

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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RIGHT SOCIALIST ACCOMPLICES OF THE WARMONGERS

The present international situation is characterised by the powerful development of the peace movement. Millions of people are beginning to see clearly that peace can be preserved if all the peace forces are united, if the handful of warmongers and their accomplices are isolated. The plans of the Anglo-American warmongers are meeting with an ever more powerful and organised resistance. This situation is arousing fury and alarm in the imperialist camp. The imperialists are pinning their main hope on the Right Socialist leaders who have been assigned the task of undermining from within the movement of the partisans of peace, of deceiving the peoples, of confusing them ideologically; of convincing them of the peaceful intentions of American imperialism.

Lenin and Stalin teach that present-day Social Democratism is the ideological support of capitalism, its agency in the working class movement. The Right Social Democrats betrayed the working class movement in the First World War, they enabled fascism to come to power and unleash World War Two. They are guilty of the slaughter of tens of millions of people, of the destruction of thousands of towns. And at present, the Right Socialist leaders, alarmed at the growth of the forces of democracy and Socialism, are handing over the peoples to enslavement by American imperialism and are helping it to prepare a new war. They have neither honour nor conscience, they have made deception, lies and slander, their profession.

The conference of COMISCO (Committee for organising international Socialist conferences)—this misshapen off-spring of the Second International which rotted alive—was held recently in Copenhagen, and was devoted to working out

undermining methods of struggle against the peace movement, against the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal.

The COMISCO gentlemen decided to out-law the campaign for peace. These people who have the audacity to call themselves Socialists, in effect, gave their complete approval to the notorious plan of the out-and-out American imperialist, Baruch, who advanced a system of control over atomic energy which would subordinate to the U.S. the national resources of all countries and all peoples. This stand of the Right Socialist leaders is nothing more than the defence of those who attempt to dictate with the atom bomb; who are driving the world towards the abyss of a new war. Rejecting the Stockholm appeal for unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and the designation as a war criminal of that government which first uses this weapon, COMISCO defined more clearly and more definitely the stand of the Right Socialist leaders.

The Right Socialist leaders are the rabid enemies of peace, direct accomplices of the Anglo-American warmongers.

Morgan Philips, Secretary of the British Labour Party, declared in Copenhagen that “Marshall aid” was “practical Socialism” and for the reason “Socialist prejudice against the United States was out of date.” Schumacher, Guy Mollet, Spaak and Saragat, who are playing at “opposition” to their governments for the purpose of deceiving the working people are giving every possible support to the American imperialists, and are venomously attacking the Soviet Union.

The logic of the struggle is such that it is becoming ever more difficult for the Right Socialist leaders to conceal their servility before American imperialism, and their transformation into direct tools of U.S. imperialist aggression. The recent Congress of the French Socialist Party showed, along with the sharp decline in the influence of that Party, that its leaders are

against the withdrawal of the French expeditionary corps from Indo-China, that they stand for the continuation of the colonial war, for a more intensive preparation of aggressive war against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies.

Wherever the Right Socialists are in power they do all they possibly can to strengthen American influence, completely relinquishing national sovereignty, zealously helping to carry out the "Marshall Plan" which is ruining the national economy, terrorising the working class as was the case in France and Finland, persecuting Communists and all sincere democrats and using the entire Government apparatus to suppress the peace movement.

The Labour leaders in Australia fully support the fascist Bill which aims to ban the Australian Communist Party. The Japanese Socialist Party has taken upon itself the task of ideological struggle against the Japanese Communist Party which is being hounded by MacArthur. Thanks to the efforts of Attlee and Bevin, Britain has been converted into a base for U.S. atom bombers, its economy is in a blind alley and the standard of living of the working people is steadily declining.

In the general plan of the American imperialists, British Labour leaders have been assigned an important place as strangers of the ever-growing national liberation movement of the peoples in the East, a movement which represents a formidable threat to imperialism. The war in Malaya shows that imperialism has, in the Labour Government, a blood-stained executioner upon whom it can rely.

Organising all-round preparations for a new war, American imperialism is utilising the Right-Socialist leaders for the carrying out of the more responsible commissions.

The Right-Socialists in France constantly demand from the Government intensified repressions against the fighters for peace. They sent a special deputation to the Prime Minister demanding the dismissal of the outstanding fighter for peace,

the renowned scientist, Joliot Curie, from his post of High Commissioner for Atomic Energy. The leadership of the Austrian Socialist Party officially forbade its members to sign the Stockholm appeal. “Arbeiter Zeitung”, the central organ of this Party, has called for physical violence against people collecting signatures. In Finland, the Tanner followers have developed a frantic anti-democratic campaign. The Schumachers in Western Germany, acting on the orders of the Western occupation authorities, are persecuting Social Democrats who support the banning of the atomic weapon. As is known, the Socialists in the Netherlands are helping to suppress the national-liberation movement in Indonesia.

Organising the crusade against the partisans of peace, the Right Socialist leaders resort to the arguments of the American imperialists about the movement being headed by Communists. But it is not difficult to understand that the fight for peace affects the interests of all honest people—Communists, Socialists and Catholics alike and also of those who do not belong to any party. The threat of the atom bomb hangs over mankind, and all to whom life is dear, to whom peace is precious, must take action for the banning of the atomic weapon.

The London Session of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress noted that the Stockholm appeal serves, for all people, irrespective of differences in language, social status, religion or political convictions, as a means of taking an active part in saving peace. The signatures of individuals, when expressed in millions, become a force capable of averting war.

Communists realise this perfectly well and regard it as their duty, not only to act themselves to secure the prohibition of the atom bomb, but to call upon all honest people to do the same. Despite the foul machinations of the Right Socialist leaders, the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal is being

carried out with great success.

Honest Socialists are becoming ever more conscious of the war danger. Norman Dodds, British Labour Member of Parliament, not only signed the Stockholm appeal himself but, in one day personally collected almost a thousand signatures.

There is a vast difference between the handful of top leaders of the Socialist Parties and the mass of rank and file Socialists. Involving all honest Socialists in the struggle for peace is a matter of the greatest significance. It is necessary patiently to explain to these people the significance of the movement for the banning, of the atomic weapon, to prove to them, on the basis of concrete examples, what the attitude of their leaders means; it is necessary to expose more sharply and more concretely the policy of the Right Socialist leaders. This will actively facilitate, in the course of the struggle, the creation and strengthening of the unity of the working class which is the core and organiser of the peace movement. On the basis of working class unity, as is evident from the example of France and Italy, it is possible to rally all democratic forces in the struggle for peace and national independence.

Never in the history of the international working class movement has working class unity, both in individual countries and on a world scale been of such decisive significance as at the present time. Unity in the ranks of the working class is necessary in order to uphold peace, to disrupt the criminal designs of the warmongers, to avert the establishment of fascist methods of domination, decisively to rebuff the monopolists who are placing the entire burden of the war preparations and of the oncoming economic crisis on the shoulders of the working people. Unity of the working class can only be achieved by means of resolute struggle against the Right Socialist splitters.

Consequently, it is necessary ever more widely to develop the work of drawing the working people—Socialists, into the

united ranks of the defenders of peace and democracy, and for the exposure of the Right-Socialist accomplices of the warmongers.

SESSION OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

A session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. opened in Moscow on June 12. Sessions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities elected Mandate Commissions and Permanent Commissions of both Chambers. At a joint session of the two Chambers, the Supreme Soviet heard the report by Comrade Zverev, Minister of Finance of the U.S.S.R. of the State budget of the U.S.S.R. for 1950.

The session is still in progress.

FRUSTRATE CRIMINAL DESIGN OF WARMONGERS, BAN THE ATOMIC WEAPON!

PEACE SIGNATURES CAMPAIGN IN CHINA

Since the opening of the campaign in China for signatures to the Stockholm appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress at the beginning of May, thousands and thousands of Chinese people have affixed their names to the peace appeal.

All parties and popular organisations in China have reinforced their activity by calling upon their members to take an active part in this campaign which is embracing every corner of the country.

Signing the Stockholm peace appeal, a group of the People's Liberation Army fighters in charge of coastal defence wrote: "We will protect the victories which we won with our blood. We will fight tooth and nail against any who dare to attempt a new war!"

One hundred and forty-five high-ranking former Kuomintang officers have signed the peace appeal. They wrote: "Having broken with the anti-popular war, we feel keenly the destructiveness of war. We are convinced that the world-wide broad masses of peace lovers have incomparable strength and that victory will be theirs. We are ready to devote all our efforts to support peace and to oppose the war instigators."

MANOEUVRES OF ENEMIES OF PEACE EXPOSED

The development of the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal has made it possible to pose the question of the prohibition of the atom bomb before all sections of the population in France. Seeing that the campaign for signatures is developing on an ever greater scale among those sections under their influence, the leaders of the Marshallised Parties have been forced to say something on the matter and are striving to prevent the collection of signatures.

Thus the Congress of R.P.F. (Gaullist Party) of the Gironde Department, following the example of the Congress of the Socialist Party and the majority of the Foreign Affairs Commission in the National Assembly, adopted a hostile attitude to the unconditional prohibition of the atom bomb and expressed itself in favour of so-called “internationalisation” of uranium deposits which would put them under control of the American monopolies.

Simultaneously, emulation is developing for the collection of signatures. The Builders Trade Union in the Seine and Seine and Oise Departments have challenged to friendly emulation their comrades in the building industry of the Rome district. A committee of twenty will establish contact with the Builders Trade Union in Rome. Emulation is developing widely among the youth. French youth are also competing with youth in other countries. Those taking part in emulation include young people of Arras and Brussels, Marseilles and Livorno, Bordeaux and Naples and youth from the Department of Lot and Garonne with youth in the Emilia region.

According to preliminary figures, 50 per cent of the population (500,000 signatures) signed the Stockholm appeal in the Pas de Calais Department; 50 per cent—120,000 signatures—in the Department of Loire and Cher; 65 per cent

in the Paris suburb of Boulogne-Sur-Seine; 98 per cent in Ivry and 94 per cent in Gennevilliers.

In Rouen the dockers have, for the tenth time, refused to unload U.S. armaments.

STRUGGLE FOR PEACE IN LATIN AMERICA

In its resolution the Third All-Bolivian Congress of Workers in Economics and Finance, held recently in Potosi (**Bolivia**) declared that it rejects “war as a means of solving international differences.” The Fourth Congress of Educational Workers in Bolivia called upon all trade unions and cultural workers to form a national peace committee.

In **Chile**, numerous provincial peace committees are being set up. The first result of the activities of these committees is the election of delegates to the All-Chilean peace Congress.

In **Columbia** the appeal of the Stockholm session has been signed by ex-President of the Republic, Dr. Dario Echandia; ex-President of the Republic and leader of the Liberal Party, Dr Carlos Lozano y Lozano; ex-Minister of Justice, Liberal, Dr. Samuel Arango Reyes; Senator Dr. Diego Luis Cordoba ; Dr. Luis Alberto Bravo, Chairman of the Supreme Labour Court.

In Buenos Aires, capital of the **Argentine**, 50,000 signatures to the appeal of the Stockholm session have been collected. Thirty Argentine barristers sent the following telegram to the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress: “We, Argentine barristers, wholeheartedly support action aimed at signing an international agreement for the prohibition of the atomic weapon.”

APPEAL OF MAYORS OF ITALIAN CITIES

The Mayors of seventeen Italian cities have addressed a message to the Mayors of the following cities: **(France)** Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Strasbourg, Lille, Saint-Nazaire, Cherbourg, Montreuil-sur-Seine, Boulogne-Billancourt, Rouen, Ivry-sur-Seine, Algiers, Tunis, Oran, Ajaccio; **(Germany)** Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Munich, Nurenberg, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Stuttgart, Bremen; **(Holland)** the Hague, Rotterdam, Amsterdam; **(Britain)** London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, Coventry; **(Ireland)** Dublin, Belfast; **(Belgium)** Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, Ghent; **(Switzerland)** Berne, Zurich, Geneva, Lugano, Basle, Bellinzona, Locarno; **(Denmark)** Copenhagen; **(Luxemburg)** Luxemburg, Esch; **(Sweden)** Stockholm, Malmo, Göteborg, Vesteras; **(Norway)** Oslo; **(Austria)** Vienna, Salzburg, Innsbruck, Linz, Graz; **(Finland)** Helsinki; **(Iceland)** Reykjavik; **(Canada)** Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec **(United States)** Washington, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, Kansas City, San Francisco, Baltimore; **(Mexico)** Mexico City; **(Argentine)** Buenos Aires, Rosario; **(Paraguay)** Asuncion; **(Uruguay)** Montevideo; **(Costa-Rica)** San Jose; **(Cuba)** Havana; **(Dominican Republic)** San Domingo; **(Guatemala)** Guatemala, Nueva; **(Haiti)** Port-au-Prince; **(Honduras)** Tegucigalpa; **(Nicaragua)** Managua; **(Panama)** Panama; **(Salvador)** San Salvador; **(Brazil)** Rio de Janeiro, San-Paulo; **(Bolivia)** La Paz; **(Chile)** Santiago; **(Columbia)** Bogota; **(Ecuador)** Quito; **(Peru)** Lima; **(Venezuela)** Caracas; **(Australia)** Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne; **(New Zealand)** Wellington; **(India)** Calcutta; **(Iran)** Teheran; **(Portugal)** Lisbon, Oporto, and also a number of cities in other countries.

In their message the Mayors of the Italian towns write: "On

behalf of the entire population of our towns we address you, dear representative of the people who are linked with us by ancient bonds of friendship, culture, and humanity.

“All our towns passed through great ordeals during the recent world conflict; many of their ancient squares and famous palaces still bear the signs of destruction and death. But the danger of an even more terrible conflict, of new total destruction hangs once again over our people and your peoples who are engaged in the difficult work of rehabilitation. In our country, as well as in yours, the atomic weapon threatens not only life; homes and property in densely populated areas but also the treasures of art, history, and culture created by mankind in the course of thousands of years. In our towns outstanding people of all social, political, philosophical and religious trends have united against this danger in a unanimous desire to defend mankind. A few months ago the municipal councils of our towns expressed themselves in favour of ending the terrible danger of atomic bombing by the prohibition and destruction of the atomic weapon.”

The appeal further reports on the course of the campaign for signatures in Italy to the appeal for the prohibition of the atomic weapon and for the denunciation as a war criminal of that government which first uses it, a campaign launched on the initiative of public, political and cultural personalities in the country.

“We”, adds the message, “feel it essential to inform you through this letter of our full support for the Stockholm appeal and of our invitation that, like ourselves, you also should express yourself in support of the appeal for peace and for civic solidarity on behalf of the citizens of your town. Upon us—administrators of famous cities—rests a special responsibility which we cannot evade: millions of people will hold us responsible for any refusal to act, for silence in this world-wide plebiscite for peace.

“War is not inevitable. War and the atomic threat can be from our towns. Let our reply be agreement with the Stockholm appeal; let the mighty voice of millions and millions of citizens in each country ring out against the danger of destruction and death.”

The appeal was signed by the following Mayors: Dr. **Gelasio Adamoli** (Genoa); Dr. **Coggiola Domenico** (Turin); Dr. **Mario Fabiani** (Florence); the Deputy **Guiseppe Dozza** (Bologna); the barrister, **Gianbattista Gianquinto** (Venice); Dr. **Aldo Manna** (Perugia); Dr. **Furio Diaz** (Livorno); barrister, **Sebastiano Venaziano** (Assisi); Deputy **Bargagna Italo** (Pisa); **Ferdinando Nuti** (Gubbio); Deputy **Messinetti Silvio** (Crotone); Deputy **Felice Platone** (Asti); **Cassini** (Fiesole); Dr. **Botteri Giuseppe** (Parma); Dr. **Rea Guiseppe** (Mantua); Dr. **Gregori Carlo** (Orvieto); **Savioz Fabiane** (Aosta).

PEACE COMMITTEES REPORT ON THEIR WORK

In Poland the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal is nearing its end. So far nearly 18 million people have signed the appeal. In the towns, villages and industrial enterprises large meetings are being held at which the peace committees report on their work. At these meetings diplomas are presented to the best peace propagandists.

Thousands of people who previously had not taken any part in public life have become active fighters for peace. In Warsaw 80 per cent of the 28,000 propagandists for peace are non-party people.

CALL OF ARNOLD ZWEIG

Arnold Zweig, famous German writer, Chairman of the German Peace Committee and President of the Academy of Arts of the German Democratic Republic, sent our editorial board a letter in which he addresses all writers and readers.

“We call upon all literary groups and academies”, writes Arnold Zweig, “upon all advanced protagonists of the spirit and their audiences—not only in German language countries and not only in our homeland, to sign, as we have already done, the Stockholm appeal which, with its four points, ensures a fruitful peace of mind, outlaws aggressive wars and, particularly, eliminates the fear of the atom bomb which is developing into hysteria.

“Both writers and readers are equally the offspring of education and this joyous cultural patine which only peace super-imposes on the complex nature of Man and from which arises all the processes of our social and spiritual development; these off-shoots of our general process of development make life ever more precious and Man ever more humane. Predatory war, always launched in the name of defence of the native country, as we already know and have twice experienced, inevitably destroys this cultural heritage; its restoration by ensuring peace being the Alpha and Omega of our own existence, thanks to which we writers help human society to counteract the barbarism now departing into the limbo of the fascist epoch, “Herr Hitler” boasted that he was bringing the peoples the “joy of illiteracy”; expressing thereby the idea which is practised and to which end every system based on the exploitation of man by man has striven since the times of Hammurabi, and which has been passionately resisted by all partisans of humanity since biblical times. We, sons and daughters of the book and pen, are the torchbearers of

knowledge and learning and we are taking care that no aggressor shall snatch it from our hands. Precisely for this reason we regard the cause of peace as our cause. We shall be grateful to every man, speaking any language, to our readers in both hemispheres and our colleagues of the pen throughout the world, if, by signing the appeal, they support us in the struggle against the continuation of such an absolutely futile means as war.”

VOICE OF SPANISH WORKERS

The editorial board of “Mundo Obrero”, the organ of the Communist Party of Spain, has received the following message from the dockers of Alicante, the biggest port in Spain:

“The Alicante dockers greet the World Peace Congress. We take this opportunity to inform you of our firm will to demand the prohibition of the atomic weapon and to brand as a war criminal the government which first uses it. Long live the Republic!”

THE PEOPLE DEMAND AN EXPLANATION!

Every public and political figure, every worker in the realm of culture and art, and every minister of religion is confronted by the partisans of peace with this request: definitely and without ambiguity to state his attitude to the perfectly clear and concrete appeal of the Stockholm session of the permanent Committee.

For or against the prohibition of the atomic weapon? To evade an answer to this question which is posed by we itself to

adopt a wait-and-see attitude of an attitude of neutrality, means to reconcile oneself to the atomic danger, to encourage the imperialist misanthropists, to be in the same camp—willingly or unwillingly—with those who hope to realise their aggressive aims by using the atomic weapon.

Monsignor Fancinelli, Bishop of the Italian town of Jesi, told a deputation of citizens which visited him that he “would regard as an insult any expression of doubt that he—a Catholic priest—might not join the movement against the use of the atom bomb”. Dozens of bishops in Italy and in other countries, and thousands of clergymen have signed the appeal of the Permanent Committee.

However, other representatives of the Catholic hierarchy have taken a different stand. They have refused to sign and have called upon priests and monks to follow their example.

The Hungarian Bishop, Jozsef Peteri, evoked indignation among the citizens of Vacz by refusing to receive a deputation. In their letters and telegrams the working people of the diocese denounced Peteri as an agent of imperialists. The Polish Bishops Barda, Dymek, Sapieha and others who refused to talk to their congregations on the prohibition of the atomic weapon have no reason to hope that their anti-popular stand will be any better received. The action of a priest in the Belgian town of Verviers, who raging against this most humane movement, tore up petition forms of the Stockholm appeal in his church, reeks of medieval fanaticism.

In Poland and Czechoslovakia, Austria and Belgium, France and Hungary the Princes of the Church and, in Italy, the Pope himself, find themselves confronted with the necessity to reply to the mass of Catholics as to why they have taken a hostile stand to the demand for the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

A reply was forthcoming but it was a mixture of Jesuitical hypocrisy and fear of the masses who are determined to defend

their right to life. In essence their reply is as follows: the Princes of the Church consider it “unnecessary” to participate in the collection of signatures, for they have called upon believers to pray for the preservation of peace, and these prayers are a substitute for signatures.

This is the reply in words. But in deeds the Catholic press, parties, and leaders of Catholic organisations have, on the signal from Washington, launched a frantic campaign against the movement for signatures to the Permanent Committee’s appeal. Lies and slander against peace supporters; police clubs, prisons, provocations against the people collecting signatures; persecution of prominent political figures and scientists such as Joliot-Curie, Eugenie Cotton, Bernal, Sereni—all these tried methods of imperialist blackmail and terror have been applied against partisans of Peace.

Many members of Socialist Parties in Austria, Germany, France, Belgium, Britain, Italy and other countries have signed the appeal of the Permanent Committee. However, in this campaign the Right Socialist leaders have once again revealed themselves as open enemies of peace, agents of the warmongers. The leadership of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany has decided to expel from the Party all those who sign the appeal of the Permanent Peace Committee. At the COMISCO conference, held recently in Copenhagen, the Right Socialist leaders set as their main task the struggle against signing the appeal.

What, for instance, will the leaders of the “Socialist Party for Unity”, on their return to Italy, say to the regional conference of Tuscany organisations of their Party which unanimously approved the resolution against the use of the atom bomb and which has demanded that its Parliamentary group—and the leadership of the Party—should act, both in Parliament and outside, to express the sentiments of the people and denounce the atomic weapon?

In the press, at meetings and rallies, in letters and in personal talks the active supporters of peace explain to the hesitant, and to those deceived by reactionary propaganda, the vital importance and enormous significance of the campaign for the prohibition of the atomic weapon. Peace supporters are convincing every honest citizen, every man of good will that his or her signature to the Permanent Committee appeal is one more stone in the mighty forces of peace. Therein lies the main significance of the debate on the prohibition of the atomic weapon. However, of no less significance in this debate is the disclosure, exposure and isolation of deliberate enemies of peace, those who hope to build their fortunes out of the blood and utterings of millions of people.

A. DAMIANO

**THE STRUGGLE FOR RADICAL
IMPROVEMENT IN THE FINANCIAL AND
ECONOMIC SITUATION ON THE STATE.*
Mao Tse-tung, Chairman, Central
Committee, the Communist Party of
China**

The present international situation is favourable to us. The world front of peace and democracy, headed by the Soviet Union, is now more powerful than it was last year. The people's movement for peace and in opposition to war has spread in various countries throughout the world. National liberation movements, aiming at throwing off the yoke of imperialism, have greatly extended. Especially noteworthy is the mass movement of the Japanese and German peoples against the U.S. occupation, and the people's liberation struggles which have developed among the oppressed nations of the East and at the same time, the intensification of the contradictions existing between the capitalist countries, principally between the U.S.A. and Britain. Strife has also been intensified among various groups within the American bourgeoisie and also among various groups of the British bourgeoisie. In contrast there is strong unity in the relations between the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies.

The new Sino-Soviet Treaty, which is of great historic significance, has consolidated the friendly relations between

* Report to Third Plenum of the Central Committee, Communist Party of China, delivered June 6th.

our two countries. On the one hand it enables us freely and more rapidly to carry forward reconstruction work in our country. On the other, it gives an impetus to the great struggle of the peoples throughout the world for peace and democracy, against war and oppression.

The war threat of the imperialist camp still exists. The possibility of a Third World War exists. However, the forces combatting the war danger to prevent the outbreak of a Third World War, are growing rapidly. The consciousness of the great majority of the people of the world is growing. If only the Communist Parties of the whole world will continue to unite all possible forces for peace and democracy and enable them to grow still further, a new World War can be prevented. Rumours about war, spread by the Kuomintang reactionaries, are designed to deceive the people. They are groundless. At present the situation in our country is as follows:

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and local people's governments at all levels have been set up. The Soviet Union, the New Democracies and a number of capitalist countries have established diplomatic relations with our country. Basically, the war has been on the mainland. Only Taiwan and Tibet still remain to be liberated and this is still a serious task.

In a number of areas on the mainland, Kuomintang reactionaries have been adopting a kind of bandit guerilla warfare, inciting a section of backward elements and struggling against the People's Government, Kuomintang reactionaries have also recognised many secret agents and spies to fight against the People's Government. They spread rumours among the people in effort to undermine the prestige of the Communist Party and the People's Government and to undermine unity and co-operation between the various nationalities, democratic classes, democratic parties and groups and people's organisations. Special agents and spies also

engage in subversive activities in relation to the people's economic affairs; they assassinate workers of the Communist Party and People's Government and collect information for the imperialists and Kuomintang reactionaries. All these counter-revolutionary activities are planned and directed from behind the scenes by imperialism, more especially, American imperialism. These bandits, special agents and spies are imperialist lackeys.

Since it gained decisive victory in the three great campaigns of Liaosi and Mukden; Hsuechow and Pengpu, and Peiping and Tientsin in the winter of 1948, the People's Liberation Army has occupied all the territory of China, apart from Tibet, Taiwan and several islands, in the thirteen and a half months since the crossing of the Yangtse on April 20, 1949, and has annihilated 1,830,000 Kuomintang reactionary troops and 980,000 bandit guerilla forces. At the same time the people's security organs have discovered large numbers of secret service organisations and special agents. At present the People's Liberation Army still has the task of continuing the extermination of remnants of bandits in the newly liberated areas, while the people's public security organs have the task of continuing the struggle against enemy secret service organisations.

The majority of the people throughout the country warmly support the Communist Party, the People's Government and the People's liberation Army. In recent months the People's Government has carried through, all over the country, unified control and unified leadership in financial and economic work; achieved financial balance in income and expenditure; checked inflation and stabilised prices. The people of the entire country have supported the Government by delivering their grain, paying taxes and buying State bonds. Our country suffered widespread calamities last year with eight million hectares of farmland and forty million people affected by flood and

drought to a greater or lesser degree. The People's Government has organised large-scale relief work for the afflicted people and has been carrying out water conservancy projects on large scale in many places. The crop this year is better than last year's and the summer harvest in general is good. In the autumn harvest is also good then it can be foreseen that the situation in the coming year will be even better than this year. Long years of rule by imperialism and Kuomintang reaction have brought about an abnormal disproportion in our economy and mass unemployment. Since the victory of the revolution, the old social economic structure as a whole has been undergoing a realignment in varying degrees and there is an increase in the number of unemployed. This is a serious matter and the People's Government has adopted measures for relieving the unemployed and fitting them into jobs so as to solve this problem step by step. The People's Government has carried out widespread cultural and educational work and a large number of intellectuals and young students have joined in study to acquire new knowledge or have taken up revolutionary work. The People's Government has carried out certain work in re-adjusting industry and commerce and in improving relations between State and private enterprises and between labour and capital. It is now continuing this work with even greater vigour.

China is a vast country and conditions in it are highly complex. The revolution first gained victory in certain areas and was then achieved throughout the country. Accordingly, in the old liberated areas (with approximately 160,000,000 population) agrarian reform has been completed, social order has been established, economic construction work is on the right track, improvements have been made in the standard of living of the majority of the working people, the problem of unemployed workers and intellectuals has been solved (as in the North-East) or is nearing solution (as in North China and Shantung) and in the North-East in particular, planned

economic construction has begun.

In the newly liberated areas (with approximately 310,000,000 population) because liberation is only a few months, six months, or one year old, there are still more than 400,000 bandits, scattered in out-of-the-way places, to be mopped up, the land problem has not been solved, industry and commerce have not yet been properly adjusted, unemployment is still serious and the social order has not yet been stabilised. In a word, conditions for carrying out economic reconstruction in a planned way have not yet been achieved.

Therefore, as I have said, we have now attained a series of victories of the economic front, as for example, the approaching balance of national income and expenditure, the ending of currency inflation, and the tendency of prices toward stability.

All these illustrate the beginnings of a turn for the better in the financial and economic situation but not yet a fundamental turn for the better. Three conditions are required for the financial and economic situation to take a fundamental turn for the better. These are: (1) The completion of agrarian reform; (2) The proper readjustment of existing industry and commerce; (3) Large-scale economies and reduction in expenditure by government organisations.

A certain length of time is needed to attain these three conditions. It will take about three years at a little longer, the entire Party and the people throughout the country must strive to ensure these three conditions. Like the rest of us, I am confident that these conditions can be worked for and realised with complete certainty in about three years. Then we will be able to see the entire financial and economic situation of our country take a fundamental turn for the better.

To this end the Party and all the people in the country must unite and carry out the following tasks:

- (1) Carry forward the work of agrarian reform, step by step

and in an orderly manner. The war has been fundamentally ended on the mainland, the situation is entirely different from that between 1946 and 1948 when the People's Liberation Army was locked in a life and death struggle with the Kuomintang reactionaries and the issue had not yet been decided. Now the government is able to help the poor peasants solve their difficulties by means of loans to balance up the disadvantage of having less land. Therefore there should be a change in our policy towards the rich peasants, a change from the policy of requisitioning surplus land and the property of rich peasants to a policy of preserving a rich peasant economy in order to help the early restoration of production in the rural areas, this change is also favourable for isolating landlords and protecting middle peasants and small owners who rent out land.

(2) Consolidate the unified control and leadership in financial and economic work, consolidate the balance of income and expenditure and stabilisation of prices. In accordance with these principles to readjust taxation and ease as much as possible, the burden of the people. On the principle of unified planning, and taking into account the interests of all sections of the population, to eradicate step by step the blindness and anarchy in the economic field, properly to readjust existing industry and commerce and to improve relations between the state and private sectors of the economy and between labour; and capital both earnestly and properly. The various economic sections of society have a division of labour and cooperate with each other and each plays a correct role in order to facilitate the restoration and development of the entire national economy, under the leadership of the State economy which is of a Socialist nature.

The idea of some people who think it possible to bring about an early elimination of capital and introduce Socialism is wrong and unsuitable to the conditions of our country.

(3) On condition that it guarantees sufficient forces to

liberate Taiwan and Tibet, consolidate the national defences and suppress counter-revolutionaries, the People's Liberation Army, while retaining its main forces, should demobilise part of its troops in 1950. This demobilisation must be carried out carefully, so that demobilised army men can settle down in productive work when they return home. Retrenchment is necessary in the administrative organs and superfluous personnel should also be dealt with in such a manner that they have the opportunity of obtaining work and of studying.

(4) Carry out systematically and carefully the work of reforming education in the old schools and old-style cultural work in society and win over all patriotic intellectuals to the service of the people, art this question, procrastination of unwillingness to carry out reforms is incorrect; but haste or attempts to carry through reforms crudely is also incorrect.

(5) Relief work for unemployed workers and intellectuals must be carried out seriously and the unemployed are to be helped step by step to get work. Relief work for people stricken by calamity must be earnestly continued.

(6) We must earnestly unite with democratic people of all circles, help them to solve problems in their work and studies, and overcome any tendencies to isolate ourselves from them or to make unprincipled conditions in united front work. We must convene People's conferences of all circles so as to bring about satisfactory results, since they are capable of uniting people of all circles to carry out work in common. All important work of the People's Government should be submitted to people's conferences for discussion and decisions. All delegates to peoples conferences must have full right to speak; any action suppressing the people's representatives from speaking is wrong.

(7) All bandits, spies, despots and other counter-revolutionary elements who are inimical to the people, must be resolutely wiped out. On this question we must carry out a

policy of combining suppression and leniency, that is, a policy of punishing the principal culprits and of not bringing to book those who were forced to become accomplices. Those who do meritorious work are to be rewarded and no neglect of any of these points is permissible. The whole Party and all people throughout the country must increase their vigilance against the subversive activities of counter-revolutionary elements.

(8) Resolutely carry out the Central Committee's instructions on consolidating and developing the Party, on strengthening the links between the Party and the masses of the people, on the unfolding of criticism and self-criticism, and on ideological remoulding throughout the whole Party.

In view of the fact that our Party has grown to a Party of four and a half million, we must from now adopt policy of carefully expanding Party organisation; careerist elements must be resolutely barred from entering the Party and careerists within the Party must be expelled.

Attention must be paid to systematically recruiting politically conscious workers into the Party and to expanding the proportion of workers in the Party. Enrolment of Party members is, generally, be stopped in the rural districts of old liberated areas, organisation of Party must, generally, not be expanded in the rural districts before completion of the agrarian reform, so as to prevent careerist elements from utilising the opportunity to slip into the Party.

In the summer, autumn and winter of 1950, the whole Party, in order to overcome bureaucracy and authoritarianism and to strengthen the links between the Party and the people, must in the course of undertaking various tasks, and not in isolation, carry out a large-scale ideological remoulding by the method of reading certain set documents, reviewing work, analysing the situation, developing criticism and self-criticism etc., in order to raise the ideological and political level of Party cadres and Party members in general, to eliminate mistakes in

work, conquer sentiments of pride and complacency in thinking oneself a hero.

THIRD CONFERENCE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA

The Third Conference of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, held in Sofia on June 8-10, took place eighteen months after the historical Fifth Party Congress, almost one year after the death of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, the immortal leader of the Party, and five months after the death of his close colleague, Comrade Vasili Kolarov, one of the best organisers and leader of the Party.

The Third Conference of the Communist Party of Bulgaria reflected the complete unity of the Party, its iron solidarity around the Central Committee, headed by Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov, its unshakable fidelity to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B) and to Comrade Stalin. The Conference demonstrated the utter failure of the enemy gang of Kostovite traitors.

The Third Conference of the Communist Party of Bulgaria was held in an atmosphere of active interest by Party members and the whole of the working class in its work. It was greeted by delegations of working people from Sofia, the People's Army and by the pioneers. The presidium received more than 2,600 messages at greetings from towns and villages in Bulgaria and also from fraternal Communist Parties.

The attention of the delegates was focussed on the report given by the General Secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov, on organisation and the mass political work of the Party (an abridged text of this report

appears in this issue).

Comrade Tchervenkov's report was followed by lively discussion. Many delegates—members of the Central Committee, Secretaries of area and regional committees, responsible officials of the State apparatus and public organisations, and Party activities—guided by the desire to exchange experiences and to help the Party—spoke concretely in a business-like way and self-critically. They made a number of valuable practical suggestions aimed at improving Party work. The discussions testified to the political growth of the Party activists and the organisational experience they have acquired.

Some leading workers, as for example, Comrade Dobri Terpeshev, Minister of Labour; Comrade Anton Yugov, Minister of Industry and Member of the Political Bureau; Comrade Dmitri-Dimov, Secretary of the Central Committee self-critically admitted before the Conference their mistakes and tried to expose the roots of their errors. The Conference found that the statement of Comrade K. Dramalieva, Minister of Education, was insufficiently self-critical.

As a result of its two-day discussions, the conference unanimously passed the following decisions:

1. "Conference fully approves the report of Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov on organisation and the mass political work of the Party and obliges all Party committees and organisations to accept this report as a guide in all their activities.

2. "Conference obliges the area, regional and town Party committees to organise study of the report by all Party members and to take practical measures to secure its application in the work of Party organisations."

Following the report by Comrade G. Tsankov, Secretary of the Central Committee, on the second item on the agenda, Conference adopted an appeal to the Bulgarian people in which it called for still more active participation in the great world-

wide movement of the partisans of peace.

On the third point of the agenda, after hearing a report by Comrade G. Tchankov, member of the Political Bureau, Conference, elected to the Central Committee, by secret ballot, the miner, Alexander Milenov, and Stella Blagoeve, veteran of the Bulgarian revolutionary working class movement, and also six substitute members.

The delegates welcomed with stormy applause the text of a message of greetings to Comrade Stalin. Loud cries “Stalin—Peace!”, “Stalin, Stalin, Stalin!” and “Hurrah for the great Stalin!” resounded in the National Theatre where the Conference was held. When the ovation subsided the delegates sang the “International”.

VITAL TASKS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUNGARIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY. Enrö Gerö, Deputy General Secretary, Hungarian Workers' Party

Our industry, at the beginning of the Five- Year Plan, continued to increase its output. Taking the December level as 100, in April this year it reached 110.9. Never before has Hungarian industry seen such an increase. This is explained by the fact that, in December, obligations were assumed on the occasion of J. V. Stalin's birthday, and that, in that month, the Stakhanovite movement had its beginnings in our country.

With an all-round rapid upsurge in all our manufacturing industry, the output of heavy industry outpaced that of light industry, and this of course is a positive state of affairs. The volume of heavy industry increased in April this year by 16.2 per cent compared with December; that of light industry by only 6 per cent.

As is the case with the manufacturing industry, transport also is exceeding the targets. The volume of our State wholesale and retail trade has considerably risen compared with the corresponding period last year; turnover targets are systematically exceeded.

In agriculture, prospects for the harvest of all crops are extremely favourable. According to the estimates of experts,

the crop yield of wheat will amount on an average to 8.5-9.5 centners per hold (a hold equals 0.57 hectare); of rye, 8-9 centners; winter barley, 9.5-10 centners; spring barley, 8.9 centners. This means that in this year we will harvest an additional 5-10 million centners of wheat, rye and barley compared with last year. Prospects for root crops and other cultures are also good. A good harvest this year will assist the greater development of our stockbreeding.

Our State budget is not only balanced, but revenue is considerably in excess of expenditure. Due to this, it was possible to increase the amount of capital investments planned for 1950 (which had already been increased compared with the Five-Year National Economic Plan) by another 10 per cent in those branches where we can secure additional supplies of raw materials, equipment and man-power.

This rapid development of industry, transport, agriculture and trade has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of factory and office workers. During four months of the current year, this increase amounted approximately to 70,000 and, if compared with the corresponding period last year, by 170,000. Unemployment has been abolished. In many branches of industry there is a serious shortage of manpower, mainly of skilled workers and engineering and technical personnel. Moreover, State farms and producer co-operatives are also beginning to experience a shortage of man-power.

I.

Together with the general positive picture of the development of our national economy there are also serious mistakes and shortcomings which, unless we remedy them as soon as possible, may threaten our successes and our further development. In the first place mention should be made of serious shortcomings in planning the national economy. For

example, we have not succeeded in completely overcoming the lag in planning, a lag which has been with us since the beginning of the Three-Year Plan. This is partially explained by the fact that in the process of realising the Plan, in the process of building Socialism, we had to spend a lot of time in 1946-47 combatting reactionary forces. Another reason is our inexperience in the sphere of planning, and the fact that our industry, due to certain political reasons, was nationalised later than in the majority of the People's Democracies.

Our foreign trade developed, and is developing rapidly. A favourable factor is that our trade with the Soviet Union and, in general, with countries which have a planned economy, is growing quicker than that with capitalist countries. During the first four months of this year the countries with a planned economy accounted for 63 per cent of our exports, compared with 44 per cent in the corresponding period last year. Corresponding figures for imports are: 54 per cent against the former 42 per cent. All this shows that great possibilities are open for us in the further development of economic relations with the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic, possibilities which we have not yet fully utilised.

We cannot be fully satisfied with the results achieved in labour productivity in our national economy. Productivity of labour is increasing in industry but this increase is too uneven. The growth of labour productivity during the first months of the current year in the manufacturing, mining and building industries was comparatively slow compared with last December when labour productivity in industry reached a new high. However, in April, productivity of labour, estimated on the basis of the cost of production per working hour, comprised 109 per cent compared with December 1949.

In heavy industry the increase in labour productivity is below the average for industry as a whole and amounted, in

April, to 105.8 per cent compared with December.

There are many reasons for the uneven and sometimes slow increase in the productivity of labour: above all, poor economic leadership, falling off in one-man responsibility, incorrect wage system, extremely low targets, poor utilisation of existing machinery, and also that very often new machines purchased abroad remain unused. However, one should not omit also, among these reasons, the weak discipline, due to the absence of a conscious attitude towards labour. Nor should we forget **the deliberate sabotage carried out by concealed Right Social-Democrats** who do their utmost to injure the Hungarian working class and our people's democracy.

Nominal wages in the manufacturing industry rose during the first four months of this year by 12.7 per cent, compared with last December; in the same period the cost of living went down 4.1 per cent. This means that the average wage in the manufacturing industry increased actually by 17.5 per cent during four months. Within the same period, output of manufacturing industry as a whole rose by 9.6 percent. This means that during the first four months of the current year the rise in the living standards of the workers in the manufacturing industry was nearly 8 per cent above the increase in output.

Such a disproportionate increase in wages is explained in no small way by the fact that the enemy succeeded in taking advantage of the time when we were preoccupied with other matters, and also due to the fact that a considerable section of workers are still not sufficiently conscious and disciplined. The enemy succeeded in opening a new front against the people's democracy: **abuses on a mass scale in the sphere of wages and targets.**

This happened mainly because a large section of the leaders at our enterprises approached the question of wages in an irresponsible, careless and conciliatory way; unfortunately, many leaders still have such an attitude to this question.

But, together with the factory leaders, a serious responsibility rests also on those Communist members and Party functionaries who saw, and continue to see, these abuses but who often become reconciled to them and do not take action against them, either because of their desire to show “results”, or because they want to be known by everybody as “fine fellows.” Cases were not infrequent when they even defended and backed the people who were guilty of such abuses in wages. A similar situation prevails also among a considerable part of our trade union functionaries. In spreading these mass abuses with regard to targets and wages a specially great role is being played by the subversive activities of **Right Social-Democratic elements marching hand in hand with clerical reaction**, elements who have got into the factories and in the trade unions, and who are hostile to the working class and people’s democracy.

We had forgotten about these Right Social-Democratic elements who adapted themselves to the circumstances just for appearance sake; we were too generous and excused them for all the crimes which these rabid enemies of our people and of the working class committed against our people’s democracy in the interests of foreign imperialists.

II.

An analysis of our economy, the revealing, alongside substantial successes and achievements, of serious mistakes and shortcomings, shows our **immediate tasks in the sphere of developing the national economy.**

We must, above all, **further improve our planning.** It is necessary to continue the struggle this year against bureaucratism in the sphere of planning and accounting and, cost what it may, to eliminate the shortcomings in this field. The concrete work in the sphere of planning must be

decentralised to a greater extent, and we must also draw in the leading personnel and the working people of these enterprises in the drafting of the factory plans. Simultaneously, it is necessary to increase the responsibility of individual Ministries for the drafting of plans and for their realisation.

We must adopt strict measures to ensure greater discipline in planning, and not only must disciplinary measures be taken against those who violate established discipline, who ignore the laws of our people's democracy, but, in the more serious cases, the culprits must be sent for trial regardless who they are.

The **piece rates system** which we introduced two months ago, and which has already yielded substantial results, must be extended throughout industry and in the State sector of the national economy wherever possible. The piece rates system must become general by the end of June or the middle of July.

The norms, since they were regulated in January 1948, have become outdated. This is emphasised by two things: first, because in the major part of our industry there never have been technically based norms; norms were based only on our experience. Second, because a considerable part of the norms, which were already too low and not properly based, was still further reduced. This undoubtedly was the work of the enemy. Strict measures must be adopted against any abuses in respect of wage rates and norms. Along with political-explanatory work, and to supplement it, it is necessary to introduce corresponding disciplinary measures against those who refuse to take notice of good advice.

It is necessary to strengthen one-man responsibility at our enterprises. In many places the so-called triangle takes upon itself the role of a collective leader in the enterprise, a practice which is out of place and harmful. In the factory there can be only one manager, one who is personally responsible for everything. He is responsible for the fulfilment of the

production plan, for labour productivity and for correct wage rates, for the cost of production and the quality of the product. In order to increase the responsibility of leadership it is necessary to do away with the harmful practice when the triangle act as a kind of a body which makes decisions.

In order to eliminate the shortcomings in our national economy it is **vitaly important to strengthen labour discipline, to strengthen all-round discipline of people's democracy.** To achieve better discipline it is necessary that the Party organisations and the Party press carry on wide-scale explanatory work. All our mass organisations: trade unions, youth organisations and peace committees must join in this work.

We must more strictly apply at the factories and offices the new disciplinary regulations which secure for the leaders of factories and offices considerable rights which they often fail to employ.

It is necessary to expose and to remove from the enterprises active, hostile Right Social-Democratic elements whom the people's democracy treated with extreme generosity and who now, in return, together with clerical reaction, in the capacity of imperialist agents, as the non-liquidated fifth column of the imperialist warmongers, wish to hinder the peaceful creative work of our working class, of our people, resorting to the foulest means. Similarly, we must purge our mills and factories, our building, transport and other enterprises, of former Horthy officers, gendarmes and other enemy elements.

Together with questions of industry, transport and trade we must not forget the major task which directly confronts us in **the sphere of agriculture.** In conned ion with the bumper harvest which we anticipate this year, we must lake good care to organise the harvesting, threshing and delivery of quotas. We must ensure the complete fulfilment, under the leadership

of our Party, of the decisions of the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers on this issue.

We must, along with the political-explanatory work, undertake **concrete economic measures to frustrate at the very outset any attempt on the part of the enemy to disorganise supplies to the population in the country.** We must secure the correct functioning of the Socialist trading sector. It is necessary to strengthen the State sector in the sphere of animal husbandry and also in the sphere of trade, and at the same time we must strengthen also the co-operative sector in the sphere of animal husbandry.

We must, by a correct price policy, achieve a situation where we direct the rising purchasing power of the working people into those branches which most accord with the interests of our national economy.

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Bearing in mind the economic tasks confronting us, the Party must openly pose the question before the working class, before the working people, that the **building of Socialism, that the defence of peace, require serious effort, selflessness, militant steadfastness and discipline. And we must stress, In particular, the responsibility of the Communists, of members of our Party, in this matter.** We must put it to Party members that if they show lack of discipline or violate regulations, their offences will be judged more severely than those of non-Party working people. We must pose the problem before Communists, members of the Party, that we can only effect a change in the mode of thought of our working people and their behaviour, if Communists are models of behaviour in production, discipline and selflessness in the struggle against difficulties and the class enemy. **It is necessary to explain to Party members and to the non-Party working people that**

the law of Socialist construction is a higher living standard for the working people, the realisation of which depends entirely upon how well the working people in general, and members of our Party in particular, work, increase output and labour productivity and reduce the cost of production.

The key to the successful realisation of the tasks confronting us is the organising, guiding and leading role of the Party and the further strengthening of its links with the masses. Contact with the masses must, above all, be reflected in the further extension and development of emulation, the Stakhanovite movement and the movement of innovators in production.

The main condition for our further advance, for the achievement of fresh successes, is the mobilisation of the Party and all working people for the elimination of shortcomings, for the realisation of the serious tasks confronting us. We can and will solve these tasks because, in addition to our own efforts, we can reckon on the invaluable aid of the Soviet Union, the great Stalin, on their support and advice, and because the efforts of our Party, our working class and the working people, in the matter of building Socialism in our country, are not an isolated but an organic part of the great struggle which working people throughout the world and the freedom-loving peoples, headed by the Socialist Soviet Union, are waging against the imperialist warmongers, for a lasting peace, for the progress of mankind.

**ABOUT ORGANISATIONAL AND MASS
POLITICAL WORK OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY OF BULGARIA*. Vylko
Tchervenkov, Secretary, Central
Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria**

Our Third Party Conference is taking place in conditions of a gigantic upsurge and extension of the movement of the peoples against the growing danger of a new world war and in defence of peace; in conditions of a steady growth of the forces of peace, of the strengthening of the camp of democracy and Socialism, headed by the great Soviet Union, and in conditions of the weakening of the imperialist camp headed by the ruling circles of the U.S.

Precisely because the positions of the imperialist camp are weakening, and those of the forces of peace and democracy are becoming stronger, the U.S. imperialists are banking on war and, with its help, to bolster the tottering foundations of capitalism, to resolve their contradictions, to establish world domination and go against the progressive development of history. In connection with this, the war danger is growing.

The world can be saved from the lunacy now being prepared by the imperialists, only if the latter are curbed; if the peoples put strait-jackets on them. Only the utmost vigilance of the peoples can frustrate their evil designs. Only the vigorous struggle of the peoples for peace can save mankind from the horrors and destruction of a new world war.

That is why the struggle in defence of peace is, at present, the most vital, the most important task.

* *From the report submitted to the Third Conference of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, June 8-10.*

The Bulgarian people stand for peace, are fighting for peace and constitute a loyal unit of the world peace army headed by the Soviet Union. Nearly six million Bulgarians have signed the appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

The Communist Party of Bulgaria considers as its most important task the mobilising, organising and rallying of all healthy forces of the Bulgarian people for an active defence of peace by all means at the disposal of the People's Democratic State, in the name of the vital interests, freedom, national independence, and in the name of life and the future of our people.

Organising Work of the Party

The decisions of the January Plenum of the Central Committee at the Communist Party of Bulgaria concerning a ruthless struggle against shortcomings, and about broad criticism and self-criticism, irrespective of individuals or the positions held by these persons in the State, testify to the strength of our Party and to us great possibilities.

Since January this year, a great creative uplift has been observed in the whole of our Party. Both in its inner Party life and as a leading force of the country, the Party has risen to a new, higher level. To-day our Party is united and monolithic as never before. The Party is now more than ever rallied around its Central Committee. It is successfully learning from the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), from our brilliant teacher and leader Joseph Stalin, and is mastering the tried methods of Bolshevik leadership, particularly in the sphere of national economy.

At present when we Communists are at the head of the State and are responsible for everything, when the prestige of

our Party has reached the unprecedented height, the main difficulties in our work, as was pointed out by Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, are to be found in ourselves, in our leading workers, in our organisations; the main responsibility for the shortcomings and poor results in our work should be placed on our own shoulders, on our organisational leadership.

Today the Communist Party of Bulgaria has 428,846 members and 13,307 probationers. After the Fifth Congress the membership of our Party declined by more than 50,000. However, the numerical decrease is not a sign of the weakening of the Party. On the contrary, it is proof that it is being strengthened, since we are purging the Party of casual, careerist, dubious and hostile elements; in doing this we are consolidating our Party and rallying it even closer around the Central Committee.

In future, too, the Party must purge its ranks of such elements and be watchful that they do not penetrate it.

It should be pointed out that after the Fifth Congress our Party committees and organisations did not secure fully the necessary regulation of the composition of the Party. Serious measures should be taken to improve the social composition of the Party. It is essential that Party organisations should devote attention to the admittance of people from the working class, above all, from workers in the decisive industries and shock-workers and rationalisers who have proved themselves in production, and also from among small peasants and active members of producer co-operatives.

Vigilance in the Party has increased considerably following the January Plenum of the Central Committee. Our Party is resolutely purging its ranks of everything alien and rotten; is sharpening vigilance, eliminating shortcomings in its work and unfolding inner-Party democracy. This shows that our Party is developing correctly and along Bolshevik lines.

However, the struggle against enemy agents, against the

Kostov elements who conceal themselves in the Party, is not finished. This struggle must be waged to the end until these agents are fully exposed and eliminated. The Party must completely purge itself of Kostov elements. It is essential, therefore, that vigilance in the Party should always be at a high level. Not a single sign of weakness or of anything amiss, or dubious should be left neglected and unverified. Criticism and self-criticism in our ranks must not be weakened but, on the contrary, intensified.

Concerning the Work of the Central Committee

I must stress that there has been a radical improvement in in work of the Central Committee following the Plenum of the Central Committee held in June last year and particularly after the January Plenum.

The Central Committee has completely re-organised its work. The collegiate principle is more deeply ingrained in the work of the Central Committee. All vital questions of State, economic and Party nature are brought for discussion to the Central Committee and the Political Bureau and are solved in an atmosphere of complete unanimity.

Never before has the Central Committee and its Political Bureau dealt in such detail, so profoundly and closely with questions of national economy as now. The decisions and measures elaborated and accepted by the Central Committee of the Party and by the Government are extremely important and, by their very nature represent **new** documents in our life, documents of principle. They show concretely **what** should be done and when and also **how** it should be done. They represent a programme of work for the current year and some of them a programme of work for the next few years. They mark a decisive change in the work of certain Ministries, the rejection

in practice of the old, bourgeois, office bureaucratic method of leadership inherited from the past, and also the transfer to a new, **Bolshevik style** of work.

But there are still certain shortcomings in the work of the Central Committee. Everyday leadership by the Central Committee and its control over the area and regional committees is still insufficient; the apparatus of instructors does not as yet give the necessary help on the required scale; certain departments of the Central Committee are still working badly.

A serious shortcoming in our work is the weak leadership of the trade unions. We do not subject their work to criticism, do not hear reports by the trade union central leading bodies about their work and do not ensure the necessary assistance to them. Our task is to eliminate these shortcomings.

About the Work of Area and Regional Party Committees

Last year we formed area Party Committees. This enabled us to improve the organisational leadership of regional and city Party committees, to improve the leadership of Party life in the enterprises, in town and countryside to intensify organisational propaganda and mass cultural work, to bring the Party leadership into closer contact with the masses and in general, to improve our organising work.

But behind these positive aspects in strengthening the intermediate leading links of the Party, not all see certain negative, unfavourable aspects. These consist in the fact that to a certain degree the Central Committee apparatus is remote from the regions, from the local Party organisations, and that work certain regional Party committees began to weaken because they waited for directives and instructions from area

committees on all questions and thought that the area committees should do everything for them.

No matter how considerable is the work of area committees, the regional Party committee is the main Party link in the direct leadership of the State organs, the national economy and cultural building in the region. Our task is to strengthen the regional Party committees, to raise the level of their activities, to increase their responsibility for the fulfilment of obligations to the State.

What are the main weaknesses in the work of area and regional committees?

Many area and regional Party committees **substitute State and economic organs**, take upon themselves their work, burden themselves with administrative supervisory functions which are not their particular function. It is necessary to end this incorrect style of work.

The regional Party committees, as yet, work badly with the basic Party organisations with regard to the state of their ideological-political work and do not give them daily leadership.

Regional Party committees are not yet fully conversant with the problems of economic construction, they do not study profoundly the questions of our economic development and therefore do not provide the necessary, concrete and competent leadership of all economic organs and enterprises in the region.

In many area and regional Party committees the collegiate method of work and leadership is still grossly violated. Not infrequently individual members of the Bureau take decisions on their own responsibility. This state of affairs, when a Party leader ignores the collective, does not consult anyone and “take” decisions independently is inadmissible. This is not a Party leader but an ordinary administrative chief working in a Party organisation.

Many decisions adopted by our area and regional

committees are extremely general, consisting of declarations; they do not contain concrete directives on how to carry out decisions; they are not followed up with the organising work which would secure their fulfilment.

A big shortcoming in the work of leading Party workers also is that they do not study seriously and do not generalise the materials sent to them from the lower Party organs and the instructors.

We must resolutely eliminate these weaknesses in order to bring our Party work up to the level of our political tasks.

Work of Local Party Organisations

We must not forget that the centre of our Party work is the local Party organisation. Every local organisation of the Party must gather around it a broad section of non-Party activists and rely on them in its work. A Party organisation which does not maintain close ties with non-Party people, does not draw them into discussing and deciding social and production problems, such a Party organisation can have no stable success in its work.

In this respect the mass social organisations and the work of Communists in them are extremely important. It is the task of the local Party organisations to combat any under-estimation of trade unions, youth organisations and organisations of the Fatherland Front, to strengthen these organisations in every possible way, to direct and guide their work, taking into account our great common aim of building a Socialist society.

What is the nature of these shortcomings in the work of our local Party organisations?

As a rule, inner-Party life in the local organisations is still weak. Inner-Party democracy remains on a low level. Party meetings are badly conducted and the decisions taken lack

concreteness. Marxist-Leninist education in these organisations is still carried on in an unsatisfactory way. The local Party organisations have not as yet learned to discern the problems of vital interest to the working people, they have not yet learned to concentrate on the solution of these particular questions and do not involve non-Party people in the solution of these questions.

There are still not a few local Party leaders who do not like to work with the Party activists or to rely upon them. They prefer to deal with as few people as possible, they prefer very often to decide matters themselves. This is easier and causes less worry! Is it surprising that it is precisely these comrades who err most often?

At present, the regional committees pay insufficient attention to the specific peculiarities of one or another local organisation; they give them standardized leadership, and set all organisations in the region the same tasks. Many regional committees do not study the experience in the work of good local organisations, do not generalise this experience not share it with other organisations.

The regional and city Committees should take immediate measures to ensure the leadership and help local Party organisations in order to bring about a radical improvement in their work.

About Party Cadres

Our Party disposes of numerous cadres with a good Party record and experience; cadres steeled in grim struggle. The area, and a considerable part of the regional Party committees, and also a great section of the workers in the Party apparatus consist of precisely such cadres.

Our Party has already acquired certain experience in

working with cadres. We have commenced the organised and systematic study of our cadres. After the Fifth Party Congress, and particularly after the January Plenum of the Central Committee, the work of cadre departments improved. The consequences of the wrecking activities of the Kostovites in the sphere of the cadre policy are being eliminated.

But there still exist considerable shortcomings in cadre work. We have not yet overcome the hesitation to advance young, growing cadres to leading positions. There still prevails a definite lack of desire, and even fear to advance new Party workers to responsible posts.

Does this mean that the new, young cadres must be counterposed against the old or vice versa? Not at all. Such practice is alien to Bolshevism, alien to our Party. The task is to combine, unite the old and the new cadres for responsible Party and State activities.

We have not yet learned sufficiently how to select cadres, carefully to study their merits and demerits, correctly allocate them to leading posts in order that each can give the maximum of which he is capable. We have not yet learned to value cadres as the golden fund of the Party and the State, to treasure and respect them in the Bolshevik way. That is why the Party must focus its attention on cadres.

Most essential for us now is to raise the ideological and political Marxist-Leninist level of our cadres. The overwhelming majority of our Party cadres still lack the necessary theoretical Marxist tempering which would enable them to orientate themselves independently in international and internal affairs.

We have stated more than once that the Party spares no means and no effort to develop and improve the network of Party schools, courses and educational circles. Last year a total of approximately 270,000 Communists attended the Central Party Lenin School of the Central Committee of the

Communist Party of Bulgaria, the regional Party schools, the political schools and Party circles.

But the main means for the political development of our cadres remain self-education, individual study of the original works of Marxism-Leninism.

The Party must now pay great attention and bend its efforts to unfolding political-educational work in the rural Party organisations. Stubborn and persistent work aimed at raising the ideological level of the Communists in the countryside is one of our most vital, most urgent task. Our Party must not and will not spare any effort for the fulfilment of this task.

Work of the Party in the Sphere of Industry

Acting on the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the Party, we have improved political work among the working class and have achieved considerable success in our work in industry and transport.

The Party has strengthened its organisations in industry and transport, has headed the labour enthusiasm of the working class and led it in the struggle for a further upsurge in production. The Party has carried out its line of strengthening industry and transport on the basis of one-man management, personal responsibility of the leaders of enterprises for their work and, simultaneously, strengthened control over the work of the enterprises by the Party organisations. The Party has pursued a firm policy aimed at instituting order in capital construction. The Party has now begun to study in real earnest questions of planning of industry by the State.

But these achievements might have been far greater had it not been for the mistakes and shortcomings in the work of our factory Party organisations.

It often happens that the enterprise and the Party

organisation work separately. Such alienation of Party work at the enterprises from economic activities leads to vulgarisation of Party work and contains great danger for the Party.

We still have such important branches of industry lagging behind as ore extraction, coal mining, timber and electric power production which are not coping with the growing requirements of industry and the needs of the people. This happened because many Party organisations and their leaders did not make an all-round study of these branches of industry, do not know the prospects for their development and do not supervise the work of the leadership.

Many of our mills and factories are not fulfilling plans in relation to the variety of consumer goods, producing a lot of damaged goods, sustaining big losses and incurring excess expenditure of materials. There would have been none of these shortcomings, or at least they would have been far fewer in number, had our Party organisations occupied themselves with industry; had they been able to combine their Party work with the work of production.

In a number of instances our local Party organisations tolerate and in some cases, unfortunately, encourage moods and tendencies directed to local interests as a result of which the area or regional horizon shrouds the State horizon and the State interests.

A serious shortcoming in our work in industry is wastage, the unsatisfactory use of machinery, the building up of "reserves" of equipment and materials in quantities which cannot be justified, the freezing of machines in warehouses and so forth. Party organisations must be mobilised to combat the lack of accounting, the excesses and wastage of State means and to intensify control over the activities of leaders in economy.

Our industry is developing on a planned basis. The fulfilment of the state plan requires rhythm, evenness; it

requires that the volume of industrial production should increase daily, so that to-day's output is greater than yesterday's and tomorrow's should top that of to-day. This is the law of the development of Socialist industry. Party organisations must head the struggle for rhythm in the work of the enterprises and against uneven work.

Increasing labour productivity is the most urgent task of the Party in the sphere of economic construction. The Party leadership and Party organisations must widely popularise the experience of the innovators of production and the best worker and do all they possibly can to introduce their methods into production.

The main force which decides the success of the production plan, its fulfilment and over-fulfilment, are the working people, their will, ability and their labour. The reality of our plans is based on living people, on their consciousness, their creative powers. That is why the Party and leaders in economy must rely entirely on the working people. The economic leader who does not rely wholly on the Party organisation in his work, who does not understand its decisive significance in the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of production plans, will never achieve success.

We stand for one-man management in the enterprise. Our Socialist single management signifies the right of the director, or manager or chief to organise the work of the enterprise, to issue instructions, to select, distribute and allocate cadres, to demand an account of work performed, to eliminate weaknesses and shortcomings and to punish whenever this is necessary. But our Socialist one-man management not only signifies possession of such a right but also an ability to exercise this right in close co-operation with the working people, in an atmosphere of friendly co-operation with the entire factory collective. And this can only be done when the leader of an enterprise relies in his work on the Party

organisation, on the best workers and on the entire collective.

The Party organisation must exercise its right to control the activities of the administration of the enterprise, not to allow an atmosphere of toleration towards shortcomings, self-complacency, glossing over shortcomings; it must organise and develop widespread criticism and self-criticism.

Party Work in the Countryside

The Party has, in the last eighteen months or two years, strengthened its positions in the countryside; it has become the decisive and guiding force which lends the major mass of the poor and middle peasants.

The Party has organised and headed the movement of poor and middle peasants for the Socialist reorganisation of small peasant farming along lines of producer cooperation, the organisation of producer cooperatives as a peculiar form of Socialist agricultural enterprises in the countryside.

The Party is steadily extending and strengthening the machine and tractor depots and State Farms, these strong points of the State in the Socialist transformation of the countryside and in the organisational and economic consolidation of the producer co-operatives.

The Party has ensured the establishment of fixed, obligatory, differential quotas of agricultural products by the co-operative and individual farms and has extended and strengthened the system of contracting.

Finally, our Party ensured the mobilisation of all peasants for the successful realisation of the autumn sowing plan for 1949 and for the 1950 spring sowing; it ensured an improvement in agrotechnique and thus established the conditions for a rich harvest this year.

But the successes of the Party in the countryside could

have been even more considerable had the shortcomings in the Party's work been eliminated in good time. How can we explain these shortcomings?

They are explained, above all, by the fact that our Party comrades in the localities did not take into account the new situation in the countryside, a situation brought about by the development of the co-operative movement among the peasantry. Behind the positive aspects of the co-operative movement they failed to notice its negative sides, not infrequently fostering these themselves.

I have in mind individual mistakes made during the development of the co-operative movement among the peasants: violations of the voluntary principle of entry into the producer co-operatives, and the incorrect exchange of good peasant land for poor land. The enemies of the co-operative movement quickly seized upon these mistakes.

You are aware that it required the June, 1949 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria to liquidate the distortions in relation to the producer co-operatives; the special attention of the Central Committee of the Party and of the Government was needed in May this year to end the dangerous method of forming producer co-operative from above.

The second reason for the shortcomings in our work in the countryside is that in view of the drought, which in 1949 affected some parts of our country, many comrades in the localities forgot State interests and began to conceal the actual yield of the crops, demanding a drastic reduction in obligatory grain quotas. This was a manifestation of kulak pressure on the State, exercised through the State and local Party apparatus and which went unnoticed by our comrades in the villages. As you know, in the autumn of 1949, the Central Committee took special steps in the matter. As a result, the distortions in grain deliveries were eliminated, and the plan of grain purchase was

actually overfulfilled.

The third reason for the shortcomings in our work in the countryside lies in the fact that many area and regional Party organisations refrained from giving leadership and from exercising control over the work of the machine-tractor depots, did not organise the timely conclusion of agreements between machine-tractor depots, producer co-operatives and individual peasants, with the result that the machine-tractor depots were not sufficiently used. The Central Committee of the Party and the Government took steps regarding this matter and the work proceeded normally.

The fourth reason for the shortcomings in our work in the countryside is the fact that many of our Party functionaries in the countryside under-estimated the need to give constant assistance to the producer cooperatives as a new form of economic organisation in the village, believing that once an agricultural co-operative is formed, this is the end and that all could quietly rest on their laurels. They forgot that the formation of producer co-operatives is only the beginning of the co-operative movement, that our main Party work in the co-operatives must be conducted in the co-operatives themselves, that they are still weak from the organisational-economic point of view, and that substantial assistance from the Party is essential.

Such are the main shortcomings in our Party work in the countryside. Can we overcome them? Yes, we can, if the whole of the Party embarks upon this work in a Bolshevik way.

Our Party must go deep into all details of co-operative life and of co-operative leadership; must increase its solicitude for the producer co-operatives and direct their work.

Our Party work in the countryside must be intensified. The role of Communists in guiding agriculture must be increased.

It follows therefore that it is necessary to be able to combine Party work in the producer co-operatives with

intensified work among individual peasants. At present, four-fifths of the peasants are individual peasants. as yet it is they who decide the question of supplying the country with agricultural products. This combination forms the crux of the matter.

Our Party work in the countryside should proceed from the fact that the growth of new Socialist elements in the countryside, the development of machine-tractor depots, State farms and producer co-operatives, and the carrying-out of the new policy of delivery of agricultural products to the State are not happening of their own volition, evenly, or without struggle. All this intensifies class struggle in the countryside and sharpens it. It is clear that the rural capitalist elements, the kulaks, will not give up their positions without struggle. At the same time it is necessary to understand that the kulak elements are changing their tactics. The kulak is now afraid openly to oppose the producer co-operatives and resorts to a whispering campaign: "Rent should be increased in the co-operatives." He also wants more products and money to be allocated for various funds and, in this way, to strike at the work-day unit and at the deliveries to the State.

It is perfectly understandable that the main burden of the entire work in the countryside lies on the lower Party organisations.

What is the main thing in the work of the Party organisations, of the Communists working in producer co-operatives? The main thing is their struggle to turn the co-operatives into model Socialist farms.

The Party organisation in a producer co-operative must give daily help to the leadership of the co-operative and supervise its activities. Certainly it is necessary to secure the leading, vanguard role of the Party organisation and of individual Communists in all sectors of work in the co-operative.

What is the main thing in the work of the Party organisation which unites Party member in the machine-tractor depots? The main thing here is the struggle of Communists to turn the machine-tractor depots into genuine strong points of our State in the work of the Socialist reorganisation of the countryside and in introducing into our agriculture scientific agrotechnical methods. The Party organisation in a machine-tractor depot must give daily help to the director of the depot and supervise his work. Of course, it is necessary to secure the vanguard role of Communists in all sectors of work in the machine-tractor depots.

What is the main thing in the work of Party organisations uniting Communists on the State farms? The main thing is to turn the State farms into model and highly profitable farms which would serve as an example for the neighbouring producer cooperatives.

The tasks of the Party, of area and regional committees and of Party branches in the countryside can be reduced to the following:

1. To strengthen the leading role of our Party in the countryside, to consolidate the links of the Party with the working peasantry, to lead the peasantry along the road to Socialism.

2. To continue to strengthen the Socialist forms in the countryside: producer cooperatives, State farms and machine-tractor depots.

3. To improve the leadership in agriculture, skilfully to combine party work in producer co-operatives with work among individual peasants.

4. To secure good work during harvesting and timely delivery of State quotas of agricultural products and raw materials.

5. To strengthen organisationally and politically our rural Party organisations in producer co-operatives, in State farms, in

machine-tractor depots and in every village; to raise the level of their Party work to that of the political tasks of the Party.

For Strengthening the People's Councils

People's councils in the regions have existed since last year, and in areas for only a few months. They arose as local organs of people's power but as yet are in the initial stage of their development. Precisely because of this the party must come to the aid of the people's councils, and infuse into them a living content. The Party should take up the matter of consistently improving the work of the central and local organs of power, of strengthening their apparatus, and of focussing their attention on the solution of the vital tasks. Our local people's councils and their boards should become real organs of local power.

Our councils have not yet mastered the art of drawing in all deputies, the entire rural and working class. Active into the work, of lending a ready ear to the voice of the masses.

In our country more than 35,000 deputies have been elected to people's councils. Over 62,000 working people have been drawn into the work of sub-committees of these councils. This is a mighty creative force which can solve many questions and tasks facing the councils. But this force is still badly utilised.

Without drawing into the work of the councils all the deputies and all activists it will be impossible fully to solve the tasks of the development of local industry and handicraft co-operatives, to increase the output of local industry for the market, to engage in town and country planning and decisively to improve the work of the schools, public health services and so on.

The boards and the chairmen of people's councils do not

always observe the collegiate principle. Not all chairmen bring vital questions for discussion and solution to the meetings of the boards. Some chairmen decide the questions individually. Naturally, under such conditions, their work cannot be successful.

The task of Party organisations is to enliven, to make fruitful the work of the boards, to help the chairmen in raising and deciding vital questions in areas, regions, towns and villages, to secure collective methods of leadership, to consider matters attentively and to supervise fulfilment of decisions.

The task of the entire Party—a particularly important and vital task—is to put the people's councils on their feet, to get them to face up to vital questions, to teach them how to solve these questions, relying on the masses of the people and drawing these masses into the work of ruling the country.

* * *

Our accelerated and correct advance along the road towards Socialism, the firmness and stability of our successes, the triumph of the new Socialist society also within the borders of our country, depend wholly on the strength of the Communist Party, on its correct policy, on its ability to direct and govern the State and the national economy with the maximum advantage for the people; on the degree and strength of its links with the working people of town and countryside, on the growing mutual confidence between the Communists and the broad non-Party masses, and on the scale and success of our organising and political work.

The conference should and will be a powerful stimulus for an all-round improvement in our Party work, in securing the leading role of Party organisations and of every Party member in order to secure a rapid and successful advance along the road to Socialism.

But to achieve this we need a resolute and merciless criticism of shortcomings, a courageous self-criticism of all weaknesses and mistakes. The fear of criticism and self-criticism is to-day the most dangerous disease, and the most effective measures must be taken against it.

The decisions of our Party conference should give a powerful impetus to criticism and self-criticism and secure for it an even greater scale, even more boldness, both within the Party and among the people.

Only in this way can we raise the organising work of the Party to the level of its political tasks.

PEOPLES OF NORTH AFRICA FIGHT FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM Lean Feix Member, Central Committee, French Communist Party

All three countries in North Africa—Algeria, Tunis and Morocco—occupy an exceptionally important position in the great struggle which is now being waged on the world arena between the anti-imperialist forces and the warmongers.

In the plans for the aggressive war which the imperialists are preparing against the U.S.S.R., these countries have been assigned the role of important military-strategic bases. “North Africa is a first class strategic position”, recently declared the Right Socialist, Neglen, Governor of Algiers.

The process of speeding up the transformation of these countries into a base for aggression has been under way for months.

Building materials are stocked on construction sites in Morocco, and American specialists have arrived there.

In Algiers and Tunis, military-strategic work is being developed on an ever increasing scale. In Mers el-Kebir and Bizerta, extensive work is under way in extending and modernising the naval harbours. Modern well-equipped aerodromes, with huge runways, have been built at dozens of points in the Sahara. V-2 ramps have been built in the same areas. Plans are under way for the construction of two large war industry centres: one on the Algiers-Morocco border and the other on the border between Algiers and Tunis.

The resolution, adopted at the recent London Conference on Africa, following the statements of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, McGee, shows that the more their field of action is narrowed, especially in Asia, the greater significance the imperialists attach to the African Continent. Therefore, there

can be no doubt that the imperialists will further intensify their war preparations in Africa.

Decisions taken in London touch on another important problem, that of emigration. The idea is to send to certain countries, especially to countries in the African Continent, hundreds of thousands of new settlers, above all, Germans. Since the climate in Western and Equatorial Africa is unhealthy for Europeans, it is quite clear that what is happening is that the old plan of the French colonisers is being revived, under which a large number of Algerians will be taken to Western and Equatorial Africa, while they will be replaced by European “settlers.”

It goes without saying that this project, which provides further evidence of the contempt of the imperialists for the peoples of the countries of Marshallised Europe and the colonial countries, completely ignores the deep strivings of all African peoples for freedom and independence and must inevitably lead to an intensification of the national liberation movement.

In these conditions it is quite clear why the French colonisers hasten to intensify the brutal repressions against the peoples of North Africa, thus fulfilling the role of gendarmes for their American masters.

A monstrous police regime is continuing in Morocco. Freedom of assembly and trade union activity have been suppressed, censorship of the press has been introduced, and repressions against the national liberation movement—particularly against the Communists—are carried out.

The Socialist, Neglen, jealous of the laurels of de Gaulle, who, resorting to fascist provocation, had more than 40,000 Algerians shot in May 1945, is now establishing a regime of brutal terror throughout Algeria. Resorting to the classical pretext of so-called “conspiracy against French sovereignty”, the colonisers have arrested hundreds of Algerians, subjecting

many of them to torture.

These repressions affect all Algerian patriots and democrats; all the enemies of the colonial regime; all partisans of peace, nationalists, Communists and active trade unionists.

The colonisers pursued a two-fold aim: on the one hand criminally speculating on an alleged "Arab conspiracy", they sought to whip up hysteria among the numerous European population and thus disrupt the unity between democrats of European origin and the mass of the Arab- Berber population—a unity which, in the struggle against the colonial yoke, in the struggle for peace, was gaining strength day by day. On the other hand, the colonisers by means of terror are trying to strangle the large-scale national liberation movement in Algeria, and, if necessary, to drown it in blood.

But for the colonisers this is proving to be no easy task. Despite provocations, the people of Algeria remain calm and are further strengthening their unity.

The national liberation movement is gaining in intensity.

Giving splendid examples of practical action against war, 10,000 Algerian dockers, despite threats and sanctions, have not loaded, since June 1949, a single vessel sailing for Indo-China.

In March, an attempt was made in Oran to suppress by means of provocations the dockers' movement and to break up their trade union organisation. However, with the active support of the broad mass of Moslem women who joined the struggle, and of all the working' people of Algiers, the strike of the Oran dockers ended in victory. Displaying exceptional militancy, they forced the colonial administration to retreat and secured the release of their comrades from prison. As a result of the resolute action of the people of Oran, Sarie, the prefect, who had been instructed by the French Government to organise provocations, was removed from his post.

Finally, when the aircraft carrier, "Dixmude", carrying a

cargo of American arms, arrived in April, the reception given her by the dockers in Bizerta and Tunis, and by thousands of peace supporters, shows that the people of Tunisia have no desire to see their country transformed into a base for aggression. The "Dixmude" had to be unloaded by troops, and moreover the work took place at night in the military zone under a strong police guard and conditions of real martial law.

Despite brutal repressions and the more and more open support rendered by the American imperialists to the French colonisers, whose position is most unstable, the unity of the peoples in the three countries in North Africa is growing. In Algeria, the numerous committees set up to combat the repressions unite nationalists, democrats and Communists. The illusions which some people might have entertained about the "anti-colonising" strivings of ruling circles of the U.S. are being scattered. The national liberation movement as a whole is becoming ever more conscious of its militant solidarity with all the forces of the great anti-imperialist camp, headed by the U.S.S.R.

During preparations for the World Peace Congress, partisans of peace effected the unity of all the progressive parties and organisations in Algeria and Tunisia. They all unanimously declared that they do not recognise the right of the imperialists to include their countries within the Atlantic war pact.

Another outstanding fact is the consolidation of the front of the struggle against the colonisers; a front uniting the French working class and the national liberation movement of peoples oppressed by French imperialism. Hundreds of thousands of Algerians, whom poverty had driven from their country, reside in France, where they often suffer extreme hardships. The big industrialists always strive by their policy of race discrimination to sow enmity between the Algerians and the French working people. But this proved futile, since nearly all

the working people of Algeria' have joined the General Confederation of Labour. During the May Day demonstrations in Paris and in many other towns in France, thousands of Algerian workers marched in the ranks of the General Confederation of Labour, thus showing that the people of Algeria are determined to wage the struggle for their freedom and independence in ever closer alliance with the French working class. The wholehearted support which the Stockholm appeal for the prohibition of the atomic weapon received in the three countries of North Africa, should be noted.

All these facts show that the warmongers cannot by any means regard North Africa as "politically reliable". And the more they seek to suppress the peoples of North Africa, the greater the difficulties they will encounter, since the oppressed peoples are becoming ever more conscious that national liberation depends upon their active participation in the great struggle of the camp of democracy and peace.

SUCSESSES OF THE ARMY OF THE DEMOCRATIC VIET-NAM REPUBLIC

In a recent broadcast, the radio station, "Voice of Viet Nam", reported that the army of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has, in the last five months, successfully carried out the order regarding mobile war tactics and the maximum development of guerilla warfare. Several large-scale campaigns are carried out in the areas of Ha-Giang (North Viet Nam), Boa-Binh and Lao-Kay as well as on the Binh-Tri-Thien (Central Viet Nam), Travinh, Bien-Hoa and Soctrang (South Viet Nam) sectors, Successes obtained are evidence of the increased power of the Army of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, In the sector of Quang-Binh 13 French post were annihilated or evacuated under Viet-Nameese pressure. The Travinh campaign delivered serious blows to the French system of "look-out posts" and revealed its vulnerability under the mighty attacks by the now well-armed and well-trained Viet-Nameese Army.

Parallel with this, guerilla warfare has developed on a far greater scale. French convoys and train are attacked on the main roads and railways. In the Binh-Tri-Thien sector, Viet-Nameese guerillas have been active around French held positions. In an attack on the Bach-Mai (Hanoi) airfield they destroyed 25 French planes and 600,000 litres of gasoline.

FIRST CONGRESS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK YOUTH UNION

The First Congress of the Czechoslovak Youth Union, held in Prague on June 7-10, was attended by two thousand delegates representing more than a million members of the Union, and also by many visitors from abroad, including a delegation from the Soviet Komsomol.

The audience listened with great attention to the speech by Comrade Klement Gottwald, President of the Republic. Speaking of the correct policy of the Communist Party and the Government in relation to the youth, K. Gottwald said: "Our policy has succeeded in winning the young generation, because it has resolutely given them every possibility to apply their energy, has given them a great and noble purpose in life and has opened for them every door to the future."

Comrade Gottwald advanced a number of tasks before the Union, stressing the need to draw the entire youth to the active building of Socialism, and expressing the wish in conclusion - that the Union should resemble as closely as possible its great model—the Lenin-Stalin Komsomol.

The reports and numerous speeches at the Congress pointed to the new position of the Czechoslovak youth. People's Democracy has given the young people the right to work, to equal pay for equal work, the right to rest and leisure and has given them the possibilities of education. The youth are no longer oppressed and deprived of rights in Czechoslovakia; there are no young unemployed or hungry young people. The youth are taking an active part in building Socialism and in all State life.

The Czechoslovak Youth Union plays a big role in the life of the Republic. In the countryside, organisations of the Union

helped successfully to form united agricultural co-operatives. More than 13,000 young people, nearly one-third of whom are country girls, have received training at hundreds of courses for tractor-drivers.

In industry, 140,000 young men and women workers are participating in emulation. The youth were initiators of the shock-work movement. In Slovakia, 48,000 members of the Union built a youth railway line. This year, 25,000 young volunteers will take part in building the New Ostrava and 36,000 in the construction of a dam and the "Friendship" railway in Slovakia. The Union helped to draw 7,000 trainees to the mines.

Over two-thirds of the higher school students are members of the Union. The Pioneer organisation, which was formed recently, already embraces 140,000 children.

The Union conducts widespread activity to educate its members in the Marxist-Leninist spirit and to raise their cultural level. During the past seven months, 40,000 Union workers were trained at the permanent Central six-month school, at 21 permanent regional schools, at the evening and weekend schools of the Union and also at the Communist Party schools.

The Congress stressed that in its entire work the Czechoslovak Youth Union will follow the example of the Soviet Komsomol. The Congress decided that the Youth Union would more and more develop its work to draw the youth into the job of building Socialism and in defence of peace.

With great enthusiasm the delegates sent messages of greetings to the great Stalin, the leader of the peoples, and to Comrade Gottwald.

Congress elected the leadership of the Union and was followed by a powerful youth demonstration which took place in Prague.

PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

A plenum of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party was held in Mexico on May 27-30.

In his report on the struggle for peace Comrade Dionisio Encina, General Secretary, described the collection of signatures as the central task which should form the basis of everyday work of organisations and of the members of the Party throughout the country and also of all mass organisations of partisans of peace.

Comrade Encarnacion Valdes submitted a report on organisation.

The Plenum approved the suggestion to convene the Eleventh All-Mexican Congress of the Party in Mexico City on November 20-25, with the following agenda:

1. The struggle for peace, for national sovereignty and the tasks of the Party (Report by Comrade Dionisio Encina).
2. Re-consideration of the programme and the Rules of the Party.
3. Election of the Central Committee.

BRITISH STUDENTS CONDEMN U.S. POLICY

The Oxford University Debating Society on June 1 adopted by 224 votes to 179 a resolution which expressed regret regarding the influence exerted by the United States on other countries.

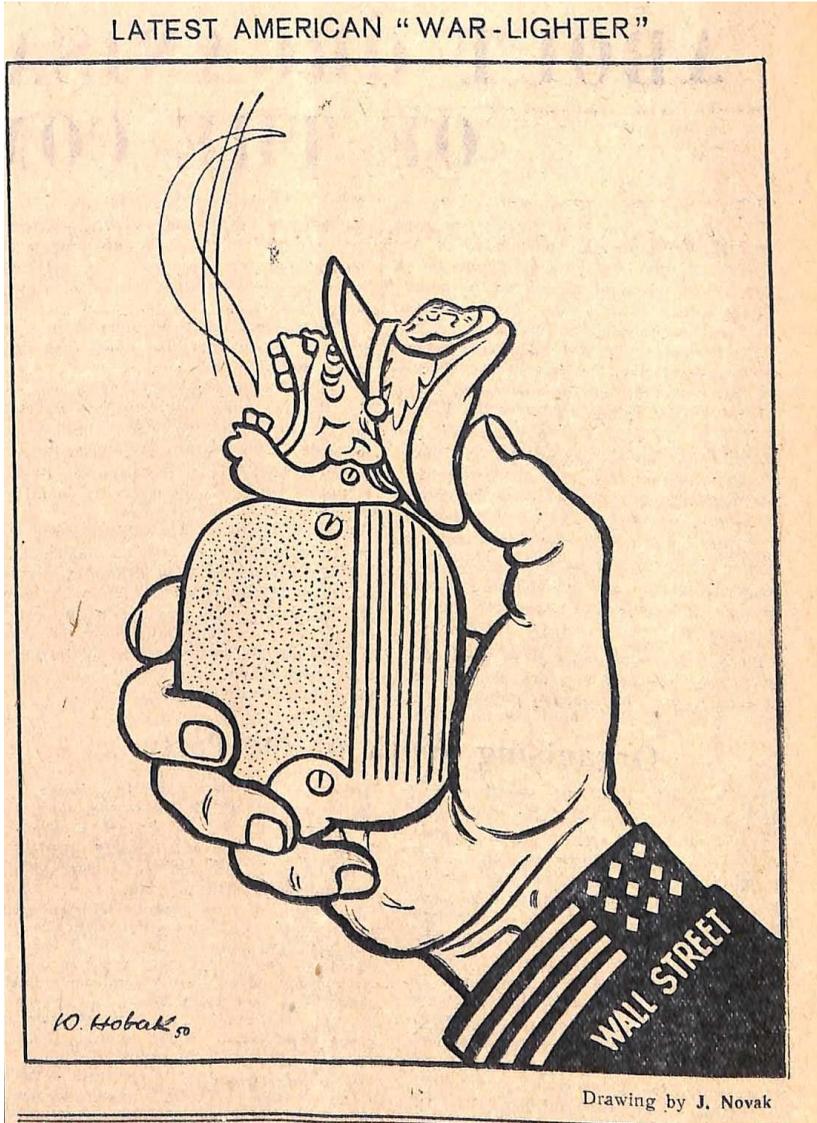
Randolph Churchill, son of Winston Churchill, who opposed the motion, was subjected to frequent interruptions, by indignant voices and sometimes his voice could not be heard over the din.

The motion was introduced by Professor Joad who declared that the countries are heading towards catastrophe and that America is driving them in this direction.

SOCIETY FOR DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE IN POLAND

A Society has been formed in Poland for the dissemination of knowledge which aims at popularising the achievements of science and technique, spreading culture, giving publicity to, books and publishing popular scientific literature. This society plans to organise about 500 public lectures monthly. These lectures will be devoted to science and technique, to a scientific world outlook, to popularising the achievements of Soviet science, to the economic and political tasks of Poland's Six Year Plan, to the question of the fight for peace etc. Publishing work will also feature largely in the activity of the society.

LATEST AMERICAN "WAR-LIGHTER". Drawing by J. Novak



MacARTHUR TERROR CANNOT BREAK THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF JAPANESE PATRIOTS

Intensifying their preparations for a new world war, the American imperialist hasten to turn Japan into their main Far-Eastern base for military adventures against the Soviet Union and the democratic movement in the countries of Asia.

Blocking the signing of a peace treaty with Japan, the American militarists seek to continue their occupation as long as possible, to intensify and consolidate the colonial regime in that country which has become MacArthur's patrimony.

The recent measures of the American occupiers and of Japanese reaction which is devoted to them heart and soul, and which long ago lost the last remnants of national honour—have fully revealed the meaning of the policy pursued by them.

Violating each and every international legal standard and agreement, this American General is arbitrarily and unlawfully releasing from prison Japanese war criminals who had been condemned by the international court and, in their place, is imprisoning Japanese patriots fighting for democracy, national independence of their country and for peace throughout the world. And this, in the language of the American imperialists and their Japanese quislings, is called the "Democratisation and de-militarisation of Japan!"

Quite recently, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs loudly praised the beneficent "role played by the occupation in the de-militarisation, democratisation and rehabilitation of Japan."

Japan "is being de-militarised". But what about the irrefutable facts of the restoration of the Japanese navy, of the regeneration, under the guise of strengthening the police, of the old imperial army, of the revival of the war industry, and

encouragement of the activities of various military-fascist organisations?

Japan “is being rehabilitated”, yet, burdened by heavy taxation, Japanese peasants are compelled to sell their daughters and to give up their land; workers suffer from dismissals and wages are insufficient even to cover the cost of food. Workers are unable to buy their rice ration. Small and medium producers cannot market their products, and thousands of them are faced with ruin.

The latest measure of MacArthur in “democratising” Japan was his directive “to outlaw all members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan.” The ink had scarcely dried on the signature on this fascist directive than another followed—this time outlawing 17 leading workers of the newspaper “Aka-hata”, organ of the Japanese Communist Party.

Echoing their master, the Japanese puppets of Washington in Yoshida’s Cabinet began howling: “Outlaw the Japanese Communist Party.” Police went into action immediately: they are seizing democrats and patriots in the streets and throwing them into prison. Raids on the premises of the Communist Party follow one after another.

In the language of all honest people, this is called the fascisation of the country, the destruction of democratic liberties, the turning of Japan into a concentration camp, into a colony which in no way differs from Somaliland or the Congo.

What, after all, is the pretext for the brutal action of this American Governor-General, for the brutality against Japanese patriots? What are the Japanese Communists fighting for and to what do they summon their people? “Our Party”, said Kuichi Tokuda, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Japan, at the Eighteenth plenum of the Central Committee in January this year, “is fighting against a separate peace treaty which leads to colonisation and fascism, and for the speedy signing or

an all-round peace treaty which would secure liberty, independence, democracy and prosperity.”

On May 24, a mass meeting was held in Tokio attended by the representatives of various democratic and trade-union organisations. This was a meeting of the partisans of peace. The meeting was addressed by Ritsu Ito, member of the Political Bureau, Communist Party of Japan, who said: “Japan is rapidly being turned into a military base against the U.S.S.R. and China, and into a powder-magazine for a third world war.” Pointing out that a separate peace treaty would mean not a peace settlement, but a preparation for war. Ito called upon all Japanese people to intensify the struggle for peace, to unite with the U.S.S.R. and China which are the mainstay of peace throughout the world. Ito also called upon the Japanese people to sign the Stockholm appeal.

Hence, the leaders of the Japanese Communist Party call upon the people to fight for the carrying out of the Potsdam declaration which, as is known, was signed by the President of the U.S., for peace, democratic liberties, national independence, and against the transformation of Japan into a military base, against colonisation and fascism.

And so, this policy, these slogans of the Communist Party, proved to be “criminal” in the eyes of the American dictator in Japan, and consequently, Communists are being outlawed and thrown in prison torture chambers. The fascist repressions of MacArthur show that in all areas under U.S. domination, reaction is intensifying its campaign against Communists— the vanguard fighters for democracy and peace. This is evident from the persecution of Communists in Australia, South America, and Western Europe.

But as in other countries the brutalities of the American colonisers have not broken and will not break, the will of the Japanese patriots to fight for the future of their people. In its statement of June 8, the Parliamentary group of the Communist

Party of Japan pointed out: “The masses of the people of Japan realise that the suppression of the Communist Party of Japan is a measure aimed at reviving the dark political situation of pre-war Japan... We believe that the masses of the people, who will never give up their desire for peace and independence, will rise in resolute struggle, and we ardently call upon them actively to support our Party which is fighting in difficult conditions.” The two million and eight hundred thousand votes cast for the Communist Party candidates at the recent elections to the Chamber of Councillors, elections which took place under conditions of brutal terror and persecution of democrats, show that the Japanese people support their best sons of their courageous struggle against the dark forces of reaction and war.

The repressions of the American colonisers and their Japanese pawns are explained precisely by the fact that Japanese communists have taken their place at the head of the patriotic movement of the people for peace and independence of their homeland, and that they rely on the support of ever broader masses of the people. The brutalities against the Communists will only intensify the struggle of the Japanese people, a struggle which is supported by all freedom-loving peoples, all partisans of peace who recognise for every people the right to freedom and national independence, Japan will not become a colony of the American imperialists.

P. TODOROV

DESPERATE POSITION OF YOUTH IN WESTERN GERMANY

The conditions of youth in Western Germany, dominated by American imperialists, are becoming more and more hopeless every day. Even “Deutsche ‘Zeitung und Wirtschaftszeitung’”, organ of the West German industrialists, is forced to admit this. According to this newspaper, there are 700,000 young people unemployed in Western Germany. By autumn the number of young people who have left school but who have no chance of getting work may possibly increase by almost another 200,000.

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