

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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FOR STILL GREATER EXTENSION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT!

The world peace movement is acquiring ever greater scale and organisation, It is growing into a genuine all-people's mass movement. The demand advanced two months ago at the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress for the prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of terror and mass annihilation of human beings, for instituting a strict control over the realisation of this decision, and of denouncing as a war criminal that government which first uses it, is becoming the demand of millions of people all over the world.

The Plenary session of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee, held recently in London, noted that already more than one hundred million signatures had been obtained for the Stockholm appeal. People of most widely different views are becoming ever more conscious of the fearful threat hanging over the world and also see the possibility of averting it. The Stockholm appeal is being signed by eminent public and political figures (in France by the Minister of Finance, Pétain; in Italy by ex-Prime Ministers, Vittorio Orlando, Francesco Nitti; in Mexico by ex-President Lazaro Cardenas, and others). by academicians, writers, leaders of Catholic, Protestant and other churches, actors and sports champions. Leading centres of international organisations such as the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Women's Democratic Federation signed the Stockholm appeal and called upon the members of their organisations to take part in the campaign for the collection of signatures. The Free German Trade Unions, the Free German Youth, and other mass organisations, have already responded

to this call International Children's Day was also held under the slogan of peace.

The declaration of the International Red Cross Committee, calling for the banning of the atom bomb, has also found a ready response in a number of countries.

The struggle for peace is not, and cannot simply be the concern of any one Party, organisation, group of people or any single country. Peace is a matter for all progressive mankind, for all people, irrespective of nationality, sex, social status, political conviction or religious belief; of all who want peace, who condemn the death and destruction brought by wars. Only hardened misanthropes, enemies of mankind can oppose prohibition of the atomic weapon.

The Stockholm appeal has posed before every political and cultural worker, before all parties and organisations, before the conscience of every human being, the vital question of our time: for peace and life or for war and destruction? There is no third way. This question can not be evaded, for the peoples and the logic of events insist on an answer.

The main thing in the campaign now unfolding for the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal is that **every factory and office worker, peasant, artisan, all parliaments and parliamentary groups, academies and their branches, leading trade union centres, writers' associations, cultural workers' and other social organisational—all members of those leading centres sincerely striving to strengthen peace must sign the Stockholm appeal. And, all who refuse to sign this appeal for peace and the security of peoples, let them publicly explain why they refuse to sign this most important document of our time.**

Public discussion of the demand for banning the atomic weapon in all countries will consolidate world peace, expose the paltry handful of imperialist cannibals and their henchmen who are preparing a new slaughter.

Such a discussion is already unfolding in a number of countries. In France, the partisans of peace who had asked a number of political figures to sign the appeal of the Permanent Committee are now conducting a public discussion with those refusing to sign. In some other countries, peace supporters demand that those rejecting the Stockholm appeal should publicly explain why.

Public discussion of matters related to the struggle for peace will not only expose those preparing for war but will also help dispel many prejudices and illusions of honest people who are misled by the propaganda of the imperialist warmongers. Arising from this, the camp of peace will become even more consolidated and organised, the people will see for themselves that the warmongers are but a miserable handful of adventurers who, by the joint effort of the peoples, can and must be curbed.

In this respect a great role can be played by politicians, journalists, writers, leaders of various organisations and groups who have signed the appeal and who have thus already defined their attitude to peace and war. By calling on other leaders, groups and organisations who have not yet signed the appeal, they will not only help promote the cause of world peace throughout the world but, in this way, will help those leaders and groups to define their attitude to the struggle for peace.

In Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic and in a number of other countries, almost all the adult population has already signed the Stockholm appeal. Collection of signatures is underway in the Korean People's Republic. The Chinese people, liberated from the imperialist yoke, are enthusiastically participating with all peace-loving peoples in the mighty battle for peace. The thousands and thousands of Peace Committees formed in the course of this campaign, upon the completion of the collection of signatures, far from stopping their noble activities must, on the contrary, intensify them over and over again.

The campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal has deepened the political consciousness of the broad mass of the people, awakened their interest in international affairs, and has drawn the masses into the direct struggle for peace. In these conditions, to weaken the work of the Peace Committees to any degree would be an impermissible mistake, the more so since the fight for peace is sharpening, and that intensification of the campaign for signatures is called for by the preparations for the Second World Peace Congress to be held in Genoa (Italy) in the second half of October.

The Peace Committees must inform peace supporters about the struggle for peace, not only in their own country but in other countries as well. The Peace Committees will ensure that there is no respite in the struggle since the interests of all peoples demand this.

The London session of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee has called upon those who have “definitely expressed themselves for prohibition of the atomic weapon” to intensify and unite their efforts and to organise friendly emulation among all champions of peace. An example of such emulation has already been provided by the Italian, French and German democratic youth.

Partisans of peace will support the call of the London session of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee to campaign for the opening of an International Peace Fund.

During the recent period, the world peace movement has registered considerable successes. Despite bloody repressions by the warmongers, the fight for peace is growing in intensity in France, Italy, Britain, the U.S., Latin America and in Australia. Now, even the bourgeois press has had to break its “conspiracy of silence” and admit that “peace is on everybody’s lips”. Even Truman has had to speak about peace, but how does he do so? First he threatens to “use the atom bomb in the name of peace.” Second, referring to peace he, at

the same time, requests from Congress huge sums for arming American satellites in Europe.

Under the guise of bluster about “peace” the Trumans and Churchills are intensifying in practice their preparations for aggressive war. From the insolent violation of the Soviet border by a U.S. B-29 bomber to the hysteria of the British reactionary press about the passage of Soviet fishing trawlers through the English Channel, from the hysteria of a certain Swiss Minister who recently advised Berne housewives to stock up food in case of war, to the monstrous provocation of the British Government which has elaborated instructions for the evacuation of hundreds of thousands of children from London to the provinces, there runs a single line—the line of whipping up war psychosis.

In these conditions it is the duty of all honest people to whom peace, future progress and civilisation are dear, to increase tenfold their efforts, in the fight for peace, to utilise and support the militant initiative of the masses.

The Communist and Workers’ Parties who have been and remain the most staunch and steadfast fighters for peace throughout the world, are devoting all their efforts, all their energy to the vital cause of all peoples—defence of peace. They are exposing the lie of the imperialist agents about the fatal inevitability of war, they are combatting the underestimation of the war danger which tends to immobilise the champions of peace and which only helps the aggressors. They are demonstrating to the people that the forces of peace are vastly superior to the forces of the warmongers. United and organised in the fight for peace, the peoples will frustrate the criminal designs of the imperialists.

CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA

A conference of the Communist Party of Bulgaria opened in Sofia on June 8. Conference will discuss the following questions: 1. Organisational and political work of the Party (report by Vilko Tcheryenkov, Secretary of Central Committee);

2. Struggle for peace.

3. Co-option of new members to Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

FOIL CRIMINAL PLANS OF WARMONGERS, BAN THE ATOMIC WEAPON!

NEXT TASKS OF THE FIGHTERS FOR PEACE IN RUMANIA

Having fully approved the resolution of the London session of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, the Permanent Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic has decided to step up the struggle for peace, in order that the more than ten million Rumanian citizens who have signed the appeal should become really active fighters for peace.

The Permanent Committee has also decided to convene a congress of Rumanian peace committees in the first half of September. With this aim in view, the peace committees are faced with the task of intensifying explanatory work, particularly among the rural population; of drawing into active struggle for peace the peasant women, housewives, religious people and those public figures who have not yet joined the ranks of the fighters for peace.

The hostile elements—former capitalists, landlords, and kulaks who try to persuade honest people not to sign the appeal, should be exposed as agents of the warmongers.

The Committee has decided to issue, in the Rumanian language, the journal "Partisans of Peace"—organ of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress—and also, with the aim of exchanging experiences, the "Peace Committees' Bulletin".

UNITE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

Mass organisations in Britain, which have recently passed resolutions calling for the banning of the atom bomb, include the Socialist Medical Association, the Association of Scientific Workers, the Young Communist League, 80,000 members in the Scottish section of the National Union of Mineworkers and the Ayrshire Labour Federation, representing the whole labour and trade union movement in this Scottish shire.

The Executive Committee of the British Communist Party has issued a letter calling upon the membership for more active support to the campaign for signatures to the Petition of the British Peace Committee.

Delegates at a London peace conference—attended by 37 different organisations—cheered the Reverend Mercer Wilson when he declared: “If we Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Agnostics and Communists all get together and stay together, there will be no war.”

Mr. D. N. Pritt, well-known public figure in Britain, in a recent article in the “Daily Worker”, points out that “while neatly everybody is willing to sign the petition as soon as they see what it asks, some do raise objections which are either directly inspired by counter-propaganda or simply the product in honest minds of months and years of anti-Soviet and anti-Communist propaganda.

“Everyone who knows the U.S.S.R.”, writes Pritt, “is quite convinced, for very good reasons, that the people and government of that great country detest war.”

Among prominent personalities in Britain who have signed the Stockholm appeal, are R. W. Mackay and I. Micardo, Labour Members of Parliament.

PEACE MOVEMENT IN MEXICO

The movement for peace is growing in intensity in Mexico. Thousands of people declare their support for the appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. Carlos Noble, General Secretary of the Peace Committee, has stated that hundreds of peace committees are being formed in factories, in educational establishments, in trade union organisations and cultural societies. In addition to Lazaro Cardenas, ex-President of Mexico, many prominent personalities in universities, trade unions, peasant organisations and also professional workers have signed the petition in defence of peace.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION TROOPS IN GERMANY SIGN STOCKHOLM APPEAL

A large group of Negro soldiers of the American Occupation Army in Germany signed the Stockholm peace appeal in Mainz.

In Bavaria and Hessen, many of the American soldiers accompanied their signatures with protests against the remilitarisation of Western Germany.

SESSION OF BUREAU OF PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF WORD PEACE CONGRESS

The Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress held its plenary session in London on May 31 and June 1. Professor Bernal, Eugenic Cotton, Paul Robeson and Gabriel d'Arboussier presided in turn. In addition to the

Bureau and the Secretaries of the Permanent Committee, representatives of the Soviet Peace Committee, the Peace Committees of Britain, U.S., Finland, Denmark and Sweden also attended the session.

The Bureau discussed the progress of the world-wide campaign for signatures to the appeal of the Stockholm Session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. It noted with satisfaction the significant results that have been achieved and resolved on the new measures that should be carried out with due regard to the development of the campaign.

The Bureau adopted the following resolution:

“The Bureau of the permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress notes with satisfaction the powerful development of the campaign for the prohibition of the atom bomb, during which more than a hundred million signatures were gathered to the Stockholm appeal, Thanks to this campaign people of different views have become aware of the terrible threat hanging over the world and perceived the possibility of averting it.

“The Stockholm appeal is for all people, irrespective of language, social status, religion or political convictions, a mean of active participation in saving peace. Signatures of individuals, when expressed in millions, become a forces capable of preventing war.

“The Bureau of the Permanent Committee greets the representatives of different denominations and churches who have expressed themselves against the atomic weapon. It welcomes any initiative on the part of politicians, trade unionists, scientists and other representatives of the intelligentsia who help draw the people into active struggle against war.

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“The Bureau supports the declaration of the International Red Cross Committee calling for the prohibition of the atom bomb.

“The Bureau of the Permanent Committee considers that all who have clearly expressed themselves for the prohibition of the atom bomb have thereby made a contribution to the struggle for peace. It calls upon them to activise and unite their efforts. The Bureau calls for friendly emulation of all defenders of peace with a view to the further extension of the campaign for the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal; it calls upon all National Peace Committees, social and cultural organisations, upon residents in town and village to intensify their efforts and, with this end in view, to exchange messages. Every man and woman in each country should, prior to the Second World Peace Congress, define his or her view to the question of banning the atom bomb.

“To-day the fate of mankind is in the balance. Before each man and woman lie two paths. The Stockholm appeal enables all to follow the path of peace.”

The Bureau also reviewed the preparations for the Second World Peace Congress and decided to hold it in Genoa (Italy) in the second half of October. The Bureau announced that, in accordance with a previous decision of the Permanent Committee, participation in the Congress will be open only to those who have approved the Stockholm appeal.

The Bureau also decided to summon the jury to adjudicate the International Peace Prizes in the second half of August.

And, finally, the Bureau decided to develop, on a world

scale, the campaign for the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal and to help establish an international peace fund.

At its first meeting the Bureau adopted a resolution of solidarity with its chairman, Joliot Curie, protesting on behalf of hundreds of millions of people against his dismissal by the French Government from the post of High Commissioner for Atomic Energy.

The Bureau also adopted a resolution resolutely protesting against the French Government suing Eugénie Cotton for her anti-war activities and declared its solidarity with her on behalf of millions of partisans of peace throughout the world.

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A mass meeting held at the end of the session was attended by 25,000 people.

All speakers stressed the need to fight for peace and to bend every effort for the collection of millions of signatures to the petition calling for the prohibition of the atomic bomb and of denouncing as a war criminal that government which, first uses the atomic weapon.

PEOPLE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA VOTE FOR PEACE

The nation-wide collection of signatures in Czechoslovakia began on May 14—Mothers' Day, Under the slogan "Mothers Peace", women collectors secured more than a million signatures on the very first day. Collection of signatures at the industrial enterprises began the following day. Workers of Czechoslovakia have not only affixed millions of signatures to the appeal under the slogan "For Peace, for Country and for Socialism"; they have simultaneously taken numerous

production pledges testifying to the deep consciousness of the working class.

The vital significance of the campaign for signatures was explained by tens of thousands of propagandists at numerous meetings, through the press, radio, films, by visiting the homes of citizens and by other means of propaganda. Many of the clergy, who were among the first to sign the appeal, took part in the campaign, stressing the significance of the campaign and, during entirely different attitude towards the collection of signatures, sabotaging in every possible way this humane demand for the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

By the end of the second week of the campaign, when a broad discussion on the tasks of the struggle for peace had developed throughout the country, 9,482,738 signatures of Czechoslovak citizens had been obtained. The people of Czechoslovakia unanimously voted for peace and expressed their determination to fight in its defence.

Signing the appeal, Palicek, shock-worker of the Gottwald plant at Brno, said: "Signatures alone are not enough. Behind each signature there must stand a conscious citizen aware of the fact that it is not sufficient only to speak of peace, that peace must be fought for." Reporting on their pledges to increase coal output, the miners and technical personnel of Ostrava wrote in their letter to President Gottwald: "By fulfilling this task we help in the construction of a new Ostrava, the steel backbone of Socialism in our Republic, and in the world struggle for peace."

The fight for peace in Czechoslovakia continues and will gain in strength. The people of Czechoslovakia well remember the words of President Gottwald: "Our people are demonstrating that their struggle for peace does not end and does not weaken with the conclusion of the campaign for signatures. They are proving this by their peace pledges to raise and improve the quality of production. Hundreds and

thousands of these pledges have already been taken by our workers to realise slogan: “By building the country you are strengthening peace.”

AUSTRIAN REACTIONARIES—ENEMIES OF PEACE

After the Austrian Government had adopted a special decision against the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal, and thereby openly sided with the warmongers, reaction and the higher clergy began to do everything possible to hinder the movement for peace in Austria.

The Archbishopric of Vienna issued a declaration to the effect that it is “unnecessary” for Catholics of Austria to participate in the collection of signatures for the prohibition of the atom bomb.

Despite all these attempts of reaction, more than 150,000 signatures in support of the Stockholm appeal were collected in Vienna in the course of a few days. Nearly 7,000 signatures have been collected in the Tyrol—one of the strongholds of reaction.

The campaign for signatures has been most successful in the enterprises in Upper Austria. Having signed the appeal the workers and employees of twelve Zistersdorf oil enterprises decided to donate an hour’s wages—more than 20,000 schillings—to the fund of the All-Austrian Congress of the partisans of peace, due to be held on June 10-11 in Vienna.

In the Vorarlberg and Carinthia Provinces a youth relay race connected with the All-Austrian Peace Congress has commenced. It is expected that 2,000 delegates from all over Austria and also many visitors from other countries will be present at the Congress.

MASS COLLECTION OF SIGNATURES IN ITALY

The mass collection of signatures in support of the Stockholm appeal of the partisans of peace began in Italy on June 2.

In Borgo Fuggiano (Pistoie Province); more than 3,000 out of 5,000 inhabitants signed the appeal. In Marzabotto, a small-township completely destroyed by the Hitlerites during the war, 4,475 out of 5,074 inhabitants signed. On Sunday, June 4, more than 100,000 signatures were collected in Milan.

At the same time prominent public and political figures continue to sign the appeal, both collectively and individually. The appeal has been signed by: Angelo Simonetti, Bishop of Pescia, and also the Mayor of the town; all members of the Regional Council in Sardinia and 89 out of 90 Deputies in the Regional Parliament of Sicily; 50 Mayors in the Bologna Province; the President and leader of the "Pirelli" Company, and the managerial board of the "Fiat" works; Gulielmo Giannini, Deputy, leader of the "Uomo Qualunque" Party; Dr. Marzenda, President of the League for Human Rights; Benfenati, former world champion cyclist; the Olympic wrestler, Guido Pantoni.

The police chief in Bergamo stated that it was necessary to reject the atom bomb as was the case earlier with poison gas. In many places members of all trade unions are taking an active part in the campaign for the prohibition of the atomic weapon. A joint meeting of members of the trade union organisations of the Italian General Confederation of Labour and the Christian Democrats, held at a dairy in Soresine (Mantua), decided to issue a joint call to the people to sign the Stockholm appeal and to collect signatures among members of all trade unions at their place of work.

FRENCH DEMOCRATIC PRESS EXPOSES ENEMIES OF PEACE

With the development of the struggle for peace in France, the enemies of peace are intensifying their manoeuvres against the Stockholm appeal. The majority in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly recently adopted a resolution reproducing the Baruch plan for atomic energy “control”, which is to precede the banning of the atom bomb, and which simultaneously demands the abolition of the principle of unanimity in the Security Council. The Communists voted against this resolution. And now the press of war and reaction is provocatively repeating over and over again that “they oppose the prohibition of the atom bomb”.

The democratic press has resolutely rebuffed these reactionary inventions. It has started a broad explanatory campaign to convince all honest people of the necessity to fight for the prohibition of the atomic weapon. It is exposing the deliberate accomplices of the warmongers. “Humanité” has opened a special “Discussion Page” where the partisans of peace exchange daily their experiences and outline the best methods and arguments which they use in their discussions during the campaign for the collection of signatures.

“Humanité” brands the mercenary press, from the Right Socialist to the Gaullist rags, which try to deceive public opinion by lauding the subversive manoeuvre of the reactionary majority on the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly. Point by point, “Humanité” analyses the pseudo-arguments of the lackeys of the warmongers who are trying to convince the French people that their proposals “define more precisely and supplement” the Stockholm appeal. “Humanité” shows that the resolution of this Committee, which subordinates the question of the prohibition of the atom bomb

to that of preliminary control, pursues the aim of preventing the prohibition of the atom bomb; of actually disrupting the campaign for peace. "Humanité" exposes the slanderous allegation that the U.S.S.R. and the Communists oppose the establishment of control over the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

Reports from all parts of France on the campaign for signatures show how convincing are these arguments for the French masses and how futile are the machinations of the enemies of peace, According to preliminary information, 59 Departments in France have already collected more than five million signatures to the appeal, of the Permanent Committee.

A group of Protestant clergy, including Pastor Westphal, head of the Protestant Church in France, has published an address supporting the Stockholm appeal.

Day by day reports show that the appeal is being signed by Mayors of Communes and by members of Municipal and General Councils who hold different political convictions, by cultural workers, well-known film actors and sports champions.

EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE IN PARTY WORK

THE WORK OF THE PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY. Juzwiak-Witold, Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Polish united Workers' party, Chairman, Central Party Control Commission

The Party Control Commissions (P.C.C.) of the Polish United Workers' Party had to overcome specific difficulties and obstacles in their work arising from the existence of the Right and Nationalist deviation in a number of sectors of Party work.

The teachings of Lenin and Stalin and also the experience and traditions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) help and also provide an example to our Party Control Commissions.

However, it must be admitted that until now we have not made sufficient use of this experience in the work of the organs of Party control.

The struggle for ideological consolidation and unity in the ranks of the Party, for Bolshevik discipline which is deeply rooted in political consciousness, should be waged together with training cadres, with raising their ideological level.

In his report to the Seventeenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) Comrade Stalin defined the nature of the Central Party Control Commission under the Central Committee, C.P.S.U. (B) and its tasks in the following words:

“... there is an imperative need for an organisation that could concentrate its attention mainly on checking up on the fulfilment of the decisions of the Party and of its Central Committee. Such an organisation can be only a Party Control Commission under the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B), working on the assignments of the Party and of its Central Committee and having local representatives who are independent of the local organisations. It goes without saying that such a responsible organisation must have great authority. In order that it may have sufficient authority, and in order that it may be able to take proceedings against any responsible comrade (including members of the Central Committee) who has committed any misdemeanour, the right to elect or dismiss the members of this Commission must be vested only in the supreme organ of the Party, viz., the Party Congress. There can be no doubt that such an organisation will be quite capable of ensuring control over the fulfilment of the decisions of the central organs of the Party and of tightening up Party discipline”.

The tasks of the Central Party Control Commission of the Polish United Workers' Party are defined in paragraph 31 of the Rules of our Party and coincide with the directives of Comrade Stalin concerning the Party Control Commission. These tasks include: to observe the purity of Party ranks and the ideological outlook of Party members; to take proceedings in the Party against Party members who violate discipline and Party ethics; to control, on the assignment of the Central Committee, the activities of Party organisations in localities, i.e. to verify the carrying out of the Party line and the fulfilment of the decisions of the Party and its Central Committee by the lower organisations of the Party, acting through provincial and, if necessary, through district Party Control Commissions.

According to paragraph 25 of the Rules of our Party, the

Central Control Commission is elected by the Party Congress.

In the period between the Unity Party Congress (December, 1948) and the Third Plenum of the Central Committee (November, 1949) there were a number of shortcomings in the work of Party Control Commissions.

The Party is faced with the task of ceaselessly waging a struggle against factions, soulless bureaucratism, conceit and boastfulness, against the isolation of certain comrades from the Party and non-Party masses, against the office methods of their work and their lordly manner of life, Party Control Commissions often reacted to such developments only when the need for the most stringent measures were apparent. Thus, there was little preventive work in the activities of the Party Control Commissions. The Control Commissions, as yet, were not able correctly to utilise criticism and self-criticism as a means of education in daily work. They do not react sufficiently to instances of suppression of criticism. Yet, criticism and self-criticism can help them enormously in estimating the political and moral qualities of Party members, their attitude towards work, their devotion to the cause of the Party.

The Party Control Commissions examined the charges against Party members in isolation from the Party branches and the surroundings of the Party members and, as a result, failed to reveal the shortcomings and distortions in the work of individual Party organisations and were unable to help them in overcoming them.

The Control Commissions frequently examined cases which could have been discussed and decided by Party branches, and which would have helped to raise the political level and the leading role of Party organisations and to sharpen the revolutionary vigilance of the members in these organisations.

District Party committees, contrary to the Rules of the Party, did not confirm the decisions of Party branches concerning expulsions from the Party, with the result that those expelled applied to Party Control Commissions, thus increasing the burden of work on these Commissions.

The provincial Control Commissions and the Central Control Commission, despite the smallness of their apparatus, carried out considerable work. But this work was not sufficiently planned, contact with local organisations was weak.

Following the Third Plenum of the Central Committee, the number of cases of expulsion of alien ideological-class elements increased from 53 per cent before the Plenum to 62 per cent after the Plenum. This undoubtedly indicates growth of vigilance in the Party. On the other hand, the decrease in the number of charges of a moral-ethical nature testify to the strengthening of discipline and the higher ideological level of the membership.

At the same time, the total number of expulsions indicates that the Party Control Commissions are still insufficiently educating the Party masses, and rely chiefly on the highest disciplinary measures. This is also confirmed by the fact that of all the decisions of the Control Commissions concerning personal matters, measures such as reprimands and censures contribute only 17 per cent of the total.

Following the Third Plenum, the Control Commissions set themselves the task of establishing closer contact with the local organisations, with the aim of clearly defining the nature of the shortcomings in the work of individual Party organisations. Thanks to this, Control Commissions were able, in a number of cases, to help Party organisations carry out educational work and to help Party Committees to correct organisational shortcomings. For example in Lodz Province, the Party organisation of the "Wolum" Saw Mill was in the hands of a

group of nepotists, including the Secretary of the Party organisation, the Chairman of the factory trade union committee, the manager of the mill and his deputy, and an official of the personnel department. This group enjoyed the covert support of the District Party Committee. Acting on a complaint lodged by the workers of this mill, the Provincial Party Control Commission investigated matters on the spot, reinstated members unjustly expelled, excluded the Secretary of the Party branch, reprimanded the chairman of the factory committee and the other members of this group.

On a number of sectors the Control Commissions have exposed and eliminated instances of the suppression of criticism.

In the Sroda Shlonska district Party committee, three members of the leadership, including the Secretary of the District Committee, instituted court proceedings against a member of the Party for criticising the burgomaster. All of them were disciplined by the Control Commission.

The Control Commissions have called to account several Party members for their high-handed manner, bureaucratism and isolation from the Party. For example, the director of the rural building co-operatives was expelled from the Party for demobilisation, for refusing to work collectively, for ignoring the opinion of the provincial Party Committees. The Control Commissions exposed and expelled from the Party several trotskyites.

The Control Commissions turned over a large number of cases to local Party organisations and helped them in their examination of these cases.

The task of raising the work of the Party Control organs to a higher level calls for much and intensified work. The Control Commissions must, above all, maintain close and daily contact with the Party work, must know and understand the tasks confronting Party organisations. Only then will they be in it

position actively to influence the behaviour of Party members and to help mould their moral-political outlook. Every infringement of Party discipline or Party rules must be used as a means for educating not only the offender but all other members of that particular Party organisation. The most characteristic decisions of the Control Commissions should be published in the Party press.

One of the vital tasks of the Control Commissions is to wage a resolute struggle against every attempt to suppress criticism and self-criticism, against the violation of the principle of inner-Party democracy. A resolute struggle must be waged against who hinder the work of the young, newly-promoted cadres. The Control Commission must take care that Party organs listen carefully to the voice of criticism in the localities and leave no letter or complaint uninvestigated and unanswered.

At present the work of the Control Commissions acquire special significance in the countryside in connection with the organisation of new producer co-operatives there. New Party cadres, new public workers are developing in the countryside. We must help and take care of them. Simultaneously, it is necessary systematically, to verify whether the Party line is being carried out correctly in organising the producer co-operatives and to give immediate warning of the slightest distortion which might seriously damage the cause of the Socialist reorganisation of the countryside.

The main task of the organs of Party control is resolute and principled struggle against the bearers of alien ideology; fight opportunist and nationalist distortions; against every attempt to distort the Party line; against factions, bureaucratism and isolation from the masses. All this requires the much closer relation of the Control Commissions with the local Party organisations and with the surroundings in which Party members carry on their work. Party control organs must work

in close co-operation with the Party Committees. The provincial Control Commissions are subordinate organisationally to the Central Control Commission but this does not signify that Party Committees should not help the Control Commissions. In particular, the Party Committees must help Control Commissions to consolidate and extend the corresponding apparatus which will be able to cope with the tasks facing the Control Commission.

The struggle for the purity of the Party ranks; for the education of Party members and for training new cadres; the question of vigilance—all these matters should be in the forefront of the work of the Control Commissions. Their solution will guarantee the correct attitude of the Party and fulfilment of its tasks.

BUCHAREST PARTY ORGANISATION IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR SIGNATURES. G. Stoica, Secretary, Bucharest Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party

No other slogan has had such a wide response or been carried out by such considerable numbers as the slogan of struggle for peace. Hundreds of thousands of people of good will, active fighters for peace, have been drawn by Communists into the peace committees, into the campaign for signatures, into all measures carried out by the Rumanian Workers' Party in Bucharest and in Ilfov county.

At enterprises, offices, in districts and villages, 1,588 peace committees have been elected with a total of 14,000 members, including 5,000 factory workers, nearly 2,000 office workers and working peasants, intellectuals, artisans, representatives of science, teachers, clergy, housewives and others. In Bucharest,

women comprise nearly 40 per cent of all members of peace committees.

Under the slogan of the struggle for peace, the May Day celebrations were carried out. In Bucharest, 127,815 workers worked special shifts in honour of peace. Voluntary brigades of the inhabitants of Bucharest helped to lay a new four kilometre tramway line by May 1, and also to pave 36,000 square metres of highways, to lay out two new parks, several squares, build four public baths and so on.

The collection of signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress began in Bucharest on April 13. In connection with this campaign, large-scale explanatory work was begun in factories, offices, clubs and educational establishments. 958 meetings were held. Tens of thousands of citizens attended lectures and talks. Twenty five thousand propagandists visited Bucharest citizens in their homes explaining to them the tasks of the struggle for peace.

The text of the appeal was prominently displayed on posters on factory gates, in offices and in the streets. It was read before the performances in theatres and cinemas. The entire press, including wall-newspapers in factories, widely popularised the appeal. In churches, many priests made the content of the appeal known to the congregation and also the call of the Patriarch, Justinian, to sign the appeal.

As a result of the work carried out, 761,136 citizens, nearly half of whom were women, signed the appeal in Bucharest. It can be said that all honest people of various, categories—nearly 90 per cent of the entire adult population, have, by signing the appeal, demonstrated their determination to become active righters for peace. The collection of signatures in the factories took place in an atmosphere of exceptional political enthusiasm. Workers in the spheres of science, culture and art have also displayed great activity. School teachers held talks with the parents of their pupils.

People heartily welcomed, the peace propagandists who visited them in their homes. There were instances where, when the canvassers failed to find people at home, the people themselves looked for the canvassers in order to sign the appeal. In the fourth district of Bucharest, some citizens, on their own initiative, sent letters to UNO, demanding the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

But there were instances, too, when some refused to sign the appeal. These were people who link the idea of war with their hope of restoring the bourgeois-landlord regime—former landlords, merchants, big property owners, representatives of the old army clique and so on.

The peace committees successfully exposed these enemies of peace. For example, in the 17th district, the people insisted that those who had refused to sign the appeal should explain why, and they denounced them. The campaign for signatures has disclosed the reactionary elements and isolated them politically from the masses.

In the course of the campaign, the contact between the Party and the masses became stronger. Thousands of new, capable activists came to the fore from the ranks of the people. Large masses of people were drawn into activity. The work of exposing the plans of the instigators of a new war and of their Tito agents was extended. Preparations for the Congress of the Union of Democratic Women of Rumania, and also for International Children's Day, were also closely bound up with exposing the warmongers and with explaining the tasks of the struggle for peace.

Vigilance on a mass scale, and also hatred of the people towards the instigators of a new war, are growing; at the same time the feelings of love for the Soviet Union and solidarity with the working people of all countries, striving for peace, are gaining strength.

It is necessary also to speak about the shortcomings in our

work. After the first successes in the collection of signatures, certain party organisations slackened their work and began to work in a superficial way. Propagandists did not use sufficiently, concrete explanatory material and certain Party committees did not devote proper attention to peace committees and did not help them in their work.

In other places, insufficient vigilance and determination was observed in combating attempts at subversive activities by the class enemy, against the dissemination of the poison of bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism.

Women actively exposed those who refused to sign the appeal. “For you, war means nothing, you did not suffer during the last war”, said a Bucharest woman to someone who refused to sign. But although women were active during the campaign, the peace committees did not properly, draw them into the work as they should have done, often bringing them in to the committees only in a formal way.

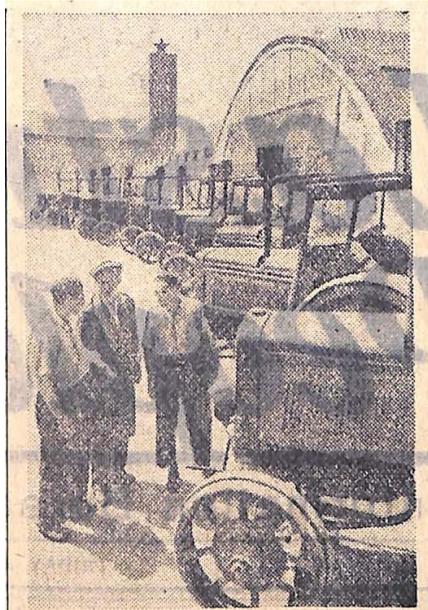
There should be no let up in the work of the peace committees. Seeking ever new forms of work, it is necessary to rally all honest citizens—members of public organisations and with special attention to those who do not belong to any organisation for active struggle against the instigators of a new war.

It is essential that Party committees and peace committees should analyse all the achievements and shortcomings in developing the struggle for peace in the spirit of criticism and self-criticism and make all efforts to remove the shortcomings in order to secure the extension of the peace movement, both in scale and organisation.

THE TRACTOR PLANT IN BRASOV (RUMANIA)

The tractor plant in Brasov (Rumania) has increased output by 148 per cent compared with year.

The workers have decided to celebrate August 23—Liberation Day in Rumania—by producing the 5,000th tractor.



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Above: Tractors being checked before despatch to the machine-tractor depots.

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SOLICITUDE OF THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT FOR MINE WORKERS

The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has decided to increase miners' wages from 12 to 27 per cent. A system of progressive bonuses, which enables a miner to double and even treble his earnings by over-fulfilling his production rate, has been introduced. In addition, miners get a special annual reward of 10,000 to 25,000 leva (depending on how long they work at one and the same enterprise).

The Council of Ministers has obliged the Ministry of Industry to build during this year, a minimum of 1,000 apartments for miners with families and 320 apartments for single miners.

The title of "Honoured Miner" has been instituted.

EMINENT CITIZENS IN BRAZIL—FOR PROHIBITION OF THE ATOMIC WEAPON

The fight of the Brazilian people for peace and for the prohibition of the atomic weapon is becoming ever more widespread. Eminent public figures, workers, organisations of students and cultural workers—as well as municipal and state authorities are supporting the demand for banning the atomic weapon.

The Legislative Assembly of the State of Pernambuco and the municipal council of the city of Vitoria, in Espirito Santo, have approved the resolution calling upon the Brazilian Foreign Minister officially to support the campaign for peace and the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

Other municipal councils which have expressed themselves for the prohibition of the atomic weapon and for denouncing as a war criminal that government which first uses it, include Puerto Alegre, in the State of Rio Grande del Sur; Cataguazes, in the State of Minas Geraes; Nova Igussu and San Gonzalo, in the State of Rio de Janeiro and the municipal council of the city of Olinda, in the State of Pernambuco. The latter submitted a resolution to the Senate with a demand that the Senate call on UNO to ban the atomic weapon.

At a conference of the Brazilian Press Association, a large group of journalists formed a committee of journalists for action against the atomic weapon.

Medeiros Neto, a deputy and clergyman, and Deputies Lino Machado, Cafe Filho, Jose Augusto and Benicio Fontenele are also among those who demanded the prohibition of the atomic weapon. The clergyman, Medeiros Neto, has declared that only those who hate mankind, who strive to seize power and to establish their domination “Can continue to insist

on stockpiling atom and hydrogen bombs”:

The appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress is supported by the famous writer, Graciliano Ramos, and many other writers and poets.

FITTING REPLY TO LONDON RADIO

In its article “Where They Are Hungry”, the newspaper, “Szabad Nep”, of May 27, exposes the rumours circulated by the London radio. Among other rumour-mongering broadcasts to Hungary by the London radio was the allegation that there was starvation in Budapest”.

“Szabad Nep” shows the absurdity of the tales of the London radio. It listed the goods recently bought in Budapest and showed that the population obtains meat and vegetables at progressively cheaper prices.

“No matter how painful it may be for the London radio”, writes “Szabad Nep”, “we must report that Budapest consumes daily one and a half million eggs which are sold at 60 fillers each and even cheaper.

“On Thursday last, the people of Budapest consumed 463,100 litres of milk, and 467,600 on Friday. On Thursday, the centre for distribution of poultry alone sold in Budapest a total of 11,528 kilogrammes of poultry, together with 1,654 live poultry.

“On these two days, State food stores and meal shops sold 3,000 calves, 7,000 hogs and 600 head of store cattle.”

“Szabad Nep” suggests that if the London radio wants so badly to find the city which could be described as starving, it should by-pass Budapest since it can find a much nearer city—London.

PARTICIPATION OF WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. Guy de Boysoon, Chairman of the World Federation of Democratic Youth

Formed in November 1945, the World Federation of Democratic Youth (W.F.D.Y.) is an organisation united in its determination to uphold peace. The call, "Youth, unite! Forward, for a lasting peace!" which was advanced at the inaugural congress of the Federation, has become its slogan, its motto.

Immediately after victory over German fascism, the victory which gave to the peoples the hope for a stable peace, it was quite correct to call upon the youth of all countries to cooperate and unite their ranks, to advance before them the vital task of defending peace, since the youth, always the first victims of war, above all need peace in order to build their bright future. When the imperialists began more and more openly, and with growing frequency, to take actions aimed at unleashing an aggressive war against the forces of peace and democracy, headed by the Soviet Union, the defence of peace became an even more urgent task for the great world democratic youth organisation. This was stressed by the Executive Committee of the W.F.D.Y. as early as August 1947, at the Prague session held after the First World Youth Festival which was an unprecedented demonstration in the history of the international youth movement, a demonstration which revealed the desire of the young people in all countries for peace. Exposing the activities of the reactionary forces seeking

to prepare another war, the Executive Committee of the W.F.D.Y. declared at the time: "This situation confronts the Federation with the lack of exposing more resolutely than ever the enemies of peace, and of defending democratic principles."

The W.F.D.Y. and the organisations which are affiliated to it, more and more persistently place the struggle for peace in the forefront of their activities, pointing out to the youth that in view of the criminal machinations of the warmongers, the struggle for democracy, for the national independence of peoples, for a better life, is bound up with the struggle for peace.

This correct policy, which corresponds to the profound aspirations of young men and women, has secured for the W.F.D.Y. active and steadily growing support from in increasingly wider sections of the youth. Young democrats realise that the World Federation of Democratic Youth is a loyal and staunch champion of their interests and of their future because, fighting under the banner of peace, it exposes the enemies of the youth—the imperialist warmongers. Exposing the odious slanderous vilification of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the Federation holds up the Soviet youth as a model for the youth of the world, and popularises the brilliant perspectives which are open before the young people in the land of Socialism. Isolating the disrupters—agents of imperialism in the ranks of the youth—it calls upon the youth for even greater unity in the struggle against the common enemy. Thanks to these resolute and bold activities, the influence of the W.F.D.Y. is steadily growing, as proved by the remarkable success at the Second World Youth Festival in Budapest, organised by the W.F.D.Y. jointly with the International Student Union. Representatives of the youth of 80 countries took part in the Festival. The consolidation of the democratic youth movement is proved also by the successful work of the Second Congress of the W.F.D.Y. in September

1949, which noted that in the interval between the two congresses, that is, in less than four years, its membership had doubled, rising from 30,000,000 to 60,000,000.

However, despite this impressive increase in the membership of the Federation, it must be remembered that tens of millions of young men and women are outside the W.F.D.Y., taking no part in the struggle for peace—in the struggle for their future and who even become victims of the false propaganda of the Anglo-American warmongers.

In view of the growing war danger, it is more and more essential that all young men and women should take part in the struggle for peace. To do everything possible to draw the youth into the struggle for peace in order to frustrate, before it is too late, the criminal designs of the imperialist warmongers, such is the urgent, and at the same time, honourable task of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and its affiliated organisations which unite in their ranks millions of young democrats.

For this reason, the Stockholm appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, drafted with the active participation of the W.F.D.Y. representatives on the Committee, enjoys the complete and unconditional support of our Federation. The Secretariat of the W.F.D.Y., in a widely circulated declaration, stressed that the paramount task and urgent duty of all bodies affiliated to the Federation is to concentrate all efforts on the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal.

Actually, the task is to collect throughout the world hundreds of millions of signatures to the demand for the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and to denounce as a war criminal that government which first dares to use it. It is necessary to explain to millions and tens of millions of young people the danger that menaces the future of all youth. To achieve this, it is essential that the campaign for

signatures should embrace, not only the young people who are already active in democratic organisations, but also those millions of young men and women who have not yet defined theirs and, it is essential that they should realise the need to join with all people of good will in order to prevent the unleashing of a new war.

It is quite clear that to secure support for the Stockholm appeal from as many young people as possible, it is essential that those who are already conscious of the war danger, who are already members of democratic organisations, should make every effort to draw others into this campaign. Therefore, the W.F.D.Y. and its affiliated organisations should regard themselves as the vanguard of the youth in the fight for peace, the vanguard which should carry along with it the entire youth in order to secure the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

In addition, the W.F.D.Y., which is a powerful international organisation, is faced with another important task—to do everything to make the youth fully conscious of one main aspect of the Stockholm appeal—its international character. Actually, it is a matter of a campaign conducted simultaneously in all countries of the world, of a genuine international referendum, which should receive far wider support in every country than any previous campaign in defence of peace conducted on a national scale.

In this campaign, the youth should work in close co-operation with all democratic forces, particularly in peace committees. But this does not mean that they should not display the initiative and enthusiasm characteristic of youth. During last year individual actions showed that the young people were taking an active part in the struggle for peace. An example of this was the action of Italian youth who unfurled the banner of peace over the Foreign Ministry in Rome, and of the Danish youth who unfurled a huge banner bearing anti-war slogans in the Danish Parliament during the debate on the

ratification of the aggressive North Atlantic Pact.

Participating in the campaign for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, the W.F.D.Y. is encouraging and widely popularising the initiative of young men and women in different countries, who are challenging each other to a competition for the greatest number of signatures to the Stockholm appeal. Such initiative was displayed by young dockers in Dunkirk (France) and Antwerp (Belgium) who refused to unload American arms, and also by young workers of the Renault works in France and of the Fiat works in Italy. The young people of France and Italy are preparing for a big rally of French and Italian youth, to be held in Nice in August, in support of the demand for the prohibition of the atom bomb. Anxious to extend the youth emulation on a still wider scale, the W.F.D.Y. has addressed the young people in many cities throughout the world, which particularly suffered in the last war—the youth of Stalingrad, Hiroshima Coventry, Cassino, Oradour, Cologne and others—with a call to make every effort to collect signatures among the population of these cities and, on their behalf, to address the young men and women of other countries in order to show them, from the example of these cities, the need to uphold peace and to save mankind from even more terrible slaughter.

Arising from the fact that the defence of peace is now the main task, the W.F.D.Y and its affiliated organisations are relating all their activities to the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal. In particular, the International Children's Day was held under the slogans of intensifying this campaign and, likewise, the preparations now under way for the International Conference in Defence of Children, since the defence of children is indissolubly linked with the struggle to preserve peace.

Striving by all means to ensure a decisive success for the campaign for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, the

W.F.D.Y. and its affiliated organisations are drawing millions of young men and women into active struggle for peace—into the struggle for their future.

The forthcoming Second World Peace Congress will be an expression of unprecedented unity of people of good will who certainly differ on many questions but are united in their desire to prevent the unleashing of a new war.

Actively participating in the struggle for prohibition of the atomic weapon, fighting in defence of peace, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and its affiliated organisations, simultaneously, are fulfilling another important task—the task of strengthening the unity of the youth, drawing ever greater numbers of young men and women into the struggle for democracy and for a better future.

CATASTROPHIC STATE OF ECONOMY IN SOUTH KOREA

South Korea is occupied by American troops who have transformed it into a market for American goods which cannot be sold in the U.S. The national economy of South Korea is being ruined and its wealth plundered. U.S. “aid” to South Korea has brought poverty and hunger to the population.

Compared with 1943, the number of enterprises in South Korea declined to 52 per cent in 1946, 45 per cent in 1947, 37 per cent in 1948 and to 36 per cent at the end of the first half of 1949. This ruin of the national economy has brought a sharp decline in production. Output of the engineering industry in 1949 was only 5 per cent compared with that at the end of 1945; output of means of transport, 8 per cent; agricultural implements, 9 per cent; cement, 17 per cent; output of even the “most developed” textile industry was only 13 per cent. Agriculture has been reduced to a sorry plight. The crop area in South Korea diminished in 1945 to 87 per cent, 1948 to 66 per cent and in 1949 to 55 per cent. Compared with pre-war, prices increased in 1946 by 134-162 times; in 1945, 400-402 times; in 1948, 732-818 times and in 1949, 821—1,003 times.

Such are the fruits of American “aid” to South Korea.

PEASANT FESTIVAL IN POLAND

With great enthusiasm the working peasants of Poland recently celebrated their traditional peasant festival in which more than two million people took part.

This year's festival was a magnificent demonstration of the solidarity of the working masses of the countryside with the Stockholm appeal. It was the festival of consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, a festival of the 800 producer co-operatives, the day of rallying the working peasantry for the Socialist reorganisation of the country.

Thousands of industrial workers who have taken patronage over rural communities took part in the celebrations. In the Silesia-Dombrowskie Province alone, 250 such patronage groups took part in the festival in the countryside. Some 600, miners took part in the celebrations in Zywiec Village (Cracow Province). In the Mechlin producer co-operative, 12,000 peasants participated in the festival.

In connection with the festival, the leadership of the United Peasant Party has decided to build a Peasant House in Warsaw.

Following the example of the industrial workers, peasants undertook to repair bridges and roads and to build clubs in time for the celebrations. The most important obligation of peasants this year concerned ameliorative work which is now underway throughout the country. For example, in connection with the festival, nearly 100,000 peasants in the Gdansk Province carried out work worth 40 million zloty, and in the Poznan Province, work to the value of 43 million zloty.

On the day of their festival the working peasants reviewed also the successes of the spring sowing campaign.

SOCIALIST LABOUR CODE IN RUMANIA

The Great National Assembly of the Rumanian People's Republic on May 30, 1950 ratified a new Labour Code following an introductory speech by G. Apostol, member of the Politburo of the Rumanian Workers' Party and Chairman of the General Confederation of Labour.

The new Labour Code annuls the bourgeois-landlord legislation, consolidated the rights of the working people inscribed in the Constitution, facilitates Socialist organisation of labour and the growth of labour productivity, and strengthens labour discipline.

Inscribed in the new Code are; obligatory eight hour day; Sunday as a day of rest; equal pay for equal work irrespective of age, sex or nationality; holidays with pay; non-contributory social insurance; labour protection; obligation of the enterprise to use the worker in accordance with his skill; provision for raising professional skill; special measures for the protection of the labour of women and juveniles.

The code also lays down the obligations of working people: respect for Socialist labour discipline, personal responsibility for assigned jobs, care of Socialist property, etc.

IRRIGATION CANALS IN BULGARIA

The people of Bulgaria have won another big victory in the struggle against drought. At the end of May the construction of a network of irrigation canals was completed in the Danube Valley—Belene-Svishtov-Nikopol. Within one year, 393 kilometres of irrigation canals have been built which make it possible to irrigate 13,500 hectares of land: 51 kilometres of highways were also built, 24 bridges, 2 hydraulic stations and one electric power station. A total of 490 million leva was spent on the construction.

FASCIST TITO CLIQUE—WAR PROVOCATEUR IN THE BALKANS. Todor Jivkov, Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria

The Resolution of the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties, adopted in November 1949, revealed that, acting on the orders of the Anglo-American imperialists, the treacherous Tito-Rankovic clique had launched a provocative campaign of slander against the U.S.S.R. and had become an open agent of the instigators of a new war.

The entire foreign and home policy of this clique, dictated by Washington, is aimed at preparing aggressive adventures in South-East Europe, particularly in the Balkans. The handful of ruling fascists in Belgrade are feverishly turning the territory of Yugoslavia into a base for unleashing war adventures, into a bridgehead of the Anglo-American imperialists in the Balkans, in line with the strategic plans of Generals Bradley, Montgomery and Co, the Tito gang of mercenaries are carrying out large-scale measures to militarise the entire life of Yugoslavia. Fortification work is underway along the North-East frontier of Yugoslavia. Ports are being extended and new ones built on the Adriatic coast. Work on the strategic Trieste-Zagreb-Belgrade highway is being accelerated, and according to the designs of American specialists, must be extended to Skoplje and Salonika in this way it becomes possible for Yugoslavia to establish contact with two important seaports for the shipment of arms and munitions and also for the transport of troops. At the same time, a number of roads are being widened on the order of American specialists so that they can be used by American military equipment. Rankovic janissaries

are driving people to work on undertakings of strategic importance.

The air agreement, signed in December 1949 between the Tito clique and the U.S. gives the latter the right not only to unhindered flying over Yugoslav territory, but also to control Yugoslav airfields. Consequently, the airfields and the Yugoslav airlines have been incorporated into the general military-air system of the Anglo-American aggressive bloc, Yugoslavia is feverishly extending old airfields and building new ones capable of receiving big American aircraft. Special points for jet propelled aircraft are also under construction.

American imperialists are strenuously arming the Titoites. The U.S. embargo on the export to Yugoslavia of armaments and of A and B materials has already been lifted, that is, the ban on export of arms and munitions and also machinery and equipment to produce arms. According to the newspaper "Neue Wiener Tageszeitung". George Alien, the American Ambassador in Belgrade, promised Tito that the Truman doctrine, from the military point of view, would be extended to Yugoslavia as it has been to Greece and Turkey. Since last year, and up to the present, the Americans have regularly been supplying the Yugoslav Army with armaments from the so-called "surplus" war materials of the American, army of occupation in Western Germany. Hundreds of trains with armoured cars, field and anti-aircraft guns, aero-engines and "V-2" equipment passed through Austria en route to Yugoslavia. Newspapers of the Yugoslav political emigrants recently reported the arrival at the Yugoslav port of Rijeka (Fiume) of ships with American arms. The Americans have insisted that the Greek monarcho-fascist government of Plastiras should place at the disposal of the Titoites, for the transportation of armaments, a free zone in Salonika with a corridor extending to Gevgeli which would be guarded by Yugoslav troops.

Hundreds of military specialists, American and former Hitlerites, are arriving in Yugoslavia, where they are re-organising the Yugoslav Army and training Tito officers and pilots to handle American and German weapons.

At the present time the Tito clique has in full military order nearly a million men in the Army, in the Rankovic police units and in various camouflaged military forces.

This number is considerably, in excess of the combined armed forces of the People's Democracies neighbouring Yugoslavia: Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania.

The policy of war preparations pursued by the Tito gang at the behest of the Anglo-American organisers of an aggressive war against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies calls for an ever growing expenditure. Even according to considerably under-estimated official figures, the expenditure on the military-police apparatus and its auxiliaries amounted, in 1949, in Yugoslavia to 33 per cent of the total expenditure. In 1950, nearly 51 per cent of all budget expenditure is earmarked for military expenditure.

This frantic militarisation of the country has forced the fascist clique to place a monstrous tax burden on the shoulder of the working people. Taxes collected from the working people increased by 20 million dinars compared with 1949. At the same time, the budget appropriations for health services, social security etc. were reduced by 5 billion dinars.

The Anglo-American imperialists are taking the economy of Yugoslavia more and more into their own hands, subordinating it to war preparations. Strategic materials: lead, copper, antimony, bauxites are exported in ever growing quantities from Yugoslavia; and forests are being felled wholesale all for the same purpose.

The Americans demanded that the Titoites should plan the extraction of strategic raw materials in 1950 in such amounts as to bring exports up to 30-35 million dollars against 16 million

dollars in 1949.

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Yugoslavia has become a centre for all fascist and reactionary elements, trotskyites, terrorists, spies and all kinds of criminals. From among this rabble the Titoites set together gangs of saboteurs and try to send them into the People's Democracies. Recently a large group of such saboteurs was caught and rendered harmless in Bulgaria. The public trial of this gang held in Sofia at the end of March, made up of active U.D.B. fascists, former monarcho-fascists, kulaks and criminals, revealed that the terrorist and criminal activities of this gang were organised and guided directly by highly placed Yugoslav officials. The trial revealed that Savic, former chief of the Consular department of the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia, commissioned, on the orders of Tito and Rankovic, one of the U.D.B. agents to plant a bomb on the plinth of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum in Sofia with the aim of killing Soviet and Bulgarian leaders.

It has now been documentarily established that Tito's diplomatic missions in the People's Democracies have been converted into espionage centres, each member of these missions, from Minister to chauffeur, is engaged in undermining work on the assignments of the Anglo-American warmongers. For example, Cicmil, who had distinguished himself in espionage and saboteur work in Hungary, was appointed Minister to the Bulgarian People's Republic. Cicmil was replaced by Djerdja who had "experience" in Albania; the Counsellor-spy, Mangovski, was replaced by the spy-provocateur Hadzi-Panzov; Safirovski, who organised espionage among the Bulgarian Macedonians, was replaced by the spy Nakov; Milatovic, Kolendic, Cialovska, Secretaries Bujacic and Momcilovic were also spies; the wives of

Yugoslav diplomats, their chauffeurs, doorkeepers, messengers etc. were all engaged in espionage.

The Tito bandits are daily organising provocations on the borders of the People's Democracies. Provocative searches on vessels plying along the Danube, maltreatment and murder of border guards and civilians in the border area (citizens of the People's Democracies), firing at border posts and similar provocations are common occurrences.

Provocations on the borders are accompanied by provocations against citizens of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies residing in Yugoslavia.

Not long ago the Bulgarian Government lodged a vigorous protest with the Yugoslav Government against the maltreatment of Bulgarian citizens who under false pretences, were lured into Yugoslavia and then subjected to brutal terror.

At the present time, the Tito clique is striving might and main to knock together a military-aggressive imperialist bloc in the Balkans, a bloc which has long been in the minds of the American imperialists. The Belgrade-Athens axis was forged early in March under the guise of strengthening peace in the Balkans. This axis is a link in the Anglo-American system of aggressive pacts directed against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies, and against peace in the Balkans, against the Yugoslav and Greek peoples who are fighting the fascist agents of the Tito and the Plastiras cliques. The creation of the "Belgrade-Athens" axis is the logical outcome of the intimate relations initiated by the Greek monarchists and the Tito clique at Kajmak-calan where, last year, the Tito betrayers permitted the passage of the monarcho-fascist troops into Yugoslavia and, together with them, opened fire into the backs of the Greek democratic forces.

It is perfectly clear that the Anglo-American imperialists will not be contented with the "Belgrade-Athens" axis. They are preparing to extend the axis to Turkey, Italy and other

countries and to form the planned Mediterranean pact.

The adventurous war programme of the fascist Tito Government was outlined in Tito's speech in April in the so-called "People's" Skupshtina, where it was officially approved, Tito declared that the Yugoslav Government would develop "economic", "political" and "any" other form of co-operation with countries which "express a readiness for such co-operation". No matter how this Tito declaration is disguised, it signifies that the fascist Tito Government will not only collaborate in the economic field, as hitherto, but that it will also openly collaborate in the political and military sphere with the Anglo-American imperialist warmongers and their satellites.

It was not fortuitous when Tito declared that no "outstanding questions" can worsen the present "good relations" between Italy and Yugoslavia. The fascist press in Italy and Turkey welcomes the rapprochement between Athens and Belgrade, the Turkish newspaper "Yeni Sabah" described the closer relations between Athens and Belgrade as having historic and decisive significance for "changing the situation in the Balkans". The fascist press in Belgrade has expressed equal enthusiasm, referring to Turkey as the "steel fortress" in the Near East.

The "normalisation" of relations between, Yugoslavia and Austria also stems from the aim of forming this bloc. The Tito gang has pardoned Austrian and German war criminals sentenced to death or to long terms of imprisonment in connection with crimes against the people of Yugoslavia.

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Abetting the swindling manoeuvres of American imperialism which is alarmed at the growth of the peace movement, the Tito clique deny the danger of the imperialists

unleashing a new war. Striving to curry favour with his imperialist masters, Kardelj declared: "Capitalism has gained strength in all countries of Western Europe and is not in need of war at present..." Shortly afterwards Tito backed up this statement of Kardelj.

In their efforts to help their masters, the Titoites have descended to such levels that in its issue of April 24, "Borba" not only concealed from the Yugoslav people the Stockholm appeal for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, but provocatively referred to the World Peace Congress as an instrument of the Soviet Government." As was to be expected, all these statements and articles were seized by the reactionary propaganda apparatus in Washington and London and used for the purpose of confusing the broad mass of the people.

Tito provocateurs are devoting all their evil and craft to serving the warmongers. When, at the end of February, the U.S. Secretary of State, Acheson, slandered the Soviet Union, accusing it of "imperialist tendencies", the Titoites rushed to his aid and tried to provide a "theoretical" basis for this slander. The political gangster, Djilas, speaking in Belgrade University, "discovered" some kind of a crisis in the Soviet system which, he alleged, the Soviet Government was trying to solve through its foreign policy. On April 27, in the Skupshtina, Djilas again slandered the U.S.S.R... The Belgrade traitors have well studied the role allotted to them by their Anglo-American masters; Kardelj "is liquidating" the crisis in the capitalist countries of Western Europe, while Djilas "is discovering" a crisis in the Soviet Union. Kardelj spreads the lie that capitalism has "no need" of war, while Djilas spreads the slander that the Soviet Union has aggressive designs. And the arch-traitor Tito parrots the lies and slander of both Kardelj and Djilas.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Tito gang has descended to the lowest infamy, propagandising that capitalism is not in

need of war when every honest person can see the feverish preparations of the Anglo-American aggressors for war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, and spreading the slander that the Soviet Union has aggressive designs, when even children are aware of the consistent and ceaseless struggle of the Soviet Government for world peace.

In vain are the efforts of the Tito gang of killers and spies to deceive the Yugoslav peoples, to lull the vigilance of the lighters for peace by all kinds of "principles" and "theories".

The democratic peoples, including the people of Yugoslavia, see in the frantic militarisation of Yugoslavia a serious threat to peace. Day by day the working people of Yugoslavia, relying on the mighty camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, are intensifying the struggle against the police-fascist regime of Tito-Rankovic. The just struggle of the Yugoslav patriots has found a warm response and aid from all partisans of peace. Communists and all progressive people, all fighters for peace, democracy and Socialism, regard it as their sacred duty to intensify the struggle against the Tito clique, against the imperialist agents-provocateurs in the Balkans and in Europe.

All people, to whom freedom and peace are dear, are helping and will continue to help the struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia for the complete destruction of the Tito-Rankovic gang.

PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE HUNGARIAN WORKERS' PARTY

The Plenum of the Central Committee, Hungarian Workers Party which was held on May 31 and June 1, discussed the following questions:

1. Co-option of new members to the Central Committee and Central Control Commission.
2. Immediate tasks in the development of Hungarian national economy, Report by Comrade Gerö.
3. Struggle against clerical reaction. Report by Comrade Revai.

The following comrades were co-opted to the Central Committee: Andras Hegediüs, Istvan Denes, Istvan Hader, Mihaly Zsofinyecz and Lajos Szücz: as candidate members of the Central Committee Istvan Kristof, Karoly Janza, Maria Nagy, Sander Czottner, and Jozsef Suhajda. The Central Committee released Comrade Revai from his work as editor of "Szabad Nep" and elected him Deputy General Secretary of the Party Comrades Sander Zöld and Istvan Szabo were elected member of the Political Bureau; Laszlo Piros and Mihaly Zsofinyecz—substitute members of the Political Bureau. Comrades Andras Hegadiüs and Istvan Danes were elected Secretaries of the Central Committee.

Comrades Arpad Hazi, Lajos Ateva and Ferenc Konok were elected members of the Central Control Commission.

RUHR BEFORE THE ELECTIONS

Elections to the Landtag in North-Rhine-Westphalia (West Germany) will be held on June 18 in this connection the leadership of the Communist Party of Germany has addressed a call to the electorate. This call exposes the policy of the Arnold coalition-cabinet (Christian Democratic Union) and the Nölting (Social Democratic Party) as a policy of docile servility to the Anglo-American imperialists and of betrayal of the interests of the German people. The call exposes all the false promises made by these people in previous elections; they promised to ensure work for all but actually continue to dismantle peace time industrial enterprises and in North-Rhine Westphalia alone, the number of the unemployed is in excess of 300,000 instead of the promised reduction in prices there has been a decline in real wages which are now 60 per cent of the pre-war level.

The call particularly stresses the responsibility of the Right Social Democrats who hold the main ministries (Interior, Labour and Economy]. These Social Democratic ministers are pursuing the same reactionary, anti-people's policy as the coalition of the Right bourgeois parties, therefore the statements of Schumacher in Bonn to the effect that the Social Democratic Party is the opposition party are false and hypocritical. Statements by Nölting in Bonn are equally hypocritical.

The appeal calls on all electors to vote for the candidates of the Communist party of Germany.

FASCIST TERROR IN BOLIVIA

In Bolivia, the trade unions, affiliated to the General Confederation of Labour, declared a strike on May 18, demanding higher wages to compensate for increased prices arising from devaluation. The strike involved practically the whole of the country and almost developed into a general strike. The strike assumed formidable dimensions in La Paz. The Bolivian Government, thoroughly alarmed, and acting on the orders of the American imperialists, hastily declared martial law. A vigorous protest by the people of La Paz developed into a powerful demonstration which was fired upon by the police butchers. The streets of La Paz flowed with the blood of the workers: 50 killed and 93 wounded were victims of these police atrocities.

But the working class in Bolivia is fearlessly continuing the struggle, and the monstrous brutality against the workers has opened the eyes of even the most complacent. The struggle of the Bolivian people against Yankee imperialism is growing in intensity.

**NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN
FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND EQUATORIAL
AFRICA. Gabriel d'Arboussier, General
Secretary, African Democratic Alliance,
Vice-Chairman, Permanent Committee,
Word Peace Congress**

“Black Africa” covers a huge part of the African continent from Dakar to Zanzibar, from Lake Chad to the Cape of Good Hope, extending over an area of 25,000,000 square kilometres, with a population of over one hundred million. The conquest of this part of Africa began in the Seventeenth Century and continued until the Berlin Conference of 1885, when it was divided between the imperialist powers: Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Portugal and Spain. The U.S. first established itself in the “Republic” of Liberia and then penetrated into the possessions of other powers. Germany was forced out Africa as a result of the defeat in the First World War.

During the division of 1885, French imperialism seized huge territory, which was further increased after the 1914-1918 war. French West and Equatorial Africa extends over a territory of 7,500,0,00 square kilometres (i.e. fourteen times the territory of France) with a population of approximately twenty-five million.

These possessions consist of a vast number of arbitrarily formed territorial administrations, differing sharply from one another geographically, socially, economically and politically: deserts, veldt, and forests, trusteeship territories and colonies, hundreds of ethnic groups with their own customs and dialects.

But these territories also have their common features: agriculture dominates in economy, a feudal-tribal structure, a culture with traditions of folklore and craftsmanship, the Negro character of all tribes, and animism as the basis of their religions.

On all these territories there was established a common, brutal regime of oppression and exploitation which, while maintaining the territorial divisions which ensure its domination, nevertheless led to a certain territorial amalgamation in relations: economic amalgamation which has led to closer relations between the Sudan and Senegal, Niger with Dahomey, Chad with the Cameroons, the Congo with Ubangi; political and administrative amalgamation which has brought closer together the Mossi and Baoule tribes, the Sereres tribe with Ouolofs, the people of Gabonals with those of the Congo, the Peulhs and Haoussa tribes; cultural amalgamation—a single school system, military service and forms of administration by means of which the people of Dahomey, Cameroons the Congo and Guinea maintain contact with each other.

But this amalgamation was secured in the “higher” interests of the imperialist states. Economic amalgamation means the substitution of naked slavery by equally slavish forced labour; administrative amalgamation—the introduction of a Criminal Code and the establishment of a special regime for the natives; cultural amalgamation signifies complete disregard for African languages, and art and is designed to educate accomplices for the colonisers (schools which train officials, army units where soldiers are trained for occupation and for struggle against other enslaved peoples).

This amalgamation is, therefore, a means of domination for the colonisers.

The victory won over German fascism, with the participation of the peoples of French West and Equatorial Africa, released energies which the colonial regime had suppressed for centuries.

This spontaneous movement for freedom embraces all the exploited sections of the population, all who are conscious of this exploitation.

The more conscious elements realise that it is impossible just to follow in the wake of this spontaneous movement, and that it is necessary to study the entire mechanism of colonial exploitation, as well as the political, economic and social structure of Africa in order to guide the masses in their struggle for freedom.

This situation characterised the period from 1945 to 1946, and served as the foundation for the organisation of the anti-imperialist, national liberation movement.

In 1945, for the first time in history, the whole of French West and Equatorial Africa elected representatives to the French Parliament.

Despite the absence of any kind of mass political organisation, these first elections were distinguished by the success of the progressive candidates. The pressure of the masses upset all the calculations of the administration, which was alarmed by the mighty movement of the democratic forces.

Actually, there was no mass political organisation at all in 1945. There were only cultural organisations based on the ethnic principle, corporative organisations of traders, planters and colonial officials. The working class and the peasantry were completely unorganised.

But the spontaneous movement of the masses was so powerful (this arose from the general changed relation of forces in the world in favour of the democratic camp) that the first African representatives to Parliament won important

successes.

In consternation as a result of this, reaction needed time to recover from its defeat. In June 1946, it launched a counter-offensive.

This counter-offensive, which developed on an unprecedented scale, convinced us of the urgent need to create, on a sound basis, a union of the democratic forces of French West and Equatorial Africa. In September 1940, we turned to all organisation, to all social sections in French West and Equatorial Africa, with a manifesto calling for concrete realisation of this unity.

Thus there arose in 1946, in French West and Equatorial Africa, the national liberation movement, now known by the name of the "African Democratic Alliance" (A.D.A.).

On what basis was this alliance formed? Due to the extreme economic backwardness of the country (capital investments from 1900 to 1940 hardly reached 41 billion francs), due to the domination of trading capital (63 per cent of the capital of the different companies is in trading enterprises; 75 per cent of foreign trade is concentrated in the hands of three capitalist companies), and due to the low level of industrial development (the output of the mining industry comprises only 4 per cent of total exports) the proletariat, numerically, is exceedingly small: 500,000 workers out of a population of 25 million, 95 per cent of whom are peasants.

Moreover, due to the widespread oppression by trading capital, to the arbitrary political and administrative regime, and to the system of "direct rule", all social sections, including the young bourgeoisie and the old, native aristocracy, experience, to a greater or lesser degree, the imperialist yoke.

It follows, therefore, that since the main aims were common for all classes and sections of the population, it was necessary to create a single anti-imperialist front which would regard as its main task that of fighting for liberation from the

imperialist yoke.

Arising from this evaluation of the situation, we resolved to create an extremely broad organisation which would not be a political party, but a body which would unite all classes and social groups, one representing and even embracing the entire mass of the population.

Our appeal was taken up and the inaugural Congress of the A.D.A., held in Bamako, Sudan, in October 1946, was a tremendous success. All territories of French West and Equatorial Africa were represented at this Congress.

The aims and tasks of the movement were defined in the programme, the demands of which centred round the point; equal rights in all spheres. On this basis it was possible to unite in the struggle against the colonial regime all Africans, irrespective of their ideological convictions and, religious beliefs, their origin and social status.

Nor did we confine ourselves to uniting the broad masses of the African population in the struggle for national liberation. We also strove for unity with all democratic and progressive forces in the world and, above all, with the democratic and progressive forces of the French people in the general struggle against imperialism.

In particular, we are also following this policy in the French Chamber of Deputies, where our representatives have acted in unison with the deputies of the French Communist Party, which has always given fraternal support to the liberation struggle of the African peoples. Simultaneously, in the course of the fight, the organisational forms of the movement became ever more clearly defined: branches of the African Democratic Alliance were formed, even among very small social groups. Hence, the present structure of the Alliance is as follows:

A Co-ordination Committee exercises general leadership of the movement in French West and Equatorial Africa. In each

territory there is a section which enjoys autonomy and consists of sub-sections and committees (sub-sections are the smallest administrative unit—the district).

There are local committees, and also peasants, women and workers' committees. These latter bodies should play a big role in the future development of the Alliance. Thus, the African Democratic Alliance has a solid foundation among the mass of the African population.

On the other hand, we have emphasised, right from the outset, that the main form of struggle for our movement is mass action.

In this way, after the general line, organisational forms and methods of struggle had been defined, our movement at once won the support of the broad masses of the population, due to its stubborn fight in all spheres: in upholding and fighting for the extension of the political rights laid down in the new Constitution of France, in fighting for economic demands, including higher home prices for agricultural products which resulted in growers getting 200 francs instead of the 1945 price of 30 francs for a kilogram of coffee, for higher wages (wages of labourers on the Ivory Coast, for example, were raised from 7 francs a day in 1945 to 100 francs in 1950), for better pensions for men who had served in the forces during the war, increased salaries for Government employees and for the economic rights of native traders.

Our movement has fought for the demands of the working class; it supported also the big strike of African railwaymen in 1947-48, which lasted five and a half months and ended in a substantial victory.

The trust reposed in our movement by the masses increased particularly when they saw with what firmness the Alliance is fighting the intensified attack waged against the interests of the African population by the French imperialists who first strove to destroy the rights won by the peoples of Africa after World

War Two, and who now strive, in the interests of the Anglo-American imperialists, to secure their rear bases for the war now being prepared against the Soviet Union and the freedom of the peoples. These actions, detrimental to the interests of the broad sections of the most impoverished part of the population, resulted in the latter joining our movement. Thus, the Alliance continued to grow rapidly.

In 1946, after the first Congress of the Alliance, its membership totalled 50,000 in all territories. At present the membership exceeds 1,500,000, the majority of whom are located on the Ivory Coast, which is the native land of our Chairman, Felix Houphouët-Boigny. This country, so rich in natural wealth, where unbridled exploitation and forced labour prevail, is the main base of our movement which numbers there, 800,000 members out of a total population of 2,300,000.

Despite the successes achieved in these years, we have never closed our eyes to the changes taking place, to our mistakes, and we are now closely watching those tendencies which might lead to a split in the militant unity of the African Democratic Alliance.

In view of the numerical weakness of the proletariat and the extreme backwardness of the country, our movement, is still led by representatives of the intelligentsia linked with the big and petty bourgeoisie. A firm political and practical line can only be ensured, in the first place, by means of ideological work. As a result of deep-going economic progress, the process of class differentiation is being intensified and two tendencies are taking shape each of which might lead to a deviation. The first tendency is sectarianism, the second, a tendency towards opportunist economism.

There is a danger that the bourgeoisie, for whom “the market is the first school where it learns nationalism,” might utilise the common struggle of the peasant masses and the working class for freedom and a better life, to further its own

interests.

We shall overcome both deviations by exercising democracy from top to bottom and thus enable the working class and the peasantry to assert their influence in the movement, to give the movement a mass character and an internationalist nature.

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At the present moment when the decisive question is defence of peace, we are striving to increase particularly the participation of our movement in the great struggle of all peoples against the warmongers and we joined the World Peace Congress from the day of its establishment.

Having passed through the ordeal of two world wars and now experiencing the consequences of the foul war in Viet Nam, where African soldiers sent unlawfully to fight against the Viet Nam people are being killed daily, the masses of the African population are increasingly conscious of their duty at the present time.

The present French imperialist Government made no mistake on this score and that is why it persecutes our movement with redoubled brutality. Scores of our comrades have already fallen victims to these bloody repressions, thousands have been imprisoned. Our leaders are subjected to persecution. The colonisers are becoming ever more ferocious in their hatred towards the leadership of our movement, as is evident from the articles published in the reactionary press.

This policy is linked directly with the plan of preparing the anti-Soviet war. It is being carried out on the instructions of the American imperialists who have already seized such important strategic bases as Liberia with Fort Monrovia, which was built in less than eighteen months; they have seized the Belgian Congo with its uranium ore and are striving to penetrate the colonial possessions of France and Britain, utilising in

particular the notorious agreement of the French-American banks.

However, nothing can make us forget the perspectives which are now opening up before our peoples. We know that the camp of peace in Africa, as in other parts of the world, is invincible. We know that at present the fate of the proletariat merges with that of the whole of mankind. Therefore, we have resolutely joined the camp of democracy and peace headed by the great Soviet Union, which was created by Lenin and Stalin—the best friends of the oppressed peoples.

Our unshakable faith in the democratic and anti-imperialist camp has further strengthened as a result of the growing successes of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies; the historic victory of the Chinese people; the heroic struggle of the people of Viet Nam; as a result of the struggle of the working class in all imperialist countries under the leadership of the Communist Parties; as a result of the upsurge of the national-liberation movement in all colonial countries and in particular, in Africa, as is evident from the events in Nigeria, Angola, on the Gold Coast, in Bechuanaland, Kenya and the Belgian Congo.

This confidence places on us a great responsibility of which we are fully aware. In view of the favourable historical conditions, created mainly as a result of the struggle of the French working class and its Communist Party for democratic liberties, we possibly have succeeded in outstripping somewhat other Negro countries in Africa. We shall try to make full use of these favourable conditions and fulfil the honourable pledges we have taken before the democratic forces of the world, as well as before the Negro peoples in Africa. Placing the defence of peace as the centre of its activities and, in particular, taking an active part in the powerful campaign for the prohibition of the atom bomb, the African Democratic Alliance will prove worthy of its place alongside its great

allies. The African Democratic Alliance is conscious that this will be its best contribution to the liberation struggle of the Negro peoples in Africa which is indissolubly linked with the struggle of all peoples for democracy and peace.

MEETING OF 100,000 IN ROME. Speech by Palmiro Togliatti

One hundred thousand people attended a meeting in Rome on June 2 on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Italian Republic and the commencement of the campaign for signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Togliatti, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

In his speech, Comrade Togliatti recalled the ceaseless struggle waged by the Communists for the unity of the Italian people. However, to-day there is no unity between the rulers and people. "Moreover", said Togliatti, "the rulers and their Party of the majority, and the dark forces which hide themselves behind this Party, seek to sow discord, disunity and hatred within the nation. They want to place outside Republican law those working masses, Communist and Socialist, thanks to whom Italy exists as a Republic!".

Referring to the profound contradictions which characterise the present situation in Italy. Togliatti said: "A system based on such profound contradictions cannot resist for long the strains, movement and strivings which stem from the broad sections of the nation. We take this into account and, precisely because of this, on this day when we celebrate the anniversary of the Italian Republic, our words addressed to the nation are, at the same time, words of warning, because the future is shrouded in clouds and because we know that new battles lie ahead, battles which we must be able to wage and to win."

Pointing to the successes of the Italian people in the struggle against fascism and for the establishment of the

Republican system, Togliatti dwelt on the main task of the peoples in the struggle for peace.

“It is necessary,” he said, “that all citizens, all states should pledge themselves to renounce the use of the atomic weapon, that they should pledge themselves to destroy it where it is produced and conclude a pact which would lay down that not a single state will ever use this weapon against another; that he who first uses this weapon will be denounced and branded before the tribunal of mankind as a war criminal who will disappear from the world arena as Hitler, Mussolini and their satellites were made to disappear. In relation to the atom bomb, no other stand can be taken, and it is precisely this stand that the representatives of the Soviet Union in UNO have followed from the very outset”.

Dwelling on the more important phases of the struggle of the Soviet Union for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, Togliatti said:

“We have seen that all the apologists for imperialism, from newspapers subsidised by the big bourgeoisie to the organs of the Catholic Church, were mobilised against this proposal which is imbued with the spirit of humanity. They all denounced these proposals of the Soviet Union and advanced the most incredible arguments, simply for the sake of saying that the atomic weapon should not be prohibited, that the stocks of the atom bombs should not be destroyed and that it was unnecessary to enter into such obligations.

“And so, faced with this situation, at a moment when only a few days ago we heard the U.S. President declare that he is ready one fine day to give the order to drop atom bombs in any part of the world, at this moment it is necessary that not only the voice of individuals should be heard, not only those of the representatives of Socialist countries in UNO not only the voice of Parties and of the representatives; of Parties, but also of millions and hundreds of millions of people.

That is why the organisation of the partisans of peace has called upon all peoples to sign the Stockholm appeal which demands that the atomic weapon be banned and destroyed and that that government which first uses the atomic weapon in an international conflict be denounced as a war criminal.

“ ‘What use is my signature on a sheet of paper which can be carried away by the wind?’ our opponent will ask with a sceptical smile on his face. The signature of a single person possibly hits no significance. But the significance has in the unification of millions, tens of millions and hundreds of millions of people: it lies in the unification of the 200 million citizens of the Soviet Union in the more than 400 million citizens of the Chinese People’s Republic, in the millions of citizens of the People’s Democracies in Europe! To these must be joined the tens and hundreds of millions of citizens in all countries in Western Europe and America and, above all, the countries of Western Europe: we know that should an international conflict break out, these countries will become the target for the atom bombs of the imperialists.

“In Rome, as in all towns throughout Italy”, said Togliatti, “the campaign for signatures has begun, a campaign expressing the strivings for peace and salvation, which must become a campaign of all, people, irrespective of their ideas, political convictions or religious beliefs. I know that this campaign has started everywhere and has already yielded great results. Every day brings reports of new successes. The secretary of the Rome Communist Party organisation has informed me that, in two suburbs of Rome, every resident, beginning with the clergy and ending with every juvenile, has signed the Stockholm appeal for the prohibition of the atomic weapon! Well done, supporters of peace who have achieved this success. Well done, Comrades. Socialists, Communists, democrats, our women, our girls, who have laboured and continue to labour to achieve these successes!”

DEFENCE OF PEACE—OUR DAILY TASK.

Tsola Dragoicheva, Chairman, Bulgarian National peace Committee

Before the publication of the appeal of the Permanent Committee for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, there were, apart from the National Peace Committee, 14 regional, 95 district, more than 2,000 factory and office, and over 2,000 town and village peace committees in the Bulgarian People's Republic. During the campaign for the collection of signatures, more than 6,100 new committees were formed, bringing the total to more than ten thousand.

More than 15,000 commissions of three people collect signatures in the homes, at enterprises, schools and offices. Everywhere there is a remarkable eagerness by the Bulgarian working people to affix their signatures to the appeal. Cases are frequent where citizens, absent from home during the visit of the commission, look for its members in the street in order to sign the appeal.

The scale of the campaign as a nationwide movement is evident from the following: since the beginning of the campaign, up to the end of May, over 200 open-air rallies were held; 11,668 public meetings, and 35,500 talks in houses, enterprises and offices.

The great political work carried out in the course of the campaign among all sections of the population has deepened the consciousness of the people and disclosed new and varied forms of solidarity with the working people of the world in this great struggle for peace. In the countryside, the campaign has roused the broad masses of peasantry who have hitherto taken little part in the active struggle for peace.

Special mention should be made of the active role played by Bulgarian women in the collection of signatures. A total of 8,400 evening gatherings of girls and housewives and 2,052 general women's meetings were held. Commissions for the collection of signatures contain 14,752 women. The active peace propagandists include 15,182 women. Bulgarian women have devoted all their enthusiasm and skill to the adornment of 2,406 peace windows and peace rooms; they have designed and painted nearly three thousand propaganda posters and voluntarily worked 93,000 days in honour of peace.

Peace talks are held and peace rooms have been organised in the intermediate schools. The Bulgarian pioneer organisation (Sentjabrjata) has written many letters to children in other countries. Pupils of the mixed middle school in the town of Malko Tyrnovo sent letters to schoolchildren in France, Italy and Switzerland. "Unknown friends," they wrote, "let us, by a common effort, prevent a new war". On May 14, in Russia, on the Danube, a fraternisation meeting between Bulgarian and Rumanian youth took place in solidarity in the fight against the war danger. The youth Spring cross-country race, in which 250,000 sportsmen took part, was held under the slogan of the struggle for peace. The youth of the countryside organised peace camp fires and night torch-light processions.

On May 24, the student youth carried out its traditional national festival of education and culture under the slogan of the fight for peace. International Children's Day on June 1, and June 2—memorial day for those who fell in the struggle against fascism and reaction—were held under the same peace slogans.

Along with the collection of signatures, a large-scale protest movement is under way against the brutalities of the Tito bandits and the Greek monarcho-fascists, and in defence of Joliot Curie.

By the end of May nearly six million signatures were collected in the people's Republic of Bulgaria. This is a

remarkable organisational and political success. Collection of signatures will soon embrace nearly the whole of the adult population. But the fight for peace, against the Anglo-American instigators of a new war, continues in a different form, standing out in all the mass actions of the Bulgarian people.

A plan has already been drawn up for the National Peace Congress. The struggle for peace, against the encroachments of the Anglo-American imperialists, the struggle for a steady consolidation of international solidarity with the forces of peace, headed by the U.S.S.R., is becoming the everyday task of the Bulgarian people who are laying the foundation of Socialism.

IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

CHINESE HERO OF LABOUR DESCRIBES HIS VISIT TO THE SOVIET UNION

Following their three-week visit to the U.S.S.R. workers and peasants—members of the delegation from the Chinese People's Republic to the May Day celebrations in the Soviet Union—have returned to their towns and villages in China.

In addition to attending the May Day demonstration on the Red Square in Moscow, Chao Kuo-yu, one of the members of the delegation, a famous hero of labour in the new, democratic China, a mechanic in a Mukden engineering factory, visited six factories in Moscow, travelled to Leningrad and spoke to many Soviet workers. Here are his impressions about his visit to the U.S.S.R.

“My visit to the Soviet Union has greatly increased my confidence in the successful reconstruction of our motherland.

“I was particularly impressed by the great boot-and-shoe works I visited which had been totally demolished by the German fascists; it was completely restored and is now working at full pressure. Looking at the photographs of the factory as it lay in ruins a few years ago. I realised that this hard-won success—and other great achievements in the Soviet Union—represent the titanic labour of Soviet workers...

“One can, only stand amazed at the wonderful things the working people can achieve once they become masters of their own destiny. I feel certain that, inspired by the example of the Soviet workers, our motherland will surely and swiftly follow the road opened by the Soviet Union.

“With the powerful Soviet Union, led by the great Stalin, and together with all peace-loving peoples in the world, we shall frustrate the criminal designs of the warmongers. On May Day, the working class of the world, headed by the working class of the Soviet Union, demonstrated that they really are a powerful force defending world peace.”

PRE-TRAINING OLD SPECIALISTS

After the liberation of the main territory of China, the Communist Party and the People’s Government were faced with the urgent task of training new cadres and re-training old ones.

To prepare new cadres, the People’s Government took a number of special measures; they facilitated the entry into the higher educational establishments for representatives of the broad masses of the people; a broad network of short-term intermediate schools was created to prepare students for higher schools, etc.

At the same time, all measures were taken by the People’s Government to organise refresher training for old specialists. Many of these were influenced by feudal and bourgeois ideology, which, undoubtedly, restricted the possibility of utilising them in the building of a new people’s democratic China. For this reason, the People’s Government opened revolutionary colleges with courses ranging from six to nine months to provide re-training for old intelligentsia and specialists.

The main purpose of these colleges is to give the students the basis of the materialist Marxist-Leninist view of history and contemporary questions. In 1949 more than 200,000 people completed these courses.

PLENUM OF BOARD OF SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

The 26th Plenum of the Board of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany was held in Berlin on June 2-3.

In his report concerning the preparations for the Third Congress of the Party, due in July, Wilhelm Pieck stressed that the main task of the Party to-day is to organise the struggle for peace and to strengthen friendship with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

The speaker also underlined the great significance of the recent All-German Youth Rally in Berlin.

Wilhelm Pieck referred in particular to the central task of all Party work which is to turn the Socialist Unity Party into a party of a new type.

Fred Oelssner made a report on the reorganisation of Party propaganda. Having noted a number of successes in the work of the Party in the matter of ideological training, Fred Oelssner pointed to manifestations of bourgeois objectivism, one-sided stress on practical work, remnants of Social Democratism and sectarianism, and also to cases of an incorrect attitude towards criticism and self-criticism in certain Party schools.

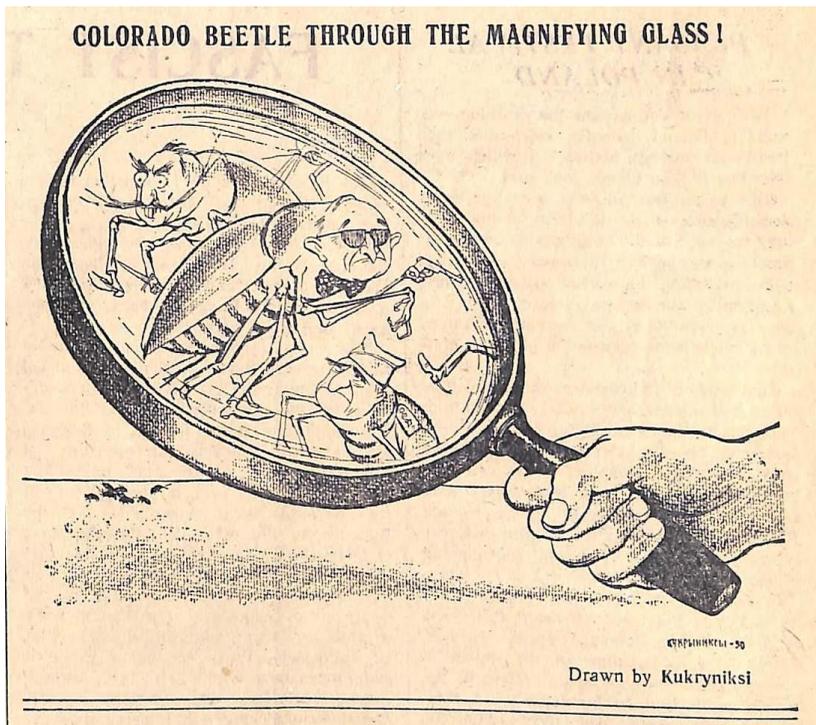
Fred Oelssner submitted the draft of a decision for reorganising the system of Party education. The draft foresees the introduction of a uniform curriculum in the system of Party education for members, and candidate members; extension of the curriculum of Party schools and also the organisation of correspondence courses as part of the Karl Marx Higher Party School.

The Plenum also heard a report by Paul Verner on improvement in organisational work, and 3 report by Hermann Axsen on: "Propaganda work in connection with preparations

for the elections.”

Speakers in the discussion criticised the work of party organisations and dwelt on the questions of the struggle for peace and on preparations for the Congress. Many of the speakers stressed the need for a careful study of the rich experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks).

**COLORADO BEETLE THROUGH THE
MAGNIFYING GLASS! Drawn by
Kukryniksi**



CRIMINAL DIVERSION OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS

The working people of the German Democratic Republic are making strenuous efforts to restore and further develop their industry and agriculture.

Enjoying support from the State, the peasants of the German Democratic Republic, with great enthusiasm, are working to obtain high yields and thus provide more food for the population.

It goes without saying that this creative labour is not to the liking of the American imperialists. After all, how can, it please them? Isn't it taking place without the enslaving "aid" of Uncle Sam without the "Marshall Plan".

The German Democratic Republic is getting ready to abolish rationing in the autumn. They have no desire to pay exorbitant prices for state American beans and egg powder.

The American colonisers, enraged and desperately anxious to prevent the German Democratic Republic from developing its economy, do not stop at the foulest means. Regarding as obviously inadequate the service and paltry efforts of the Adenauers, Schumachers and other parasitic quislings, they decided to use parasites from the insect world.

As reported by the Berlin radio and the democratic press, U.S. aircraft violated the zonal border, and flying over the territory of the German Democratic Republic, dropped swarms of Colorado beetles on the potato fields. Many of these destructive insects were picked up on the potato fields. This vile action of the American imperialists shocked the working people, of the German Democratic Republic and called forth indignation.

In their resolutions adopted at meetings, the working people protested against this act of banditry.

A resolution carried by the workers of “Buntmetallwerke Hettsted” reads: “To-day it is the Colorado beetle dropped on our fields by the American bandits tomorrow it may be atom bombs.”

In reply to this American diversion the working people are assuming obligation, to struggle more resolutely for peace, to work still more vigorously, to fulfil and overfulfil economic plans.

The working people have taken the necessary measures to destroy the beetles. No parasitic inserts will avail the Wall Street parasites and their lackeys in their efforts to retard the great creative labour of the working people of the German Democratic Republic. No Colorado beetle can force them to become loyal servants of the dollar or shake their will to struggle for peace.

Jan MAREK

REVOLUTIONARY SLOGANS ON THE WALLS OF BELGRADE

In conditions of the brutal fascist terror of the hangman, Rankovic, the working people of Yugoslavia do not cease, the struggle against the Tito clique. Neither provocations, shootings, torture, prisons nor vilification call halt the ever growing resistance of the peoples of Yugoslavia who stand for loyalty to the Soviet Union, the democratic camp and to the great Stalin.

It is highly instructive that right in (he fascist den—in Belgrade—slogans calling for an active struggle against the fascist system, for loyalty to the Soviet Union, appear more and more frequently on the walls of buildings. The other day these slogans appeared on the walls in Mutapova Street, Number 4 District, Belgrade: “Down with the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique!”, “Long live our great Comrade Stalin!” The police work hard to erase the slogans but despite their efforts they remain clearly visible. The Rankovic janissaries are forced to scrape the walls and often in the presence of a watching crowd. Often one hears exclamations such as: “The Titoites cannot frighten us!”.

The Tito clique cannot erase the revolutionary slogans from the walls of Belgrade! All the more reason why they will be unable to erase from the consciousness of the working people of Yugoslavia the growing idea of the need for resolute and organised struggle for the return of Yugoslavia to the Socialist camp!

SYMPOSIUM SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES OF TITO GANG

“Sirka”, the Publishing House of the Hungarian Workers’ Party, has issued a collection of articles exposing the fascist Tito clique. The articles, most of them written by leaders of the Communist and Workers’ Parties, appeared in the journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy!”, between June 1949 and February this year.

The 300 pages of the Symposium contain rich material throwing light on the foul treachery of the Tito clique. It will be a valuable asset to propagandists in their work of exposing the Belgrade hirelings of Anglo-American imperialism.

TRIAL OF LEADERS OF COUNTER- REVOLUTIONARY PLOT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A trial is now in progress in Prague of the leaders of a criminal conspiracy who, on the instructions of U.S. imperialists, strove to unite all the reactionary forces in the country, to overthrow the people's democratic system and to restore capitalism in Czechoslovakia.

The accused are sworn enemies of the Soviet Union, notorious splitters of working class unity; former deputies of the National Socialist Party Horakova, Zeminova, Kleinorova, and Dundr, who before the war was General Secretary of the Social Democratic Party; the Right splitter, Professor Peska, and Hosticka, Vatican agent and former Secretary of the People's Party. The "ideologists" of the conspirators were the former industrialist, Hejda, and the former coal owner, Peel, who propagated in the press of the National Socialist Party plans for enslaving the economy of the Republic by foreign capital. An important role in the anti-State subversive activities was played by the old trotskyite saboteur. Kalandra.

The ringleaders received their instructions from the U.S. through the Czechoslovak traitor emigrés, Vatican agents and American intelligence agents. Direct leadership of these criminal activities was effected by American diplomats in Prague, headed by Steinhardt, former U.S. Ambassador in Prague. The long list of names of American diplomats and journalists cited in the indictment was further lengthened during the trial. Contact with foreign countries despatch of intelligence information, delivery of forged passports were also carried out by British diplomats and by representatives of the Marshallised countries in Czechoslovakia.

Contact with Peel, with whom the trotskyite, Kalandra,

closely collaborated was maintained through Ivo Murko, a member of the Yugoslav Embassy in Czechoslovakia.

Before the working people, who crowded the courtroom, the accused confessed that, in the event of war, they were ready to play the part of a fifth column. This was evident from the weapons of the conspirators displayed in the hall. During, her examination, Horakova confessed that the criminals reckoned on the use of the atomic weapon against Czechoslovakia in order to restore the domination of the capitalists and landlords.

IN BRIEF

* **“Second Congress of the Cyprus National-Liberation Front**—a coalition of all progressive parties and workers’ and peasants’ organisations—has been banned by the British imperialists because the main point on the agenda was the “subversive” issue of “peace.”

* **Mothers of British conscript soldiers** will be among the speakers at mass “Stop the War in Malaya” rallies in Britain on June 10 and 11.

* **Widespread poverty and intensified exploitation** in American-occupied Japan have caused the daily suicide rate to jump to twice its war time rate. A Japanese newspaper reveals that 1,500 suicides took place in the first three months of this year.

* **In the first quarter of this year, the Viet Nam People’s Army** liberated an additional 600 square kilometres of territory with a population of 20,000.

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