

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



NO. 21 (81), FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1950



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



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



E-Book: March 2020

CONTENTS

TO STRENGTHEN IN EVERY WAY THE STATE SYSTEM OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES	5
FOIL CRIMINAL PLANS OF THE WARMONGERS!	11
APPEAL OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS TO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD	11
APPEAL OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF WORLD PEACE CONGRESS	12
VIGOROUS ACTIVITY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE	15
PLANS OF REACTIONARY CLERGY FAIL	15
NOBLE INITIATIVE OF POLISH SCIENTISTS AND STUDENTS	16
REPRESSIONS AGAINST PARTISANS OF PEACE IN BRITAIN.....	16
THOMAS MANN'S STATEMENT	17
PEACE MEETING IN BUDAPEST.....	17
VOICE OF THE BRAZILIAN PEOPLE	18
IN THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC	19
WHEN THE MARSHALLISED PRESS BREAKS SILENCE... (Letter from Paris)	19
TASKS OF THE PARTY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR NEW CADRES ON THE BACKGROUND OF GENERAL SITUATION. Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party	23
Tasks in the sphere of strengthening Party cadres	24
Concerning cadres in economy	34
PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA FIGHTING THE FASCIST TITO-RANKOVIC CLIQUE (Review of Yugoslav revolutionary political emigrant press)	42
NEARLY 2,600 STUDENTS ARE RECEIVING HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE GEORGI DIMITROV AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY (SOFIA)	46
PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF BELGIUM.....	47
MASKS ARE CAST OFF. Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary, Italian Communist Party.....	49
POLITICAL ACTIONS OF ITALIAN WORKING PEOPLE IN DEFENCE OF PEACE	54

FRENCH YOUTH IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. Victor Michaut, Member, Political Bureau, French Communist Party	56
IN DEFENCE OF CHILDREN! (In connection with International Children’s Day—June 1.). Enrico Boccara, General Secretary, World Federation of Democratic Youth	63
LOCAL COUNCILS’ LAW IN HUNGARY	69
ELECTIONS IN CUBA AND THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. Blas Roca, General Secretary, People’s Socialist Party of Cuba.....	70
FIFTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF URUGUAY.	73
WELDING THE TRAITORS. Drawing by J. Novak.....	75
ON THE EVE OF THE CONGRESS OF SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY	76
POLITICAL NOTES.....	80
1. ANOTHER REVELATION OF Mr. TRUMAN.....	80
2. PALTRY EFFORT OF SWISS RULERS	81

TO STRENGTHEN IN EVERY WAY THE STATE SYSTEM OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

As a result of the victory of the U.S.S.R. over fascism in the Second World War, the weakening of the system of imperialism and the liberation of the countries of Central and South-East Europe by the heroic Soviet Army, the working people in these countries, headed by the working class, triumphed over the bourgeoisie and landlords and took power into their own hands.

In the successful struggle against the exploiter classes, striving to utilise their positions in the economy and State apparatus for the restoration of capitalism, the working masses of these countries, relying on the mighty and all-round, aid of the U.S.S.R, destroyed the old bourgeois system, created the system of people's democracy and took the path of building Socialism. Thus in the People's Democracies there took place a great social upheaval identical in class content and aims with the Socialist revolution in the U.S.S.R. The people's democratic power, strengthened in the struggle against the overthrown exploiters, who are lavishly supported by Anglo-American imperialism, fulfils the function of the dictatorship of the proletariat and is one of its forms.

Marxism-Leninism teaches that the dictatorship of the proletariat has three main aspects: first—the utilisation of the power of the proletariat for the suppression of the exploiters, for the defence of the country, for the consolidation of the ties with the proletarians of other lands; second—the utilisation of the power of the proletariat in order to detach the toiling and exploited masses once and for all from the bourgeoisie; to consolidate the alliance of the proletariat with these masses; to enlist these masses for the work of Socialist construction and to

ensure the leadership of these masses by the proletariat: third—the utilisation of the power of the proletariat for the organisation of Socialism, for the abolition of classes.

“The proletarian dictatorship” says Comrade Stalin, “is a combination of all three aspects. Not on of these three aspects can be advanced as the **sole** characteristic feature of the dictatorship of the proletariat. On the other hand, it is sufficient, under the conditions of capitalist encirclement that even one of the three features be lacking for the dictatorship of the proletariat to cease being a dictatorship. Therefore, not one of these three aspects can be omitted without running the risk of distorting the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only all these three aspects taken together give us a complete and finished concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat.”

Relying on the teachings of Lenin and Stalin on the dictatorship of the proletariat and on the State in the transition period, the working class in the People’s Democracies, in alliance with the working peasantry and under the leadership of the Communist and Workers’ Parties, in fierce class struggle is developing and strengthening more and more its popular-democratic State.

The new State apparatus in the People’s Democracies is a powerful weapon in the struggle against all attempts to restore capitalism: a powerful lever of Socialist transformation.

In all countries of people’s democracy there are given in strength, new, popular armies, officered by men who emerge from the ranks of workers and peasants.

The power of people’s democracy is guarded by armed worker and peasants—the popular militia and the revolutionary organs of State security, boundlessly loyal to the cause of the working class.

But the main factor which constitutes the strength and durability of the power of people’s democracy is its indissoluble ties with the mass of working people, who see and

sense in it their own power. The strength of the power of people's democracy lies, in the developing and strengthening alliance between the working class and the peasantry under the leadership of the working class in continually improving the activities and in raising the leading role of the Communist and Workers Parties, in the fraternal alliance of the People's Democracies between themselves and their great friend the U.S.S.R.

Relying on the Soviet Union, which is guarding the People's Democracies against imperialist intervention, renders them great and selfless aid and constitutes for them an inexhaustible source or experience in building Socialist statehood—the working masses in the People's Democracies are confidently and successfully building-socialism. Alienation from U.S.S.R., denial of its leading role, is an expression of bourgeois nationalism and the betrayal of the interests of the working class and leads, as is clearly illustrated by the path of the fascist Tito clique, to restoration of capitalism, to counter-revolution, to transition to the camp of imperialism and war.

The consolidation of the peace of people's democracy is reflected in the adoption of the Constitutions in the young republics of people's democracy—Constitutions which have legal force to the power of the people, the rights of working people and which determine the development of these countries along the path of Socialism. The profound process of consolidating this power and its further democratisation is expressed in the reorganisation of the organs of local government with a view of bringing them closer to the people, in their development as organs of a single power elected by and responsible to the people. These profound changes are being effected everywhere—in the Popular Councils in Bulgaria and Albania, the Local Council, in Hungary, the Popular Radas in Poland, the Provisional Committees in Rumania and in the National Committees of Czechoslovakia.

Having fulfilled in the main the tasks of post-war restoration of the national economy, the People's Democracies entered the period of building the foundations of a Socialist society. This means that the working class will advance on an ever wider front against the capitalist elements in town and countryside. In the countryside the process of accumulating forces and reserves for the mass transition to socialised, Socialist agriculture has begun and will continue to develop more and more. All this cannot but arouse and actually does arouse the fierce resistance of the exploiting classes which are being dislodged and the fury of the whole imperialist camp.

The Rajk and Kostov trials, as well as the series of other trials of Anglo-American, Titoite and other exposed saboteurs, spies and assassins are a serious warning to working people in all the People's Democracies.

Hence the vital necessity of further consolidating in every possible way the might of the States of People's Democracy, of increasing their economic potential and defence capacity of all-round strengthening of the State of the dictatorship of the proletariat and its role in the unfolding class struggle in the country and on an international scale.

The fulfilment of these tasks signifies the speedier elimination of all remnants of the old bourgeois State apparatus, which hinder the building of the new society. The consolidation of the people's power demands the further perfection of the State apparatus, filling it with proletarian elements, with new cadres loyal to the people; increasing its revolutionary vigilance and the elaboration of new, Socialist legislation.

The broad masses must be drawn still more into active State life, into active participation in the organs of government and in the whole work of Socialist construction; it is necessary to develop irreconcilable struggle in all sections of the State and economic apparatus against bureaucratism, against those

maintaining a heartless attitude towards the need of the working people, to support and develop the roots of the new and to fight stagnation and complacency. The wide-scale development of criticism and self-criticism is of invaluable importance for the realisation of these tasks.

The Communist Parties at present are devoting special attention the strengthening still further the alliance between the working class and the toiling peasantry, in practice this alliance is now linked with a greater regard for the needs of the small and middle peasants with the organisation and development of producer co-operatives in the countryside and with the realisation of the policy of restricting and dislodging the kulaks. The task of the organs of power is daily to rouse and direct the working masses for relentless struggle against the class enemy for the realisation of the programme of building a Socialist society.

The Communist and Workers' Parties, called upon to unite, direct and guide the work of all public organisations of working people, all economic and cultural-educational organisations and the activities of the whole State, are of decisive significance in the system of people's democracy. Hence the growing importance of improving in every possible way Party leadership in State, economic and cultural institutions. In training new cadres in raising the militancy and activity of the masses.

The consolidation of the system of people's democracy calls for further deepening and extending the co-operation between the People's Democracies and the U.S.S.R. and for the study of the vast experience of State construction in the U.S.S.R., with a view to its all-round and creative utilisation.

Never for a minute must we forget that the development, prosperity and all-round consolidation of the States of people's democracy is a great contribution to the cause of the fight for peace and that it signifies the strengthening the entire anti-war

camp that it helps to disrupt the designs of the warmongers.

Consolidating the power of people's democracy, raising tirelessly the political and organisational role of the working class in the State of people's democracy, increasing the leading role of the Communist and Workers' Parties—the militant vanguard of the working class—the countries of people's democracy, in the friendly family of peace-loving nations, headed by the U.S.S.R., are confidently and resolutely heading for Socialism.

FOIL CRIMINAL PLANS OF THE WARMONGERS!

The struggle to ban the atomic weapon as a weapon of terror and mass annihilation of the people has become the central task of the struggle for peace. Many millions of simple people, workers in the realm of science, culture and art, ministers of religious worship, public and political leaders have signed the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

Partisans of peace are calling upon all Parliamentary deputies, academicians, writers, trade union leaders, leaders of peasant and artisan organisations, cultural leaders, priests, and all people of good will, regardless of their political and religious convictions, to sign the appeal and demand an explanation from those who refuse to put their signatures to this document.

APPEAL OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS TO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

We, members of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions, are signing the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress and are calling upon all factory and office workers, working men and women in all countries; to sign the appeal of the Permanent Committee, thus express their firm will to uphold the cause of peace.

APPEAL OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of terror and mass annihilation of human beings. We demand the establishment of strict international control for the implementation of this decision.

We consider that the Government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country will commit a crime against mankind and must be regarded as a war criminal. We call upon all people of good will throughout the world to sign this appeal.”

Members of the Executive Committee of the W.F.T.U.:

Di Vittorio, Chairman. World Federation of Trade Unions, General Secretary, Italian General Confederation of Labour;

L. Saillant, General Secretary. World Federation of Trade Unions;

V. Kuznetsov, Vice-Chairman, World Federation of Trade Unions, Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R.;

A. le Leap, Vice-Chairman, W.F.T.U., General Secretary of the French General Confederation of Labour;

V. Lombardo Toledano, Vice-Chairman, W.F.T.U., Chairman of the Confederation of Labour of Latin America;

Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the W.F.T.U., Chairman of the All-Chinese Trade Union Federation;

B. Blokzijl, Vice-Chairman of the W.F.T.U., Chairman of the United Trade Centre of Holland;

F. Zupka, Vice-Chairman of the W.F.T.U., Deputy Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council of Czechoslovakia;

L. Pena, Vice-Chairman of the W.F.T.U., General

Secretary of the Confederation of Labour of Cuba;

A. Diallo, Vice-Chairman of the W.F.T.U., General Secretary of Trade Union Amalgamation, Sudan;

S. Rostovski, Secretary of the W.F.T.U.,

B. Gebert, Secretary of the W.F.T.U.;

L. Solovyev, member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R.;

K. Kuznetsova, member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R.;

B. Frachon, member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., General Secretary of the French General Confederation of Labour;

H. Sadaoui, member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., Chairman of the Trade Union Amalgamation of Tunis;

H. Warnke, member, Executive Committee W.F.T.U., Chairman of the United Free German Trade Unions;

A. Zawadski, member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council of Poland;

Gh. Apostol, member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., Chairman of the Rumanian General Confederation of Labour;

E. Thornton, member Executive Committee of the W.F.T.U., General Secretary of the Australian Federation of Metallurgical Workers;

E. Elliot, member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., General Secretary of the Seamen and Dockers' Union of Australia and New Zealand;

F. Santi, Deputy member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., Secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labour;

Kenta Kaneko, member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., Secretary of the Japanese National Trade Union Liaison Council;

Liu Ning-i, Deputy member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., Vice-Chairman of the All-China Trade Union Federation;

Li Tse-po, member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., Chairman of the National Committee, the All-China Railway Workers' Trade Union Federation;

S. A. Vikremasing, Deputy member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., Chairman of the Ceylon Federation of Labour;

Hassan Sanmugat, (representing S. A. Vikremasing, Deputy member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U.), Vice-Chairman of the Ceylon Federation of Labour;

F. Hached, Deputy member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., General Secretary of the General Trade Union Amalgamation of Tunis;

Tsoi Gen Dok, Deputy member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., Chairman of the Central Committee of the United Trade Unions of North Korea;

A. Apro, Deputy member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., General Secretary of the Trade Union Council of Hungary;

P. Peresteri, Deputy member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U.;

R. Damyanov, Deputy member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U.;

K. Theos, Deputy member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., General Secretary of the Greek General Confederation of Labour;

Resa Rusta, Deputy member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., Secretary of the Central United Council of Iran Trade Unions;

G. Fiala, Deputy member, Executive Committee, W.F.T.U., Deputy Chairman, Presidium of the Amalgamated Austrian Trade Unions.

VIGOROUS ACTIVITY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE

During last week, the collection of signatures to the appeal to prohibit the atomic weapon has been conducted on a part particularly wide scale in Czechoslovakia. At many factories, in localities and regions, all the adult population have already signed the appeal.

Lawyers, journalists and also the Czechoslovak Church, the Czech-Brotherhood Church, the Orthodox and other Churches have called for signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Peace Committee. Despite the hostile attitude of the bishops, Catholic clergy actively support the Permanent Committee appeal. A conference of Catholic clergy of Czechia and Moravia, held recently in Prague called upon all Catholic priests to devote their efforts to the movement to preserve peace. "Let there not be a single priest or believer who does not sign the appeal for peace and does not participate in the peace campaign", said the appeal from the conference.

Workers of the President Gottwald Mine in the Ostrava region have pledged themselves to over-fulfil their production targets. "Your peace pledge", says Comrade Gottwald in his letter to the miners, "is the best reply to the aggressors."

PLANS OF REACTIONARY CLERGY FAIL

In contrast to the leaders of the clergy of other denominations, who have signed the appeal, the leaders of the Catholic Church in Rumania have taken a hostile stand in relation to the campaign for signatures, and have tried to influence Catholic clergy and the laity in this respect. However, the attempt has proved unsuccessful.

At the end of April, a meeting of 120 Catholic priests and Catholic leaders was held in Targu-Mures, where they unanimously declared themselves for signing the appeal and for normal relations between the State and Church on the basis of the Constitution of the Rumanian People's Republic, Catholic laity and hundreds of Catholic priests are signing the **appeal together with all Rumanian people,**

NOBLE INITIATIVE OF POLISH SCIENTISTS AND STUDENTS

Professors of higher schools in the Gdansk province have addressed a letter to scientists in capitalist countries urging them to sign the Stockholm appeal.

The open letter of the Professors of the Medical Academy in Warsaw states: "We call upon our colleagues in the capitalist countries never to yield their knowledge for aims which run counter to their calling. We call upon our colleagues throughout the world to form a wide front, against the most dangerous, bacillus—the bacillus of war; to defend the cause of peace as they do the health of Man."

The students of the higher school, of journalism in Cracow sent a letter to the students of the higher textile school, in Lyons calling upon their French colleagues to sign the Stockholm appeal. An identical letter was sent by the students of the engineering school in Szczecin to Parisian students.

REPRESSIONS AGAINST PARTISANS OF PEACE IN BRITAIN

The police of the Attlee-Bevin Government have recently

arrested 69 persons who demonstrated for peace at the London Trades Council's May Day rally and inflicted sentences of up to six months' imprisonment. However, these repressive acts have only succeeded in intensifying and extending the fight for peace.

Numerous Peace Committees are springing up throughout the country and demands are being received for scores of thousands of "Ban the bomb" petition forms.

A great peace rally in connection with the arrival for the session of members of the bureau of the Permanent Committee will be held in London on June 1.

THOMAS MANN'S STATEMENT

After signing the appeal of the Permanent Committee, Thomas Mann, the well-known German writer, and Nobel Prize winner, said: "It is quite patent that the atom bomb constitutes a serious threat to mankind. The scientists who invented this bomb are extremely anxious and have pangs of conscience at the idea that this bomb can be used to bring misfortune to the people. Even in America, they resolutely oppose the use of the atom bomb and seek to eliminate it. They speak and write about it... I have signed the Stockholm appeal because I support any movement which has as its object assistance to the cause of peace".

PEACE MEETING IN BUDAPEST

On May 24, the last day of the session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions, a peace rally in Budapest was attended by 150,000 people. The opening

speech was made by Antal Apro, General Secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Union. He was followed by the Chairman of W.F.T.U. Di Vittorio; General Secretary of W.F.T.U.; Louis Saillant and Solovyev, leader of the Soviet trade union delegation.

In conclusion the meeting adopted a resolution expressing the firm determination of the Hungarian working people to defend peace against the machinations of the warmongers, to expose the imperialist agents, to consolidate Socialist construction in Hungary and the world peace front.

VOICE OF THE BRAZILIAN PEOPLE

In spite of the bloody police terror, the mass campaign for banning the atomic weapon is continuing throughout the country. In Rio Grande, four workers were killed and score of others were wounded when police attacked a meeting of peace supporters. The funeral of the victims of the Dutra dictatorship turned into a impressive demonstration of the struggle for peace, against American imperialism.

In Itabuna (the Bahia State) three workers were sentenced to four years imprisonment for circulating the publications of the Peace Committee. From jail they sent an appeal to the people calling upon them to intensify the campaign against the atomic weapon.

The appeal of the Permanent Committee of partisans of peace has been supported by the Council of the All-Brazilian Student Union which has 80,000 members in its ranks; by the General Assembly of the Brazilian Press Association, which rallies all journalists regardless of their political convictions; by many municipalities including that of Fortaleza (capital of the Ceara State), as well as by Dr. Vivaldo Lima Filho, Chairman of the Red Cross; Cesar Lates, the famous physicist, Chairman

of the Brazilian atomic energy research centre; Evandro Lins e Silva, lawyer; Omar Catunda and Sa Pires, University professors, and also by Expedito Cruz, deputy.

IN THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The collection of signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee in the Bulgarian People's Republic continues. The task has been set to activate as far as possible the existing nearly 10,000 Peace Committees and to establish new ones. The Press emphasises daily that the fight for peace must continue incessantly, that in the next few months the political activity of the mass of the people must be raised to a higher level in order properly to prepare for the Second World Peace Congress.

WHEN THE MARSHALLISED PRESS BREAKS SILENCE... (Letter from Paris)

For two months the Marshallised Press in France has tried to keep silent about the appeal of the Permanent Committee. But the powerful development of the campaign for signatures, the fact that the appeal was signed by the population of whole villages, by every resident in many streets and districts; by the unanimous ballot in the factories, in the communal and general councils and the fact that the appeal received the support of outstanding representatives of art and science, eminent figures in the Catholic and Protestant Churches—all this made articulate those reactionary newspapers which had suddenly, grown dumb.

“L’Aube”, the organ of Prime Minister Bidault, “Le

Populaire”, organ of the Right Socialist leaders, and all the Marshallised Press unexpectedly began to write: “We agree, **but...**”

“We agree,” declares “Le Populaire”, “but banning the atom bomb is not enough.”

“We agree”, chimes in the reactionary Catholic paper, “La Croix”, repeating the Right Socialist paper, “but the campaign for collection of signatures is a monopoly enterprise of a single party.”

“It might seem that only monster and lunatic could boycott this appeal”, writes “Foyer Rural” another Catholic newspaper, “but we cannot permit any party to use for its propaganda purposes the fear of the atom bomb.”

Slandering the great movement of the peoples of the world who have risen in defence of the most precious gift of mankind—in defence of peace—the Marshallised French Press is trying to sow confusion in the ranks of the fighters for peace and freedom and, as is pointed out by “L’Humanite”, is trying: “To present the mobilisation of the masses against the most dangerous form of war menace—the atom menace.”

Ripping the mask from these false “advocates” for the banning of the atom bomb, the French-democratic Press reveals that this hypocritical campaign of “buts” on the part of the Marshallise lackeys of the warmongers is but an “attempt to curb the struggle in defence of peace.”

Resolutely rebuking the lying assertions of the newspaper “La Croix” which alleges that the Communists had “monopolised” the campaign for the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal, Auguste Lecoeur writes in “L’Humanite”: “To disarm the aggressors in order to save the peace is what our ‘monopoly’ activities stand for.”

The “ban the atomic weapon” fight is not the affair of the Communists alone; it is ‘the affair of all who wish to live in peace, who do not wish to see the destruction of their homes,

the death of their children. “For all those who do not want Communist Party to be the only political party opposing atomic warfare”; writes Waldeck Rochet in “L’Humanite”, “there exists a simple counter-measure—to sign and call upon others to sign the Stockholm appeal.”

Exposing the anti-Soviet slanders of the Marshallised Press, “L’Humanite” writes:

“Is it possible to deny the striving for peace of a government which, like the Government of the U.S.S.R., possesses the atom bomb and has officially announced its support for the campaign for the prohibition of the atomic weapon?” On the contrary, who does not see that the governments of the Atlantic coalition are trying in every possible way to paralyse this campaign in defence of peace.”

Apart from this, points out Auguste Lecoecur, “we are in far greater need of the U.S.S.R than it is of us. Its help to-day is just as essential to us to save the peace as it was yesterday to destroy fascism.”

*

Resolutely exposing all kinds of slanders of the warmongers’ Press, the partisans of peace are helping those who vacillate to make up their minds, convincing opponents and thus obtaining the signatures of those who wish to live in peace, who do not want to see their homes and their families destroyed.

That is why the campaign for banning the atom bomb is successfully developing in France, why scores of millions of French people will be drawn into the campaign, why the intrigues of those who want to prevent the common people of various political convictions and religious faiths to unite in order to save their country from the horrors of war are doomed to failure and will only facilitate their isolation and exposure as

accomplices of the instigators of war.

P. JANEQUIN

**TASKS OF THE PARTY IN THE STRUGGLE
FOR NEW CADRES ON THE BACKGROUND
OF GENERAL SITUATION*. Boleslaw
Bierut, Chairman, Central Committee,
Polish United Workers' Party**

The working masses, in their creative enthusiasm, are not only improving the material conditions of our people. In the process of labour, men and women in People's Poland are advancing and maturing, new builders of a new are developing.

Thousands, hundreds of thousands of people are yearly acquiring new qualifications, extending and deepening their professional skill; the social and political consciousness of millions of people is being raised. This is the most important and the happiest achievement of our new system.

For the first time in the history of the people, the creative initiative of millions of working people is acquiring paramount importance in social life, an initiative which not only accelerates, rationalises and improves the process of labour but given it new meaning.

It changes radically not only social-production relations but the people themselves.

In this real process of revolutionary economic and social transformation, new, ever more responsible tasks confront our Party.

Our Party must do all it possibly can to remove every obstacle that might impede the accelerated tempo of development of the national economy. The more profound the growth, the greater must be the activities of the Party cadres.

* From the report to the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, May 8, 1950.

Therefore, one of the most urgent and especially important problems which the Politburo is now submitting for discussion to the Plenum is that of the speedier development of Party cadres. Upon the rapid growth of Party cadres, upon their political level and their ability to tackle the tasks facing us, almost entirely depend the success of the Six-Year Plan and our further progress.

Tasks in the sphere of strengthening Party cadres

The strength of our Party lies in the fact that it has in its ranks old cadres who have acquired skill during many years of revolutionary struggle, cadres who have been reared in the militant organisations of the Polish working class, who are imbued with the fine revolutionary traditions of the Social Democrats of Poland and Lithuania, the Polish Communist Party and the most consistent Left Wing of the P.P.S. Relying on the cadres among the old revolutionaries, the Polish working class, in alliance with the peasantry, headed the struggle against Hitlerite aggression and then, under the banner of the struggle for national and social liberation, succeeded in ensuring, for the advanced and patriotic sections of the people, honourable participation in the great battles for liberation by the heroic Soviet Army which brought victory and liberation to all countries in Europe.

We may now proudly say that, despite the enormous difficulties which arose at every step in the first period after the liberation of the country, the Party cadres fulfilled the tasks imposed on them in the turning point of our history. The criteria for the maturity of our Party cadres in the most difficult period are these words of Comrade Stalin:

“... Only these cadres are any good who do not fear

difficulties, who do ‘not hide from difficulties, but who, on the contrary; go out to meet difficulties in order to overcome them and eliminate them. It is only in the fight against difficulties that real cadres are forged.’”

In the process of realising the Three-Year Plan, Party cadres found themselves faced with the danger of ideological distortions and of deviating from the correct path of political development. This danger was the Right and Nationalist deviation which met a resolute rebuff from the Party cadres, from both Worker’s parties then preparing for the unity congress. However, the opportunist tendencies which weakened revolutionary vigilance and which operated long before they came to the surface in the form of a Right and Nationalist deviation, influenced certain Party sections.

The Third Plenum of the Central Committee emphasised the question of vigilance and set before the Party the tasks of giving greater attention to the verification of cadres in the course of their work, of constantly raising their political level, of guarding them against ideological distortions, against moods of complacency, dizziness following successes achieved, against immobility, bureaucratic stagnation, against high-handed behaviour and against losing contact with the working masses. If such be the case then why at this Plenum are we again returning to the question of cadres?

First, because it is not sufficient merely to intensify vigilance and acquire the ability to reveal and remove alien and hostile elements. No less important difficult and responsible is the ability to select, distribute, train, to advance and take care of cadres; an ability which all our Party organisations must acquire.

Second, because, in the policy of cadres, the majority of our Party organisations are, as yet, little aware of the tasks set before us by the Six-Year Plan and the new, higher stage of our development—the laying of the foundations of Socialism.

Third, because shortage of leading cadres is already becoming the main barrier in the work of some sections of our Party and economic apparatus.

Fourth, because in realising the policy of cadres there is still often to be observed in some Party organisations a certain spontaneity, lack of experience and inability to adapt this policy to the changing and growing tasks.

Finally, we return to this question because the dangerous phenomenon of which Comrade Stalin spoke in 1935: "... We have not yet learned to value people. to value workers, to value cadres" is becoming rather common among us.

Lack of constant and daily concern for the training of cadres, a heartless and bureaucratic approach to their work and their needs by the leadership is that which constitutes the greatest barrier hampering the growth of cadres; here lie the main reasons for the shortcomings in this sphere.

That is why we must effect serious reorganisation in our work, change the style of the activities of Party organisations in the sphere of the cadre policy and focus the attention of the Party and mass public organisations on the tasks of the education and planned training of new, leading cadres.

*

Let us try and examine in greater detail the present state of the leading cadres in certain branches of our political, social and economic life.

To facilitate matters, let us divide the political workers of the Party apparatus into three groups according to the level of their political and organisational experience, theoretical training in Marxism-Leninism, and general knowledge.

Let us place the political workers of the Central Committee, Secretaries of Provincial Committees, heads of departments of Province Committees and their deputies in the

first group. They are undoubtedly in the category of the most responsible leading workers who play a leading role in the cadre policy. The workers in this first group comprise less than nine per cent of the entire Party apparatus.

This small group has the greatest number of old pre-war members of the Polish Communist Party. There are almost no comrades in this group whose Party membership is less than three years, and they have considerable experience of work in the Party apparatus. The general education level of this group is also satisfactory.

We can place in the second group the secretaries of the district and city committees as well as the instructors of provincial committees.

More than 56 per cent of the secretaries of the district and city committees and 42 per cent of the instructors of the provincial committees have received a course of Party training.

The second group is twice as numerous as the first, but both groups taken together (the central and the medium Active) comprise only 25 per cent of the Party apparatus.

The third group consist of functionaries on district and city committees, secretaries of volost committees and full-time secretaries of Party organisations in big enterprises. This, numerically, is the largest group, comprising 57 per cent of the entire Party apparatus.

The new cadres in the Party apparatus comprise more than half, and in the lower sections almost two-thirds of all Party workers. What explains this disproportionate development of the Party apparatus?

First: the close attention the Party devoted in the initial period to the problem of the creation of a new State apparatus and of filling it with Party cadres, and also the underestimation of the need to increase the party apparatus, which undoubtedly resulted from the influence of the Right and Nationalist deviation.

Second: serious shortcomings in the selection of the personnel of the Polish Workers' Party, and the considerable spontaneity in the development of the apparatus of the Polish Socialist Party.

Third: because of too little experience in the study and selection of cadres for the lower grades of the Party apparatus.

The leading bodies striving correctly to extend the Party apparatus, often followed the line of least resistance, sending for work in the lower grades of the Party apparatus a good many comrades who had no Party training. But now our Party can already find, advance and train people with higher qualifications. The selection of such people from among the best sections of the Party Active, which now includes up to 200,000 comrades, is one of the basic and most important tasks of Party sections of all grades.

The numerical composition of the Party apparatus is still inadequate which seriously affects the efficiency of work of Party organisations. The Party committees who generally explain certain shortcomings by shortage of staff and demand an increase in staff are themselves signalling the fact. However, it sometimes happens that approved posts remain unfilled for a long time.

*

The task of carefully and skilfully selecting people for responsible positions in the Party, State and economic apparatus and for public duties is, in present conditions becoming the key question of political leadership.

Comrade Stalin said in his report to the Eighteenth Congress of the C.P.S.U.(B): "The proper selection of cadres means:

"Firstly, valuing cadres as the gold reserve of the Party and the State, treasuring them, respecting them.

“Secondly, knowing cadres, carefully studying their individual merits and short-comings, knowing in what post the capacities of a given worker are most likely to develop.

“Thirdly, carefully fostering cadres, helping every promising worker to advance, not grudging time on patiently ‘bothering’ with such workers and accelerating their development.

“Fourthly, boldly prompting new and young cadres in time, so as not to allow them to stagnate in their old posts and grow stale.

“Fifthly, allocating workers to posts in such a way that each feels he is in the right place, that each may contribute to our common cause the maximum his personal capacities enable him to contribute, and that the general trend of the work of allocating cadres may fully answer to the demands of the political line for the carrying out of which this allocation of cadres is designed.”

We shall never experience any shortage of cadres if, following these indications, we pose in a fitting manner the question of Party education. In the period preceding the unification of the working class movement, this question was under-rated. After the unity congress, the Party achieved considerable success in raising the political and theoretical level of a considerable part of the Active and Party cadres. The desire to master the fundamentals of the Marxist-Leninist teachings has developed on an unprecedented scale, embraced hundreds of thousands workers and advanced peasants, youth and women, and the better part of the working intelligentsia. An indication of this development is the ever greater demand for Marxist-Leninist literature which, last year, reached a circulation of almost fifteen million copies. Following the unity congress, the provincial Party schools trained more than 5,000 comrades of whom 3,000 were used in the Party apparatus and the Polish Youth Union.

According to plan, the central and provincial Party schools will train six thousand people in 1950-1951. We must consider the question of the possibility of extending further the network of Party schools and above all of increasing the number of teachers in them and of improving their work.

We must set up a special school for training teachers and assistant teachers of Party schools with a study course at this school of at least twelve months' duration. The necessity for such a school is all the more urgent since, in addition to the network of Party education, there exists and develops a widespread network of trade union, Polish Youth Union, the Peasants' Mutual Aid Union and other educational institutions.

In view of the special difficulties existing in the higher schools, the Politburo of the Central Committee has decided to establish an institute attached to the Central Committee of the Party for the training of scientific cadres. Mass political education is of immense importance in the work of the ideological education of Party members and its Active. The three grades in the system of Party education introduced in 1949 will, in 1950, embrace from 350,000 to 600,000 comrades.

All important task of Party organisations is to direct the political education organised by the trade unions, the Polish Youth Union and the Peasants' Mutual Aid Union. Thus, for example, trade union functionaries are being trained at 11 trade union provincial schools, in the central school at Lodz and in the Warsaw school.

An urgent necessity has arisen to strengthen Party propaganda cadres, and to secure their proper training.

The question of enriching the ideological content four Press, of raising the political level of Press workers, is acquiring special significance.

In the work of educating cadres, of decisive importance is the question of organisation and the ability to estimate people

properly. People and cadres are judged and verified in the course of their work. Acquaintance with cadres cannot be confined, as is often the case with us, to characterising the comrade during his training in the Party school, during the course, by studying his biography or the written recommendations which he himself collects and submits. The study of people on the basis of how they fulfil assignments, how they work for the Party, and how they strive to raise their level; the study of a person on the basis of his attitude towards social tasks, on the basis of his attitude towards people and the demands he makes upon himself in fulfilling these tasks is the only faultless Bolshevnik method. This means that people have to be estimated, not on the basis of chance meetings with them, but on the basis of systematic observation of their growth in the course of work and after numerous verifications. The basic shortcoming in our cadre policy is the superficial and casual estimation of people. The basic task in our cadre policy is to organise and to improve methods of study of people in the course of their work, and to observe their development. To know who is growing and how to help people grow faster, there lies the secret of our cadre policy, the genuine Lenin-Stalin cadre policy. We must not, of course, throw this job on to the cadre departments alone. They must facilitate the process of studying people, must provide the materials and facilities which help to keep workers in mind, facilitate control of their work and verification of results. The training, selection and allocation of cadres is the most important task of leading political organs. The Party Committee which feels no responsibility for the cadre policy becomes nought.

Summing up the tasks of the Party in the struggle aimed at strengthening the political Party apparatus, the following must be adopted as a basis:

1. Party committees at all levels must, to a greater degree than hitherto, master the valuable experience of the policy of

the CPSU (B) in the sphere of selecting, developing and educating cadres and of raising their general political ideological level in all sectors of public, State, economic and cultural activities and, above all, the Party cadres as leading cadres who direct the development of all cadres.

2. The curricula of the Party schools and courses, as well as the topical programmes of publishing houses, the Press and propaganda must, to a greater extent, take into account and convey to the Party Active the basic ideas of Lenin and Stalin on the question of the Bolshevik cadre policy; of advancing as the Party's main task concern for the **education of cadres in the process of their work**, of raising their political level and of deepening their knowledge in the sphere of Marxism and Leninism. It is necessary that the Party Active, in its practical, organisational work, should learn to carry out Comrade Stalin's important advice, that of all the valuable capital the world possesses, the most valuable and the most decisive is people, cadres.

3. Committees and all Party organisations must regard as their most important task the question of effecting a radical change and of exercising greater care in selecting cadres, in improving qualifications of Party cadres in their mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory, and in acquiring organisational experience.

To this end the following should be done:

I. In securing a correct policy in the development of cadres:

1. Party committees or committee bureaux should, irrespective of current personnel questions, systematically estimate the work of their departments (the political apparatus) from the point of view of training Party and non-Party cadres.

2. The leading and political-educational role of Party committees in relation to youth organisations, and also in relation to Party cadres in trade unions, in the people's councils

and other mass organisations, should be strengthened (and brought to a higher level.

The forms of systematic control over the work of Party members in mass organisations by respective Party bodies should be improved, including periodical reports by Party members regarding the fulfilment by such members of the tasks in mass organisations.

II. In the selection of cadres for the Party apparatus. To select as political workers in the Party apparatus:

1) exclusively people who have been **verified** and who have no less than a three-year Party membership and who have experience of organisational work (a minimum of one year) and on the basis of a positive appraisal of this work by the respective Party committee.

2) If a candidate for work in the Party apparatus has had no Party training, he should, as a rule, be sent to Party courses or to a Party school before being promoted to a new job.

I would like also to propose for discussion by the Plenum of the Central Committee the question of the necessity to conduct a special campaign for the immediate strengthening of the Party and State apparatus. Provincial committees should, by October 1 this year, campaign to recruit 3,000 candidates. Of this number at least 1,000 Party members, mainly workers, should be used to meet the requirements of the countryside.

Apart from this, Party committees at enterprises and also in larger Party organisations must select, for the purpose of creating reserves of Party cadres, the most active and tested comrades who have distinguished themselves in labour emulation; the most loyal, ideologically sound people who have shown themselves to be good organisers.

The campaign to recruit new cadres and to create reserves of cadres must become a serious political event for the Party, a new source of intensified activities by the mass of the Party, an expression of their devotion to the party and of faithfulness to

its ideals.

Concerning cadres in economy

The rapid development of our national economy gives rise to a constant and ever growing demand for leading and skilled cadres.

Taking into consideration the fact that the output of our industry has surpassed pre-war level by 75 per cent and that in the next six years it will increase by approximately 150 per cent, it is obvious that not only do we need more and more man-power in general but, above all, we need leading and skilled cadres: engineers, technologists, designers, technicians and foremen. Since we are now developing on a large scale branches of industry which, in general, either did not exist in pre-war Poland or were developed only on a very small scale,—such as the mining of copper and iron-ore—and since we are developing also the production of automobiles, tractors, turbines, ball-bearings, heavy and special machine-tools, synthetic benzine, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre and plastics it is also clear that we experience a shortage of skilled and leading cadres in these spheres to a greater extend than in industry as a whole.

Since we are increasing capital investments enormously, and this year we are investing 4.2 times more capital per head of the population than before the war—in 1955 we shall invest 8.7 times more—and since we are building large numbers of new, large-scale industrial enterprises and, together with them, entire settlements and even towns; since we are greatly increasing the construction of new houses, schools, kindergartens, creches, higher schools, scientific-research institutes, hostels, boarding-schools, hospitals, clinics, sanatoria, houses of culture, clubs, roads, ports, railways,

storehouses, cold stores etc., it is clear that we are short of architects, builders and surveyors, technicians, building foreman, skilled fitters, and so on.

Since the whole of our national economy is now a planned economy, since all spheres of our economic life operate on the basis of a planned financial system, it is clear that we experience a shortage of planners, economists, statisticians, skilled finance workers, book-keepers, calculators etc. Since our Socialist trade is developing at a rapid rate, dislodging private trade, it is clear that we increasingly experience a shortage of skilled and leading cadres suitable for and adjusted to the work in new and difficult conditions of Socialised trade.

Embarking upon the Six-Year Plan, we must, in all urgency, raise before our Party the question of the correct solution of the problem of the replenishment of skilled and leading cadres.

How can we solve this problem of skilled and leading cadres for our national economy?

1) By correctly using the existing skilled cadres, by a correct creation of cadre reserves and of a correct system of promoting new cadres;

2) by a correct system of training new cadres, a system which will ensure the greatest and quickest results with comparatively minimum expense.

Do we fully use the leading and skilled cadres? Certainly not. At the end of 1949, nearly 7,000 engineers were engaged in State industry. On an average, there are 6.9 engineers for every thousand workers in industry. This proportion is far from sufficient and is far behind the ordinary ratio in this sphere. That is why the Six-Year Plan provides that, in 1955, there will be an average of 14.2 engineers for every thousand workers in industry. Despite this two-fold increase, the proportion of engineering personnel will, by the end of the Six-Year Plan, still be far below the number necessary and below the

proportion achieved in the Soviet Union.

The total number of engineers working in the national economy is nearly 14,000. But only half of them are working in production. Where do the rest work? They work in national boards, trade centres, scientific-research institutes and Ministries. It is clear that these institutions need a certain number of engineers, but there is no doubt that such a situation, where half the industrial engineers are working outside industrial production and often perform work which in no way call for engineering qualifications, is very abnormal and an expression of the fact that there is no planned and well thought out cadres policy.

To improve the situation it is necessary to set ourselves the task of systematically bringing engineers and technicians directly to production, leaving outside production only a fixed number of necessary specialists.

But this alone will not solve the problem. Within industry there still exists an extremely uneven distribution of engineering-technical personnel. Engineers for new branches of industry should be prepared from among those engaged in allied or kindred branches.

It should also be borne in mind that our engineering-technical personnel is in serious danger of technical provincialism, of a certain technical backwardness. During the war our engineer lost touch with the latest technical developments, and even before the war they were not always fully conversant with the latest technique, as a result of the deliberate policy pursued by large firms and monopolies. It is necessary, therefore, to organise systematic refresher training courses and improvement in the skill of our technical cadres on the basis of the achievements of Socialist Soviet technique which works on a huge scale, achieving remarkable results. This holds true also for our planners and economists etc.

Undoubtedly, we have secured considerable successes in

the promotion of cadres in the economic sphere. This is evident from the fact that nearly 17,000 workers have been promoted to leading posts in State industry, who have refreshed the industrial apparatus, improved its social composition and its ideological outlook and have brought it nearer to the masses.

However, can the process of promotion be considered as complete and existing reserves exhausted? Is it not clear that hundreds of thousands of industrial workers taking part in emulation, of whom nearly 20,000 have the right to the title of a “leading worker” or “honoured worker” constitute a considerable reserve for the promotion of workers to leading posts?

The 13,000 workers who made rationalisation suggestions in 1949, and the nearly 20,000 members of rationalisation clubs also constitute a considerable reserve for the promotion of workers to leading posts.

As for the further promotion of workers to leading posts, it would be erroneous to make promotion without preliminary training when such training can be organised. At present we have all the possibilities of providing training before promotion.

Previously we have promoted workers to leading posts, including managers of enterprises. As to promotion to higher posts, this was done only occasionally. There is no doubt, however, that a number of workers—provided there are correct selection and preliminary training—could successfully take leading posts in national boards and Ministries.

The successful development of cadres for work in the national economy calls for correct relations between the Party and the organs of economic administration. Being a leading force in the people’s State, our Party outlines the principles of cadres policy in various spheres of life, and it should enjoy the right to take the final decision on a number of questions. At the same time, economic organs should display much greater

initiative in relation to cadres, and the problem of the correct distribution and utilisation of cadres and the correct training of new cadres should become the central problem of the economic administration.

Following the Third Plenum of the Committee of our Party, much has been done to strengthen revolutionary vigilance. But there are still not a few enemies and saboteurs, thieves and bribe-takers, incorrigible bureaucrats and careless people in our economic apparatus. Therefore this is no time for slackening up. The task of strengthening revolutionary vigilance in all spheres of our life is extremely urgent and especially in the economic sphere. However, it is necessary to fight at the same time against any attempt to caricature vigilance, against the removal and persecution of people who do not deserve it.

Strenuous efforts to secure the speediest development of new people's intelligentsia alongside the utmost utilisation of old technical cadres—this is the basis of our cadres policy. The old technical intelligentsia does not constitute a solid mass. A considerable section of this intelligentsia has sincerely and irrevocably bound up its fate with the building of Socialism; part of it still remains passive and only an insignificant minority of this intelligentsia is all enemy agency.

*

In the struggle for new economic cadres, we must devote particular attention to the problem of cadres in agriculture. The need for agricultural cadres arises from the reorganisation of the small peasant farms along Socialist lines, and from the necessity to effect a profound technical reorganisation in the methods of work in agriculture.

The Party must make serious efforts to reinforce agricultural cadres, particularly in producer co-operatives and State machine tractor stations, by sending a large number of

workers with outstanding organisational ability, political development and experience. The Party as a whole must understand that this is the most important form of contact and alliance between the working class and the working peasantry.

Of great significance also is the deepening co-operation in this sphere with the United Peasant Party which embraces a considerable section of the agricultural intelligentsia of peasant origin.

Now, let us turn to the question of the correct organisation of the system of training new cadres. In 1948, 428,000 people attended secondary trade schools, compared with 218,000 in 1937. The tremendous efforts made by the national economy to develop the network of higher schools, which prepare the cadres of the new intelligentsia, have not, as yet, shown results commensurate to the lavish funds allocated for this purpose. The main reason for this is poor organisation of the work in higher schools and the shortage of skilled teaching personnel with a clear, modern, scientific world outlook, as well as the existence of old liberal traditions in the training system itself, lack of discipline in studies, insufficient interest and solicitude shown by Party and youth organisations for the work of higher schools.

*

In our people's Poland, millions of workers, peasants and brain workers, peasants are engaged in labour which, though not easy, is not a burden; a selfless labour which acquires a profound content; labour which, in contrast to labour in capitalist countries, does not blunt but arouses initiative and reveals abilities; labour which has become the source of heroism, valour and glory.

What do millions of workers and peasants, brain workers and artisans, scientists and artists ardently strive for? They thirst for peace. They want to build a new life and to train and

educate, for their joy, a young, growing generation of builders of Socialist Poland, a Poland which was the dream of generations of Polish revolutionaries, of the best Poles.

That is why millions of people hate the warmongers and their fascist servants of all kinds. That is why millions of people are fighting and will continue to fight against the inveterate enemies of people's Poland—wreckers and saboteurs, predatory urban speculators and greedy kulaks, against all those who bank on a new war.

That is why millions of working people in Poland—men and women, children and the youth, grown-up people and old folk are viewing with increasing sympathy the fraternal Soviet Union, our great neighbour, friend and brother, the bulwark of peace, the stronghold of Socialism, the hope of all the oppressed.

That is why the feeling of solidarity and fraternity with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is growing in the heart and mind of millions of the working people of Poland; that is why the sense of responsibility for Poland's contribution to the great cause of defending peace is growing, for the contribution to the great front of the partisans of peace which embraces hundreds of millions of people also in capitalist countries.

The recently announced broad campaign for signatures to the Stockholm declaration is not a routine campaign. There should not be a single Party member who does not take part, as an organiser, in this campaign.

We must also remember that this is a campaign of a broad all-people's front, developing on the basis of a programme of defending peace, a programme of the inviolability of our frontiers and of fighting against any imperialist and fascist-revisionist machinations.

That is why we must rally the broadest masses of the Polish working people around the banner of the struggle for

peace, headed by the leader of progressive mankind. The standard-bearer of the camp of peace and Socialism, our great friend and teacher, Comrade Stalin.

PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA FIGHTING THE FASCIST TITO-RANKOVIC CLIQUE (Review of Yugoslav revolutionary political emigrant press)

The people of Yugoslavia are replying to Titoist despotism and lawlessness by intensifying their resistance to the fascist clique; by new forms of struggle for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship.

The entire people of Yugoslavia participate in this heroic struggle—the workers and peasants, intellectuals, youths and girls, men and women. Emphasising the nationwide character of the struggle against the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique, the newspaper “For a Socialist Yugoslavia” notes the leading role of the working class which forms the core of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia which is now being regenerated. The results of the recent “elections” to the Skupshtina, remarks the newspaper, show that “the largest number of people who boycotted the ‘elections’ or voted against the Titoite candidates, were in those towns where a mass of industrial proletariat is concentrated.” Despite brutal repressions by Rankovic janissaries against the workers on the eve of the “elections”, which aimed at inspiring fear and at beheading the working class organisations, 800,000 people, according to official Titoite statistics alone, abstained from voting, and 650,000 voted against Tito candidates under the very nose of the Police election commissions, thus condemning the bloody regime. Actually, millions of Yugoslav patriots voted against the fascist dictatorship. Proof of this is the further upsurge of popular resistance which followed the so-called “elections.”

In a May Day article entitled: “Successful struggle of the working class of Yugoslavia against the Tito fascist gang”, the newspaper “Under the Banner of Internationalism” reports that

the workers in Yugoslavia are refusing to bend their backs for the profits of the Anglo-American monopolies striving to transform Yugoslavia into their raw materials appendage and into a springboard for war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. Of the 625,000 peasants forcibly mobilised for work in the mines, 430,000 have fled back home within the last ten months. Approximately 40 per cent of the Yugoslav workers are avoiding work in industry. According to even the false Titoite statistics, 40 per cent of the workers in the mining industry of Croatia have refused to work; 20 per cent in the metal industry in Serbia; 40 per cent in the metal-working industry in Croatia, while in the building industry in Yugoslavia an average of 40 per cent are absent daily from their jobs.

Workers are refusing en masse to sign enslaving contracts with the managements of enterprises. The afore-mentioned article quotes the Zagreb newspaper "Vesnik" which was forced to admit that at the "Electrocombinat" enterprise, for instance, contracts, were signed by only 17.9 per cent of the workers; at Osjek the plan for signing contracts was fulfilled by 15 per cent; at Vukovar by 25 per cent and in the Varazdin region by 23 per cent and so on. Altogether contracts in industry in Croatia were signed by only 27.7 per cent of the workers and even those under threat; on railway transport 24.5 per cent; in the trade network 14.7 per cent and in agriculture 10 per cent.

Uniting under the slogan of "Undermine the economic foundation of the Tito-Rankovic fascist regime the workers in Yugoslavia are everywhere lowering sharply labour productivity and disrupting the fulfilment of plans. The newspaper "Under the Banner of Internationalism" points out that if labour productivity in 1946 be taken as 100 per cent, then in the second half of 1949 it was 92 per cent in the metal-working industry of Serbia, 79.5 cent in the textile, 65 per cent

in the chemical, 85 per cent in the food and 87 per cent in the wood-working industry.

Describing the struggle of the Yugoslav working people against the Tito clique, the newspaper "Nova Borba", published the letter of a worker employed in the "Cukarica" ship-yards in Belgrade. "Every day leaflets are spread among the workers of the "Cukarica" and 'Ada Ciganlija' shipyards and on the walls and sides of the ships appear slogans calling for the struggle against the Tito-Rankovic clique, Despite the persecutions of the secret police and the managements, slogans continue to appear in one or another place". The newspapers of the Yugoslav revolutionary emigrants, leaflets, brochures and also reports broadcast by the radio stations in the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union which expose the Tito clique and describe the truth about life in these countries—all these are spread throughout the country by numerous underground groups of Yugoslav Communists.

The working peasantry are fighting side by side with the working class against the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique. In reply to unrestrained plunder the peasants cease to cultivate the land, writes "Nova Borba" (No. 7 issue of April 15). The crop area is steadily diminishing and, compared with 1939 has decreased by a million hectares. A recent issue, "For a Socialist Yugoslavia" reported that Yugoslav peasants disrupted the grain collection programme last year, and refused to give up their produce for export to capitalist countries in exchange for arms. At present the average crop area is hardly 45 per cent of the total. This means that of the five million hectares planned for sowing, 2,700,000 hectares remained unsown.

The youth of Yugoslavia are also taking an active part in the struggle against the fascist regime. They comprise 30 per cent of the workers who have refused to work. In its May Day issue the newspaper "Under the Banner of Internationalism" reports that the youth of Yugoslavia are successfully

boycotting preliminary army training which the Titoites try to use in order to implant among the youth hatred for the Soviet Union and the camp of peace and democracy, and to develop chauvinism and nationalism among them.

The revolutionary forces of Yugoslavia are waging an active struggle for peace, despite terror and persecution. Despite desperate Titoite efforts to lull the vigilance of the people of Yugoslavia with regard to the Anglo-American warmongers and their own war preparations, Yugoslav Communists are mobilising the mass of the people for struggle, above all against the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique which is preparing war on the Balkan peninsula.

“All pilots in our unit say that they will never use their weapons against their Soviet comrades” reads one of the letters received from Yugoslav officers and published in No. 10 issue of the newspaper “Under the Banner of internationalism”. “We shall turn our weapons against the Titoites—the butchers of our people.”

“The peoples of Yugoslavia will never take part in a war against the fraternal Soviet Union, the mighty bulwark of peace, democracy and Socialism, the hope of all enslaved peoples who have been deprived of all rights,” states the leader in the newspaper, *For a Socialist Yugoslavia*. They will fulfil their patriotic and international duty—to destroy the fascist gang of imperialist henchmen, to return the country to the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism headed by the fraternal Soviet Union.”

NEARLY 2,600 STUDENTS ARE RECEIVING HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE GEORGI DIMITROV AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY (SOFIA)



Nearly 2,600 students are receiving higher education in the Georgi Dimitrov Agricultural Academy (Sofia). This year, 600 young specialists, including 330 agronomists, will graduate from the Academy.

Above: In the plant-growing laboratory. Students are preparing for the final examination.

Nearly 2,600 students are receiving higher education in the Georgi Dimitrov Agricultural Academy (Sofia). This year, 600 young specialists, including 330 agronomists, will graduate from the Academy.

Above: In the plant growing laboratory. Students are preparing for the final examination.

PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF BELGIUM

A Plenum of the Communist Party of Belgium was held recently. The Plenum heard a report by Comrade Bert van Hoorick, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party, on the political situation and the election campaign.

Analysing the events of the past three months, the speaker pointed out that in Belgium the struggle for peace has developed further during recent months, as is evident from the strikes waged by dockers, miners and other workers and from the protest movement against the suppression of the Antwerp dock strike.

These successes of the camp of democracy and peace provoke the fury of the American imperialists who are accelerating the preparations for war. War is knocking at the door, said the speaker, but in the Belgian Communist Party there still exists an under-estimation of the danger. The struggle for peace, continued Van Hoorick, has not yet become the centre of activity of the whole Party. Recent strikes have shown the weakness of Party branches in the enterprises.

The speaker then stressed that the question of the monarchy in Belgium is that of struggle against the fascisation of the political system in the country, against the policy of national betrayal pursued by the Belgian lackeys of American imperialists, including the Right Socialist leaders; it is a matter of the struggle for peace, bread and liberty. In the course of the campaign for the parliamentary elections to be held on June 4, the Communists must ensure the widest circulation of the appeal of the Permanent Committee in factories, in the streets and at public meetings. It is necessary to draw in ever wider masses of the people into the struggle for peace, for prohibition of the atomic weapon, against unloading and transporting

American arms. The election campaign must be used also for the further organisational consolidation and growth of the Party and of the mass democratic organisations.

In the discussion which followed Bert van Hoorick's report, the speakers stressed the need to conduct the election campaign under the slogan of the struggle for peace, using this campaign for the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal.

MASKS ARE CAST OFF. Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary, Italian Communist Party

A year ago when we spoke about the war danger, particularly to the leaders of the Government parties, an ironical scepticism still, prevailed among them, “Propaganda”, they used to say, paying no attention to our words.

Today the situation has greatly changed. To-day, if not panic, at any rate fear prevails, particularly among the leaders of the Government parties. They have fallen from one mistake into another: from assertions about the impossibility of war, they have switched to declarations about the inevitability of war, about it being unavoidable in the near future. It is not clear how, having arrived at this conviction, these leaders of the Government parties do not feel it necessary strictly analyse the situation which has developed and to examine how they arrived at it and how all this could have happened.

To consider war as inevitable and unavoidable—that is so important a conclusion, not only for the life of a State but also for the life of each person, that it should have called at least for serious analysis, both of the previous and present situation, by all.

Was it correct to follow and is it correct to continue to follow the path which has led to such a conclusion?

Some people expressed surprise that the official reports of the London meeting contained propaganda phrases. This circumstance, undoubtedly, contradicts existing tradition; however, it cannot be regarded as surprising. It rather shows that even the Foreign Ministers of the North Atlantic Union countries who assembled in London noticed how serious were the decisions adopted by them and how great would be the consequences of those decisions for the life of the West

European peoples. That is why, in an attempt to find some justification for their actions, they resorted to propagandist methods. They missed the mark: the boomerang recoiled upon their own heads, the phrases of their reports were such as to rip the mask from themselves, at any rate in the eyes of honest and sincere people.

Hitler and Goebbels said: "Guns instead of butter". The Ministers who assembled in London said, echoing the peremptory call of the U.S. State Secretary: "More guns, more divisions, less economic rehabilitation." The obedient journalists, who have not yet become unaccustomed to scribbling the usual formulas of Hitler and Goebbels, have already created a new one on its pattern: "Security instead of butter."

Security against whom? Security against what? Resting on the basis of the relations between States, it is difficult to answer these questions. Indeed, there exists in the world the Soviet Union and other countries which, year in year out, repeat that they do not demand anything from anyone: that they wish to live at peace, within their own borders; at peace with neighbouring States and at peace with the whole of the world; no matter what opinions this world holds; or despite its political nature or economic structure, because they reject all or any interference in the affairs of others. True, since the clericals appeared on the scene, lies and not facts are valued more, and any declarations, even the most solemn, are powerless since a tendency prevails to approach the intentions of others in a prejudiced way.

Yet, no one can deny that the stand consistently upheld, despite all provocation, by a whole group of States with a total population of approximately 800 million, opens a different and more humane perspective before mankind than that of an inevitable and unavoidable war.

Even the Ministers who assembled in London must have

realised that at the time they were imposing upon the people the policy which leads to war, as is evident from repealed experience; it was their duty to say something more serious. They lacked the impudence of the chemist Truman who, in a desire to justify his cold war, and knowing that this is a prelude to a hot one, speak without embarrassment of the interests of American trade. That is why they declared the need to rebuff “any danger of aggression or subversive activities, direct or indirect.” Evidently they thought that in this way they were able to justify their own insanity. Actually they have only cast off their masks and shown their real countenance.

One can hope that after such a statement no one will charge us with distortion when we claim that the Atlantic unions, European unions, Occidentalism and all kinds of other rubbish have nothing to do with the interests of the peoples of Western Europe, but that they are exclusively the instruments for a desperate defence of the interests of the privileged sections of America and other capitalist countries. The question is one of a desperate defence, since it clearly foresees not only war but the use of the atom bomb as the aforementioned chemist said.

What are “direct subversive activities?” It may be supposed that this is revolution. What are “indirect subversive activities?” Does this not mean an electoral defeat of a ruling party whose power the U.S. Government considers to be an integral part of the security of its trade? Or perhaps this is a general strike overthrowing the regime of oppression or undermining it and leading to its collapse, as was the case with Italian fascism after the 1943 strikes? Or maybe it is the confiscation of big landed property as a result of a peasant uprising?

In practice this will be decided by the U.S. Government, and, on its orders, the main Atlantic headquarters will act.

Exactly the same was the political conception which guided Hitler and Mussolini during the intervention against the

Spanish Republic. Probably it is precisely because of this that Count Sforza and Minister Pacciardi so ardently support this idea.

It is an undoubted fact that from now on, in Europe and all over the world, there will exist political regimes which will rely on the danger of war and the use of the atom bomb. This is the sphere for the activities of the de Gasperi dynasty and for its satellites which have fallen into decay! But do these miserable American chemists and their Ministers who went to London really think that all this will be of any use before the movement of the peoples advancing towards the system of political and economic democracy which sweeps away capitalist privileges and ensures social justice?

Did the "Holy Alliance" succeed in preventing 1821, 1848 and 1860? Did the Anti-Comintern Pact succeed in preventing our magnificent victories during the post-war period, both in the East and in the West?

No, all this cannot change the course of history. The authors of these lunacies are probably aware of that fact themselves. Yet there are people who objectively express the indisputable will of social groups prepared to bet on war in an attempt to save their power. This is that which the European imperialists did in 1914 and inflicted the first, almost fatal, blow to the welfare of the peoples. This is what Hitler did, and also the fascists who followed him, and the consequences of their actions we all know. Such are the raving plans which the American imperialists are to-day again trying to realise and to draw in the governments and peoples of Europe.

But is it reasonable, is it inevitable that we, the Italian people, should allow ourselves to be drawn along this path which leads to war? Those who regard this to be correct, i.e. our present-day rulers, are people who have lost all human feelings and common sense. But do not say this aloud or Scelba will pass it to the Ministry of Clemency and Justice (in official

name of the Minister of Justice, **Ed.**) and then an official will arrive and charge you with violating article 290 of the Criminal Code and of insulting the State organs of power.

POLITICAL ACTIONS OF ITALIAN WORKING PEOPLE IN DEFENCE OF PEACE

The front of the fight for peace, work and freedom, against de Gasperi's Government—the government of war, poverty and oppressions—is daily growing in intensity and scale in Italy.

The inhabitants of Naples, where actually a state of siege had been declared, have held numerous protest demonstrations against the third unloading of American armaments carried out by soldiers and police. The batoning and arrest of demonolaters by “Celere” police detachments have only succeeded in intensifying the anger of the people. The Naples Peace Committee, supported by numerous delegations from various districts of the city, by Members of Parliament and citizens holding different political convictions, nave lodged a protest with the municipal council against the unloading of arms and police persecution of peace supporters.

Meetings and demonstrations in support of the appeal of the Stockholm session were held in Civitavecchia, Florence, Reggio Calabria, Ragusa and other towns. The stevedores and transport workers in Florence, supported by the solidarity of {he entire population, refused to unload and transport war materials sent from Naples. In the Marche region, thousands of peasants have expressed their solidarity with the dockers of Ancona who pledged themselves not to unload war materials, and the peasants have also sent them tons of food.

When they learned that the managerial board accepted an order for 50 “Vampire” fighters, the workers of the Aeritalia works downed tools and declared that they would never produce war materials.

Local leaders of the Christian Democratic Party and the Republican Party at Ravenna have signed the appeal of the

Permanent Committee. The Youth Alliance organisation in Forli has spread an appeal among conscripts, which reads: "Bend all your efforts to the struggle against the war danger; declare that you want to be not cannon-fodder for home and foreign imperialism, but soldiers defending peace and democracy."

The Italian democratic Press widely features the development and success of the movement for the prohibition of the atomic weapon in all countries.

In accordance with instructions from the National Peace Committee, all local and provincial Committees have been mobilised for the campaign for the collection of signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee which campaign will reach its highest point in June.

FRENCH YOUTH IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. Victor Michaut, Member, Political Bureau, French Communist Party

During the strikes of November-December 1947, the working youth of Marseilles and throughout France showed exceptional militancy. Since then, it has been taking an increasingly active part in all large-scale workers' strikes, in demonstrations and in numerous actions of the partisans of peace. They proved themselves particularly active in the recent strikes for a 3,000 franc monthly wage increase for all working people.

The Bidault Government's decision of November 1949, which deprived the youth under 18 of the right to this wage increase, gave rise to protests from all youth organisations. In the struggle against this decision, united action of various youth organisations, and in particular with the Catholic working youth, was repeatedly effected.

True, until now united action has been effected mainly in the struggle for immediate demands put forward by one or another category of the young people (factory and office workers, the unemployed youth, conscripts, soldiers, tourists and sportsmen). However, in their everyday activities the Republican Youth Union and the Union of French Girls stress that all the questions of life and of the future of the young people inevitably come to the decisive question—the struggle for peace. The young people see this connection all the more since the policy of preparing an anti-Soviet war pursued by the government leads to further deterioration in their living conditions.

The youth is often subjected to severe exploitation. In the food, clothing, paper and other industries, boys and girls working the same as grown-ups often receive two-three times

less wages just because they are under 18.

Last year the juvenile courts investigated 28,000 cases. The judges themselves had to admit that 80 per cent of juvenile delinquents were the **children of poverty**, unhealthy houses and miserable wages.

However, far from seeking to improve the conditions of the youth, the government, on the contrary, tries, in order to increase the military budget, to reduce the already scanty allocations for education, technical training, health services and sport. In 1950, the expenditure for these items is nine billion francs less than last year. Vocational and trade schools for rushed training of cadres, are being closed down; direct control by various military bodies is being gradually imposed on physical-culture schools.

While factories and vocational schools are being closed down, government propaganda more and more frequently calls upon the youth to join the navy and the colonial troops, tempting it with high wages and the prospect of receiving a “special technical training”. Even young girls who have no work are recruited into military units to be sent to Viet Nam.

These measures are part and parcel of the imperialist plan to unleash a new world war, the plan which, as the American Senator Cannon declared cynically, expects to use the youth of France and other Marshallised countries in Western Europe as cannon fodder, as infantry sacrificed beforehand to the cold calculations and interests of American imperialists.

Thus, the French youth as a whole must boldly and resolutely define its stand and join the struggle of the world-wide organised front of partisans of peace.

The Republican Youth Union and the Union of French Girls denounced and overcame in their ranks the tendency towards a certain indifference to politics which found expression in the “theory” that young people have no other desire but to live today and to “enjoy themselves”.

Such “theories” were cast aside as theories which immobilise the youth and obviously contradict the profound expectations of the young people who are always ready selflessly to serve the great cause.

The reception accorded by Parisian youth to the representatives of the Soviet youth who arrived at the World Peace Congress, as well as the exceptionally enthusiastic reports about the Eleventh Congress of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union are a striking expression of the inviolable friendship between the working youth of France and the happy, free youth of the U.S.S.R.

The festival in Budapest last year, attended by a French delegation—broad in its composition—showed the determination of French youth to take its place in the camp of democracy and Socialism side by side with the youth of U.S.S.R. and the People’s Democracies.

French youth resolutely supported the solemn declaration of the Communist Party which expressed the will of the people of France—never to fight against the Soviet Union.

As an increasingly large section of the youth frees itself from the influence of imperialist agents, so do the latter intensify their subversive and provocative activities. They try to disorganise the progressive youth with the help of the Tito-Rankovic clique. The Yugoslav Embassy in Paris has become a centre of numerous agencies engaged in espionage and the corruption of the youth democratic movement by organising trips to Yugoslavia and by circulating huge supplies of anti-Communist and anti-Soviet material. However, the resolute rebuff administered by democratic organisations (the public statement of the 1947 youth brigade members against Tito’s treachery, the demonstrations before the Yugoslav Embassy and centres of Tito propaganda, and so on) foil these foul manoeuvres of Tito agents.

Despite huge expense, only an insignificant number of

young Frenchmen participated in the visits to Yugoslavia organised by the Titoites in 1949. This year, the campaign of trips to Yugoslavia meets with open hostility from the French democratic youth which declines the invitations of the Tito clique, as it rejected similar invitations extended before the war by Hitler and Mussolini. An honest young toiler will not now go to Tito, as he will not go to Franco.

After February 21—International Day of Struggle Against Colonial Oppression—more than 300 large demonstrations against the war in Viet Nam were held in forty departments. Under the basic slogan of “Withdraw the expeditionary corps!” various activities were organised, such as the despatch of delegations to the authorities in connection with the Day of Repatriates from Viet Nam, the Congress of ex-Servicemen returned from Indo-China, demonstrations in workers’ settlements, factory strikes, meetings and various forms of struggle in the ports in connection with the despatch of ships to Indo-China.

News of the arrival of a shipment of American arms was followed by nationwide demonstrations against the unloading and transportation of war materials, particularly in ports and big railway junctions. Often, in the vanguard of these activities against imperialist war preparations, the youth organisations have simultaneously developed systematic organisational and propaganda work among the conscript soldiers and seamen.

In April, 80,000 copies were circulated of “Conscript”, a newspaper designed especially for men drafted into the army uniform, to remain sons of the people as before, soldiers of peace, and to combat in the barracks and on board ship the criminal designs of the warmongers.

A “copy-book” listing the demands of soldiers, seamen and pilots was drawn up. This “copy-book” advances the common demands of all organisations of Catholic working youth and the Republican Youth Union (increase in pay for soldiers and

expenditure on their food, restriction of military service to one year, etc.). These demands are receiving the active support of the Communist Party in Parliament and throughout the country.

The Union of French Girls has developed a campaign for material and moral support of soldiers through the movement of “god-mothers of peace” who are establishing fraternal and comradely relations with soldiers and particularly with the army units sent to Indo-China.

Special attention was devoted to the development of various forms of fraternisation of the people and the army: funds for soldiers from the enterprises and trade unions, the despatch of parcels and money to soldiers by democratic organisations and municipal councils, the organisation of farewell parties for conscripts and the establishment of societies for conscripts.

It is noteworthy that despite police measures, which the government is using in an effort to set the army against the people, the soldiers have repeatedly sided with the working people during strikes and the demonstrations against the despatch of war materials. Thus, in the Hérault Department, for example, a unit of an infantry regiment, despatched to the port of Sète to break a dockers’ strike, unanimously refused to play the role of strike-breakers and welcomed the dockers by singing the “International”.

At present the youth organisations are bending their efforts to secure the success of the world-wide campaign carried out in response to the appeal of the Permanent Peace Committee against the use of the atomic weapon.

Having pledged itself to promote large-scale collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal. The Republican Youth Union has issued a call to all youth—Communists, Socialists, Catholics, Professionals, workers, peasants, students of technical schools, industrial apprentices, students, conscripts and soldiers—to sign the Permanent Committee appeal.

A broad front of the young generation which is uniting with all vital forces of the nation, is being set up to avert the threat of atomic warfare and to defend peace.

*

The experience of the movement of the progressive French youth fully confirms the correctness of the teachings of Lenin and Stalin on the guiding role of Communists in the youth movement:

1. The important thing is not the name but the content of the activities of the Youth Organisation. The education of youth in the spirit of Communism depends not on the name of the organisation but on its ability to draw the youth into the struggle. Organisations like the Republican Youth Union and the Union of French Girls can draw into the struggle wide masses of youth without effacing the political content of their work and without renouncing the idea of bringing up their members in the spirit of boundless loyalty to the cause of Socialism, the Soviet Union and Stalin.

2. The fundamental question is correct Party leadership of the democratic youth movement as a whole. This leadership is effected by rendering the youth political assistance and by daily support from leading bodies of all Party organisations and by carrying out the general Party line which will help all Communists working in the youth movement to be better defenders of the interests of the youth and their recognised leaders in the struggle.

3. Taking into consideration the fact that the general leadership is being exercised by the Party, it is essential that the youth movement should be given broad initiative and the greatest independence so that it might organically link its direct demands with the revolutionary aims of the movement. Thus, in the present conditions in France a separate girls'

organisation for instance secures, to a far greater degree, the genuine participation of girls in the struggle and secures their political education rather than a mixed organisation where, in practice, the girls would not enjoy equality.

At present the French youth are fighting more resolutely against war. As a result, the prestige of the Republican Youth Union and the Union of French Girls has grown. Their influence is strengthening, as is testified by the popularity of the newspaper "Avant-garde" and the protest movement against all kinds of trials and repressions against young activists.

There is still much to be done, in particular in strengthening organisation, in the education of the youth and in securing the ever more essential united front of the youth indissolubly linked with the people, with all the fighters for peace and freedom.

To achieve this, it is necessary to extend the base of the youth movement, to steel our forces in the flames of an all-round struggle for the victory of peace, since the way to a bright future for the youth in present conditions lies only through the struggle for peace.

**IN DEFENCE OF CHILDREN! (In
connection with International Children's
Day—June 1.). Enrico Boccara, General
Secretary, World Federation of
Democratic Youth**

To fight in defence of children at the present time means, above all, to fight against war and the armament drive, to mobilise millions of young men and women to fight for banning the atom bomb.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth and all democratic organisations which are worried about the fate of children must link up the defence of children with the movement for peace, and fight to ensure that children are regarded not as future cannon fodder but, on the contrary, as the most valuable capital of the nation, for whom the utmost solicitude must be shown.

In this respect a striking example is provided by the Soviet Union which takes exceptional care of children. In every region, there are maternity homes, dispensaries for children, milk centres, and also many elementary and secondary schools, and institutions for children of pre-school age, children's clinics, libraries, stadiums and cinemas. For example, in the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic alone there are 280 kindergartens which embrace 11,000 children. In spring and autumn, 776 special creches for 16,000 children and 1,100 kindergartens for 25,000 children are organised on collective farms. The 1,600 elementary and secondary schools are attended by 318,000 children.

In the People's Democracies, the position of children has also considerably improved after power had been wrested from the hands of reactionaries. For example, in Rumania by the end

of 1949 there were 770 creches, 426 kindergartens, 2,735 children's food centres.

Quite different is the situation in capitalist countries and colonies where children live in conditions of semi-starvation and poverty. In April 1948 there were 630,000 children between 14 and 15 in the U.S. who worked a full working day. According to the Ministry of Labour, one-seventh of all children between 14 and 15 are employed.

There are even fewer restrictions in the use of child labour in agriculture. Hundreds of thousands of children including those who have scarcely reached 6 years of age, are used for heavy jobs; the wages of children under 10 do not reach even one-third of the wages received by children between 16 and 17 years of age.

In Italy, the majority of children under 6 have only three-fourths the normal weight. Seventy per cent of little children are prone to rickets.

In Franco Spain, the fascist policy of the hangman Franco brings starvation and poverty, a policy which has particularly grave consequences for the conditions of children.

In Latin America children also live in appalling conditions. In certain provinces of Argentina, child mortality claims 200 out of 1,000 newly-born.

But still more terrible are the conditions of children in colonial and dependent countries. In their thirst for profits, the imperialists ruthlessly exploit child labour, draining the blood of children and transforming it into pounds and dollars.

In India, three million children die annually of various diseases.

In Syria, 14-year-old girls work a 16-hour working day uncoiling silk cocoons for which they receive 100 piastres. To make the girls work quicker, supervisors beat them with sticks. Forty-five per cent of the newly-born die in Syria; in Iran, poverty reaches such huge dimensions that parents sell their

children, hoping in this way to avoid death from starvation.

Disease, death, starvation—this is what the colonial regime and imperialism bring to the children.

The struggle for the spiritual health of our children must be waged, for the forces of imperialism and reaction seek morally to corrupt the growing generation, to turn it into obedient soldiers, policemen and strike-breakers. All means are used to this end: schools, books, cinema, radio, children's organisations. At present, the sorrowful experience of Hitler Germany is being repeated. We should not forget that Hitler started with the militarisation of the schools, with the separation of children from the family and above all, from the mother.

American imperialism is not content with imposing such education upon the children in the United States. It seeks to introduce the same system of education in the countries which are under its influence, and through the medium of the "Marshall Plan" is flooding Europe with its ideological rubbish.

In many countries this propaganda is supplemented by the fatal influence of the Church and the Vatican which further intensifies the ideological influence of imperialism.

In his "message to tutors", designed for Italian school-teachers, there is this slogan which is to be instilled into the children:

"Children, let the Pope know you are ready to die for him," i.e., if expressed more clearly: "Be prepared to die in the future war against the Soviet Union."

That is why the World Federation of Democratic Youth and all democratic youth organisations are waging a struggle against imperialist attempts to force on the children a reactionary education, a struggle for a democratic education for the children.

We must also defend the right of our children to education.

The imperialists are taking no measures to make education accessible to all children. In the U.S., even former Attorney-General Clark had to admit that there are at present in the U.S. several million children who do not attend school, more than two million who attend schools where teaching is obviously inadequate and three million adults who have never been to school.

In Italy illiteracy has attained appalling dimensions. The situation in the countryside, in the south of Italy reminds one of the Middle Ages. In the Matera province more than 48 per cent of the population are illiterate. Because of beggarly conditions and shortage of schools, reads the manifesto of the Third Italian Women's Congress, 29.8 per cent of the Italian children are illiterate; of a total of 7,423,000 children between the ages of six and thirteen, 2,211,374 have never been to school.

We must expose the false assertions of the rulers in capitalist countries who allege that compulsory, free education has existed for decades. Indeed, In France, for instance, the law of 1885 provides for compulsory free education. But this enactment remains a scrap of paper, and at present more than 20 per cent of the men called up for military service do not know the alphabet or elementary arithmetic. Those who have visited the French countryside have seen thousands of children working in the fields when they should be attending school.

In all colonial countries illiteracy has become the invariable accompaniment of the "civilisation" which the colonisers bring with them. In Morocco there are, all in all, a few schools for a population of eight million. In Tunis only one child in five attends school and girls are barred altogether.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth and all democratic youth organisations are striving to obtain an increase in budget allocations for public education, compulsory and free elementary education in the native language and they propagate the immense successes of the Soviet Union in the

sphere of education.

It must never be forgotten that children are endowed with thought and action, that they take part in the struggle in defence of their demands and that we must draw them in more and more in this struggle.

Children also participate in the struggle for peace. Thus children from Reggio Emilia province, Italy, addressed an open letter to the Italian President demanding the banning of the atom bomb. In Rome children demonstrated before the Ministry of the Interior, demanding the organisation of summer camps. Parisian children took part in demonstrations in front of railway stations demanding a fifty per cent cut in railway fares.

Protection of children is the concern of all honest people, therefore all national and international democratic organisations must take part in the struggle for the defence of the rights of children.

Such are the tasks which now confront the World Federation of Democratic Youth and all democratic youth organisations in the defence of children.

At the present time, a peace campaign in the defence of children is coming to an end, a campaign in which other democratic organisations take part, including the Women's International Democratic Federation (W.I.D.F.), the World Federation of Trade Unions and all women's organisations. The question of defence of children was discussed at the sessions of the Council of W.I.D.F in Moscow and Helsinki and important resolutions were adopted.

During this campaign, at thousands of rallies of men, women, youth and children, the demands of the children have been formulated in special "copy books" and later submitted to the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

This campaign will end with the celebration of International Children's Day on June 1, which will be organised by the World Federation of Democratic Youth

jointly with the Women's International Democratic Federation. From then on, June 1 will become the official celebration day of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

In her splendid report in the defence of children at the Asian women's conference, Anita Devi declared: "Children are like flowers attacked by insects; sometimes these insects devour them and the flowers fade."

Then let us fight for the destruction of these "insects". Let us fight against the warmongers, the imperialists and the colonisers who exploit our children, and let these flowers blossom, let their petals open in the sun of democracy and peace.

LOCAL COUNCILS' LAW IN HUNGARY

The representatives of the Hungarian people in Parliament have passed, with great enthusiasm a Bill concerning the formation of local councils. The adoption of the Bill completes the moulding of people's democratic statehood in the entire government system of Hungary. That which Comrade Rakosi referred to at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Workers' Party on February 10, is being realised in practice: "The line should be taken to set up, as far as possible this year the rural, town, region and area councils demanded by our Constitution and which, by deepening the contact with the working masses, will further consolidate our democracy".

The law envisages democratic centralism as the organisational basis for local councils. All local councils, from top to bottom, are subordinate to Parliament and to the Council of the Presidium of the People's Republic. This secures the unity of State power and of central leadership.

Local councils, elected for 4 years, are formed on the basis of wide democracy. The electorate has the right to recall deputies. The executive organs of the local councils—executive committees—are directly responsible to local councils and to the executive committee of the higher councils.

In the area where they function, local councils are the representatives of the unified State power. They direct the economic, social and cultural activities and defend the rights of the working people.

ELECTIONS IN CUBA AND THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. Blas Roca, General Secretary, People's Socialist Party of Cuba

During the campaign for the election of municipal councillors (the elections will end early in June) the struggle for peace has become much more lively in our country.

In more than 90 out of 126 municipalities of the Republic, the People's Socialist Party has secured an agreement with other parties and at present all the mandates contain the point about the struggle for peace as a pledge given by the candidates. This was the starting point for our Party to develop a large-scale propaganda campaign against war. The programme of the Havana (capital of Cuba) municipality, advanced by Castellanos, candidate of four parties—The Unity Action Party, the Republican Party, the Party of Genuine Liberals and our Party—carries a statement in defence of peace.

In all other municipalities the declarations in defence of peace are even more definite and concrete. For example, the programme of the mayoral candidate in Cruces—a member of the Republican Party—stresses:

“Our municipality will express a favourable attitude to, and will support all measures of propaganda for peace between the peoples and the fight against the war which American imperialism wants to unleash.”

And here is an extract from a joint declaration issued and signed by chairmen of local organisations of the Unity Action Party and our Party, and also by Jose Hernandez Calarde, mayoral candidate in Giguani:

“... we rely on the support of the entire population which, despite differences in political and religious convictions, is already organising broad and militant people's councils, and

which will do everything possible to secure the victory of our candidate and will fight for peace, against war, for an end to the armament drive and for the prohibition of the atomic, weapon.”

Similar declarations are contained also in the joint election programmes adopted in 90 municipalities and signed by candidates of Liberals, Democrats, the Genuine Republicans and others.

Drawing up the election programme as a basis of propaganda for its candidates, the People's Socialist Party places the demand for peace in the forefront. Its main slogans are: the struggle for peace, for the unity of the working class, for democracy, the realisation of an All-Cuban plan of struggle against crisis; agrarian reform and municipal autonomy. At numerous meetings, held in connection with the election campaign at rallies, during visits to factories, settlements, work-shops and houses of electors, the usual subject is always the defence of peace, the struggle against the Anglo-American military plans and the demand to outlaw the atomic weapon.

In their speeches our comrades give a vivid picture of the horrors which atomic warfare would bring to mankind and to our country. They expose the imperialist aims of the American warmongers: world domination, the enslavement of all peoples and the destruction of Socialism. They stress the successes and the growth of the forces of the camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union, and call upon the masses to support the Permanent Peace Committee, particularly, its appeal to prohibit the atomic weapon and to denounce as a war criminal that government which first uses this weapon.

As a result we have secured that during the present election campaign the movement for peace has been intensified considerably. The All-Cuban Peace Committee, the Democratic Women's Federation, the Socialist Youth Union and other organisations are intensifying their activities in the

campaign for signatures to the Stockholm session appeal. The propaganda unfolded by the People's Socialist Party, is penetrating the broadest masses and is mobilising them to fight for peace.

The May Day demonstrations which assumed a magnificent and militant nature throughout the island, formed a splendid demonstration of the will of the Cuban working class to fight against the warmongers, for peace and support for the decisions of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee.

People's Socialists are and will remain in the vanguard of this struggle of all partisans of peace in our country.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF URUGUAY

The Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Uruguay opened in Montevideo on May 18. Nearly 6,000 working people from the Uruguayan capital attended the special meeting summoned for the opening of the Congress.

Congress received the following telegram of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Part of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks).

“To the Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Uruguay.

“The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is sending fraternal greetings to the Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Uruguay and wishes Communists and all working people of Uruguay success in the struggle for the unity of the working class and for its close alliance with the working peasantry; for the national sovereignty of Uruguay and against the machinations of foreign imperialists; for the cause of peace and against the instigators of a new war.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
M. Suslov”.

Congress also received greetings from the Communist and Workers’ Parties of Poland, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Britain, Spain, the U.S., Colombia, Paraguay, Cuba and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

In his report devoted to the intensification of the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and prosperity,

against American imperialism, Gomez, General Secretary of the Communist Party, referred to the danger of war. But war can be prevented, he said, because the forces fighting for peace and progress are growing. The main task facing the Communist Party is to mobilise the masses for the struggle against the danger of war, to collect thousands of signatures in support of the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

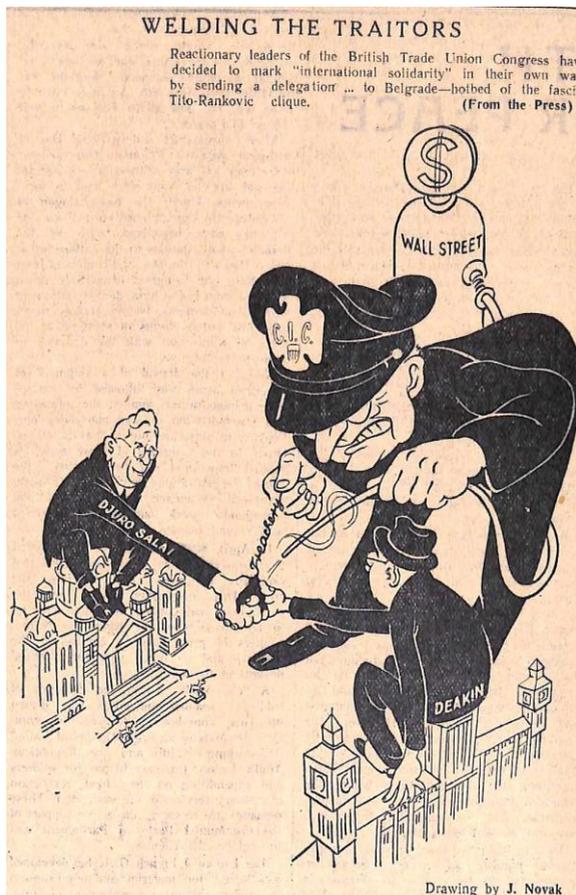
Gomez stressed that better organisation and a change in the programme and Rules of the Party are essential for the development of the Communist Party.

Congress met under the slogan of criticism and self-criticism which developed in view of the under-estimation of the movement for peace.

WELDING THE TRAITORS. Drawing by J. Novak

Reactionary leaders of the British Trade Union Congress have decided to mark "international solidarity" in their own way, by sending a delegation... to Belgrade—hotbed of the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique.

(From the Press)



ON THE EVE OF THE CONGRESS OF SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

A recent issue of the newspaper “Neues Deutschland”, central organ of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, carried two important documents: a draft resolution of the Third Party Congress due in July—“Present situation and the tasks of the Socialist Unity Party”—and a draft of the new Rules of the Party.

The draft resolution stresses that Germany is assigned a special role in the plans of the warmongers. Realising their criminal aims, the Anglo-American imperialists actually turned Western Germany into a colony, and created the puppet Bonn State which they included into the “Marshall Plan” system. Afraid of competition by German peacetime industry and hindering Germany from penetrating the world market, the Anglo-American imperialist plunderers continue to dismantle the enterprises of peacetime industry in Western Germany. At the same time, preparing for a new war, they have wrested the Ruhr industry from German economy, subordinating it directly to American monopoly capital.

To familiarise themselves with the new war springboard which is being prepared, says the draft resolution, the Anglo-American warmongers are holding military manoeuvres in Western Germany. They are conducting intensified war propaganda. They try to suggest to the German people that war is the only way to restore a united and powerful Germany.

“The German people suffered greatly in the last war, they do not want another war”, says the draft resolution. “That is why all partisans of peace must appeal to the broad sections of the German people explaining to them that the path of war will bring the destruction of Germany; that there is only one path to the restoration of a powerful Germany—that of peace and co-

operation with peace-loving peoples. If all the people of Germany are drawn into the struggle for peace, all the plans of the warmongers who intend to set West Germany against East Germany and to plunge Germany into a new war, will be frustrated”.

The draft resolution stresses that the struggle for peace is the main, the paramount task. It is closely linked with the struggle for the democratic unity of Germany, with the national resistance of the German people to the Anglo-American colonisers. The National Front of Democratic Germany is the force which rallies all German patriots in this struggle.

The main task of the National Front of Democratic Germany, continues the draft resolution, is to organise in Western Germany national resistance to the policy of the Anglo-American imperialists and of their German lackeys, to the policy of dismemberment of Germany and of turning it into a colony. The task of the National Front is to explain to all German people that “the unity of Germany can be achieved only on a democratic basis. The path of democratisation is the only possible path to the unity of Germany”.

An anti-fascist democratic system has been instituted in the German Democratic Republic, says the draft resolution. There are no capitalist monopolies and no landlords there. The Socialised sector is the main one in the Republic’s economy. It holds leading positions in economy. Socialised enterprises provide 65 per cent of the total industrial production.

The task is further to strengthen the Socialised sector. At the same time private initiative will also be encouraged within the framework of the law. The task also is to continue developing the peaceful economy of the Republic to improve in every way the living standards of the working people.

The draft resolution devotes particular attention to cultural questions. “A new German culture”, says the draft, “is becoming a more and more important factor in the struggle for

peace, for the war propaganda of American imperialism is particularly evident in all spheres of cultural life”.

A special section in the draft resolution is devoted to the question of the development of the Socialist Unity Party along the path of transforming into a Party of a new type. The document points to the need to strengthen the Party ideologically to combat resolutely imperialist agents, and to enhance revolutionary vigilance. The draft resolution further points out that to turn the Socialist Unity Party into a Party of a new type it is essential on the one hand to wage a resolute struggle against the remnants of Social Democratism, and on the other, against the remnants of sectarianism; it is essential to make criticism and self-criticism the law of the development of the Party; finally it is essential that Party functionaries and all Party members should systematically improve their theoretical level, should master Marxist-Leninist theory.

The new draft Rules of the Socialist Unity Party envisage a further organisational strengthening of the Party and the development of the Party along the path of turning it into a Party of a new type.

“The Party is a united militant organisation” say the draft Rules. “One discipline, equally binding for all Party members, dominates in it.”

The draft Rules demand that every Party member should master Marxism-Leninism, should master his speciality, regularly read the Party Press, actively participate in the work of the Party organisation and also work with non-Party people, explaining to them the Policy of the Party. The draft Rules provide the right of every Party member to make constructive criticism of the work of Party members and Party functionaries, irrespective of their position. They also provide for probationary membership for all those accepted into the Party.

The draft Rules further provide that the Party will be built organisationally on the principles of democratic centralism.

Party organs are to be elected from top to bottom. As evidenced in the published documents, the principle of parity in the leadership (between former Communists and former Social-Democrats) is abolished.

“The transformation of our Party into a Marxist-Leninist militant organisation on the model of the Bolshevik Party”, stresses the draft resolution on the present situation and the task of the Socialist Unity Party, “is a guarantee of the victory of peace, democracy and Socialism”.

POLITICAL NOTES

1. ANOTHER REVELATION OF Mr. TRUMAN

Recently Mr. Truman addressed a meeting of American lawyers in Washington. Sensing that the audience would digest anything he told it, the speaker lost all sense of reality. In high pitched tones Mr. Truman sang:

The State system in the U.S. is based on law and justice for all... American laws protect the freedom and dignity of each individual, the right of a person to think freely, to express his views freely and freely to profess his religion... Freedom, freedom, freedom for all!

On hearing such assertions from Mr. Truman, the simple people were puzzled indeed: it appears that in the America of Truman there is “law and justice for all”. But is it not in the U.S. that defence counsels are imprisoned for defending the accused? Is it not in the U.S. that Negroes, are lynched, and where all those who think differently from the Trumans and Dullesses are thrown out of work?

Mr. Truman sings of the “freedom to think and to express one’s views” but was it not actually in New York where the trial of the leaders of the Communist Party was held? Was it not in the U.S. where Eugene Dennis, Secretary of the American Communist Party, was thrown into prison? Is it not in Washington where the Un-American Committee operates? Is it not in the U.S. where Hoover’s spies tap the telephones?

Mr. Truman sings of “justice for all”, and again the astonished simple people enquire: are there no longer millions of unemployed in the U.S., without bread and doomed to

poverty and starvation? Have the slums of Harlem disappeared, slums where the homeless are cooped up; and are there no longer any luxurious mansions in which millionaires lead a life of dissipation?

There is one law for all in the U.S., sings Mr. Truman.

Yes, there is the Taft-Hartley law to curb the workers fighting for their right to a decent life, but there are no laws against the Peekskill fascists who, under the nose of the police, beat up the fighters for peace and freedom; there are no laws against the Wall Street multi-millionaires who, shamelessly and with impunity, plunder the American people and the peoples of the Marshallised countries.

Indeed, reading Mr. Truman's speech one cannot but recall the advice—useful in this case—given by Kosma Prutkov: “If you see the inscription ‘buffalo’ on a cage of an elephant do not believe your eyes!”.

2. PALTRY EFFORT OF SWISS RULERS

The rulers of Switzerland Have always prided themselves on their “democracy” and their “freedom of the Press”. Recently they gave a new weighty proof of their “democracy”: they banned distribution of the journal “For a lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!” in Switzerland.

Now, banning a journal that is read by hundreds of thousands of people in all parts of the world is not such an easy matter. To do this the Swiss Government had to find some pretext. So their officials invented one. Circulation of the journal, stated the government circular, is banned in Switzerland because it contains propaganda material “dangerous to the State”.

If the contents of the journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!” endanger the Swiss State then what

does not, from the point of view of the Swiss Government, constitute such a danger?

One has but to glance at the newspapers, books and films with which Switzerland is flooded to answer this query. The country is flooded with corrupt American bourgeois newspapers, books, and Hollywood films, all of which blatantly propagate war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. In addition to this stream of propaganda rubbish of the Anglo-American warmongers in Switzerland, there is an abundance of foul Tito clique slander circulated in German, French and Italian.

It follows therefore, that war propaganda, in the opinion of the Swiss rulers, does not constitute a danger to the State. But material which upholds peace is a real danger to a government in the service of the Anglo-American warmongers. That is precisely why the Swiss rulers banned the journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!"

There is hardly any need to say how paltry and futile are these attempts to conceal from the Swiss people the truth about the struggle of the peoples of the whole world against the instigators of war. There are no boundaries for ideas in the defence of peace. No circulars can ban them. These circulars are just as ridiculous as their authors—cowardly lackeys of the warmongers.

Jan MAREK

EDITORIAL BOARD

***Journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!"
appears every Friday. Address of Editorial Office and of
Publishing House: , 56, Valeriu Braniște, Bucharest.
Tel. 5.10.59***