

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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TRADE UNIONS IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE

The session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions ended in Budapest on May 24. The Executive Committee discussed and adopted decisions on such vital questions in the struggle of the working class as extending the peace movement, the matter of unemployment and the intensification of the struggle for trade union unity.

Advancing tasks in the struggle for bread and work, against the ever growing unemployment and the steady worsening of the conditions of the working class in capitalist countries, the session once more focussed the attention of world public opinion on the striking fact that only in the Soviet Union and in the People's Democracies, where, the capitalist system of exploitation of man by man has been abolished, is there no economic crisis, no unemployment, and that only in these countries is there a process of steady improvement in the conditions of the working people.

The severe worsening in the conditions of the working people in the capitalist countries in recent years is the outcome of the "Marshall Plan" of the Atlantic Pact and the imperialist preparations for a new aggressive war. The increasing fascisation of the state system in the U.S. and in other capitalist countries caught in the grip of Wall Street, the introduction of anti-labour laws, the rabid police repressions against trade unions and other organisations of the working people, signify the destruction of the remnants of so-called democratic liberties in these countries and are part and parcel of the preparations for a new war. Consequently, the struggle for the economic demands of the working class, for the democratic rights of the working people, is indissolubly linked with the general world-wide struggle of millions of ordinary people for peace, against the warmongers.

The World Federation of Trade Unions, the united

international organisation of the working people, is a vital factor in the struggle for peace. United, organised action by the working class is the decisive condition for the successful development of this struggle.

In mighty class battles, such as were the strikes in France, Italy and other countries, the unity of the working people—Communists, Socialists, Catholics and non-party people—is steadily being forged and strengthened. National and international working class unity is growing, particularly in connection with the peace movement, in the actions against the unloading and transportation of American armaments, and in the campaign for signatures to the appeal for the banning of the atomic weapon.

The agents of the imperialist warmongers inside the working class movement—Deakin, Green, Carey, Salaj and others of their ilk—are doing their utmost to undermine unity of the international working class movement. The establishment of the break-away, strike-breaking trade union “centre” in London; its hostile acts against the heroic French, Italian, Netherlands, Belgian and German working people who have refused to unload or transport American armaments; the attempts of the Right trade union leaders in the U.S., Britain, Sweden and Western Germany to disrupt the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal—all these are links in the same chain: direct collaboration with the imperialist, aggressive forces.

A particularly vile, saboteur role in the international trade union movement has been assigned by the imperialists to the betrayers of the working class who have seized the leadership of the trade unions in Yugoslavia. Salaj and other Titoite spies have been expelled from the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions as direct agents of American imperialism and as enemies of democracy and peace. The Tito clique, this enemy of the working class, which is

rabidly attacking the peace movement, the Soviet Union and the World Federation of Trade Unions, has been exposed before the world as the open accomplice of the Anglo-American imperialists, the instigators of a new war.

Despite the subversive activities of the enemies of the international working class, the World Federation of Trade Unions is growing and gaining strength. Early in 1950 it counted in its ranks 78,000,000 working people, thirteen million more than five years ago.

Trade unions are among the biggest mass organisations of the working people and it is precisely because of this that they play so great a role in the all-peoples' movement for peace. In the present phase the successful outcome of the entire struggle of the trade unions for the interests of the working people is closely bound up with the solution of the main tasks—defence of peace, the curbing of the warmongers and the banning of the atomic weapon.

Hence, the decisions reached at the Budapest session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions which considerably facilitate the intensification of the struggle for unity of the working class, for peace throughout the world. Regarding the struggle for peace as its main task, the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions has called upon all working people to join the ranks of the world-wide peace movement and to sign the appeal for the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon, the institution of strict control over the implementation of this decision and for denouncing as a war criminal that government which first uses this weapon.

The Executive Committee has called upon the trade union organisations in these countries daily to conduct the widespread collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal, to establish on a basis of unity in all enterprises and offices, in towns and in workers' settlements, committees for the defence

of peace, and to take an active part in the preparations for the Second World Peace Congress.

Of exceptionally great significance is the decision taken by the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions that all trade union bodies affiliated to it approach other trade union centres and their leaders with the proposal that they should sign the Stockholm appeal, and, should these leaders refuse outright or abstain from signing, to request from them a public explanation why they refuse to take action to secure prohibition of the atomic weapon.

It is known that the Stockholm appeal has been signed by many Members of Parliament, by Ministers, eminent public personalities and political figures, by representatives of Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox and other denominations and by directors of a number of industrial and trading enterprises in the capitalist countries. There is not the slightest reason whatsoever why the leaders of all trade union organisations the working class should not the port the worldwide movement for the banning of the atomic weapon.

Certain reactionary individuals are advancing all kinds of arguments against the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal. Some, for example, allege that it is one-sided, saying that it is directed solely against certain governments. But such arguments will not hold water. Let these governments clearly express themselves for the prohibition of the atomic weapon. Let them acquit themselves of the fearful indictment of preparing atomic slaughter! Others say that the peace movement is a "Communist campaign", aimed at undermining "Western democracy". But many eminent figures who in no circumstances can be described as Communists, or be accused of wishing to undermine "Western democracy", have already expressed themselves in favour of banning the atomic weapon. The possibility of publicly declaring in favour of prohibition of the atomic weapon is open to all without exception. Why

should not all people of good will avail themselves of the opportunity to sign this most humane document of our time, which has as its aim the prohibition of the atomic weapon which is destructive to the whole of modern civilisation?

It is known that in the U.S. and other capitalist countries, Right trade union leaders are resorting to lies and, slander in order to prevent workers from signing the Stockholm appeal. In some countries as, for example, in Sweden, certain trade union officials have even forced through a resolution condemning the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal. But the appeal for the prohibition of the atomic weapon and of denouncing as a war criminal that government which first uses is unacceptable only to those who advocate or are prepared to advocate using the atomic weapon. None but direct accomplices of the warmongers will disrupt the collection of signatures to this appeal. Who then, if not the workers, members of trade unions, must request from leaders refusing to sign the Stockholm appeal their reasons for not desiring prohibition of the atomic weapon. Is it not just to brand with shame and disgrace such working class "leaders"?

The decisions of the session of the Executive Committee of the W.F.T.U. in Budapest will further strengthen the unity and decisive role of the working class in the world-wide struggle of mankind for peace. The clear-cut appeals of this session, corresponding to the interests of the working people, will, undoubtedly, find a ready response in all countries, not only in those trade union centres affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions, but also among those which are not. On the activity of all workers; and of all trade union members in all countries, depends to a large degree the solution of the main task of our day—the task of bridling the imperialists and of establishing a stable and lasting peace throughout the world.

ELECTION TO THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY IN ALBANIA

The people of Albania displayed exceptional unanimity during elections to the People's Assembly, held on May 28th. Hundreds of thousands of workers, peasants and intellectuals went to the poll, and in many constituencies the whole of the electorate had voted by midday.

According to preliminary figures, the results are as follows: ninety-nine per cent of the electorate, participated in the elections and ninety-nine per cent of the total votes were cast for candidates of the Democratic Front.

PROHIBITION OF THE ATOMIC WEAPON—DEMAND BY OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN ITALY

A group of outstanding representatives of public opinion and culture in Italy has supported the appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress concerning the prohibition of the atomic weapon, institution of international control over this prohibition and the denunciation as a war criminal of that government which first uses the atomic weapon.

On May 27, on the initiative of the Italian Committee of the peace movement, a meeting was held in Rome of the representatives of all political parties, Members of Parliament, scientists, workers in the sphere of art, literature, the press, and members of the clergy.

The honorary committee of the “Rome Meeting Against the Atomic Danger” included the following ex-President of the Republic, Senator de Nicola; Bonomi, Chairman of the Senate; Gronchi, Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies; Orlando and Nitti, former Chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Mole, Vice-Chairman of the Senate; Senators Della Torretta, Bergamini, Paratore, Porzio, Terracini, Sireni; Targetti, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies: Deputy Ambrosini, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies (a Cristian Democrat).

At the close of the meeting Orlando read an appeal prepared by him, addressed to the citizens of Italy, which demands that “all nations should unconditionally prohibit every kind of atomic weapon and destroy existing stocks of this type of weapon, introducing at the same time, by agreement

between the great powers, methods of control which would ensure an impartial supervision of this prohibition by all and in relation to all. From this there follows unanimous condemnation of that government which first violates this prohibition, uses the atom bomb against any people and thereby takes upon itself the responsibility of committing a crime against mankind”.

The appeal, unanimously approved by all present, was signed by the following Parliamentary and public figures:

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, Senator (Independent), ex-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Professor of Constitutional Law;

Francesco Saverio, Nitti, Senator (Independent), ex-Chairman of the Council of Ministers;

Giovanni Porzio, Senator (Liberal), ex-Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, barrister;

Umberto Terracini, Senator (Communist), ex-Chairman of the Constituent Assembly, barrister;

Giuseppe Paratore, Senator (Liberal), ex-Minister, ex-Chairman of the “Institute of Industrial Reconstruction”, now Chairman of the Senate Finance and Treasury Committee;

Pietro Tomasi Della Torretta, Senator (Independent), former Ambassador;

Enrico Mole, Vice-Chairman of the Senate (Left Independent);

Alberta Bergamini, Senator (Independent Monarchist);

Arturo Labriola, Senator (Independent), Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of the Ancient Scotch Order;

Quinto Tosatti, Senator (Christian Democrat);

Francesco Zanardi, Senator;

Giuseppe Fusco, Senator (Liberal), a barrister; Mario Palermo, Senator (Communist), former Deputy War Minister;

Aldo Natoli, Deputy (Communist);

Alberto Cianca, Deputy (Socialist);

Secondo Ramiella, Deputy (member of the Socialist Party of the Italian Working People);

Arnaldo Azzi, General, Deputy (Left Independent);

Emilio Sereni, Senator (Communist), General Secretary of the Italian Committee of the peace movement;

Mario Berlinguer, Senator (Socialist), barrister, Chairman of the War Criminals' Committee of the International Democratic Lawyers' Association;

Maria Maddalena Rossi, Deputy (Communist), Chairman of the Union of Italian Women;

Verenin Grazia, Deputy (Socialist), Secretary of the "National Cooperative League";

Renato Bitossi, Senator (Communist) Secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labour;

Federico Rossi, Vice-Secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labour;

Mario Montesi, leader of the Progressive Catholic movement, Vice-Director of the "Italian Tourist Company";

Zeno Tonarelli, Chairman of the Red Cross branch in Ferrara;

Rosalbino Santoro, barrister, leader of the War Invalids Association (Naples);

Andrea Gaggero, a monk of the "Filippini" Order;

Emanuele Sbaffi, Chairman of the Methodist Church;

Gulgielmo Del Pesco, Head of the Italian Valdese Church;

Dante Lattes, Rabbi, member of the Council of the Jewish Church in Italy;

Formiggini, Vice-Chairman of the Naples Merchants' Association;

Gabriele Gabrielli, Colonel, a public figure.

Municipal representatives: **Agelasio Adamoli**, Mayor of Genoa; **Giuseppe Dozza**, Mayor of Bologna; **Mario Fabiani**, Mayor of Florence; **Giambattista Gianquinto**, Mayor of Venice; **Aristide Marcalini**, Deputy Mayor of Ferrara.

Lawyers: **Domenico Peretti Griva**, Chairman of the Court of Appeal (Turin); **Lelio Porzio**, barrister (Naples); **Modugno**, barrister, Chairman of the Juvenile Tribunal (Milan); **Andrea Finocchiaro-Aprile**, barrister.

Representatives of science; **Gustavo Colonnetti**, Professor, Chairman of the National Scientific Research Council (Christian Democrat); **Alberto Canaletti Gaudenti**, Senator (Christian-Democratic Party; Professor, Chairman of the Central Statistical Institute; **Giuseppe De Francesco Menotti**, Professor, Rector of Milan University; **Ettore Remotti**, Professor, Rector of the Pisa University; **Giovanni de Maria**, Professor, Rector of “Bocconi University” (Milan); **Roberto Longhi**, Professor of the History of Art in Florence University; **Ranuccio Bianchi Bandinelli**, Professor of the History of Art, Professor of Archaeology in the Cagliari University; **Giullio Cesare Argan**, Professor of the History of Art in Rome University; **Aldo Carpi**, Professor of the History of Art, Director, “Brera” Museum (Milan); **Giuseppe Samona**, Professor, Director of the Institute of Architecture, Venice University; **Carlo Battisti**, linguist, Director, Linguists Institute (Florence); **Luigi Russo**, Professor of the History of Literature, Florence University; **Natalino Sapegno**, Professor of the History of Literature, Rome University; **Giacinto Cardona**, Professor of the History of Literature (Rome); **Caterina Santoro**, Professor, Director of the Historic Archives of the “Trivulziana” Library (Milan); **Norberto Bobblo**, historian, Professor, Turin University; **Franco Antonicelli**, Professor, Director of the Institute of the History of Resistance Movement (Turin); **Paolo Fortunati**, Senator, (Communist Party), Professor of Statistics, Bologna University; **Ambrogio Donini**, Professor of the History of Religion, Rome University; **Raffaele Pettazzoni**, Professor of the History of Religion, Rome University; **Edoardo Volterra**, lawyer, Professor of the Roman Law, Bologna University; **Vidar Cesarini Siorza**,

Professor of the Theory of Law, Rome University; **Veziò Crisafulli**, Professor of Constitutional Law (Trieste); **Gino Ferretti**, Professor of Pedagogy, Palermo University; **Stefano Petralia**, physicist, Professor, Bologna University; **Michele Giua**, Senator (Socialist), Professor of Chemistry, Turin University; **Pietro Bucalossi**, oncologist, Chief Doctor, Cancer Institute (Milan); **Giuseppe Colosi**, physiologist, Professor of Histology, Florence University; **Ezio Boeri**, physiologist, Professor of the Physiology Institute, Naples University; **Armando Businco**, Professor of Pathological Anatomy, Bologna University; **Ugo Cerletti**, Professor of Neuropsychopathology, Rome University; **Umberto Collevatti**, oculist, Professor of the University (Padua); **Guido Vernoni**, Professor of General Pathology, Rome University; **Giovanni Favilli**, (doctor, Professor of General Pathology, Bologna University; **Attilio Ascarelli**, Professor of Forensic Medicine, Rome University; **Luigi Cappelli**, doctor, radiologist (Rome).

Journalists and writers: **Tomaso Smith**, Deputy (Left Independent), journalist, Director of the newspapers "Paese" and "Paese Sera"; **Fernando Schavetti**, Deputy (Socialist), journalist, Director of the 'newspaper, "Progresso d'Italia" (Bologna); **Luigi Somma**, Director of the Catholic newspaper "Liberta";

Maria Luisa Astaldi, journalist, Director of the monthly "Ulisse" (Rome); Romano Bilenchi, writer, Director of the newspaper "Nuovo Corriere" (Florence); **Sibilla Aleramo**, writer (Rome); **Leonida Repaci**, writer (Rome); **Libero De Libero**, writer (Rome); **Pietro Jacher**, writer (Bologna); **Luigi Fontanelli**, journalist (Rome); **Guglielmo Petroni**, writer (Rome); **Giovanni Stuparich**, writer (Trieste); **Giuseppe Raimondi**, writer (Bologna).

Workers in the realm of art: **Carlo Carra**, artist (Milan); **Massimo Campigli**, artist (Milan); **Laura Carli**, dramatic actress; **Mario Ridolfi**, architect; **Peppo Barzizza**, Conductor,

Italian Radio Orchestra.

Sportsmen: **Gino Cappello**, centre forward of the National Football Team; **Alfredo Martini**, cycle race champion.

ON GUARD FOR WORLD PEACE. Kuo Mo-jo Chairman, China Committee of the World Congress of Partisans of Peace

Never before has the world been so clearly divided as today. On the one side, there is the camp of peace; on the other, there is the camp of aggression.

The camp of peace, headed by the Soviet Union, is getting stronger and stronger day by day. Take, for example, the growth of the World Congress of Partisans of Peace. This organisation, fully supported by China and the Soviet Union, was founded in Paris in April 1949. Within one year, 72 countries had set up their respective national branches, with a combined membership which exceeds over half mankind. This single fact indicates that the strength of the peace camp is a force to be reckoned with. This force has struck terror into the hearts of the imperialist warmongers.

Imperialism means aggression. Confronted with the ever-increasing strength of the peace camp and undermined by its ever-deepening; inherent economic crisis, the aggressive camp, headed by American imperialism, is feverishly clamouring for war and for expansion of armaments. Apart from the atomic bomb, those in the war camp are uttering much loose talk about the H-bomb. In addition to poison-gas warfare, with blatancy and bitter hatred they are making a great ballyhoo about bacteriological warfare, as though they will not be satisfied until humanity is destroyed.

But this frantic clamour of the warmongers is not an indication of strength in the camp of aggression. On the contrary, it only betrays their weakness. The weaker they become, the less they can control themselves. And the less they

can control themselves, the more frenziedly they clamour for war. To-day there is not the slightest doubt that the strength of the peace camp far exceeds that of the camp of aggression. But we must not slacken our vigilance because there is still a possibility that the warmongers, if allowed to have their way, might bring another catastrophe to mankind. Therefore, we must always be on the alert. We must unite, consolidate and expand the strength of the peace camp in order to prevent the warmongers from starting a new war.

For a hundred years, we Chinese people have struggled for peace. Ever since the Opium War (1840-1842), the greedy imperialists, in collusion with our domestic feudal forces and reactionaries, have brutally deprived us of the possibility of a peaceful and happy life. In the struggle for peace and for a better life, our forefathers fell, and shed rivers of blood. To-day we have basically achieved peace and we know only too well how valuable it is. Therefore, we Chinese defend world peace with the utmost determination and enthusiasm.

To-day the Chinese people and the peoples throughout the world want peace. But peace is menaced by the camp of aggression headed by American imperialism. American imperialism has learned nothing from the fiasco of its aggressive policy in the Far East. American imperialism is now extending all-out assistance to the remnants of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, bolstering up the aggressive forces of Japan and organising an "Anti-Communist Pacific Alliance" in order to obstruct our construction, suppress the liberation movement of the peoples of the Far East and disturb the peace of the world. We are in the forefront in defence of peace. We shoulder a heavy responsibility.

To fulfil its mission, the China Committee of the World Peace Congress has decided to extend its work and publish a special page entitled, "Defending World Peace", in the press of all large cities throughout China. On the one hand we must

intensify our activities in China and mobilise the Chinese people to resist aggression; on the other, we must strengthen our bonds with the international peace movement and mobilise the people of the world to prevent war.

The peace-loving people throughout the world do not want war. Although the threat of war still remains, we firmly believe that if we sharpen our vigilance and strengthen our efforts to defend peace, we can undoubtedly rule out the possibility of war.

All peace-loving people in China and in the world, unite!

Smash all the conspiracies of the imperialists for aggressive war!

Long live the victory of the movement, for a lasting peace and for a people's democracy!

MOVEMENT IN DEFENCE OF PEACE IN KOREA

Responding to the call of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, the Korean people have launched an active struggle in defence of peace, against the warmongers—the Anglo-American imperialists and their agents. The movement for peace in Korea is closely linked with the movement for a peaceful democratic unification of the country on the way towards which the Korean people encounter the same enemies—the Anglo-American imperialists and their Korean puppets who are striving to prevent the unification of Korea with the aim of keeping its Southern part enslaved by the United States.

The Korean people warmly greeted the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress to the Parliaments in all countries. The All-Korea Peace Committee submitted this appeal for consideration to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. The Fifth Session of the Supreme People's Assembly approved the Permanent Committee proposals and unanimously decided to launch a nation-wide movement in defence of peace, and to consolidate even more the ranks of the champion of peace. In the Northern part of our Republic alone, 13,963 provincial town, regional, factory, office, school and village peace committees have been set up. More than two and a half million people took part in the election of 72,479 members of these committees who represent all strata of the population.

The appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee met with a wide and warm response among the Korean people. The National Peace Committee in the Republic

issued the text of the appeal in 400,000 copies, prepared 500,000 petition forms and sent propagandists to regions and villages.

By May 15, 5,680,000 people had signed the appeal.

Signing the appeal of the Permanent Committee, the Korean people resolutely confirm once again that the struggle in defence of world peace, together with all peace-loving peoples, is indissolubly linked with the struggle for the peaceful unification of our country.

KHAN SER YA

Chairman, All-Korea National Peace Committee

COLLECTION OF SIGNATURES IN FRANCE

Great success has been achieved in the campaign for the collection of signatures for the banning of the atomic weapon in France. More than a million signatures have been gathered in the Seine Department in the Pas-de-Calais Department over 256,000 signatures had been collected by May 24. The bureau of the Miners' Federation reports that 500,000 signatures have been collected among the miners and their families.

The appeal was signed: by **Mornel**, French Attorney General; the first Chairman and four other Chairmen of the Court of Appeal—the highest court of justice in France; by 150 of the staff of France-Press Agency and by editors of Right-Wing newspapers; by outstanding cinema actors, including Madeleine Sologne, Pierre Renoir, Serge Reggiani, Pierre Brasseur and Noel Noel; by the painters Picasso, Matisse, Gromaire; by the writers Pierre Benoit, member of the French Academy; Armand Salacrou, member of the Goncourt Academy; by the Goncourt prize-winners, Louis Guilloux, Robert, Merle and Henry Matherbe. Besides the Minister of Finance, Petsche, the appeal was signed by Edgar Faure, State Secretary in the Bidault Government and Chairman of the General Council in the Hérault Department.

On May 30, forty-three youth organisations affiliated to the Patriotic youth Union which includes many, Catholic, and Scouts' associations, the organisations of "Catholic Working Youth" and "Catholic 'Village Youth'", the Protestant Youth Council, the Republican Youth Union and others approved the appeal for the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon.

Only the Socialist youth organisation which is also affiliated to this Union, refused to sign the appeal. The French youth insist that the leaders of this organisation should publicly

explain the reason for their refusal to support the appeal for the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

OPEN LETTER FROM POLISH SCIENTISTS TO SCIENTISTS IN U.S.

The letter addressed to President Truman by one hundred scientists in the U.S. urging the prohibition of the atomic weapon, exercised a powerful impression on scientists in Poland. Arising from this, 587 professors in higher educational establishments in Poland sent an open letter to the U.S. scientists.

“All honest scientists,” says the letter, “shocked at the idea of war, will join the great peace camp which embraces hundreds of millions of people throughout the world, the camp that will frustrate the criminal plans for unleashing a new slaughter.”

**FOR COMMUNIST CLARITY AND
RESOLUTENESS TO FORGE WORKING-
CLASS AND PEOPLE'S UNITY* Eugene
Dennis, General Secretary, Communist
Party of the U.S.A.**

For A United And People's Front Of Struggle

As our Party and its leadership have signalized at our 1945 and 1948 conventions, at our conferences and National Committee meetings, and very sharply and forthrightly at this Plenum—today, more than ever, it is essential, it is of decisive importance that we Communists and all whom we can influence, all anti-fascists, should do everything, literally everything, to forge the widest united and people's front of struggle, a fighting people's anti-war and anti-monopoly coalition. For the pre-war and the post-war experiences of the international Communist movement underscore that the broadest and most militant unity of working-class and people's struggle is today the decisive weapon, the shield by which the workers and all democratic forces can stave off the threat of another world war and prevent the establishment of fascism.

As the Plenum has noted, not only is the need for unity of action great; but surely new opportunities are arising to promote the widest front of struggle of labor and other

* From the speech made at the close of the Plenum of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. held on March 28-25, 1950. Published in the May issue of the "Political Affairs" magazine. (New York).

democratic forces. This is seen in the upsurge of the peace movement, including the highly important growth of the Labor Peace Committees, around the issue of outlawing the A- and H-bombs and promoting peaceful Cooperation with the Soviet Union. It is also seen in the widening opposition to the Mundt Bill, in the extension of Negro and white unity, in the struggle for Negro rights and in the heightened fighting spirit and resistance of key sections of the working class, of the miners, auto and maritime workers, to the offensive of big capital. It is expressed, too, in the fact that these struggles and movements have been sparked, or influenced, or supported in one way or another by our Party, whose vanguard role and fighting spirit and capacity are at an all-time high level.

The facts are—and we must also take into account and soberly recognize the growth of united labor action, the extension of the movement for Negro rights and civil liberties, the developing peace front—that this developing movement is not yet powerful enough, organized and united enough to measure up to the needs of the hour. There is still a great gap between the organized power and the potential strength of the democratic and peace camp.

What is holding back unity of action? Here I do not want to deal with such key and important factors as the special role of the Truman Administration, which couples its H-Bomb diplomacy and war preparations, and methods of repression and terror against the popular forces—together with the use of unprecedented demagoguery and a cunning policy of picayune domestic reforms, certain “liberal” appointments and a policy of coalition with all major reformists and Social-Democratic elements and organizations in American political life. Nor, at this point, do I want to analyze, as has already been done in the reports, the treacherous role and maneuvers of labor’s top officialdom and most of the A.D.A., leaders in fostering the “lesser evil” theory in providing a “labor front” for Wall

Street's war program, in promoting splits and disruptions, in spearheading anti-Communist slanders, and generally in advancing a reactionary class collaboration policy in the name of "national unity," "national defense" and "labor's welfare." Nor, at this point, do I intend to deal with the vital need for the most consistent, resolute and skillful struggle to expose and isolate these agents of imperialism—a struggle which is indispensable for achieving united labor and people's action.

I prefer to focus major attention on some of our own weaknesses and shortcomings which impede our mass work and put a brake on the most effective application of our united and people's front policy. I want to do this, because we, and we alone can rectify our errors and shortcomings.

Guarding Against Wrong Tendencies In Our United-Front Work

What harmful tendencies, what Right-opportunist and Left-sectarian attitudes and mistakes have many Party leaders been evidencing and making in unfolding our correct united front policy? For one thing, there still exists in practice in most Party organizations, a gross underestimation of the fighting spirit, the political ferment and the process of radicalization now taking place in the ranks of the working class, among the Negro people, the youth and a growing section of farmers. Together with this, there was and is a slowness in many Party circles to seize upon new issues, new struggles, in order boldly to advance the mass movement and unity of action on both a local and national scale.

This was demonstrated in the limited and uneven reaction of a big section of our Party leaders and organizations to the question of the announcement on the H-bomb, as well as to the sending of military aid to Western Europe, Formosa, etc.

Then, too, there has been a hesitation boldly to pick up and to use every opportunity, every crevice, to promote labor's unity of action, such as Lewis' recent proposal for a mutual-aid pact with the Steelworkers. Here the question is not the motivation of Lewis, but to organize a nationwide discussion in every local and council of the A.F. of L., C.I.O. and independent unions, on the need of cooperation and of a general mutual aid pact of solidarity, and in the process to help crystallize united action. on a local, state, or industry basis especially now in support of the striking auto workers. I would also say there has been a criminal procrastination of not a few leaders of the Right-wing unions to draw the full lessons from the expulsion or pending expulsion of the 11 Progressive-led C.I.O. Internationals.

On the other side of the coin, the fight for peace and for united labor action is severely hampered by widespread and deep-rooted sectarian attitudes and practices which lump together the Murrays, Reuthers and Dubinskys with the workers who are influenced by them. In our practical work many comrades still confuse the need of unmasking and combatting these Reformist and Social-Democratic lieutenants of imperialism, with the need of patiently explaining our point of view, the issues at stake, contrasting policies to the workers who follow the leadership of the top officialdom of the C.I.O. and A.F. of L. Today it is one of the curses of the Left-wing that many Communists and non-Communist Left wingers, such as in the I.L.G.W.U. in New York, in the I.A.M., in the steel, auto maritime and railway unions, did not and do not draw a distinction between misleaders and workers who are influenced by them.

In conjunction with this we oft-times forget in our practical work that the way to influence the majority of the masses in the C.I.O. and the A. F. of L. is not primarily by argumentation, or surely not by argumentation alone, but by ways and means of

drawing them into united action on one or another concrete issue: i.e., wages, speedup and upgrading, severance pay and adequate social security, as well as H-bomb, trade with China, etc.

We must also recognize that in our approach to workers under the leadership, of Right-led C.I.O. and A. F. of L. unions, our comrades usually give more consideration to questions that divide us, the Communists and the Left, from the great mass of the rank and file of the workers in these organizations, than we do in concentrating upon and utilizing those issues that unite us. For instance, while we must expose the Baruch Plan, we must not let the unclarities and divisions which exist around this sinister proposal keep from uniting the great mass of labor and the people in concrete actions to prohibit the A and H-bomb, to institute honest negotiation with the U.S.S.R. to that effect, and for achieving a Peace Pact. Then, too, comrades, we often issue very sectarian appeals for united action with the workers in the C.I.O. and the A. F. of L. frequently based solely on proposed activity to be achieved not only over the heads of the leaders of their organizations but apart and separate from these organizations.

We often forget that on a host of issues the best results can often be obtained by reaching and activating the workers through, and very often with the participation of their local organizations and established shop steward committees and councils. And certainly the formal positions of the national leadership of the A.F. of L. and C.I.O. in favor of disarmament, in opposing the Mundt Bill, etc. can be used as a key to open the doors of thousands of local organizations.

There is a hesitation to move into struggle against white chauvinism and a number of related questions under the guise that the membership is "not ready" for such action, or that since these unions are under reactionary attack, "the situation isn't ripe." This too is a big impediment and obstacle in the

way of developing united people's action. It also seriously undermines and weakens the fighting capacity of these organizations themselves.

There still exist tendencies favoring the early and inevitable crystallization of a new third trade-union federation and some sort of a Left-wing Negro center as a substitute for developing the maximum political initiative and day-to-day activity in and around the established mass organizations of labor and the Negro people.

Then, too, there is a deep-rooted vice of relying on resolutions, on telegrams and letters as a decisive form of struggle. Important as these are, you can't stop the warmongers and fascists with a front of paper, of resolutions. Resolutions have a real significance, but they are no substitute for mass action. Their value lies not only in registering protests and a certain form of mass pressure. Their chief value lies in being a means to reach and set masses in motion, a means to organize a daily struggle for peace, democratic liberties and economic security. Even today, with some of splendid activity that has been developed, as for instance, in the struggle against the Munt Bill and for outlawing the H-bomb we have not begun to scratch the surface. The Left and progressive forces have not seriously begun to use statements of C.I.O. and A. F. of L. leaders, of educators and church leaders, and the leaders of other national organizations, not only to knock on the door and to ring bells of the John Does and Mary Smiths, but to swing into mass activity the local organizations and members of the A. F. of L., the C.I.O., the A.C.L.U., the N.A.A.C.P., the Methodists and Quakers, the National Farmers' Union, etc.

On the other hand, we Communists and our Left-wing colleagues are plagued by overzealous advocates who reduce their conception of the united and people's front to convening narrow Left-wing conferences which very often do not embrace even all of the Left-wing, to selling up sectarian and

top paper committees and adopting in said conferences and committees extensive and often letter-perfect programs of action.

Admittedly, it is desirable and incumbent on us to influence organizations as well as conferences to take a forthright stand, not only on one, but on a host of key and related issues that life has placed before the working class and all people, such as arises from the struggle for the peaceful co-existence of the two social systems, the Negro national liberation movement, a militant wage, job and social security program, the struggle against fascism and for democratic rights, etc.

But it is time we learned—and experience should teach us—that what is usually most effective in terms of mass work and struggle. In terms of organizing united front conferences and campaigning—is that, while taking a clear Marxist position on a host of questions, it is also imperative to single out one or two key partial issues around which the combined strength and resources of all participating organizations can pool their efforts and organize a powerful, dynamic and concentrated movement of mass struggle, as on the issue of the A-and H-bomb. If one wants to compare the latest petition of the Labor Peace Conference, which bases itself on outlawing the A-and H-bomb and ties this up with establishing American-Soviet friendship and peaceful collaboration, with that of the earlier petition which for simultaneous action on the A-bomb, China, F.E.P.C., Taft Hartley Law, etc.—it is clear that the A-and H-bomb petition will take hold, will help initiate a mass movement. will be picked up and supported by workers of diverse political and religious beliefs, and will forcefully register where it should register, in Washington, at the Pentagon and elsewhere.

Conversely we are also afflicted with a variety of sectarian practices which equally restrict and hamper the realization of a

broad united front of struggle. Many comrades and organizations when entering into unity negotiations and pacts strive for and seek to use mechanical majorities and seek to impose the full and immediate program of the Party, especially upon new, united front political organizations. Likewise many comrades view in practice top agreements reached with individual progressive leaders as a substitute for involving all Party clubs and individual Party members in day-to-day united front contact and activity with local, shop and neighborhood organizations, leaders and members.

The great desire of our people for peace for American-Soviet cooperation, if it is to develop most effectivity and be organized on an ever wider scale, as it can, and if the heightened fighting spirit of the working class and the Negro people, as well as the democratic and militant moods among intellectuals, the youth and section of the farmers—if these are to be organized into a mighty and even more effective people's coalition under labor's leadership—then we must decisively root out, but fast, all such harmful tendencies and mistakes such as I have indicated.

Now more than ever our Party can and must display the greatest political and organizational initiative, especially in the factories, in the working-class communities, and in all people's organizations. to apply boldly the tactics of the united and people's front. Simultaneously, now more than ever we must guarantee that the Party retains and exercises its right of criticism and brings forward our Party's program and its proposals on all key questions. And here, unquestionably, we must improve and make the greatest use of the **Daily Worker** and **The Worker**. Now more than ever we must resolutely fight for unity, understanding that this means unity of action of and with the masses; and to win the masses. And we Communists will bear in mind that while we fight together with all labor, democratic and anti-war forces, we will march

separately as the organized Marxist detachment of the working class.

Defeat The Fascist Mundt Bill

In many labor and progressive quarters, and even in certain Party circles, there exists a gross underestimation of the process of fascization now going on in the country. This dangerous shortcoming stems from a one-sided appraisal of the fact that the camp of peace, democracy and socialism is invincible and constantly grows in strength. It stems from an incorrect estimate of the war danger and the increasingly rapacious, aggressive and adventurist policies of Wall Street abroad and at home. This underestimation in practice of the twin menace of war and fascism is stimulated by the fact that many sections of the democratic camp have learned to live with, and to accommodate themselves to, an aggressive imperialist war policy and a host of reactionary and pro-fascist measures and acts like the North Atlantic war alliance, the Taft-Hartley Act, the Loyalty Oath, the militarization program, the Foley Square frame-up, etc.

For, what would the passage and implementation of such a fascist measure as the Mundt Bill signify? In brief, it would constitute a major victory for the war camp and a severe defeat for labor and all democratic forces. It would extend and intensify the police-state system which already exists and it would provide, as we have pointed out, a legal, constitutional cloak and instrumentality for bringing to completion the many sided process of advanced war preparations and fascization now under way. Naturally, if the bill were adopted, it would be necessary and possible to continue to mount a mighty mass movement to nullify its enforcement and to restore and advance democratic liberties and progress.

But the big question, the decisive question now is to defeat the Mundt Bill and thus to help prevent the victory of fascism. I think it is necessary to warn that many comrades, including many of our leading cadres, still underestimate the fact that the Mundt Bill is in danger of passing.

On the pain of disaster, we must not rest content with the present level of mass opposition to this Nazi-like measure—even though this broad democratic opposition continues to grow in scope and power and has a fighting chance to win. Nor must we allow ourselves to be misled by the statements of certain Senators that the bill has a low priority on the Senate calendar, or by a letter of a representative of the Department of Justice to the Un-American Committee with indirectly questions the constitutionality of the bill, etc.

Today American imperialism has stepped up its aggressive war preparations; it has hurled its challenge of the policy of “total diplomacy,” of “heating up the cold war.” All these considerations make the defeat of the Mundt Bill a most serious and formidable undertaking, calling for extraordinary measures of mass mobilization which alone can defeat this un-American conspiracy.

Objectives In The 1950 Elections

At the end of November 1949, we mapped out our main objectives and tactical line for the 1950 elections. Since then, this orientation has been approved and developed further in the States and by the discussions and deliberations of this Plenum.

Concretely, what are we aiming at in these elections? Obviously, for one thing, we and other progressives aim to elect a bloc of pro-peace, pro-labor Congressmen, embracing third party adherents, independents, and some anti-war elements who may contest one or another of the old-party

primaries. At the same time, we Communists will declare ourselves opposed to, and will not support, any proponents of the bipartisan war program, though we will give top priority to, and concentrate on, defeating the most aggressive and fascist-minded of the warmongers.

Finally, I would emphasize that in the forefront of our political objectives for the year 1950—central objectives for Communists and non-Communists in the election, and above all in every phase and front of the people's movement, are the following; to compel the Administration to enter into honest negotiations with the Soviet Union—to scrap the Baruch Plan and to reach an agreement for outlawing the A- and H-bomb, for inaugurating gradual and universal disarmament, and for arranging early peace treaties with Germany and Japan based on the Potsdam agreement; and to compel the Government to extend diplomatic recognition to the People's Republic of China and to enter into normal trade relations with the new China, the People's Democracies and the U.S.S.R.

Likewise, we will give top priority to defeating the Mundt Bill; to enforcing the enactment of effective Federal, state and municipal F.E.P.C. legislation and to take effective executive measures to prohibit and penalize discrimination against the Negro people in the fields of housing, education, health, social security, etc., as well as to ensuring the exercise of their right to vote; and to protecting the trade unions, improving wages and working conditions, expanding unemployment security and relief, as well as Federal and state aid to the most exploited farmers and sharecroppers.

The immediate objectives can be realized in full or in part in the year 1950. They can be achieved through clarity, unity and struggle. They can be realized if we recognize the favorable relationship of force on a world scale, the strengthening of our camp, the camp of peace, democracy and socialism; and especially if we take into account and base

ourselves on the new militant democratic and anti-war currents taking place in the country and if we resolutely and vigorously work to help organize a united mass movement and democratic people's coalition under militant working-class leadership.

On Certain Aspects Of The Trial

Our trial was historic because of the fundamental democratic issues involved, and because of the rule struggle waged by our Party in and outside of the courtroom. In a number of respects, the Foley Square trial for our people was what the Leipzig Trial was for the Germans and other nations.

While we did not win the verdict, which was stacked, we did, by the courageous and effective struggle that was waged, win a political and moral victory. We did succeed in rallying considerable mass support in defense of the Party. We did expose, and stiffen the popular mass opposition to, the bipartisan drive toward war and fascism, which spawned the trial.

I would like to touch on another aspect of the trial. History will record, and any serious evaluation today will also establish, not only that we 12 defendants fought courageously, but also that our Party from top to bottom ably defended its political line, and championed the aims and principles of Marxism-Leninism.

However, this over-all positive estimate should not keep us from recognizing certain weaknesses and a few error which were made in the course of the trial, in the process of our individual and collective contributions.

One category of weaknesses, it seems to me at least, was that, while we made clear that our Party does not advocate force and violence, and while we showed who did: the Men of the Trusts, the reactionaries—we did not sufficiently defend

the historic, democratic right of the people, of the majority, to revolution.

Our position would have been strengthened and we would have dealt a more effective blow against the "foreign agent" slander, and we would have rendered greater aid to all peoples struggling for national liberation and social emancipation, had we placed more emphasis on the democratic right and traditions of the American working class and people to exercise, in their majority, if and when they so choose, the inalienable right of revolution. We did this, but I am inclined to think in retrospect, we did not do it sufficiently.

Another shortcoming, it seems to me, was our failure to make maximum use of the jury challenge. If we had fought more effectively on this issue, we might have exposed more clearly the sham jury and grand jury process which is controlled by the men of Wall Street.

There is another category of weaknesses and unclarities, which it is incumbent on us to recognize and overcome.

It was correct and essential to point out as we did, not only that we Communists do not advocate force and violence, but also that as a result of international developments over the past 15 years or so, and the developing people's anti-war coalition within the country, certain possibilities could arise to elect and establish a pro-peace, democratic coalition government. However, it is my judgment that in the material published in this connection, we did not clearly enough present our position on the law of proletarian revolution, which governs the rise of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, whatever its form. We did not, of course, abandon or repudiate this Marxist-Leninist principle. We defended it at the trial.

For instance, in my summation and in Comrade Foster's document we dealt with this question. We upheld this basic principle. Yet some of our statements are faulty or unhappily formulated, and certainly some formulations are open to

misinterpretation.

In raising these questions, I want to alert you comrades to be on guard against the Browderites, the Franklinites and similar Tito-ite elements who, in a provocative and slanderous way, are trying to vilify our leadership and trial strategy and who allege that we have “revised” Marxism. I also want to warn against any wrong interpretations that have arisen or may arise from a superficial evaluation of our publications in connection with the trial.

We must realize that in the course of the trial, while we made significant contributions to enriching the political line of our Party and some aspects of our theoretical work—and this was done in the First. place by Comrade Foster—conditions under which we worked and the limitations imposed by the court, did not make it possible for us in any of our documents or testimony to say the last word on all questions, including a number of tactical, theoretical and important political questions that we dealt with.

In relation to this I would like to refer briefly to one specific question raised only incidentally and indirectly in connection with the trial—a question around which a number of erroneous points of view have been set forth in the post-trial period. This deals with the problems of People’s Front government and People’s Democracies. I want to underscore that here I intend to deal particularly, primarily, with certain incorrect and harmful interpretations and distortions that recently have found circulation within and around the tanks of the Party.

In connection with the perspectives of establishing a People’s Front government, many comrades have distorted the position of our Party which we outlined in our 1948 National Convention, and during the trial. They mistakenly emphasize only one aspect of this struggle, the parliamentary form of struggle, they do not emphasize, or they ignore, the connection

between this front of struggle and the many forms of extra-parliamentary mass struggle. In fact, some comrades even have alleged that in this period the electoral struggle has become the dominant form of mass struggle, forgetting other key forms of economic and political mass struggle.

Let us be clear: A People's Front government, to realize its anti-war and anti-fascist aims, would have to curb the powers of monopoly capital. Such a government can be established, generally speaking, only under a number of conditions, which must include the following prerequisites:

First, the existence of a political crisis in the country. Second, the existence of militant unity of action of decisive sections of the working class, leading a broad people's coalition and waging a resolute extra-parliamentary, as well as an increased parliamentary struggle. Third, a situation in which the Communist Party plays a leading role in this labor and people's coalition.

Further, a word on the question of the People's Front government and a People's Democracy. We should be on guard against a loose handing of these two questions and a certain tendency of some comrades to equate them. Also, in this connection, it is necessary to take issue with any idea that a People's Front government can automatically evolve into a People's Democracy, can grow over and willy-nilly transform itself into a People's Democracy. A People's Democracy is a form of the Dictatorship of the working class, which can arise during the course of, or after, smashing the power, of the monopolies, of capitalism. It can be established with or without the previous existence of a People's Front government.

We American Communists advocate and struggle to help realize a People's Front, anti-war and anti-fascist government, because today, and in the coming period, the conditions for this course are developing, and this would provide the best and earliest way forward for our workers and people. It could help

prevent the victory of fascism and could help establish a stable, a long-term peace. But I would mention in passing, without belaboring the point—it is not yet written in history that the formation of a People's Front government is an inevitable law of political-social development. However, under the post-war condition of the new dangers of war and fascism, as well as the new opportunities for forging the united labor and People's Front—conditions are maturing favorable to promoting the establishment of a People's Front government.

There is still another question that merits the greatest attention in connection with the problems of the People's Front government. Namely, how to create the political conditions to establish such a government, so to say, how to get there. We cannot draw a blueprint on this, but it is sufficient to say that the path lies along the lines we mapped out in our 1945 and 1948 national conventions. It lies along the road of extending the political influence and strengthening the mass base of our Party; of forging the militant united action of labor; of expanding the Negro national-liberation movement of establishing close ties with, and working-class influence among, big sections of the most exploited farmers; of ensuring that labor will play the key and leading part in a powerful people's and democratic coalition, and in the broadest front for peace.

Here I would like to stress that the struggle for peace, the people's fight to bridle the warmongers, the Wall Street monopolies—a struggle in which the working class must play, not only an influential but a leading role—that this is the central issue now confronting the American people. Thus, it is **also** the key link in the coming period to help bring about major political realignments in the interests of the people and hence to create conditions favorable to the formation of an anti-imperialist, anti-war people's government.

NINTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF SLOVAKIA

The Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia was held in Bratislava on May 24-27. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia addressed a letter to the Congress which stressed the great successes achieved by the Slovak working people, and expressed the confidence that the Communist Party of Slovakia would wage a struggle to the very end against the influence of bourgeois nationalism.

The Congress was attended by a delegation from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, headed by Comrade Zapotocky, by delegations of shock-workers from Slovak factories and from peasants—members of united agricultural co-operatives and also by representatives of the different organisations and parties in the National Front.

Congress was opened by Comrade Duris, whose speech was followed with loud applause in honour of the leader of the peoples, Comrade Stalin, and also in honour of Comrades Gottwald and Siroky.

Comrade V. Siroky, Chairman of the Communist Party of Slovakia, submitted a report on the work of the Central Committee of the Communist! Party of Slovakia and the future tasks of the Party.

The Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia, said the speaker, takes place in conditions of the growth and consolidation of the powerful camp of peace and democracy headed by the great Soviet Union, in conditions new successes achieved by the Slovak and Czech peoples who have taken the path of building Socialism.

During the five years since the liberation of the Czechoslovak Republic by the Soviet Army and the establishment of a people's democratic system in the country,

and particularly since the victory won over reaction by the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Communist Party in February, 1948, the economic, social and cultural life in the formerly backward Slovakia speedily began to develop. Big successes have been achieved in the industrialisation of Slovakia for 1950, the industrial output of Slovakia will be three times more than in 1937.

Comrade Siroky pointed out that Slovakia was able to take the path of successfully overcoming its backwardness, the path of an all-round development and building of a Socialist system only thanks to the fact that the Czechoslovak Republic was liberated by the glorious Soviet Army, thanks to the heroic efforts of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., and the solicitude displayed by the brilliant leader and teacher of all working people, Comrade Stalin. The road to life was opened for the Slovak people by the Soviet Union, on whose assistance Socialist construction in the Republic and, consequently, the Socialist industrialisation of Slovakia, relies.

In firm unity with the Czech working class and under the political guidance of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Slovak Communists are fighting for the victory of Socialism. We were able to achieve successes in the struggle against reaction and the remnants of bourgeois ideology, said the speaker, only because we waged a tireless struggle against the bourgeois-nationalist deviation in our own ranks.

Bourgeois nationalism in Slovakia finds expression in the bourgeois nationalists regard the national question in isolation from the class struggle and something apart from the question of political power in the State.

The ideology of bourgeois nationalism, was brought into the Party by Husak and Novomesky who never understood that the Slovak question is a part of the general question of progress, democracy and Socialism, and therefore they slid into the camp of the Slovak nationalist bourgeoisie. Their mistakes

caused a lot of harm during the national liberation struggle, during the Slovak uprising.

Comrades Husak and Novomesky regarded the Party not as a working class party, a party of the Lenin-Stalin type, but actually as a party of the Left petty-bourgeois intelligentsia. As a result of the nationalist policy of these leading figures in the Communist Party, hostile elements increased their subversive activities, reaction raised its head and openly retarded the successes of the people's democratic system. Bourgeois nationalists undermined the unity of the working class in the Czechoslovak Republic and sabotaged the nationalisation of industry. They pursued their line with the help of the State apparatus in Slovakia.

Even after the events of February, 1948, the bearers of the nationalist mistakes failed to arrive at a correct Marxist-Leninist understanding of the national question.

Bourgeois nationalism is inherent also in Clementis who was the leader of the group of Slovak intelligentsia (Husak and Novomesky belonged to this group) which adhered to a non-Marxist position. These people have never completely rid themselves of bourgeois ideology. Clementis, in particular, spoke against the Soviet Union in 1939.

It should be clear to the Party, stressed Comrade Siroky, that this is a question of unity of the Party, of the ideological equipping of the Party. Our Party can wage a successful struggle against manifestations of bourgeois ideology, it can successfully educate its members and broad masses of the working people in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist theory, of Socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, only when all its leading workers and organs are guided by the immortal teachings of Marxism-Leninism, when the Party wages a consistent struggle against every possible expression of hostile and alien ideology in its own ranks.

Comrade Siroky dwelt in detail on the tasks of the

Communist Party in carrying out the Five-Year Plan, in strengthening the State organs of power, sharpening vigilance, raising the ideological level of members and probationer members of the Party, unfolding criticism and self-criticism and promoting new cadres from among workers of leading posts in the Party, State and economic apparatus.

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Comrade Siroky was followed by Comrade Pull who reported on the tasks of the Five-Year Plan in Slovakia, and by Comrade Bastovansky on questions of building the Party and of Marxist-Leninist education. Comrade Zapotocky also addressed the Congress.

Comrades Husak and Novomesky who spoke in the discussion, acknowledged their nationalist mistakes. In his concluding speech Comrade Siroky declared the statements made to the Congress by Smidke and Clementis concerning the acknowledgement of their mistakes as unsatisfactory.

The Congress elected the Central Committee of 59 members and 18 candidate members and also sent a message of greetings to Comrade Gottwald.

With enthusiasm the delegates sent a message of greetings to the great Stalin.

FORTHCOMING HUNGARIAN YOUTH CONGRESS

The youth of Hungary will hold the inaugural Congress of their new, united organisation on June 17-18. This new youth mass organisation, guided by the Hungarian Workers' Party, will take as its model the glorious Lenin Young Communist League of the U.S.S.R.—the Komsomol.

Youth meetings at which delegates are being elected to the Congress—the best workers and students—are taking place throughout Hungary. Young workers in the textile mill in Papa have elected Maria Varga as one of their delegates who has continuously fulfilled her target by over 200 per cent and who, in honour of the Congress, has assumed an obligation to complete her ten-month programme by June 18. A meeting held at a Vacz knitted goods mill to elect delegates was attended also by leading workers of the factory. Students and peasant youth also sent their representatives to the meeting.

Young workers on State farms and agricultural co-operatives are preparing for the Congress with great enthusiasm.

IN THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ECONOMIC UPSURGE

Bonds of close friendship link the Korean and the Soviet people. The aid rendered to the Korean People's Democratic Republic by the U.S.S.R. is an example of Socialist relations between democratic States.

The Soviet Union supplies the Korean Republic with machinery, goods, raw materials, and it helps with highly skilled scientific and technical cadres.

Kim Il Sung, Prime Minister of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, wrote in an article that last year, thanks to aid from the U.S.S.R.; a blast furnace and coking battery had been restored at the iron and steel works in the province of Hvankhe; the steel plants in Kransen and Sengdzin were extended and reconstructed; that construction of a zinc works is proceeding' successfully in Munhpen, an iron and steel works in Sengdzin, a glass factory at Nampho, an engineering and textile combinat in Phyöngyang, and other large enterprises.

Last year the Suphun power station, which is the main supplier of electric energy in Korea, was in danger of destruction because the Japanese imperialists had built it by obsolete methods, had not kept to technical requirements whilst it was in operation and had never repaired it. The Soviet Union sent specialists to Korea and soon the work of repairing the under-water structure of the dam was successfully completed. Thus, one of the outstanding engineering feats in the Far East was saved from destruction.

“The materials we received from the Soviet Union last year”, writes Kim Il Sung, “were essential to us for the development of industry—the basis of our national economy; they were necessary for consolidating the foundation of our national economy.”

Receiving regular and consistent aid from the U.S.S.R., the national economy of the Korean Republic is steadily wowing. Taking the 1946 level as 100 per cent, industrial output increased to 189.3 in 1947, to 263.3 in 1948 and to 377.1 per cent in 1949. Machine building and light industry passed prewar-war level. Compared with 1944, output of machine building was 246.9 per cent and light industry 152.7 per cent.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS IN PHYÖNGYANG

Phyöngyang, the temporary capital of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, is in the process of reconstruction. Many of the city's streets and squares have been asphalted, new squares and parks have been laid out. Large-scale dwelling house construction is under way. Last year a total of 11,350 square metres of housing was built. New, two-three storey houses with all conveniences are replacing the dilapidated shacks where, in the period of Japanese domination, the Korean workers were housed. Twelve more blocks of flats will be built in the Eastern sector of Phyöngyang this year. They will face the main highway intersecting the city.

At the end of last year a new State hospital, fitted with most modern medical equipment, was completed. Work is now in full swing on the construction of a new railway station which, in addition to a waiting room for passengers, will have a hotel, a cinema theatre and a room for mothers with children.

By the fifth anniversary of the liberation of the Korean people by the Soviet Army, work will be completed on a

comfortable four-storey hotel. New baths and a number of other municipal and cultural institutions are being constructed. Phyöngyang is assuming a new appearance.

SCHUMAN PLAN—PLAN FOR WAR AND NATIONAL BETRAYAL. Francois Billoux, Member, Political Bureau, French Communist Party

The proposal to merge the coal and metallurgical industries of France and western Germany, submitted on behalf of the French Government by Schuman, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is an important stage in the war preparations against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, a betrayal of the national interests of France.

It is quite clear that this proposal by Schuman was inspired by the United States. The American rulers want to ensure that Western Germany plays a dominant role among the other European continental states of the Atlantic coalition. To achieve this aim the American rulers, violating the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, are giving all possible support to Western Germany. This became obvious when, in July 1947, the "Marshall Plan" leaders began to speak about priority aid to the industry of the Ruhr basin. When agreeing with this project, Bidault even then acquiesced in the privileged position of West German industry to the detriment of French industry. The Schuman plan is a new, decisive step along the path followed during the past, three years by the French Government which is obedient to the orders of American finance magnates who, more and more, are subordinating the industry of Western Germany to their control.

The American warmongers assign to Western Germany the dominant role in Europe, because they accord to it a particularly important role in the preparations of war against the People's Democracies and, above all, against the Soviet

Union.

The Schuman plan fully corresponds to these aims of the U.S., since it secures to Western Germany the domination of the coal and metallurgical industries of Western Europe. The realisation of the Schuman plan will be a new step towards the incorporation of Bonn Germany into the aggressive Atlantic bloc and will facilitate her rearmament.

Carrying out this shameful role, the French Government is taking advantage of the sincere desires of the French people for good-neighbourly relations with Germany. It carefully conceals the war aims of the Schuman plan and the disastrous consequences it will have for the French people.

What would be the outcome of the realisation of the Schuman plan? A part of the so-called “unprofitable” mines and iron and steel works would immediately be closed. This is already the case with some of them. Since Western Germany produces a large amount of cast iron, iron and steel, it will determine the rate and the quality of production. In this way it will determine the development of the French finishing industry which uses cast iron, iron and steel. Western Germany will need markets, including those in France and those countries dependent on her. The nationalised coal industry of France will come under the control of the Ruhr magnates. The standard of living of French miners and metallurgical workers will be reduced to the considerably lower level of the workers in Bonn Germany, and this will inevitably affect the wages of all other categories of the French working people. And this is exactly what the monopolists want.

In this way Schuman—former Petain Minister—proceeds with the Petain-Hitler plan of the de-industrialisation of France; a plan which foresees the transformation of our country into a market for German industry. The Schuman plan means opening the French market to German-American production and consequently, will increase unemployment and reduce

marketing possibilities for French industry. Such, in fact, will be part of the bill which the French people will have to pay, and to which it will be necessary to add an increased military budget arising from the decisions of the recent conference of the twelve Atlantic Pact countries, as well as the expenditure on the foul war in Viet Nam. Paul Reynaud, the gravedigger of France, recently declared that already the budget deficit amounts to 400 billion francs, while only half the fiscal year has run its course!

Naturally, there is no longer any question of demanding reparations from Western Germany, with which the French Government collaborates with the aim of restoring her war industry and preparing her rearmament. This is “an alliance of the merchants of death”, as Max Reimann, Chairman of the Communist Party of Germany, described it. This alliance is a prelude to placing French infantry under the command of Nazi generals, yesterday’s murderers of the population of Oradour-aur-Glane, and who tomorrow will be called to command “European armies” in a war against the heroes of Stalingrad.

The Schuman proposal is an expression of the class policy of the French big bourgeoisie who have lost all thought of the national interests, who previously submitted to Hitler and who, with an even greater obsequiousness, are now obeying the orders of their new American masters.

Aware of the success of the camp of democracy and peace, the warmongers, with feverish haste, are pursuing their aggressive preparations. Furious that the slogan of the Communist Party—“the French people will never fight against the Soviet Union!”—is becoming the vow of more and more millions of French men and women, the instigators of war insist that the French Government abolish the last remnants of the national independence of France.

The French big bourgeoisie are ready for any treachery. Concerned only about their own class interests which are

threatened by the growing forces of democracy, through the medium of Mr. Schuman they are becoming the mouthpiece of the present-day “Holy Alliance” of reactionary forces, the champions of selfish, imperialist interests. Better that France should perish if that would prevent the establishment of a democratic regime in the country, a regime which would endanger the interests of financial magnates—cosmopolitans.

The Right Socialist leaders did not fall to christen this German-French coal and steel cartel as “partial Socialism”.

The French Communist Party alone—the Party of the working class—pursues a policy of defending the independence in France. And being the sole large party, it is capable of uniting the vast majority of French men and women for the realisation of this policy. The alarm in the country, called forth by the Schuman proposal, is so great that the voting in the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly for the government policy was 18 to 17. While differing with Communists on other questions, many French men and women can agree with them on the issue of carrying out another policy in relation to Germany—a peace policy.

We appreciate and share the profound aspirations of the mass of the French people who desire to live at peace with Germany. And, proceeding from this, Maurice Thorez advanced the programme of national salvation which was adopted by the Twelfth Congress of the French Communist Party: “The fulfilment of the Potsdam agreements on the denazification and demilitarisation of Germany. Recognition of the German Democratic Republic which observes these agreements. Denunciation of the agreements signed with the puppet government of Western Germany; severance of relations with this puppet government which is in the service of the American warmongers. The carrying out in relation to Germany of a policy corresponding to the interests of our security, our right to reparations, and support of the democratic

and peace-loving forces in Germany.”

The struggle for this programme will bring about the collapse of the Schuman plan which is inspired by the American imperialists, the plan of war and national betrayal.

PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY OF SWEDEN

In his report to the recent Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sweden, Comrade Hagberg, Acting Chairman of the Party, spoke about the tasks of the Party in the struggle for peace.

The struggle for peace, said Hagberg, is the most important task of the Communist Party. This struggle must be waged along the lines of further strengthening and extending the movement of the partisans of peace, and should acquire the character of concrete activity.

Stressing the mobilising role of the appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee, and subjecting to criticism the typical “arguments” of Social-Democratic and bourgeois politicians against this appeal, Hagberg outlined the concrete tasks of the Party in the sphere of extending the peace movement and of organising the campaign for signatures to the appeal in Sweden.

The forms in the further struggle for peace and in the organisation of a mass campaign for the collection of signatures to the Stockholm session appeal, said Hagberg, must be flexible and appropriate. It is necessary to commence with the organisation of peace committees directly at enterprises, in trade unions and in other organisations. Our Party must assist the activities of all honest peace supporters.

The speaker further dwelt on the shortcomings of the Party's work in developing and strengthening the mass movement of peace supporters. He said:

A critical analyst of the stand taken by our Party on the question of peace reveals two main weaknesses:

1. A great underestimation of the war danger.

2. A constant lagging behind.

The underestimation of the war danger refers to the Party as a whole and affects the entire Party. This hampers really broad activities in defence of peace. At the same time it gives important advantages to the warmongers. Without having a serious approach to the war danger, it is impossible seriously to fight for peace.

In his report, Hagberg outlined ways and means of intensifying the struggle for peace in Sweden.

LABOUR PLAN OF ITALIAN GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR AND THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN ITALY. Mauro Scoccimarro, Member of the Board, Italian Communist Party

At the March Plenum, the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party defined the attitude of the Party towards the labour Plan submitted to the government and the country by the Italian General Confederation of Labour; a plan aiming at averting the ever-growing poverty and of easing the unbearable conditions of the working population in Italy. This Plan has aroused lively interest and has been interpreted differently: some spoke about a variation of a “Socialist Plan” advanced for “purely propaganda purposes”, others regarded it as an attempt on the part of the Communists to draw closer to the government’s economic policy.

But the Labour Plan has nothing in common with all this. It embodies a new, democratic, national, economic policy, in contrast to the government policy, based on the defence of the privileged ruling sections, and aims at a maximum increase in production, at maximum employment under the prevailing economic system, and at healing the most gaping of the wounds from which the Italian people are suffering.

The value and significance of the Labour Plan arises from the particular structure of Italian economy and the state of depression it is in at present. It is not fortuitous that among the capitalist countries, Italy—from the point of view of economic rehabilitation—is one of the most backward and has not yet reached pre-war volume of output. It is indicative that post-war

economy, with its ups and downs, with its long periods of depression, developed like an exhausted organism whose recuperative powers fail more and more with every repeated effort.

The last decline took place in the second half of 1949 and no recovery has since been recorded as is evident from the following:

Industrial production (taking 1938 as 100) fell from 93 in July 1949, to 83 in December 1949, and to 81 in February 1950.

Unemployment increased from 1,787,321 in July 1949 to 2,055,1606 in December 1949, and to 2,109,230 in January of this year.

Bankruptcies (taking the monthly average in 1947 as 100) increased from 213 in August 1949, to 410.2 in December 1949, and to 404.8 in January of this year.

The number of protested bills (taking 1947 as 100) increased from 475.5 in July 1949, to 571.4 in December 1949, and to 590.9 in January of this year.

Imports (in millions of dollars) dropped from 151 in July 1949, to 87 in December, 1949. Exports declined (in millions of dollars) from 103 in July 1949, to 97 in December 1949.

International events undoubtedly aggravated the situation, but in Italy, because of the peculiar structure of its economy, it is more serious than anywhere else. In Italy there is an almost feudal backwardness in extensive agricultural areas (in nearly all the southern regions and in part of the central and northern regions) which narrows the home market, and the low purchasing power of the population hinders the general economic development. There are big capitalist monopolies (the electro-engineering companies of "Montecatini", "Fiat" and others) whose domination hinders the development of productive forces. Finally, in widespread and important spheres of economy there is a profound lack of balance and, since the

State did not intervene in time, certain branches of economy (the building industry, for instance) are in a state of permanent crisis.

All these factors aggravate the general economic situation, retard rehabilitation, lead to the growth of unemployment and make the already bad conditions of the working masses even worse.

The submitted Labour Plan aims at overcoming depression, and at removing or at diminishing the most negative aspects of the structure of Italian economy. The main points of the Plan are as follows: Land reclamation and land reform nationalisation of existing power stations and construction of new power plants, more building work. Large-scale State capital investments, together with the reforms aimed at eliminating the above factors which have led to a depression in Italian economy, would furnish a considerable stimulus to the entire economy of the country.

This would mean increased output and increased employment for the working people; it would raise their purchasing power and increase demand. Increased demand would facilitate the growth of imports and this, in turn, would create new sources for export, which would mean a new growth in production and additional possibilities for the employment of labour.

But here we come up against the main barrier to the development of normal international relations—the “Marshall Plan”. Increase in exports must develop freely, without discrimination, with any country, but the “Marshall Plan” binds us, preventing the exchange of commodities with the countries of Eastern Europe which have boundless possibilities because of the immense economic development of these countries. And what has actually happened regarding the question of exports to the People’s Democracies? Let us compare the situation with pre-war.

Italian exports (In million lira):

	1938	1949 (1949 rate of exchange)
Bulgaria	3,385.2	1,398.2
Rumania	7,294.4	1,109.8
Hungary	8,689.2	3,630.3
Czechoslovakia	7,066.8	8,763.4
Poland	5,969.6	7,821.8

These figures show that Italian exports to the people's republics in Central and East Europe in 1949 were, in respect of Bulgaria Rumania and Hungary, below the exports of 1938 and, in respect of Czechoslovakia and Poland, were on the same level or slightly above it. It would be wrong to think that this was fortuitous or a temporary factor because, if we compare the data for 1948 and 1949 (the years of the operation of the "Marshall Plan"), we shall observe a tendency to a decrease in Italian exports to Bulgaria, Poland and Rumania.

	1948	1949 (in million lira)
Bulgaria	1,419.4	1,398.2
Poland	10,969.1	7,821.8
Rumania	2,141.1	1,109.8

This data is all the more instructive because we must take into account the process of industrialisation now in progress in these countries, which could have been facilitated by the Italian machine-building industry which is now experiencing a severe, crisis.

From this arises the national demand to secure complete economic independence and freedom from the stranglehold of the "Marshall Plan". Subordination to foreign imperialism leads to the transformation of Italian economy into an appendage of that of the U.S. and to complete suppression by,

and subordination to, Anglo-French monopolies. This will inevitably happen if the “integration of West-European economy”, demanded by the U.S., is carried out.

In these conditions Italian economy can no longer develop in accordance with national interests but is being adapted to foreign interests which, for Italy, signifies the destruction of the country’s wealth, higher cost of production and a lower living standard for the Italian people. Consequently, the Labour Plan is of enormous value and national significance because it has its source in the real and elementary demands of national life, in the demand for independence and freedom from all subordination to foreign imperialism.

That was how the content and framework of the Labour Plan, the main items of which were discussed at the economic conference of the Italian General Confederation of Labour in February this year, was defined. This conference discussed the problem of financing the plan and attention was drawn to the fact that not only financial provision must be made but it was necessary also to keep in mind those available means and implements of production, raw materials etc. which are at present idle because of the depression.

Calculations show that from 30 to 40 per cent of the machinery remains idle, while raw materials and semi-finished goods pile up, as is evident from the inventory index which rose from 130 last July, to 140 in December. Finally, there are two million permanently unemployed and more than two million working short time or temporarily employed. It follows, therefore, that the problem of financing the Plan is not exhausted by determining the necessary amount of money to be laid out, but that it includes the search for all means, of mobilising all available assets of production, bearing in mind that investment of credits and money, as foreseen by the Plan, will not lead to inflation. Consideration of the financial situation, bearing in mind all these criteria, confirms the

possibility of realising the Labour Plan.

In the final analysis, the Labour Plan proposes a different economic policy, a policy for increasing production and State capital investment, active State intervention in economy and the carrying out of reforms, control over monopolies and their subordination to public interest and economic independence. This policy differs in every respect from the government's policy which is based on the defence of the privileges of big property owners and monopoly groups. The Labour Plan provides for the annulment of at least the privileges which most damage the national economy. It contains the possibility of adopting a single programme which would express the demands and aspirations of various classes: workers, peasants, artisans, small and medium bourgeois manufacturers and others.

The working classes are fighting for the adoption of this Plan, the small producers also regard it favourably; a considerable section of the medium manufacturers, not connected with monopoly interests, are still wavering and hesitating; the monopoly groups and big landowners resolutely oppose the Plan. The latter have formed a bloc in order to counter in every possible way the demands of the working people, to prevent any concessions to the people, to defend all their monopoly and feudal privileges against which the Labour Plan is directed.

The Plan can only be carried out by political struggle which must be linked with the struggle for the immediate demands of the workers and peasants, with the defence of small and medium industry and those groups of industrialists who are anxious to rid themselves of monopoly domination and oppression. The trade union struggle thus acquires a wider scope, greater effectiveness, a positive and constructive character which will enable the working class to acquire new allies.

In the course of the development of this struggle, the Plan can become the basis for a wide united front of the national democratic forces against the privileged sections and the government which protests them; against the reactionary policy of servility to foreign imperialists.

The Labour Plan advances a demand for economic progress, democratic freedom and national independence, counterposed to the government's policy of oppression and slavish subordination to the war plans of U.S. imperialism which is continually endangering the freedom and living standards of the working classes. The fight for the Labour Plan is, therefore, not only the fight for work, but also the fight against war, the struggle for peace, freedom and national independence.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. E. Pollak

The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic recently decided to re-organise the local national committees. This re-organisation completes one of the most important stages in building a united people's democratic State administration in Czechoslovakia.

The victory won over reaction in February 1948 constituted the border-line in the development of national committees in Czechoslovakia. The struggle for the national committees, waged between the working class, headed by the Communist Party, and the Czech and Slovak bourgeoisie, stood out at all stages of our revolution.

In response to the call of the Party the formation of national committee as underground militant organs began during the war. They were that organisational form which was able to unite all forces of the people against the invaders and to mobilise them for active struggle for the liberation of the country and to support the heroic Soviet Army, the liberator.

After the liberation, national committees, headed by the working class, in effect, took all power into their hands. The bourgeoisie fiercely fought against national committees, seeking to deprive them of their nature as organs of power and to reduce them to the level of merely consultative and "self-governing" bodies and, thus pave the way for the restoration of the bourgeois rule of the regional chiefs.

The February victory completely solved the question of the Socialist path for Czechoslovakia. It also determined the outcome of the struggle for the national committees by eliminating all obstacles which barred the way to the transformation of these committees into organs of power of a Socialist type.

The Constitution of the Republic says that the “National Committees are the bearers and executors of State power”; that they constitute the basis of the people’s democratic State system in Czechoslovakia.

The formation of regional national in place of area committees, effected on the initiative of the President of the Republic, Klement Gottwald, as from January 1, 1949, provided the basis for the re-organisation of the whole State administration in the Republic. The regional boards—which are more flexible than were the area boards—enable the government to utilise all economic resources in all parts of the country, better to fulfil the tasks of economic construction and better to mobilise broad masses of the people for the speedy building of Socialism. In the Czech lands, thirteen regional national committees were formed and in the Slovakia—six. The formation of regions brought the administration nearer to the people. In the form of area organs, nests of bureaucracy were eliminated.

Entire branches of State administration, for example, finance, labour protection organs etc. were included in the system of the national committees. In regional national committees, and gradually also in district and local national committees a new structure of organisation based on the division of labour, on specification, inner de-centralisation and personal responsibility, was introduced. With the establishment of regional national committees, the realisation of the principles of democratic centralism and of dual responsibility, before the higher organs and before the people who elect the committees, began in our State organ.

The purging of the enemies of the people from national committees and the application of the principle of democratic centralism made it possible to transfer a considerable share of activity of Ministries to national committees, from the higher to the lower organs.

As in the, regions, the government was also reorganised in the districts. Territories within the jurisdiction of district national committees were reduced and, at the same time, 35 new districts were formed. Obsolete boards of towns which had a special status were abolished, and in regional centres unified national committees uniting the functions of a district and a local national committee were formed.

All these and other measures resulted in a further profound democratisation of the State administration.

In his speech to the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Comrade Gottwald pointed out that a big job had been done in improving public administration. At the same time, pointing to the main shortcomings of the State apparatus, he said: "It is necessary also in future to consolidate and to improve our people's democratic State apparatus in order to solve all tasks which will confront us on the way to Socialism... We desire that through the national committees ever greater numbers of people will participate in public administration; that in this way public administration should have the closest contact with the people; that not the people should serve the offices but that the offices should serve the people... The work of national committees at all levels should constantly be controlled from both above and from below."

Comrade Slansky, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, said, at the Congress that the biggest shortcoming in the work of national committees was their weak contact with the masses.

The conditions for the elimination of these shortcomings are provided by the re-organisation of local national committees now under way. Public meetings with reports on the work of local national, committees, wide criticism and self-criticism. the removal from local organs of power of incompetent people, bureaucrats, all exploiting elements particularly kulaks in the countryside, and all enemies, the

drawing up and public discussion of the plan of work of local national committees—all this will help to consolidate national committees as important links of the united State power of the working class and the working people and as the transmission belts which move millions of people in building Socialism. The re-organisation of local national committees, the overwhelming majority of which are in the countryside, must particularly help further to strengthen the alliance between the working class and the poor and medium peasantry and to draw the latter into united agricultural co-operatives, to the path of building Socialism.

Our State apparatus of people's democracy is an instrument for the victorious up-building of Socialism; it exercises the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The experience of the five years that have passed since the liberation of Czechoslovakia, since power passed into the hands of the working class as the leading force of the National Front of working people, testifies to the fact that this path corresponds, in the main, to the one followed by the Soviet Union under the brilliant leadership of the Titans of our epoch—Lenin and Stalin.

Our path is also marked by furious attempts of the defeated bourgeoisie to restore the capitalist system, sabotage and disrupt the building of Socialism. We too have to overcome the fierce resistance of the rural exploiters against the transition of the countryside to Socialism, to combat the efforts of foreign capital—the U.S. imperialists in particular—to prevent the building of Socialism by means of terror, espionage and war preparations.

Our State apparatus of people's democracy must, in the process of further building, always acquire the qualities which distinguish the Soviet State system. We must constantly strengthen and improve this apparatus, taking as our guide the great example of the Soviets.

At present, the ministries, the regional, district and local national committees are being systematically strengthened with workers, and the personnel of the national committees and ministries are studying at various courses and schools, raising their political level. However, the cadre problem is, still one of the most important in our work. We must tirelessly strengthen the ties between the national committees and the people. Meetings with electors, the system of various commissions, the non-member active groups of popular administration—all these are forms by which the people participate in the administration of the State.

We must do all we possibly can to strengthen public control over the activities of the national committees, all members of which must, report on their work to the electorate. The electorate has the right to dismiss and replace by better workers, members of national committees who fail in their duties.

We must strive to ensure that all local organs of administration, in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism and dual reporting, should have ample opportunity, on the basis of specific local conditions, to develop their initiative, to criticise the shortcomings of one or another decision of the higher organs and to demand their annulment if necessary. The national committees, encountering the resistance of many bureaucrats, who ignore their criticism and suppress any initiative from below, have not yet fully applied these principles.

Comrade Stalin teaches that criticism and self-criticism is the main method and style of Bolshevik work. We must bend every effort to make criticism and self-criticism a regular matter in the national committees. An all-round discussion of the work of the local organs of administration among the people, the unfolding of criticism and self-criticism, will help to strengthen and perfect the State apparatus, correctly to

educate its cadres, to expose and expel from it all hostile elements.

We must strengthen more and more Socialist law in the popular administration, fight relentlessly against any attempts to disregard the will of the people, against bureaucratism which hampers the building of Socialism in our country.

And finally, we must in every way strengthen the leading role of the Communist Party in the State apparatus, for the Communist Party is leading the peoples of Czechoslovakia onward to a better future, to Socialism.

Thanks to our liberator—the Soviet Union—and to the Communist Party, Czechoslovakia now has a genuine popular State administration, particularly in the form of the national committees. The work of this State administration shows that the principles upon which the State apparatus of the Soviet Union is built are not “specifically Russian.” They are principles of any State of a Socialist type which the working class cannot help following in any country where it has assumed power. Therefore the experience of the Soviet Union is the true compass in the building of national committees in Czechoslovakia.

ALL-GERMAN YOUTH RALLY

An All-German Youth rally was held in Berlin on May 26-30. The youth of Germany had made long and careful preparations for this splendid gathering of young fighters for the democratic unity of Germany. The young people in the German Democratic Republic went to the rally after fresh successes in the struggle for the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the national economic plan. They took an active part in the collection of signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. Of more than fifteen million signatures collected in the Republic, 7,800,000 were gathered by propaganda groups of the Union of Free German Youth.

During these stirring days, more than 550,000 young people, wearing the blue shirts of the Union of Free German Youth, gathered in the German capital.

Approximately 25,000 youth representatives from Western Germany crossed the zonal boundaries into the German Democratic Republic, despite the ban and the efforts of the Western occupation authorities.

On May 27, the All-German Congress of the young partisans of peace opened in an atmosphere of enthusiasm. More than 10,000 delegates and visitors who gathered in the Great Sports Hall, saluted President Pieck; Max Reimann, leader of the Communist Party; Prime Minister Grotewohl, and members of the Government of the German Democratic Republic; Ernst Thaelmann's widow—Rose Thaelmann, and the Soviet writer, Ilya Ehrenburg. The Soviet youth delegation, youth delegations from China, the People's Democracies, fighting Greece, France, Italy and nearly all the European countries; youth delegations from Korea, Viet Nam, Indonesia,

India and Australia were all greeted with stormy applause. Delegates expressed great indignation when they heard that the youth delegation from Albania was unable to attend because the fascist rulers of Yugoslavia had refused transit visas.

When Comrade Stalin was named first on the list during the election of the honorary presidium, he was given a tumultuous oration—as the best friend of the youth throughout the world.

Delegates listened attentively to the report of Guy de Boisson, Chairman of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. His words: “German friends! We believe in you!” were greeted with warm enthusiasm.

In his speech, “German youth in the fight for peace”, Walter Ulbricht stressed the great role which the German youth are called upon to play in the fight for peace, in the unification on a democratic basis of the now dismembered Germany.

After a lively discussion and the speeches of foreign delegates, Congress unanimously adopted a manifesto addressed to German youth.

“We want a stable peace!”, reads the manifesto, “We do not want the German youth to sacrifice their young lives for the sake of avaricious men, alien to the people, men who profit from war.... We want our country to be united! We want a united, prosperous, strong, peace-loving and democratic Germany!”

The manifesto calls upon all German youth to rally round the National Front of democratic Germany.

A great demonstration took place after the meeting on May 28, from which a telegram of greetings was sent to Comrade Stalin. Speakers at the meeting included Honecker, Chairman of the Free German Youth; Kochemasov, head of the Soviet delegation; Guy de Boisson and Vice-Premier Nuschke. For seven hours columns of young people from all parts of Germany streamed through the Lustgarten. The demonstrators

carried portraits of Lenin, Stalin, Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxembourgh, Ernst Thaelmann, President Pieck, members of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, and also portraits of Mao Tse-tung, Maurice Thorez, Max Reimann and other leaders of Communist Parties and outstanding fighters for peace.

The placards carried by the demonstrators bore these inscriptions: "Long Live Stalin, the Best Friend of the German Youth!", "We Want Friendly Relations with All Peoples!", "Long Live the German Democratic Republic!", "Long Live Our President Pieck!", "Down with the Bonn puppets!".

Western German columns carried tableaux which bore these inscriptions: "Down with the German Quislings!", "The Saar Was and Shall be German", "Americans, Go Home and Take Adenauer with You!". After the demonstration, and also on May 29 and 30, performances were given by amateur theatrical groups, and sports contests were also held in which, along with German youth, sportsmen from the Soviet Union and other countries participated.

During the rally the streets of Berlin resounded with the stirring words of the "Song of Democratic Youth."

The Anglo-American authorities in Western Berlin and their lackeys resorted to provocations in their all-out effort to disrupt the rally. First, they raised a hullabaloo about an alleged "threat of attack" on the part of the Union of Free German youth and concentrated armoured cars and armed detachments in the Western sectors. When this produced no impression they tried to attract the sympathies of the participants in the rally by sending them bananas and oranges. However, these "gifts" failed to draw the participants of the rally who hurled the bananas and oranges of those who brought them and also at the newsreel operators who obviously thought they would be able to record this act of American "generosity".

In addition to the widespread circulation of provocative

leaflets and brochures the U.S. authorities resorted to another measure. During the demonstration, over the square through which the demonstrators marched, aircraft flew without any identity signs; but there was no doubt as to the origin of these planes.

None of these hapless efforts on the part of the Anglo-American colonisers, none of these provocations could prevent the German youth from demonstrating their will, their determination ceaselessly to fight for peace for a united democratic and peace-loving Germany.

(Berlin. By telephone from a special correspondent of “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy!”).

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF U.S.A.

The meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., held on May 22-23, devoted its main attention to the task of intensifying the struggle for peace. In his report, Gus Hall, Secretary of the National Committee of the Party, stressed the urgent necessity of stepping up the struggle for peace in the United States. At present, said Hall, the desire for peace is widespread in the U.S., but these sentiments are not yet sufficiently organised to halt the tendency towards war. It is essential, he said, to organise the movement for peace among all sections of the American people, particularly among the workers.

Hall further pointed out that the workers in other countries are displaying anxiety because no large-scale and effective measures are taken in the United States in defence of peace and that the shipment of arms to Western Europe meets with no protests in the U.S.

He also stressed the particular responsibility of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. as the vanguard of the working class in the biggest imperialist country from which the danger of war threatens all peoples.

The National Committee unanimously approved the recommendations of Hall concerning the intensification of the peace struggle.

The meeting of the National Committee also discussed the question of the necessity to intensify the struggle against the fascist tendencies in the U.S. the struggle in defence of the Communist Party leaders and for the liberation of Dennis,

General Secretary of the Party, for the dissolution of the notorious Un-American Committee, and to intensify the struggle for the rights of the Negro people.

ELECTING PRESIDIUMS TO PEOPLE'S COUNCILS IN POLAND

Since May 23, plenary sessions of the People's Councils (Radas) are being held throughout Poland, at which the presidium (executive) of the outgoing Council renders an account of its work and a new presidium is elected. A total of more than 4,000 sessions will be held, embracing approximately 100,000 members of people's councils.

The elections now in progress mark the first stage in carrying out the law on the reorganisation of the organs of local authority: a single authority will now function in the provinces, towns, districts and in the countryside. One of the primary tasks of the new presidiums will be to prepare for the democratic elections to the People's Councils.

The first meetings and elections have already been held in Warsaw, Lodz, Katowice and Wroclaw. They took place in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm with the participation of numerous factory and trade union representatives and were attended by the Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party—Comrades Cyrankiewicz, Zawaski and Zambrowski. The newly elected members to the presidiums include eminent public figures and leading factory workers.

PROTESTS AGAINST AUSTRALIAN ANTI-COMMUNIST BILL

The movement of protest against the Menzies Bill to ban the Australian Communist Party is Australia.

Trade unionists, who have organised strikes against this “war preparations” Bill, include the seamen in Melbourne.

A conference held in Sydney on May 28, called by the New South Wales branch of the League for Democratic Rights, and attended by 164 delegates, representing 108 social, cultural and religious organisations—including thirteen trade unions with a total membership of 145,000—condemned the proposed Menzies Bill to ban the Communist Party, demanded its withdrawal and drew up a Charter of Right.

Swelling the growing militant reaction to this latest Menzies threat to suppress all civil liberties in Australia, 59 professors and lecturers—nearly a third of the staff at Sydney University—have published a strong protest against the Bill.

Protests have been cabled to Australia from British workers and intellectuals. A cable sent to the Australian League for the Defence of Democratic Liberties, and signed by nine prominent British writers and artists, reads: “We express entire support for your fight against the Australian Government’s attempt to destroy civil liberties.” British trade-union protests include cables from a Barrow branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Trostre, West Wales, branch of the General and Municipal Workers’ Union.

The Union of Bulgarian-Soviet Societies celebrated its fourth anniversary at the end of May. The Union has 4,006 branches, embracing 1,120,000 members and is the largest mass cultural public organisation in the Bulgarian People’s Republic.

In connection with this anniversary, the Bulgarian press published details of the great help given by the U.S.S.R. in the restoration and development of Bulgaria's national economy. In 1947-1948, Bulgaria received from the U.S.S.R. 2,526 tractors and more than 3,000 tractor ploughs for the agricultural co-operatives. The fraternal aid rendered by the U.S.S.R. made possible the completion of the Two-Year National Economic Plan and the commencement of the successful realisation of the Dimitrov Five-Year Plan which aims at creating heavy industry and thus consolidating the national independence of the country. During the severe drought years, the Soviet Government, by shipping 345 million kilogrammes of grain, saved the Bulgarian people from hunger.

FOUL PROPAGANDA TRICKS OF FASCIST TITO CLIQUE

Hitler, at one time, in his efforts to deceive world public opinion and to take in simple-minded people, arranged for all kinds of excursions to Germany, so that the excursionists could “see for themselves” the “peacefulness” of the fascist party and the glories of this German “paradise for the workers”.

By means of the press and radio, Goebbels’ propagandists circulated these “eyewitness testimonies.”

Tito also arranges for “excursions” to Yugoslavia. In this, as in his other methods, he could not think of anything original and so follows the footsteps of Hitler. Moshe Pijade and Djilas—these faithful disciples of Goebbels, have mobilised their entire propaganda apparatus, painting in every way the picture of the “impressions” of the recruited “excursionists”.

Of late, the agents of Djilas have particularly intensified their feverish propaganda work. Carrying out the orders of their masters, and not sparing any dollars, they pick up groups of “tourists” in Western Europe and send them to Yugoslavia.

For example, one Carlo Cutolo, who is well in with the Tito top leadership, rounded up, with the help of Ivekovic, the Yugoslav Ambassador in Rome, 36 “former partisans” and together with them left for Yugoslavia. The majority of the “tourists” were bought by the Yugoslav intelligence service. Others, pressed by material hardships and unemployment, yielded to the tempting promises about a comfortable journey and rich gifts. In Belgrade these people were portrayed as “representatives” of working people.

In many countries, Yugoslav “diplomats”, operating with American dollars, are displaying terrific energy, scurrying backwards and forwards roping in groups of all kinds of

suspicious elements. French democratic organisations have recently exposed similar activities of the Yugoslav Embassy in Paris which issued the rag "La Brigade", calling upon French youth to visit Yugoslavia. When this effort failed, the Yugoslav Government signed an official agreement with France about the exchange of students. In this way, Bidault's clerical government came to the assistance of Tito's fascist government.

The significance attached by the Belgrade clique to "excursions" from the West is proved by the fact that Tito personally sees these "delegates" and spends hours talking to them. On May 3, he received the Italian "partisans" headed by Cutolo, a Norwegian lieutenant named Strand, and the day before he spoke with a group of young Americans visiting Europe.

Tito told them that he "is building the best Socialist future for the youth". The young American idlers, leading a dissipated life in Europe, were satisfied with the hospitality accorded to them in Ljubljana, Zagreb and Belgrade. They promised condescendingly to witness that Tito was actually "building Socialism" and that the fascist regime imposed on Yugoslavia really was a paradise on earth.

At the same time, six British trade union officials were on a visit to Yugoslavia. In an interview with correspondents of bourgeois newspapers of Belgrade, these "honest witnesses" also confirmed that "Socialism was actually being built" in Yugoslavia, and one even declared that "Socialist" Yugoslavia had outstripped "Socialist" Britain. All that is lacking now is evidence from the fascist Franco, or from the Chairman of the U.S. Un-American Committee that the Tito gang are "genuine Socialists!"

Rankovic agents, who wormed themselves in among the Yugoslav emigres residing in France, have blurted out the real purpose of the excursions to Yugoslavia. These agents, singly

and in groups, have made many trips to Yugoslavia. On the occasion of their last visit they addressed a letter of gratitude to the Titoites in which they openly declared: "We promise you once more that we shall be loyal bearers of the truth about the building of Socialism in Yugoslavia."

The idea of sending "excursions" to Yugoslavia is to ensure for the Tito clique the reputation of "Socialist champions" after they have been completely exposed as espionage agents of the British and American intelligence services. Everyone remembers the testimony of Rajk and Brankov at the Budapest trial, and the revelations made at the trial of Kostov and his gang in Sofia. The strong threads which link the present Belgrade rulers with Washington and London have become obvious to democratic public opinion throughout the world, and the representatives of the Tito clique have been expelled with ignominy from all international democratic organisations.

This was a severe blow at the subversive plans of the Anglo-American instigators of a new war, because for the imperialists the value of the Tito clique as a gang of international provocateurs lies precisely in its guise of "Socialism." That is why the Anglo-American imperialist press has rushed to the defence of the Belgrade fascists. All reactionary bourgeois and pseudo-Socialist newspapers now widely reproduce the "socialist" speeches and interviews of Tito, Kardelj, Djilas and Pijade. The malicious anti-Soviet slanders uttered in Belgrade are being repeated by all bourgeois radio companies. During the last two years the Anglo-American imperialists have increased twelve-fold the power of the Yugoslav radio stations. The other day the official Yugoslav telegraphic agency, TANJUG, reported that "seven transmitters, some of them the most powerful in Europe, have been built in Yugoslavia." It is quite clear why American engineers erect the most powerful broadcasting stations in

Yugoslavia. American monopolists supply all the materials, including the propaganda material, for these broadcasting stations. All the agents of Anglo-American imperialism are mobilised to spread the lies and slander fabricated in Belgrade.

In organising these excursions to Yugoslavia, the Tito clique is pursuing not only foreign policy and anti-Communist diversive aims but is attempting also to deceive the people of Yugoslavia. For this purpose they made use of the notorious Labourite, Zilliacus, long since exposed as an agent of the warmongers. The Tитоites began by glorifying Zilliacus and now splash his statements on the front pages of their filthy rags. Zilliacus has become advocate number one of the Tito clique before the people of Yugoslavia. He blesses all the evil crimes of the hangman Rankovic and seals with his "authority" all the ravings of Moshe Pijade.

The recent provocative statement by TANJUG regarding the visit to Yugoslavia of "democratic students from China and Viet Nam", is further evidence of the fascist methods of Titoite propaganda. A group of "students", who have lost all contact with their native land, were described in Belgrade as representatives of the New China and the new Viet Nam. This latest provocation is calculated to confuse the Yugoslav peoples in an attempt to convince them that the peoples of the East support the Tito clique.

The peoples of Yugoslavia know from their own experience what "building Socialism in Yugoslavia" really means. They see how Yugoslavia is being transformed more and more into an Anglo-American springboard, how Tito is linked in friendship with the Greek monarcho-fascists and more and more, is yielding the country and its wealth to imperialist plunder. The terrorist, fascist regime is convincing the people of Yugoslavia that they must wage a resolute struggle against the Tito clique, for the return of Yugoslavia to the family of democracy and Socialism.

Those who, at the invitation of the Tito clique, travel to Yugoslavia, voluntarily or involuntarily become accomplices of the butchers of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Fulfilling their international duty towards the working people of Yugoslavia, democratic organisations in all countries refuse to maintain any contact whatsoever with the Titoite espionage clique.

But that is not enough. It is necessary to sharpen the vigilance of all working people towards the intrigues of the espionage Tito clique, resolutely to expose its agents. The Communist Parties, carrying out their international duty, are intensifying and are obliged to intensify still more, their activities in exposing the new methods of the Tito gang. The diversionary and provocative activities of agents of the Anglo-American warmongers cannot be tolerated. Among democrats, among progressive people in all countries, there should be no place for those who in one way or another support the espionage Titoite clique.

PREPARATIONS FOR HARVESTING IN RUMANIA

The Central Committee of the Rumanian Worker's Party and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Rumania have decided on measures concerning the timely gathering of the harvest and the fulfilment of the 1950 grain deliveries plan.

Quotas have been fixed in accordance with the class policy pursued by the Party and the State in the countryside. Small peasants (that is those with up to 0.5 hectares of land and, in some regions up to one hectare) are absolved from deliveries of any kind. Medium peasants, as distinct from kulaks, also enjoy privileges. For example, those who possess four hectares sell to the State only 120 kilogrammes of grain per hectare whereas an owner of 15 hectares must sell 655 kilogrammes per hectare.

This year, instead of the progressive quotas to the state—in accordance with the crop yield—rates are based on the amount of land. This measure furthers the interests of the working peasants who will be able to dispose of their surplus agricultural products after having fulfilled their grain deliveries to the State. Collective farms enjoy a 20 per cent reduction in the grain quota and peasants who have united in societies for joint cultivation of land have a 10 per cent reduction. War invalids, orphans, aged people, conscripts and others also enjoy a rebate.

WORKERS ORGANISE BRITISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MONTH

Members of the British workers' May Day delegation to the Soviet Union are now playing a leading part in the "British-Soviet Friendship Month" launched in Britain at a recent mass rally in London.

The two hundred and fifty events planned during the month will include four regional conferences on peace, trade and friendship with the Soviet Union. Mass meetings will also take place in Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, Nottingham, Leicester and other large towns.

Many factories and trade union branches have asked for members of the workers' delegation to the U.S.S.R. to address meetings.

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