic begins to have an ever-greater effect on many members of the Social Democratic Party. The more they realise the successes of the German Democratic Republic, the better they understand that the path taken by the workers in Eastern Germany is the only path also for Western Germany.

To carry out its great tasks in Western Germany, the Communist Party of Germany must, above all, overcome opportunism and sectarianism in its own ranks.

On the one hand, certain members of our Party, particularly in trade unions, retreat before the unbridled propaganda of Right Social Democratic leaders, refuse to defend our policy before the organised workers and to lead the workers—contrary to the will of the Right trade union leaders—in the struggle for the immediate interests. Hence, they are following in the wake of the workers who are anxious to light. The Board of our Party made a gross mistake by not taking any action for a long-time against the opportunist distortion of the trade union policy of our Party; only last June it effected the necessary change.

On the other hand, certain Communists make no difference between the rank and file members of the Social Democratic Party and their Right leaders. These members of our Party allege, for example, that it is impossible to argue with the Social Democrats in general, etc.

Such sectarian views often conceal nothing but fear,

arising from the difficulties of exposing, ideologically, the theory and practice of the Right Social Democratic leaders in the discussions with rank and file Social Democrats. The reason for this phenomenon lies mainly in the insufficiently high ideological level of the rank and file members and the Active of the Communist Party. Such sectarian views are utilised by the enemies of the working class who seek to put up a barrier between Social Democrats and Communists.

All this obliges us, first of all, to improve the organisational and ideological work of our Party, to expose opportunism and sectarianism, ideologically, and to fight ruthlessly against any manifestation of them and also against penetration of enemy agents into the Party ranks.

Great possibilities to rally all peace-loving and patriotic forces in the West German population and to effect united action of the working class have been provided by the Prague decisions of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic. Whereas the decisions of the New York conference of the Foreign Ministers of the three imperialist powers, and the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism directly affect the living standards of the West German population, since they lead to higher occupation expenditure, higher taxes, to the preparations of a new law on universal military service, and so on, the declaration of the Prague conference indicates the way to secure peace and democratic unity of Germany. These decisions clearly show to the West German population who wants war and who stands for peace; they show that the imperialist powers are the enemies of the German people and that the Soviet

Union and the People's Democracies are their friends.

The four points of the Prague declaration constitute a programme for a peaceful solution—the only possible solution—of the most important problem in Europe and of the main questions which worry the German people. To carry out these four points, it is possible and essential to mobilise all the population, above all, the entire working class in Western Germany. The decisions of the Prague conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the eight States have opened wide perspectives to eliminate the split of Germany.

Now, in particular, when the adventurist policy of the Anglo-American imperialists increases the war danger, the struggle should be intensified against the revival of German imperialism, against the arming of Western Germany.

EXTENSION OF NETWORK OF HIGHER SCHOOLS IN POLAND

Within the next six years, the higher schools in Poland will graduate 146 thousand specialists, including 54 thousand engineers, 20 thousand economists, planners, financial workers and 2 thousand teachers.

During the post-war period, the Polish higher school has achieved outstanding successes. Thus, for example, the number of students more than doubled the pre-war number already in the course of carrying out the Three-Year Plan. The number of schools increased considerably.

The social composition of students has also greatly changed. Among the students who entered the higher school last year, peasant and worker youth comprised 55-58 per cent and this year they amounted to 65-70 per cent.

125th ANIVERSARY OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences held a jubilee session dedicated to the 125th anniversary of the Academy. The session was attended by a delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., by scientists from China, from the People's Democracies and by several progressive scientists from the West. A large number of reports were made. In reports dealing with linguistics, literature and the social and historic sciences, articles on linguistics by Comrade Stalin were discussed and, Comrade Stalin's outstanding contribution to philology analysed in detail.

In a telegram to Comrade Stalin, Hungarian scientists emphasize that they are indebted to the mighty Soviet Union and the great Stalin for their freedom and great possibilities to develop Hungarian science in the interests of the working people. Hungarian scientists are proud to serve the cause of peace, progress and the happiness of mankind.

GROWING EXPLOITATION OF WORKING PEOPLE IN YUGOSLAVIA

The Communist press in due course had qualified the new decree of the Tito Government on the handing over of enterprises to the so-called “labour collectives” or “worker’s councils” as a demagogic trick to conceal the restoration of private property, of factories, plants, mines, etc.

The past few months have demonstrated, in action, the true nature of this Tito law. The unbridled exploitation of the Yugoslav working people has intensified. The factory “worker’s councils” and “boards of administration”, made up of Tito agents, not only help to intensify the exploitation of workers but also act as police agents. The “Narodna Mladej” (Sofia) writes that the Ivan Milutinovic factory “Worker’s Council” in Zemun decided to extend the working day without any increase in earnings. The “Board of Administration” at the Golubovic and Koncine coal mines, and those of the Trepca, Kakan and Breza mines, are inflicting fines on the workers. The fines imposed on many workers range from 200 to 1000 dinars. A Tito “Council” at the railway shop in Belgrade set up a commission which is to hunt out and report on workers sabotaging production, persecute workers who fail to turn up for work or fail to fulfil their quotas. The workers brand these commissions as the Rankovic black commissions and are resolutely fighting back. A particularly sharp struggle against the Tito “Councils” and “Commissions” is waged by the workers at the Rade Koncar and “Pliva” factories, at the railway shop in Belgrade, at the Vares, Maidan, Bor, Trepca, Golubovac, Koncine,

Treka, Kakan, Breza mines, and at many other enterprises.

A GREAT FORCE OF PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY (A LETTER FROM ITALY)

The Italian Government, blind and deaf to the sufferings of millions of working people, sees the sense of its existence only in the defence of the interests of the rich agrarians and capitalists in ensuring a market for American manufactures in Italy, and in increasing the profits of the predatory Wall Street sharks.

Italy has 4,000,000 fully and partially unemployed. The machine-building industry is working at only 40 per cent of its capacity, ship-building at 33 per cent. Meanwhile, the Government has put forth the so-called plan for "economic" revival, according to which many enterprises engaged in peace-time production will be closed down and tens of thousands of workers discharged. All this will be carried out in the course of reorganising industry on a war-time footing.

On the example of Liguria, one of the three of the biggest industrial regions in Italy, we see what comes of this plan of "revival", how widespread is the struggle of the working people for their right to a human existence and how great is the power of unity anti nation-wide solidarity.

The administration of the "Ilva" works in Balcaneto has, with the consent of the Government, announced the closing down of the plant and the dismissal of all the employees; in the town of Savonna, one thousand factory workers were dismissed, in the Ansaldo shipyards 4,417 workers were discharged. The managers of 13 big enterprises in the region under Government control intend to carry out mass dismissal of workers. When the trade union organisations and factory boards

at the enterprises refused to agree to these illegal actions, the administrations walked out of the mills and factories, announcing that all work was stopped.

Then there arose the question of the fate of Liguria's industry. The entire economic life of the region was threatened. And the working class started a heroic struggle in defence of the interests of the population of Liguria. Thirty thousand workers, employees, engineers and technicians took control over 80 per cent of the industry. In October alone, the workers worked a total of 5,000,000 hours at the enterprises independently.

The workers of the "Ilva" works in Baleaneto have been working for five months without the administration and without pay; about 20,000 workers of 7 shops in the "Ansaldo" shipyards have continued to turn out produce for more than two months. The administration and the Government press have raised a hue and cry about the illegality of the work that is being carried out at the shipyards; they threatened to adopt repressive measures and hindered production as much as they possibly could. The owners of the plant, despite the previously signed contracts, demanded that suppliers stop deliveries of raw materials, semi-manufactures and electric energy; they tried to stop the work of the open-hearth furnaces under the pretext that they needed repair. But the workers repaired the furnaces themselves, and with the help of the workers of the supplying plants, received the necessary semi-manufactures and in exclusively arduous conditions, completed and prepared for launching an 18,000 ton oil tanker, and on November 22, in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, in the presence of representatives of all sections of the population of the region, laid the

foundation for a new 25,000 ton ocean diesel ship. The shipyards will survive! Tens of thousands of working people will not be thrown into the gutter!

The factory boards of the enterprises in Liguria have advanced the slogan: "We can produce twice as much and twice as cheap!" and in four months the workers of the "Ilva" plant reduced the cost of production by 20 per cent. The price of a kilogramme of alloyed steel is 75 lira on the market, whereas the workers produce it for 45 lira. The workers who look over the "Breda" aircraft factory in Milan (which the owners closed down because the Americans wanted to market their own passenger aircraft in Italy) produce cheaper and better quality planes than American ones. One of the aircraft produced by the workers established a new record in speed and fuel economy over the distance of Milan-Rome.

It seems incredible that in the course of several months, working people have produced, without the owners and without pay, goods at some of the largest enterprises in the country. This would, indeed, have been impossible without nation-wide solidarity which has developed on an unparalleled scale.

The workers of the "Scarpa" and "Maniano" enterprises collected 600,000,000 lira in the town of Savona for the workers of the "Ilva" plant. In view of the fact that the "milk centre" refused to supply milk on credit to the thermo-shops of this plant, the workers of the "milk centre", denying themselves the milk they get for breakfast and making voluntary contributions from their earnings, ensured the uninterrupted supply of milk to the fighting "Ilva" workers.

The municipal council in Genoa has decided to provide daily meals for 35,000 children of the workers

of the “Ilva” and “Ansaldo” plants. Food co-operatives, 1,500 merchants in Genoa, cafe and restaurant owners are helping the workers, and have placed at their disposal shops for the collection and storage of foodstuffs. All tradesmen in Madre di Dio Street decided to provide credit for the workers of the “Ilva” and “Ansaldo” plants.

Thousands of citizens are collecting money and food for the fighting workers. The Union of Apothecaries and Doctors has resolved to provide free treatment and medicine to the workers and their families. Sports societies in Genoa commissioned their members to collect food in the homes. Barbers go to the occupied enterprises to shave or trim the hair of workers free of charge. Small manufacturers have contributed tens of thousands of lira as a token of solidarity. From their scanty stocks, the working peasantry are sending flour, vegetables, meat and other foodstuffs to their factory brothers fighting for the common cause. Finally, the workers of neighbouring plants electricians, transport workers and stevedores-are working selflessly to secure supplies for the “Iva”, “Ansaldo” and other plants and to prevent cessation of work there.

On November 21, the Mayors of Milan, Genoa, Livorno, Venice, Reggio Emilia, Brescia, Cpecia and Savona, whose political convictions differ, have reached agreement on the necessity of requesting that the Government should stop closing down engineering and other enterprises, the preservation and protection of which is a matter of national importance. Civilian committees, which include representatives of various organisations and sections of the population, have made similar requests. In the city of Savona alone, 42,000 signatures have been collected to the petition in

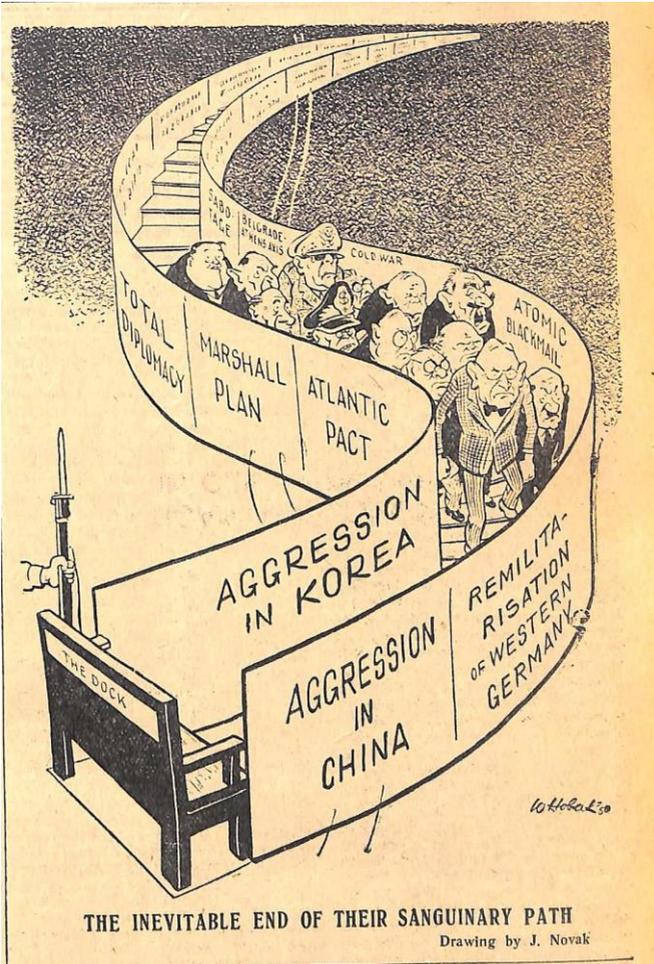
defence of industry. On November 22 the dockers of Liguria carried out a solidarity strike in support of the working people fighting against the closing down of enterprises.

Only Ministers and big monopolists, princes of the Church and the mercenary reactionary press in Italy are opposing these demands, hoping with the aid of Americans, the Scelba police and the “civilian police” of the fascist type, to suppress the fighting people and wrest from their hands the formidable weapon of unity and national solidarity.

These calculations of reaction are doomed to failure. The terror and subjugation of the overwhelming majority of people by Italy’s rulers can only accelerate their isolation, widen [he abyss between the Americanised ruling circles and the Italian people who gave and still give brilliant, e:-.amples of struggle for peace, bread, national independence and for their future.

Mario Bianchi

THE INEVITABLE END OF THEIR SANGUINARY PATH. Drawing by J. Novak



POLITICAL NOTES

TRUMAN PRESENTS YUGOSLAVIA... WITH YUGOSLAV BREAD

The perfidious Tito-Rankovic clique, complying with the orders of the Wall Street magnates who are trying at any cost to lay their hands on the natural resources of Yugoslavia and to reinforce their mercenary army at the expense of Yugoslav divisions, had taken a number of criminal measures in order to deceive the people of Yugoslavia into accepting the American “aid” and the enslaving “Marshall Plan”.

The hunger that has now gripped Yugoslavia resulted not from the drought, as the criminal gang would have everybody believe, but was brought about by the entire internal policy of this gang, by the deliberate exports of foodstuffs to the capitalist countries and above all—to Western Germany, Italy and Great Britain. According to the Tito official newspaper “Vestnik”, Yugoslavia exported foodstuffs to 25 countries.

Under the trade agreements concluded in 1949 alone, and even in 1950 i.e. when the food situation in Yugoslavia had already become extremely aggravated, the Yugoslav Government, well aware of the situation shipped to Western Germany 100,000, tons of wheat, 30,000 tons of maize, 60,000 tons of oats, 50,000 tons of barley and large quantities of meat, poultry and other agricultural products to a total of 35 million dollars. Foodstuffs to the value of about 20 million dollars were shipped to Great Britain; 40,000 tons of maize, 2,000 tons of meat, 5,000 tons of fish potatoes,

sugar and olive oil went to Italy. Hundreds of thousands of tons of foodstuffs were shipped to Austria; Norway and other countries. This summer, trade agreements for food supplies were signed with Sweden, Egypt, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, Holland and other countries.

Tito and his henchmen, who had caused the famine in the country, launched a propaganda campaign lauding American “generosity”, and thereafter, the notorious American “aid” began to figure as the only way to save the country from starvation.—“aid” provided, certainly, on conditions advanced by the Americans. This “selfless aid” does not, incidentally, come now from the United States, but... from Western Germany and Italy. The fact is that the flour that is now being sent to Yugoslavia on Truman’s order has actually been milled from Yugoslav grain though each bag bears the inscription: “This flour was bought by the U.S.A. Government and sent as a gift to the people of Yugoslavia”.

The transaction was carried out by the usual methods employed by the American gangsters. Suffice it to say that the grain shipped by the Tito clique to Western Germany alone would, to a considerable degree, have covered the present grain shortage in Yugoslavia.

Through this dirty trick, the Tito clique is trying to lull the vigilance of the people of Yugoslavia and to throw the doors wide open to the Yankees. Every kilogram of grain that comes from American “aid” is to be distributed in the presence of American “experts” for whose maintenance the Yugoslav Government appropriates the “necessary dinars”.

Staging the cheap “aid” comedy, Truman declared that he regarded aid to Marshall Tito as imperative from the point of view of defending the strategic and political interests of the U.S.A. in this part of the globe. Now Truman is giving the bread that was taken from the working people of Yugoslavia, in the first place, to the armed forces of Yugoslavia, which shows that he needs Yugoslavia as another base for aggression and as a source of cannon-fodder. Truman also said that Tito was an enemy of the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies and must therefore be given help. Truman was seconded by George Perkins, Deputy Secretary of State, who said that the assistance rendered by Yugoslavia in annihilating the Greek partisans greatly contributed to establishing peace in Greece.

Truman counts on 30 Yugoslav divisions, alleging that this army is the most efficient in Europe. But this gentleman and his stooges in Belgrade did not take into account what the Yugoslav people think of these machinations, the people who do not want to become cannon-fodder and die for the “strategic and political interests of the U.S.A. in this part of the globe”. The Yugoslav people have more than once displayed models of heroism and selflessness in the struggle for freedom, and will not be deceived by any demagoguery about American “aid”.

Jan MAREK

VATICAN AGENTS ON TRIAL IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The trial of nine higher Catholic priests in Prague, a few days ago, revealed the full face of the Vatican which continues its criminal activities in the interests of the American imperialists.

The defendants, three of whom betrayed Czech patriots to the gestapo during the fascist occupation, were the most zealous aids of the Catholic hierarchy in carrying out the subversive plans against People's Democratic Czechoslovakia. The defendants, supplied the Vatican with secret political, economic and military information through the nunciature in Prague. They also maintained contact with a number of foreign missions in Czechoslovakia.

The trial provided ample proof that the Catholic hierarchy worked against Czechoslovakia in close co-operation with capitalist reaction. The hierarchy contributed its share to the election funds of the reactionary Parties, misappropriating the means of the religious people and participating in an attempt to carry out a reactionary coup in Czechoslovakia in February 1948.

After the February victory of the Czech people over reaction, the Catholic hierarchy organised, by means of confidential pastoral messages and under cover of religious festivals, wide-scale subversive activities, timed to coincide with the plans of the American and Titoite agents, Mindszenty and Rajk, against the People's Democracies.

After the suppression of these attempts, the Catholic hierarchy pinned their faith more and more on

war, continuing to render service to the American imperialists.

Faced with irrefutable evidence, the defendants pleaded guilty to the charge of espionage and also told the court how the Vatican had set up the saboteur “fifth column” in Czechoslovakia.

The people of Czechoslovakia hailed with unanimous approval the severe but just sentence meted out to the traitors of the country.

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