

*Workers of all lands, unite!*

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

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



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## **STRUGGLE AGAINST TITO CLIQUE— INTERNATIONAL DUTY OF COMMUNIST PARTIES**

Two years have passed since the Conference of the Information Bureau of Communist Parties which adopted the well-known resolution “On the Situation in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia”. The events of these last two years fully confirm the correctness of this resolution. A profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation in Yugoslavia enabled the Information Bureau to draw the conclusion that the policy of the leaders of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia could only lead the Communist Party of Yugoslavia to ruin and the People’s Republic of Yugoslavia to regeneration into an ordinary bourgeois republic; to its enslavement by the imperialist states.

The Tito clique quickly passed from bourgeois nationalism to fascism. The Yugoslav Communist Party found itself in the grip of assassins and spies. A coup d’etat was actually carried out in Yugoslavia, the main result of which was the liquidation of the people’s democratic system. In this way the Tito clique revealed that it was in agreement with the imperialist circles in whose service it had been for so long.

The far-reaching plans of the Anglo-American imperialists for overthrowing the system of People’s Democracy in Central and South-East Europe, for wresting these countries from the U.S.S.R. and for preparing war against the Soviet Union were linked with the Tito clique. This precisely was the reason why the Rajk, Kostov, Dzodze and other counter-revolutionary conspiracies of the Anglo-American agents, placed at the disposal of the Tito clique, were organised. Belgrade has been transformed into an Anglo-American espionage centre.

The Resolution of the Information Bureau has increased

considerably the vigilance of the Communist Parties and made it possible for them to expose the Tito agents. The plans of the Anglo-American imperialists collapsed. This was one of the serious defeats suffered by the imperialist camp since the Second World War. One of the biggest diversions in modern history suffered ignominious failure—the plan of the Anglo-American imperialists which calculated on alienating the People's Democracies from the Soviet Union to place the latter in a position of international isolation and to throw back the democratic movement in Europe.

The insidious imperialist plot was not a surprise for the democratic camp. The imperialist secret service has been waging a secret war against the working class movement for many decades. With the growth of the Socialist working class movement, the undermining activities of the imperialist secret service are being increased considerably. Fearing the collapse of capitalism, the imperialists are recruiting the scum of society—unstable elements and pessimists, traitors and adventurers whom they send into the ranks of the working class movement. The imperialist intelligence services have perfected the art of double-dealing, political camouflage and deception of the working people. How many thousands of the best sons of the proletariat have perished in prisons and in exile as a result of the actions of provocateurs! But the working class parties have sharpened their instrument of struggle against the imperialist spies—their political vigilance.

The imperialist intelligence services became particularly active after the working class in Russia had taken over into its hands. The history of the struggle of the Soviet people for freedom and independence shows that the imperialist States employ every possible means in an attempt to achieve their perfidious aims. Only the dictatorship of the proletariat, led by the Communist Party, is capable of leading the working people to the victory of Socialism. The vigilance of the Bolshevik

Party enabled the Soviet State to smash all-enemy intrigues, including the foul Trotskyite-Bukharin imperialist agency.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union performed a great service inculcating revolutionary vigilance to the Communists of all countries. Lenin and Stalin showed in practice, in the struggle for proletarian revolution, in the course of building Socialism, how to expose the enemy, how to nip treachery in the bud. Bolshevik revolutionary vigilance is for all proletarian parties the iron shield which makes the stronghold of Communism impregnable to enemies and secures, despite the violent resistance of the enemy, the historical success of Communism.

Communism, as the scientific ideology of the working class, has already existed for a hundred years. Shootings and prisons, the undermining activities of various agencies, the cruel war and bloodshed the innumerable attempts to divert individual sections of the international working class from the right path—nothing can halt the advance of Communism. Under the banner of scientific Communism, the Soviet people have courageously covered the path to Socialism and are enthusiastically building Communism. Nowadays, all roads lead to Communism! A bitter and stubborn struggle is in progress. This struggle is deciding the fate of the entire imperialist system.

That is why the imperialists are making use of every traitor who can inflict some damage to Communism. Together with Right Socialist accomplices of the warmongers, they are making use of every Titoite spy and murderer despite the fact that they are suffering defeat-alter defeat. In France every Titoite agent is guarded by police under whose protection they are continuing their subversive activities. To restore the “Communist” reputation of the Tito clique, the imperialists are advancing as its advocates, their more concealed agents in the democratic movement. In its turn the Tito clique spares no

effort to develop its rabid anti-Communist activity.

All this necessitates increased revolutionary vigilance by the Communist Parties. Revolutionary vigilance is a vital necessity for a Marxist Party. Without it the party of the working class cannot develop normally. It should be remembered that the greater the successes attained by Communism the more fiercely and cunningly will the enemy fight.

Evidence of this are the recent trials which exposed the Anglo-American espionage agencies in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Albania. The Government of the U.S. does not spare dollars in the matter of intensifying disruptive, anti-Communist activities.

It would be unpardonable to imagine that the more successful Socialism is, the weaker the resistance of the class enemy becomes. The experience of the Soviet Union, of the New Democracies and of the revolutionary movement in the capitalist countries shows that, the worse the situation of the enemy, the more desperate hits resistance.

The negative side of the successes in the Socialist camp is that these successes frequently give rise to complacency and smugness. The strongest weapon in the struggle against complacency is the Marxist-Leninist training of cadres, criticism and self-criticism. Marxism-Leninism, the experience of the great Party of Lenin and Stalin, teaches all Communists, no matter what country they are working in and what Part task they are fulfilling, always to be principled, vigilant and ruthlessly to expose any display of nationalism and opportunism.

The Resolution of the Information Bureau which sounded as a call to revolutionary vigilance was, for all Communist Parties, a most important Marxist-Leninist document, facilitating the education of the Parties in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The Communist Parties were able

to rebuff nationalist deviations in the initial stage and succeeded in cutting short any attempts of the Tito clique to spread its influence beyond Yugoslavia.

The imperialists are trying to undermine the faith of the democratic forces in the Soviet Union. The Tito clique is making frantic efforts in this direction, counter-posing their specific, “Yugoslav Socialism” of Anglo-American origin to the Soviet Union. But this is bait which only people infected with the ulcer of bourgeois nationalism will fall for. By its policy, its successes, its influence on the development of the whole of world history, the Soviet-Union is proving day by day that it is a mighty bulwark of the anti-imperialist camp. It is impossible to advance the revolutionary movement without defending the U.S.S.R., without promoting its successes, without uniting all the democratic, peace-loving forces around the Soviet Union. Loyalty to the Soviet Union—the country of Socialism—is the touchstone and criterion of proletarian internationalism.

The line of the Communist Parties in the question of class struggle, Socialist construction in the People’s Democracies, the struggle against imperialism and its agents was defined with absolute clarity in the Resolution of the Information Bureau. From the point of view of principle it is difficult to overestimate the entire significance of the Resolution of the Information Bureau which armed the Communist Parties, the entire democratic movement with a mighty weapon of transformation. This Resolution is a vivid example of the fruitful co-operation, co-ordinated action and exchange of experience between the fraternal Communist Parties.

Struggle against the fascist Tito clique is the international duty of all Communist Parties. The struggle for the liberation of Yugoslavia from the Anglo-American imperialist yoke is being waged by the Yugoslav Communists who, amidst serious hardships and in difficult struggle, are reviving the

militant Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Yugoslavia. Many difficulties lie in their path. But these difficulties will be overcome for without a revolutionary, a genuinely proletarian Party, it is impossible to return Yugoslavia to the Socialist camp. The peoples of Yugoslavia will throw off yoke of the Tito fascist espionage clique, will put an end to the transformation of Yugoslavia into a springboard for unleashing a new world war.

The struggle against the Yugoslav fascists—the worst enemies of peace—is the duty of all Communists, of all honest people, all to whom peace and the happiness of mankind are dear.

**CONCERNING THE COLLECTION OF  
SIGNATURES IN THE U.S.S.R. TO THE  
APPEAL OF THE PERMANENT  
COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD PEACE  
CONGRESS FOR PROHIBITION OF THE  
ATOMIC WEAPON**

**RESOLUTION of Plenum of the Soviet Committee  
in Defence of Peace**

The Plenum of the Soviet Committee in Defence of Peace notes with great satisfaction that the Soviet people received with complete unanimity and approval the Statement of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in connection with the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress for prohibition of the atomic weapon, the establishment of strict International control over the implementation of this decision and denunciation as a war criminal of that government which first uses this weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of people.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. expressed confidence that the movement of the partisans of peace, and above all, the Stockholm appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress would be unanimously supported by all the Soviet people.

All the peoples of the U.S.S.R. have always enthusiastically supported, and continue to support, the efforts of the organised front of the partisans of peace expended in the cause of peace, against the instigators of a

**new war. They are sparing no effort to ensure the success of the just and noble cause of strengthening peace and friendship among the nations.**

**The Plenum of the Soviet Peace Committee regards it necessary to begin, on June 30, in the Soviet Union, the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress for the banning of the atomic weapon. The Plenum of the Soviet Peace Committee calls upon all Soviet people to affix their signatures to this appeal.**

**The Soviet Peace Committee, under whose guidance the collection of signatures will take place, is fully confident that all Soviet people will respond to the call.**

**Signing the Stockholm appeal, Soviet people will, in this way, express their fidelity to the cause of peace, their readiness to uphold world peace, their monolithic solidarity around their Bolshevik Party, their boundless loyalty to Comrade STALIN—the great standard bearer of peace, the leader of all the peoples.**

## **SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE**

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**D. D. Shostakovich**, composer;

**N. K. Yarygina**, weaver, Ivanovsk textile mill;

**A. Ventslova**, writer;

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**M. I. Gorelovskaya**, member of board, Centrosoyuz;

**D. I. Zaslavsky**, journalist;

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**L. F. Ilichev**, Assistant Chief Editor: “Pravda”;  
**Nikolai**, Metropolitan of Krutitski and Kolomna.

# **SOVIET PEOPLE WILL UNANIMOUSLY SIGN THE STOCKHOLM APPEAL**

## **INTERVIEW WITH N. S. TIKHONOV, CHAIRMAN OF THE SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE**

The Stockholm appeal issued by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress calling for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, for the establishment of strict international control over the implementation of this prohibition and to denounce as a war criminal that government which first uses this weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of people, was received with warm support in all parts of the world. More than one hundred million people of good will, irrespective of nationality, party, religion or social position, have signed the Stockholm appeal.

The number of signatures is growing continuously.

The Soviet people, loyal to the principles of the wise Stalin peace policy and co-operation between the peoples, was and remains an active fighter for peace. Our people have always greeted and shared all efforts of the partisans of peace in their struggle against the criminal plans of the war mongers because, in the Soviet Union, there are no classes or groups interested in unleashing predatory wars.

With great enthusiasm, the people of our Motherland received the statement of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. declaring support to the Stockholm appeal.

In numerous letters and in crowded meetings, the working people of our country express their full agreement with the statement of the Supreme Soviet. Our people declare their full support for the consistent, peaceful policy of the Soviet Government and for its unswerving resolution selflessly to fight for peace.

All progressive mankind regards the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal as an important link in the chain of measures aimed at frustrating the designs of the imperialist aggressors. The further activation of the fight for peace is the priority task of the peoples of the world. American ruling circles, as we see from the events in Korea, are not limiting themselves to the preparations for aggression, but have passed to direct acts of aggression.

The Soviet Peace Committee is confident that each Soviet citizen will sign the Stockholm appeal for the prohibition of the atomic weapon. The working people of our country, by its unanimous support for the Stockholm appeal, will demonstrate the mighty unity of our people around the great Party of Bolsheviks around the brilliant leader and teacher of the working people of all countries, the standard-bearer of peace, Comrade J. V. Stalin.

## **AGGRESSION OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS AGAINST THE KOREAN PEOPLE**

Recent events in Korea have once again and with full force exposed the rapacious countenance of American imperialism which does not stop at any means in order to unleash a new war and suppress the peoples fighting for freedom and independence. Whipped up by the growing economic crisis, by growing inner difficulties and contradictions; infuriated by the mighty upsurge of the liberation movement of working people and progressive sections of the people both in the metropolis and the colonies; in face of the mighty world peace movement which has unfolded like a sweeping storm; and fearing that this all-powerful wave of the people would engulf, crush and destroy the wretched handful of warmongers, the American imperialists are in a hurry, organising one provocation after another. From preparations for aggression they pass on to direct acts of aggression.

On June 25, the troops of the puppet government in South Korea launched a provocative attack against the Korean People's Democratic Republic and in this way began military operations on Korean territory. American newspapers wrote openly about the preparations for this provocation. "Strange that nearly all the talk about war comes from the leaders in South Korea." wrote Sullivan, the "New York Times" correspondent. Synghman Rhee has made more than one statement to the effect that his army could start an offensive if Washington would give its consent". Just before military operations began in Korea, the organisers of the military provocation which Washington was preparing arrived in Tokyo. They were: Johnson, U.S. Secretary for War, Bradley,

Chief of the General Staff, and the out and out warmonger—the notorious John Foster Dulles. A few days before this provocation, Dulles visited Seoul and issued final instructions to his Korean hirelings. As reported by the “New York Herald Tribune”, Dulles declared to the “Legislative Assembly” of South Korea: “You are not alone!”.

The Korean People’s Democratic Republic has spared no effort to achieve the unification of the county by peaceful means. Expressing the will and wishes of the people, the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea (U.D.F.F.)—which embraces more than 70 political parties and public organisations from the two parts of the country—proposed, on June 7, the peaceful unification of Korea. This, however, ran counter to the plans of the Syngman Rhee clique and its Washington masters. The latter had banked on the fact that, by unleashing internecine war, they could transform the whole of Korea into a U.S. colony; to spread throughout the country the regime of hunger, the poverty of the masses and the anti-democratic repressions which have been established by the American occupationists in South Korea.

When at daybreak on June 25, the hordes of Syngman Rhee crossed the 38th Parallel, they knew that behind them stood the fleet and the air force of the American aggressors. However, the People’s Army and the border guards of the Korean People’s Democratic Republic inflicted on the aggressors and their puppets a blow of such force that they rolled Southwards, in panic, cursed by the people, who rose as one in the struggle for a united, independent and democratic state.

The American aggressors have thrown off the last fig leaf by which they had hitherto tried to conceal their aggressive designs. President Truman stated that he would send air and naval units to the assistance of South Korea. He ordered the U.S. Seventh Fleet to “avert an attack on Formosa”, which is,

in fact, an order to the American armed forces to occupy this part of Chinese territory.

A special meeting of the Security Council was hastily called on the order of the United States. Despite the UNO Charter, which requires that decisions of the Security Council on vital questions be adopted by the concurring vote of all the five permanent members; undisturbed by the fact that two of the permanent members—the U.S.S.R. and China—were not present, the pro-American majority on the Security Council obediently voted for the “decision” dictated by the U.S.

In the light of these facts the sabotage of the work of UNO, which was organised by the U.S. in connection with the just demand of people’s of China, which has the whole-hearted backing of the Soviet Union, to exclude from the Security Council the Chiang Kai-Shek representative who does not represent anyone, becomes quite clear. The U.S. has actually taken U.N.O. into its own hands and has made it an instrument of its aggressive policy. Can the decisions of the Security Council have any legal force whatsoever in such circumstances? Of course not! Nevertheless, covering themselves with fictitious “decisions”, first the United States and after it Britain, Australia, Holland and other countries are despatching warships to South Korean waters.

American aircraft are bombing Korean towns and villages. The explosions of American bombs resound like an echo in the hysterical screams of the multi-voiced chorus of the bourgeois press which hurls a torrent of filthy lies and slander against the Korean People’s Democratic Republic.

These unparalleled acts of rabid U.S. imperialists have shocked all progressive mankind and have caused serious anxiety among all honest people for the fate of peace. The whole world is now aware that U.S. aggression in Korea and China is the latest and the most flagrant act in a long list of crimes perpetrated by the imperialist camp against mankind. It

is they, the U.S. imperialists, who are creating aggressive blocs, increasing war budgets which enable the steel and gun magnates to wax rich while the workers and peasants die of starvation. It is they who throw into prison the Communists—the best representatives of the people—in the U.S., Japan, Australia, the Union of South Africa, India and Greece. It is on their orders that to dishonest rulers in France and Italy shoot down working people and intensify the regime of terror and repressions. It is they who reared and trained cannibals like Roberts, the Conservative member of the British Parliament, who recently, without the slightest twinge of conscience, called for “an atom bomb to be dropped” on Pyongyang, “if North Korea does not submit”.

The rabid warmongers—the U.S. ruling circles and their West European and Asian satellites—are doing all this in the eyes of the whole world. But have they not gone too far? This is the question that the hundreds of millions who are fighting for the peace and security of nations will ask.

The courageous people of Korea are waging a struggle for their united, independent, democratic State. They are replying to the provocation of the warmongers in the only possible and proper manner. Arms in hand, they are defending their country from the imperialists and their agents, the Syngman Rhee clique. No, gentlemen imperialists! By bombing Korean towns and villages, killing defenceless women, children and aged people, you will never bring to their knees the people who are resolved to uphold their freedom and independence. The people of Korea have proved that they do not want to be a plaything in the hands of American aggressors and warmongers. And this is the best contribution of the Korean people to the cause of peace.

The reply of all peace partisans, all people of good will to the latest acts of aggression by the American imperialists in Korea. China and Indo-China, is still greater intensification of

the struggle for peace. More hundreds of millions of signatures to the Stockholm appeal express the indomitable will of all peoples for peace. This is evident from the declaration of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., this is evident from the beginning of the collection of signatures to the appeal in the Soviet Union, from the development of the campaign for the collection of signatures in China, France, Italy, the U.S., Britain and other countries.

The struggle of the peoples for peace is growing and gaining strength. It will reduce to nought the perfidious designs of the imperialists.

## **AGAINST IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION IN KOREA**

The Italian National Peace Committee held on June 28 a special meeting in Rome in connection with the brazen American provocation against the people of Korea. The meeting was attended by representatives of the overwhelming majority of the provincial peace committees. The meeting addressed an appeal to the people in which it exposed the American military intervention against the peoples of Korea and China. All people of good will are called upon to join in the actions of the peace supporters for the immediate cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the American armed forces from Korea.

The appeal was also addressed to the Government, urging that Italy should be freed from any obligation which might involve the Italian people in war and requests that “under no circumstances, and under no pretext or in any way should the will of the nation for peace be compromised by direct or indirect acts of military intervention or solidarity with aggression, against which the peace movement is resolved to fight with all energy.”

The appeal vigorously protests against the refusal of De Gasperi's Government to grant visas to foreign delegations to the World Peace Congress in Genoa in October.

The appeal concludes with a report that, in view of recent events, the National Committee has decided to convene a National Conference which will be open to all to whom the fate of Italy and peace are dear.

Reports of demonstrations and protests against the American aggression in Korea are coming in from all parts of Italy. In Milan, women demonstrated before the American

consulate. At factories in Milan, Florence, Livorno and other towns, work came to a standstill.

The movement of protest against the American aggression in Korea is also developing in France and in other countries.

**UNITY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE,  
FREEDOM AND THE IMMEDIATE  
DEMANDS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.\***  
**Maurice Thorez, General Secretary,  
French Communist Party**

The French Communist Party, members and organisations of the Party must devote all their efforts to the development of a decisive struggle for peace and national independence, to the further development of the mass political campaign aimed at the collection of millions and millions of signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, for the banning of the atomic, for the establishment of strict control and over the implementation of this decision and for designating a war criminal that Government which first uses the atomic weapon.

We summed up the first results and noted promising results which have been achieved through the efforts of all peace supporters, with the help of the members and organisations of our Party. Eight million signatures have already been collected, that is, far more votes than were cast during last year's peace ballot. But this figure does not, by far, correspond to the number of signatures that can be collected by still greater effort, by displaying still greater patience and stubbornness and by removing the shortcomings and weaknesses revealed in the course of this campaign.

We have posed very widely before public opinion the question of war and peace, the question of the struggle against the atomic weapon, this weapon of terror and aggression. As a result, very many honest people from all social strata have

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\* From summing-up speech at Plenum of Central Committee of the French Communist Party. Delivered June 23.

defined their attitude to the question.

The warmongers and their agents have unfolded a tremendous campaign in the press, over the radio and also from the rostrums of parliaments. But in this way the peace partisans have forced them to admit their aggressive intentions and criminal hopes of using the atomic bomb. Griffiths, an American State official, even declared that he had suggested to Truman, as far back as 1947, that an atom bomb be dropped somewhere in the Soviet Union. Another American warmonger publicly declared that the U.S. would use the atomic and bacteriological weapon as well as radio-active clouds. Even Truman has openly declared that in case of necessity, he would again use the atomic weapon as he had already done in 1945.

In France we have already achieved a situation whereby representatives of the American Party exposed themselves by rejecting, in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly and from deputies of various parliamentary groups not one of whom belonged to the Communist group. As regards Etienne Borne, he had the audacity to write in the newspaper "L'Aube", that life revives sooner on land laid waste by the atom bomb than in a country which he called totalitarian. Before the war, the reactionaries said the same: "Better Hitler, than the People's Front". Etienne Borne belongs to those who to-day say: "Better the atom bomb than a government of democratic unity, in which the working class would play its appropriate role". Abandoning its more or less restrained tone, the newspaper "Le Monde", published an article bearing the signature of Andre Fontaine which states in essence the following: What significance can signatures have? They cannot force the retreat of the U.S. Government which will ignore them...

The masses (and this must be noted first) are thus beginning to understand who wants to use the atomic weapon and, in reply to the argument of "Le Monde", I recall the

famous statement of Marx that an idea becomes a material force as soon as it grips the masses. Let hundreds of millions of men and women throughout the world sign the Stockholm appeal and that will be the material force capable of forcing the retreat of the warmongers, of forcing the retreat of those who base all their aggressive strategy on the use of the atomic weapon.

We must develop on an ever wider scale the campaign for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, especially because the warmongers are continuing to advance their aggressive preparations with feverish haste, as is evident from numerous facts. The aggression of the imperialist camp grows to the extent the relationship of forces turn more and more against it; to the extent that the more obvious become the successes of the democratic camp, the economic, social, political and diplomatic successes of the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and People's China to the extent that the liberation movement of the colonial peoples develops, and the stronger the working class and democratic movements in all capitalist countries become.

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Following the decisions of the conference of "Three" and the "Conference of Twelve" aimed at intensifying the so-called "cold war" and at speeding up the rearmament of the Marshallised countries, there has now been advanced the "Schuman plan."

The "Schuman plan" aims above all to include Western Germany in the aggressive Atlantic bloc. This plan aims at transforming Western Germany into the main base of the American aggressors, providing for the Nazis and the Ruhr magnates a dominating economic, political—and in the near future—military position in the West-European Alliance. The

“Schuman plan” provides for the complete subordination of France to the domination of the American masters. It also aims at exerting the maximum pressure against Britain and of depriving it, to cite Maurice Schuman. M.R.P. leader, even of the role of “intermediary” between the United States and the Marshallised States of Western Europe upon which the British leaders are reckoning. Hence as A. A. Zhdanov pointed out, Germany is really the apple of discord between the leaders of the U.S., Britain and France.

Schuman and supporters of his war plan allege that the pact and the joint administration of the coal mining and metallurgical enterprises in Germany, France and several other countries, signify an alliance between France and Germany, and consequently also peace.

The initiators of the “Schuman plan” are thus speculating on the desire of the overwhelming majority of the French people for peace and reconciliation with the German people. But an alliance of cannon merchants cannot be the way to peace. The only way to the achievement of peace is through an alliance with the German people, which has now become possible because of the existence of the German Democratic Republic. From this point of view it is impossible to overestimate the significance of the joint statement of the General Confederation of Labour of France and the Amalgamated Free German Trade Unions which is a vivid manifestation of proletarian internationalism and accords with national interests and with the interests of peace.

What does the “Schuman plan” imply for us? It implies complete enslavement, the perspective of the closing down of many enterprises, a decline in the living standard of the masses. This naturally, is causing anxiety among the working class and the middle strata; protests are heard even among industrialists against such a serious threat to our country.

The “Schuman plan” is, in fact, a new step on the path of

militarising economy and aggravating the economic situation in the country. M. Pellenc's recent report in the Council of the Republic confirmed the statement of the Twelfth Congress of our Party regarding the decline in French economy and, generally speaking, of French imperialism. M. Pellenc gives fresh proof of this fact. He showed that not only are the key branches of industry practically on the 1913 level but that textile production has declined by one third as compared with that year and production of the building industry by half.

War economy sharpens one of the contradictions of the capitalist system—the contradiction between growing productive capacity and the ever narrowing consumption. This enables us to refute the assertion of the demagogues who talk about “fair shares”, whereas this is actually based on the laws of profit, is determined by the mode of production and is but one of its aspects.

War economy intensifies the rapacious use of the productive forces. War economy signifies the prospect of greater unemployment, a decline in real wages, greater burdens for the working masses arising from the tremendous military expenditure; 674 billion francs for military expenditure on various budget items, including 185 billion francs to conduct the foul war in Viet Nam.

The budget deficit grows incessantly: the officially recognised deficit in June this year amounts to 85 billion francs and it will be at least 450 billion francs in next year's budget. Here lies the reason for the refusal to satisfy the demands of the government employees, former participants and victims of the war; the refusal of allowances to former prisoners of war; the refusal to increase the pensions of aged working people to 60,000 francs a year—despite the 148 billion francs surplus in the Pension Fund—the billions which, as admitted by the Government, are used to meet the needs of the war policy.

The Bidault Government has refused to grant these

requests. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers declares that the desire for such demands must be discouraged. Therefore discontent among all sections of the working population, among both the working class and the middle strata of town and countryside, grows and will continue to grow.

Strikes and demonstrations have taken place, are taking place now and will take place in the future. And it is precisely this movement of the mass of the people which creates gaps in the parliamentary majority and causes dissension among the carriers of American policy. These circumstances explain the reason for the government crisis which arose in connection with the revision of salaries of government employees on the basis of the higher cost of living and the fact that the Chairman of the Council of Ministers posed the question of confidence.

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It is becoming ever more difficult for the Government coalition and its majority to rule the country against the will of the masses and against the interests of the country. The people express discontent, therefore the rulers want to intensify repressions against the workers-activists and against the peace partisans. This is also why the rulers violate the laws on trade unions, why more and more often they stage legal proceedings against the press, unlawfully arrest journalists, exercise police-fascist measures such, for example, as the raid, undertaken to-day (June 23—Ed.) on the premises of the Federation of the French Communist Party in the Meurthe-and-Moselle Department. The Nancy operation is a kind of exercise, a rehearsal, a manoeuvre which, to-morrow, may be undertaken elsewhere or at some definite time everywhere, in order to paralyse the activities of the Party. Communists must display complete vigilance in this respect. Nancy was picked upon, particularly, for the reason that in the Meurthe-and-Moselle

Department there exists broad unity of action in the protest movement against the arrest of Louis Dupont, the editor of the newspaper “Voix de l’Est”. Participants in this movement include the Secretary of the Socialist Party Federation, the Chairman of the Human Rights Federation (Socialist), the leaders of a number of Catholic organisations such, for example, as the Popular Families’ Movement.

It is this broad movement which the police provocateurs, acting on instructions from Queuille and the higher police officials appointed by Jules Moch, wish to suppress. These police measures show that there exists the necessity to defend the liberties of the working class, the popular liberties, that there has arisen a necessity to defend the people simultaneously against both the fascist bands and the policy of fascisation conducted by the government with the support of General Secretary of the Socialist Party, Guy Mollet and his henchman; for if we must not underrate the threat from the fascist gangs—including those of De Gaulle—then we must not lose sight of the fascisation of the State system, the preparations for war, to wage which, the warmongers must strengthen their rear bases.

Measures have been adopted against the Communist Parties in other countries. In Japan, formally there is “no ban” on the Communist Party but Party activists have been deprived of the possibility to write, speak or exercise their rights as Deputies. Journalists who protested against this measure have been barred from writing.

Identical measures (this time by direct suppression) have been adopted or are intended to be adopted by the government in Australia and South Africa, to say nothing of the intensification of the reign of terror in Franco Spain, in the Greece of Tsaldaris and in fascist Tito Yugoslavia.

Progressive figures, cultural workers and writers fighting for peace are also persecuted in the U.S.

The attention of the masses must be drawn to this fact. As regards the repressions in France and the repressions against the international working class and democratic movements, there can be no doubt that the French Communists will do all they possibly can, especially in relation to international organisations with centres in France and to their activists whom the French Government has prohibited or wants to prohibit from residing in our country, such for example, as the activists of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Seamen's and Dockers' Union in Marseilles and the Women's International Democratic Federation. All this is happening at a time when Paris is becoming more and more a place of shelter for the fascist Anders band, when the provocative activities of the Yugoslav Embassy are being permitted and even encouraged.

To fight against the repressions means fighting for peace, and to wage the struggle for peace means fighting against the repressions.

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These are the conditions in which our struggle is developing. What was said at our Twelfth Congress remains correct. The greatest danger for our Party at present is underestimation of the war danger. However we must not overlook the other danger, that of the mistaken notion of the fatal inevitability of war. Such conceptions play into the hands of the warmongers. Communists who would defend that idea would, objectively, become accomplices of the warmongers. They would have underrated the role of the Soviet Union and the democratic forces throughout the world in the struggle for peace; they would have overlooked the main thesis of Lenin and Stalin about the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of the Socialist and capitalist systems. The democratic forces, the

anti-imperialist forces, the peace forces, are capable of enforcing this co-existence upon those who reject it, those who fear it because, at the bottom of their hearts, they are aware of the inevitability of the victory of the Socialist system in the peaceful competition between the two systems.

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We must develop our work in the factories. We have struggled—a quite correctly—against tendencies towards economism; against the tendency to regard it possible to continue ourselves to the economic struggle, to the struggle for immediate demands; that this struggle as such, signifies a struggle for peace and freedom. But it would have been no less erroneous to wage the struggle for the banning of the atomic weapon, the common struggle for peace, without linking this struggle with that for immediate demand.

The deterioration in the standard of living of the masses results from the war policy conducted in the interests of American imperialists. If we are to wage a successful struggle against policy, must explain this connection to the working people, to the workers sacked from the aircraft factories, to the miners whose standard of living is continuously declining, to the workers in the automobile factories who will be confronted with serious difficulties in the very near future. Exposure of the policy of the “Marshall plan” and the “Schuman plan” does not mean ignoring the immediate demands of the working people. On the contrary, revealing future prospects facilitates the advance of these demands on a proper basis.

We must unfold the political struggle in all spheres, develop the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal. This campaign does not hamper the mass struggle against the production and transportation of war materials. On the

contrary, by awakening ever wider sections of the population, by making them aware of the direct threat of war, the campaign creates a wider basis for the development of concrete action in the struggle against war.

Hardly a day passes without such action in the struggle against war preparations. Only to-day workers at Denain dumped into a canal a mould of special steel. The women of Denain, whose sons perished in Viet Nam, have, along with other women, addressed an appeal to the dockers of Dunkirk. Following this, they appealed to the Denain factory workers. The workers knew that special steel can certainly be used for the production of will materials and act in accordance with this conviction.

We must hail the dockers and railwaymen who march at the head of this struggle. We must help them and thus frustrate the attempts of the employers and the government to doom them to hunger. We must secure for them the support and solidarity of all other categories of working people.

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To create new possibilities for the unification of the masses in the general struggle for peace, it is necessary, along with the collection of signatures, to increase at the most important factories and in the countryside, the number of peace committees which will support and intensify the movement for peace and freedom as well as the activities of the local municipal peace councils.

To realise these tasks it is necessary, however, to destroy survivals of narrow-mindedness, sectarianism and to carry on the work in the spirit of unity, Socialists, Catholics, eminent figures of various convictions are signing the Stockholm appeal and are taking part in the committees sponsoring the collection of signatures. This makes it possible for us to assert that, in

developing unity of action with the Socialist and Catholics, we must intensify considerably not only the campaign for signatures but also the struggle for peace as a whole.

It must again be emphasised that the work of strengthening unity does not mean that we must abandon our criticism of the Right Socialist leaders. The leopard does not change its spots and the Right Socialist leaders—remain traitors to the interests of the working class, the interests of France and to the interests of peace. It is necessary to show that in their differences with the British Labourites on the question of the “Schuman plan”, the French Right Socialist leaders have proved that they are not only agents of the French capitalists but also of their American masters.

Much depends on the Communists in the struggle for peace. In this campaign the Party has, for the first time, undertaken such an important step as house-to-house canvassing. It is necessary to involve still greater numbers of Party members in this work. But the main place of activity of Communists is their factory, their enterprise. We must strengthen Party organisation in the enterprises, watch over the election of workers to leading organs and display greater daring in advancing cadres, especially women and youth.

Communists must give an example in the work of further developing the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal. They must be the best fighters in the great struggle for saving peace; for the restoration of the national security of France; in defence of the liberties and the immediate demands of all working people, in order to create a democratic and independent France which will follow the path of Socialism.

## **APPEAL OF GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR TO OTHER FRENCH TRADE UNION ORGANISATIONS**

The Bureau of the General Confederation of Labour in France (C.G.T.) has called upon all trade union centres to sign the Stockholm appeal and to draw others into the campaign for the collection of signatures. The leadership of the General Confederation of Labour has called upon all trade union centres to establish, together with the leaders of the C.G.T. organisations, committees to assist the collection of signatures. It has also called upon all federations of the C.G.T. to address similar proposals to the federations of the C.F.T.C. (Catholic trade unions), Force Ouvriere (Socialist trade unions), the General Confederation of Cadres, etc. A number of federations of the C.G.T. has already approved the text of the address and established contact with the federations of other trade union centres.

The Committee of the Paris district of the French Women's Union have, in the spirit of emulation, challenged the women of Milan (Italy) to collect the greatest possible number of signatures to the Stockholm appeal among the inhabitants of these cities. The violent campaign launched by the accomplices of the warmongers against the Stockholm appeal, aiming particularly at deflecting the Catholic workers and Catholic personalities from the peace campaign, has failed to bait the movement of the peace partisans.

## **MEN OF SCIENCE IN DEFEND OF PEACE**

Professors and students of Prague University—one of the oldest in Europe—in a letter addressed to professors and university students in a number of countries, declare themselves for peace and express confidence that their foreign colleagues will also take steps to secure the successful Collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal and support the struggle in defence of peace.

The letter says: “We regard the struggle for peace as the most important duty of all honest and progressive people throughout the world, At the same time, we fully realise the responsibility of scientific workers in relation to their countries and to all mankind, since the results of scientific research can become the basis for an enormous development of well-being and culture, or for weapons of frightful military destruction and the wiping-out of cultural treasures”.

The letter contains a proposal for mutual emulation by university professors and students in all countries in the struggle to defend peace.

Copies of the letter were addressed to Cambridge, Oxford, Melbourne, Copenhagen, Paris, Strasbourg, College de France, Bombay, Rome, Naples, Vienna, New-York and to many other universities.

## **MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE**

The second meeting of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference was held in Peking, capital of the Chinese People's republic, on June 14-23.

The meeting was attended by members of the National Committee, members of the Central people's Government Council, representatives from the local committees of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference, well-known personalities who had been invited, and other visitors.

The meeting discussed these reports: On the work of the National Committee on economic and financial affairs, on taxation, on foreign policy and united front work, cultural and educational work, military affairs, the work of the People's Courts and the National emblem.

Liu Shao-chi, Vice Chairman of the Central People's Government Council of China, reported on the main question on the agenda—agrarian reform.

During the discussion of the draft law for agrarian reform, a number of changes and amendments were made in the original text after which the draft was passed unanimously.

The meeting approved all reports and passed a number of special decisions.

**The meeting of the National Committee accepted the proposal of the Chinese Peace Committee to unfold a large-scale movement for signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.**

On June 23, **Mao Tse-tung**, Chairman of the National Committee and the Central People's Government Council, addressed the last session of the meeting. In his speech he said "...The people throughout the country are vigorously unfolding

on every front the great struggle of real people's revolution. It is an extremely great struggle both on the military front and on the economic, ideological and front of agrarian reform, such as has never been seen before. It is necessary to summarise all these activities and, in each case to give guidance of principle....

“The test of war has in the main, been passed, and passed very well by all of us, and the people throughout the country are satisfied. Now that we have to pass the test of the agrarian reform, I hope we shall all pass it very well, also, as we passed the test of war. Let us have more study and more consultation, clarify our thoughts and march in step in a great anti-feudal united front. Then we can lead the people and help them to pass this test successfully.

“When the tests of war and of land reform are passed, the only remaining test—the test of Socialism of carrying out Socialist reform throughout the nation—will easily be passed...

“That is how our country is advancing, steadily, passing through the war, through new democratic reforms and, in the future, advancing steadily and securely into the new era of Socialism, after we have a flourishing national economy and culture, after all conditions are ripe and it has been considered and endorsed by the whole nation.

“Internationally, we must firmly unite with the Soviet Union, the various People's Democracies and all the peaceful and democratic forces throughout the world, for our great aim. There cannot be the slightest indecision or wavering on this question.

“At home, we must unite the various nationalities, democratic parties and groups, people's organisations and all patriotic democrats, and consolidate the great revolutionary united front which has been built and has won a great prestige.

“We have adopted the method of criticism and self-criticism at this meeting. This is an excellent method which

prompts everyone of us to uphold truth and correct errors. This is the only correct method for all revolutionary people in a people's state to carry out self-education and self-reformation.

“The people's democratic dictatorship has two methods. To the enemy it uses the method of dictatorship, namely: it does not allow them to take part in political activities; compels them to obey the law of the People's Government and compels them to work and to remould themselves into new people by labour. To the people it is the opposite; it uses not compulsion but the democratic method, namely: it allows them to take part in political activities; does not compel them to do this or that but uses democratic methods, educating and persuading. The nature of this kind of educational work is that of self-education within the ranks of the people, and criticism, and self-criticism is the fundamental method of self-education. I hope that the various nationalities, democratic classes and groups, people's organisations and all patriotic democrats throughout the country will adopt this method.”

## **PLENUM CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY**

The Central Committee of the French Communist Party held its Plenum at Aubervilliers (Seine Department) on June 22-23. The plenum discussed the following questions: 1) Activities of the French Communist Party in the campaign for signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress (report by Charles Tillon, member of Politburo of the Communist Party); 2) Party work in support of and the development of the democratic press (report by Auguste Lecoecur, Secretary of Communist Party).

Charles Tillon reported that eight million signatures have already been collected to the Stockholm appeal in France. These signatures have, however, been collected only from part of the population in the towns and countryside. It is necessary to draw all Party members into the campaign, to mobilise them in order to provide renewed stimulus to the collections of signatures particularly at the factories.

“It is essential”, said Charles Tillon, “to develop emulation between towns, factories and also between separate countries. July 14 must become the special day for mass collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal and, simultaneously, a day of struggle for freedom, against repressions, for the release of the imprisoned partisans of peace”.

Having exposed the manoeuvres of the fascist Tito clique aimed at disrupting the activities of the peace partisans, Charles Tillon concluded his report by calling upon French Communists to multiply their efforts and create an invincible front in the struggle for peace.

In his report to the session held on June 23, Auguste Lecoecur stressed the importance of the role of the press in the common struggle of the French Communist Party. No statement of the propagandists of a new war must be left

without a fitting rebuff from the peace partisans he declared. "The Communist, and all the progressive press, must, day by day, expose and name these advocates of a new war."

In conclusion, Auguste Lecoecur summarised the tasks of all sections of the Party on the question of the press, stressing in particular, the necessity of organising the entire work of the Party with a view to improving the circulation of "Humanite" and the democratic press as a whole, posing, in all local Party organisations, the question of increasing the sale of newspapers by street sales, of giving vigorous support to the campaign for the collection of finance for the democratic press; exposing resolutely the Right Socialist press which is subsidised by the American imperialists; the creation of a wide network of worker correspondents.

In the resolutions adopted, (the struggle for peace and the question of the press) the Plenum of the Central Committee approved the conclusions drawn by Charles Tillon and Auguste Lecoecur in their reports.

In connection with the ninth anniversary of Hitlerite aggression against the Soviet Union, (June 22), the Plenum of the Central Committee addressed a message to Generalissimo Stalin, the Soviet Army and to all Soviet people in which the French Communist Party again declared the will of the French people never to wage war against the Soviet Union.

The Plenum of the Central Committee has also adopted a resolution of protest against the raid in Nancy, carried out on Friday, July 23 at four a.m., by 150 policemen who seized and wrecked the premises of the Federation of the Communist Party in the Meurthe-and-Moselle Department.

The closing speech at the session was made by Maurice Thorez who called for unity in the struggle to save peace for freedom and for the immediate demands of the working people. (Extracts from Maurice Thorez's speech are published in the current issue.

## **CONFERENCE OF READERS OF THE JOURNAL "FOR A LASTING PEACE, FOR A PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY**

On June 19, the first conference of readers of the Hungarian edition of the journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!" was held in Budapest. The conference was attended by nearly 400 people, among them secretaries and members of regional committees of the Hungarian Workers' Party, propagandists, Party functionaries, representatives from factories and offices.

The conference was opened by Lajos Simon, Deputy Secretary of the Budapest Party Committee. Opening the discussion, Comrade Rezső Szanto, editor of the Hungarian edition of the journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!", stressed the important role exercised by the journal in the work of the Communist Parties.

In his speech, Comrade F. Orosz, member of the editorial board of the journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!" stressed the great significance attached by the editorial board to readers' conferences. Such conferences make it possible to establish a close contact with readers. Criticism, suggestions and requests from readers help the editorial board constantly to improve the journal.

Fifteen comrades spoke at the conference.

The speakers submitted a number of number of suggestions and requests in the interest of further improvement of the work of the journal and of ensuring closer contact between editorial board and readers.

Similar readers' conferences will be held at four of the big enterprises in Budapest and, later, in different districts of the city.

## **PREPARATIONS FOR HARVESTING IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Preparations for harvesting are coming to an end in Czechoslovakia. The rural organisations of the Communist Party, together with the mass organisations and the National Committees, have convinced tens of thousands of peasants to do the harvesting collectively. Agricultural cooperatives are starting joint harvesting on the basis of experience accumulated during joint spring work. More than 2,000 agricultural cooperatives will participate in collective harvesting and emulation for best results. The peasants and the unified agricultural co-operatives will dispose of 26,000 binders, 51,000 mowers, 137 combines and 26,000 tractors.

# **STRUGGLE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE FOR A UNITED, INDEPENDENT, DEMOCRATIC STATE. KIM IR SUNG, Chairman, Party of Labour of Korea**

## **I.**

Nearly five years have passed since the great Soviet Army, having routed the Japanese militarists and having liberated our country from years of colonial yoke, opened the road to the regeneration of the Korean people, to the formation of an independent democratic State, to a radical improvement in the life of the working people. Korea became a free country. For the first time, the people established their own power in the country.

During the first few days following the liberation, local people's committees were set up throughout Korea. These committees, composed of representatives of various sections of the population—workers, peasants, cultural workers, small traders and employers—were real organs of people's power. Under their guidance, our people began the democratic construction of the country.

However, the hope of the liberated Korean people to see their country united and independent was not fated to be realised. One month after the Soviet troops had routed the Japanese army, United States troops landed in the Southern part of our country. As soon as the American troops entered Korean soil, reaction began to raise its head in South Korea. It soon became clear that the American imperialists did not want to allow the formation of an independent Korean State, and that they intended to turn Korea into their colony.

Even in those first few days after the liberation, the opposite paths taken by North and South Korea became clearly

visible.

The Command of the Soviet Army, the Army brought up by the great Party of Lenin-Stalin, wrote in its Address to the Korean people in August 1945:

“Citizens of Korea! Your country is now free. But this is only the first page in the history of Korea.

“Just as a flowering garden is the result of the work and care of Man, happiness also can only be achieved by the heroic struggle and tireless work of the Korean people.

“Citizens of Korea! Remember that happiness lies in your hands! You now have your freedom. Everything now depends upon you, yourselves.

“The Soviet Army has created all the conditions to enable the Korean people to embark upon free creative work.

“You, yourselves, must become the creators of your own happiness”.

In keeping with its pledges, the Soviet Command rendered every support to the people’s committees, and, in this way, enabled the Korean people to carry out democratic changes with their own hands and to build a new happy life.

The course of events in South Korea was very different. As soon as American troops landed there, MacArthur issued the following order:

The entire administrative power on the territory of Korea, south of Parallel 38, is under my jurisdiction. The population should unreservedly obey the orders issued over my signature. Those acting against the occupation troops or violating order and tranquility will be mercilessly and severely punished. For the period of the military occupation, English is introduced as the official language.

Carrying out this order, the American military administration dispersed the people’s committees formed by the will of the people, deprived the people of freedom of speech, press, assembly and organisation, imprisoned and

exterminated Korean patriots. The U.S. carried out in the South of the country, a reactionary policy, aimed at turning South Korea into a colony of American imperialism.

In conformity with the decision of the Moscow meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Three Powers, arrived at in December 1945, the Soviet delegation in the Joint Soviet-American Commission persistently sought to secure the formation of a united democratic government of Korea. However, aware that if such a government were to be formed, the realisation of their aggressive plans in Korea would be impossible, the American imperialists refused to accept this just proposal of the Soviet Union and frustrated the realisation of the Moscow agreement.

Playing the ignominious role of traitors to the country and to the people, the pro-Japanese and other reactionary elements headed by that rabid enemy of the Korean people, Syngman Rhee, carried out the orders of the American authorities and under cover of the slogan, "against trusteeship", they opposed the putting into practice of the Moscow decision. They helped the American imperialists to wreck the work of the Joint Soviet-American Commission and the fulfilment of the Moscow decision—a decision which corresponded to the interests of the Korean people.

As a result of this, the people of South Korea, liberated by the Soviet Army from the yoke of the Japanese invaders, once again found themselves in the grip of foreigners—the American imperialists—and Korea was artificially partitioned at the 38th Parallel into two parts.

## II.

Under these conditions the people of North Korea were faced with the task of rallying all democratic forces in order to create a political and economic basis for a united democratic

state. This was a most important task in order to secure the unity of the country.

The following tasks confronted the Korean people:

1. To consolidate the people's committees which relied on the united democratic national front uniting all democratic parties and public organisations, all democratic forces.

2. To eliminate the result of domination by Japanese imperialism, results which formed the first obstacle to the building of a democratic state; to secure freedom of speech, press, assembly and organisations; to form and consolidate trade unions and other democratic public organisations.

3. To carry out land reform; that is, to confiscate the land of Korean landlords and Japanese colonisers and to distribute it without payment to landless peasants, which would abolish for ever the feudal-lease system of land ownership. To nationalise enterprises, factories, transport, banks, mines, ore-workings, and forests which belonged to Japanese imperialists and to the national traitors; to rebuild factories and railways destroyed by the Japanese invaders; to improve the life of the people.

4. To train national cadres who are essential for running the state; to introduce a democratic system of education and to extend the school network.

This was the militant programme for the democratisation of the country, a programme corresponding to the interests of the broadest sections of the population in Korea. The Party of Labour took its place at the head of the people in the struggle for the realisation of this programme.

In order that the People's Committees might successfully solve the tasks set them by the people, and to strengthen them as organs of popular administration, the elections to the local People's Committees, in 1946 were held on a broad democratic basis and, following this, the People's Committee of North Korea was elected as the Central organ of power.

The elections to the People's Committees were carried out

on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. They took place in conditions of a genuinely free expression of the will of the broadest masses and were the first democratic elections in the history of Korea.

In the elections to the local committees, 99.6 per cent of the electorate participated. Only 4,387 people were deprived of the right to participate in the elections on the basis of the "Election Regulations". These were pro-Japanese elements, the mentally unfit and persons deprived of electoral-rights by decision of the court.

Of the 3,459 deputies elected to the provincial, city and district committees, 510 are workers, 1,256 are peasants, 1,056 are office employees, 311 are workers in art and literature, 145 traders, 73 industrialists, 94 clergy and 14 others. Therefore, the People's Committees represent organs of power, composed of representatives of various sections of the Korean people and founded on a solid alliance of the workers and peasants under the leadership of the working class. They were created by the people themselves.

The election of the local People's Committees and of the People's Committee of North Korea gave them legal force as a State form of administration.

In all their activities, the People's Committees rely on the broad mass of the people; they carry out their demands, enjoy the support of the whole people and are closely linked to the people.

Successful construction of an independent democratic State was impossible without democratic changes. Without them it was impossible to restore and develop the devastated national economy; it was impossible radically to improve the welfare of the working people; impossible to establish a popular democratic regime in the country.

The first of these democratic changes was the liberation of the peasants from the feudal-landlord yoke—peasants who

comprise about 80 per cent of the population of the country.

In accordance with the law on land reform, announced by the People's Committee of North Korea in March 1946, 1,000,325 tenbo (1 tenbo = 0.992 of a hectare) of land owned by Japanese colonisers, landlords and national traitors, were confiscated and turned over free of charge to the landless peasants and small plot holders.

As a result of the agrarian reform, the feudal system of agriculture, which hampered the development of agriculture in Korea, was eliminated. The landlord and the land usurers, who constituted a hotbed of reaction in the countryside, were deprived of their economic base.

The land reform realised the age-long dreams of the peasants, freeing them for all time from feudal exploitation and landlord oppression. It made the peasants the masters of the land, enhanced their political activity and patriotism, raised the labour enthusiasm of the peasants and created the essential conditions for improving their material welfare and cultural level. In this way, the cause of the poverty and ruin of the Korean peasantry was destroyed. The agrarian reform opened new ways for the development of the Korean countryside. It strengthened the ties between town and countryside and created the conditions for the solution of the problem of providing food for the population and raw materials for industry.

Following the land reform, the nationalisation of the most vital branches of industry, transport, communication and banks—which belonged to the Japanese and the traitors of the people—was carried out.

Acting on the instructions of its government, the Soviet Army Command, without compensation, placed the Korean people in possession of all the enterprises, railways, means of transport, communication, and the banks, which formerly belonged to the Japanese imperialists.

On August 10, 1946, the People's Committee of North

Korea issued a law on the nationalisation of industry by which all the mills and factories, the railways and banks, means of transport and communication which had belonged to Japanese imperialists, to pro-Japanese elements and to national traitors, passed into the possession of the people and the State.

All these enterprises were built by the sweat and blood of our people; at the expense of brutal exploitation of the Korean population and the plunder of the country by Japanese imperialists. For almost half a century, the Korean people, living in poverty and hunger, had been forced to toil for the Japanese invaders and their watchdogs—the pro-Japanese elements and national traitors.

As a result of nationalisation, the industrial enterprises and equipment became the property of the Korean people. They are now used in the interests of the working people and have become the basis for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy.

Nationalisation of industry, which deprived the reactionary and pro-Japanese elements in North Korea of their economic base, is one of the most important victories achieved by the popular masses. It ensured for the State sector a dominating position in the national economy.

As a result of nationalisation, the essential conditions were created for the planned development of the national economy. A patriotic movement, unprecedented in the history of Korea, developed for increased production.

The law on the nationalisation of industry was accompanied by labour legislation.

During the years of Japanese domination, the Korean workers were cruelly exploited; they worked 12-14 hours a day. Conditions were especially hard for women workers and juveniles. Labour protection and social insurance did not exist at all.

The labour legislation, adopted by the People's Committee

of North Korea, radically improved the material and legal position of factory and office workers. In accordance with this law, an eight-hour working day has been introduced for factory and office workers, and a seven-hour working day for workers employed in dangerous trades. Young people of 14-16 now work 5-6 hours a day and child labour up to the age of 14 is prohibited. Factory and office workers are given a two weeks paid holiday and workers employed in dangerous trades and juveniles—one month's paid holiday. A number of measures have also been taken, in regard to social insurance and labour protection.

As a result of the realisation of the law on the equality of women who constitute half the population of Korea, our women now participate in the political, economic and cultural life of the country on an equal basis with men. For example, 11,509 women are now deputies of People's Committees and 69 are deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Hence, the major democratic change in the political, economic and cultural sphere were already carried out in the Northern part of the country in 1946. The Korean people were faced with the task of consolidating the results of these vital transformations and, in the shortest possible time, restoring and developing national economy and raising the material and cultural level of the population. In the five years which have elapsed since the liberation, tremendous work has been carried out to ensure the solution of these tasks.

There were many difficulties which stood in the way of the rehabilitation and development of industry in our country. Leaving Korea, the Japanese imperialists destroyed the main industrial enterprises and transport, and flooded the mines. We had no trained technical cadres for industry, no skilled cadres to run enterprises. The Japanese imperialists had deprived the Korean people of the possibility of having their own national administrative—technical cadres.

Under the domination of Japanese imperialism, all branches of the Korean Industry were subordinated to, and became the appendage of, Japanese economy. As a result, we could not produce essential equipment and materials in our country; the technical equipment of industry was obsolete and worn out.

These difficulties were overcome due only to the assistance of the Government of the Soviet Union and thanks to the patriotic struggle of the entire Korean people. Our liberator—the great Soviet Union—extended selfless aid to the Korean people.

Thanks to the labour enthusiasm of the Korean people, we overcame the difficulties and successfully carried out the 1947 and the 1948 State plans.

This made it possible to set about realising the 1949-1950 Two-Year Plan for the rehabilitation and development of the country's national economy. This Plan, adopted by the Second Session of the Supreme People's Assembly, set the following task of exceptional importance before the Korean people:

1. Considerably to increase the rate of the growth of production in order not only to restore, but to surpass the pre-war level of industrial production.

2. To eliminate the lop-sided nature of industry which is a bad legacy of Japanese domination, and to lay the foundation of an independent national economy.

3. To prepare all necessary conditions so that when the country is united, to restore as soon as possible the economy of South Korea which is being destroyed by the Americans.

4. To secure an abundance of all main consumer goods and to raise the level of the material and cultural life of the people.

The working people of North Korea enthusiastically began to carry out this Plan. On the initiative of leading workers, labour emulation to fulfil the Two-Year Plan ahead of schedule and to overfulfill it, developed extensively at enterprises and

construction sites. More than 250,000 workers and engineering-technical personnel are taking part in emulation.

Many enterprises and whole branches of industry completed the 1949 targets far ahead of schedule. On the whole, the Plan for the first year of the Two-Year Plan was carried out by 102.8 per cent. The State industry fulfilled the Plan by 103.1 per cent.

At present, the 1950 Plan is being successfully fulfilled. Following the call of a group of workers in the Hynnam Chemical Works and of three other leading enterprises in the South Hamgen Province, emulation in honour of the fifth anniversary of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army has started throughout North Korea.

Many enterprises have pledged themselves to complete their plans by this day, and the Ynjur mine, the Hamhyn managerial board of the motor and horse transport and some other enterprises had already fulfilled their two-year plans by the end of February this year.

During these years, industry—the leading branch of national economy in North Korea—developed considerably. Taking the gross industrial output in 1946 as 100 per cent, in 1947 it was 189.3 per cent; in 1948, 263.3 per cent; in 1949, 371.1 per cent.

We succeeded not only in rehabilitating industry but also in building many new enterprises and mines; in equipping them with modern machinery.

In 1949, the construction of a glass-works—the first in Korea—was completed in Namphop; this factory will produce glass of home production, for the building industry and for the population. Additional machines have been installed at the paper mill in Kilchu, and the electric-lamp factory in Pyongyang was extended. The construction of the Munphen zinc factory is proceeding successfully and will be one of the biggest factories in our non-ferrous metallurgical industry. Of

great significance for the national economy of our Republic will be the Kansen electrical-equipment factory now under construction, and which will be in operation by the end of the year.

New powerful hydro-electric power stations, metallurgical and engineering works, and textile mills are being built. The Pyongyang textile mills, whose construction will be completed this year, will produce four times more than the entire textile industry of North Korea under the domination of Japanese imperialism.

The output of certain branches of our industry has already exceeded the highest level reached by the Japanese imperialists in 1944. For example, output of the engineering industry rose to 146.9 per cent compared with the 1944 level, and light industry, by 52.7 per cent.

The top-sided nature of industry is gradually being eliminated, industrial output is growing daily. The accumulations of our industry are increasing, the shortcomings still observed in work are being eliminated, and the basis of national economy created.

However, it should be pointed out that an artificial division of the country by the 38th Parallel not only bring sufferings to the Korean people but also hampers the development of the economy of Korea. It effects particularly the economy of South Korea which is steadily falling into decay as a result of being enslaved and plundered by American capital which, with the assistance of national traitors, is acting the master there as though on its own estate. South Korea does not receive the electricity, coal and many other things which are produced in abundance in North Korea. On the other hand, South Korea could supply the factories of the North with raw materials and the population with food—which is how being exported.

During the past five years we have also achieved great successes in agriculture. The production activity of peasants,

who became masters of the land as a result of the land reform, has increased. A popular movement for the construction of irrigation undertakings, which are one of the links in the struggle for bumper and stable crops, has developed among broad masses of peasants.

The Northern part of our country which has a more developed industry was, in the past, always dependent on the Southern part of the country—the granary of Korea—for food. But as a result of the aggressive policy of the American imperialists, a reactionary regime was established in South Korea, and we could not and, as yet, cannot get food from the South.

That is why our people were faced with the task of turning North Korea into a country capable of supplying itself with food and raw materials for industry.

As a result of the correct policy of the Republican government and the patriotic struggle of the peasants to increase agricultural production, we have, in the main, solved the food problem.

The gross crop of cereals in the Northern part of the Republic considerably exceeded the maximum 1939 crop in Korea. Taking the 1944 harvest of cereals as 100 per cent, it was, in 1948, 129.6 per cent and in 1949, despite drought, 129.8 per cent. The gross harvest of cotton was, in 1949, 107.5 per cent more and in 1949, 236.5 per cent more than in 1944.

As a result of the land reform, the material and cultural level of the peasants rose considerably. The enormous growth in the well-being and culture of our peasantry is vividly shown by facts, particularly, by the result of the investigation carried out in 1949 in 42 villages (2,466 peasant farms) in the Northern part of the country by the Ministry of Land and Forests of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

The number of elementary schools in these villages increased seven times compared with 1944; clubs and reading-

rooms 48 times; the number of pupils in elementary schools rose 2.5 times; in secondary schools, ten times; students in higher schools, six times.

In 1944, the peasants in these villages harvested 117,000 sacks of grain and in 1949, 150,000 sacks (one sack equals 50 kilogrammes).

Whereas in 1944, these peasants, after paying rent, had to borrow, on onerous conditions, 8,000 sacks of rice from landlords, in 1949 they, having paid 37,000 sacks, of tax in kind, having left 81,000 sacks of rice for food for their families and having sold 22,000 sacks of rice on the market—still had more than 10,000 sacks of rice in reserve until the new harvest.

Eighteen per cent of all the houses in these villages have been built during the past three years. Peasants bought 628 draught oxen.

This example shows vividly how our agriculture has grown, how the well-being of the peasants in the Northern part of our country has improved during the five years which have passed since the liberation.

State farms are beginning to play an important role in the development of agriculture in Korea. The twelve State farms and the nine experimental seed stations formed in the Northern part of the country, help the peasants to master the new, advanced agrotechnics and zootechnics, teach them how to run large-scale mechanised economy and enable them to secure seeds of high quality and pedigree cattle for peasant farms.

In 1950 the first machine-hire depots—whose machines will help to improve soil cultivation and accelerate the introduction of modern farming methods in our agriculture—were set up in the Northern part of our Republic following a decision of the government.

The example of the work of the machine-hire depots provides visual proof to the peasants of the advantages of mechanised agriculture.

One of the most urgent tasks of our government is to train national cadres, for, as Generalissimo Stalin teaches, cadres are decisive. The further development and prosperity of our country is only possible if we have well trained cadres capable of administering the State, and of developing economy and culture.

We are devoting serious attention to public education and to cultural development in the Northern part of the Republic and have already achieved considerable successes in this field.

In 1949 there were 1.8 more primary schools and 1.7 more scholars in the Northern part of the Republic than in 1944. The number of intermediate school has increased 20 times and the number of schoolchildren 23 times. The number of the various technical schools, which are now attended by 10 times more students, has increased twelvefold. During the period of Japanese domination, not a single institute existed in the Northern part of Korea. We now have 15 institutes, attended by 10,000 students.

Our country, which had no technical cadres of its own is, this year, sending engineers and technicians into production who were trained in Korea. Over 4,000 people graduated from the technical schools in 1949 alone. More than 1,400 specialists with a higher education have graduated from our institutes. On top of this, tens of thousands of skilled workers are being trained by factory technical schools and by advanced qualification courses.

The work aimed at eliminating illiteracy among the broad masses has, in the main, been completed. Elementary and middle schools, attended by more than 140,000 pupils, have been set up in over 3,700 places.

Considerable successes have also been achieved in the public health services in the Northern part of the Republic. Medical institutions have been established in all parts of the country. Rest homes and sanatoria have been built for workers.

Endemic diseases, the evil consequence of Japanese imperialist domination, have been eliminated.

Therefore, it can be seen that we have achieved tremendous successes in the struggle for the building of an independent democratic State in the five years since our liberation.

These successes have been possible, in the first place, because the great Soviet people freed our country from the domination of Japanese colonisers.

Secondly, because the people's democratic system established in the Northern part of the country and the democratic transformations we have carried out, fully accord with the interests of our people and ensure the successful democratic development of our country.

Thirdly, because our Government has the support of the people who have rallied round the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the unifying and leading force of which is the Party of Labour—the most powerful Party in Korea, which enjoys the trust of the broad mass of the people.

Fourthly, because in our work we relied on the extremely rich experience of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

All this secured the victory of the people's democratic system in the Northern part of our country, whose people are confidently marching forward on the road to create united, independent and democratic State.

### **III.**

Conditions are very different in the Southern part of our country.

Having taken the path of rejecting the Moscow agreement of three Ministers on Korea, the American imperialists have deliberately disrupted the work of the Joint Soviet-American

Commission, they strove to transform and are now transforming the Southern part of our country into a military base for the realisation of their aggressive designs in the East; into a source of raw materials and a market for Wall Street monopolists. That was why they refused to accept the just proposal of the Soviet Government about the simultaneous withdrawal from Korea of Soviet and American troops early in 1948, and of granting the Korean people the possibility of deciding their own fate.

The American imperialists illegally placed the Korean question on the agenda of the General Assembly and utilising the obedient “majority”, created the so-called “UNO Commission on Korea” with the assistance of which separate elections were held in South Korea on May 10, 1948.

Patriotic political parties, public organisations, and the whole Korean people developed a courageous struggle against the separate elections in South Korea and, against the formation of the puppet government.

In April 1948, a joint conference was convened on the initiative of the Party of Labour, attended by representatives of 56 Left, Right and Centre political parties and public organisations of South and North Korea which, between them, unite more than ten million of the adult population of Korea. Only out and out reactionaries like Syngman Rhee, Kim Song Su and other traitors of the country did not participate.

The April Joint Conference of representatives of political parties and public organisations in North and South Korea exposed the “UNO Commission on Korea” as an instrument of the colonial policy of American imperialism. This conference decided to boycott the separate elections of May 10 and published a declaration, which stated that our people would regard as illegal any government formed as a result of these “elections” and that such a government would not represent the people of Korea.

Despite this, South Korean reactionaries and the American imperialists, resorting to arms, terror and threats, staged the disgraceful elections to the so-called “National Assembly” and then created the reactionary puppet government of Syngman Rhee, composed of traitors, former agents of Japanese imperialism and American agents.

Among the deputies to the “National Assembly” not one comes from the workers and peasants who, between them, constitute the overwhelming majority of the Korean people. This fact alone confirms the anti-popular character of the reactionary puppet “government”.

The separate elections in South Korea and the formation of the puppet government consolidated the artificial division of Korea into two parts. Therefore, in June 1948, more than 70 patriotic political parties and public organisations again met at a joint conference at which the separate elections were declared illegal and a decision was taken to hold general elections in both South and North Korea, to proclaim a United Democratic Korean Republic and to form a central democratic government.

The all-people’s election of deputies to the Supreme People’s Assembly of Korea was held both in the South and North of the country on August 25, 1948.

Despite the rabid, reactionary terror of the pro-Japanese elements and national traitors, who relied on the armed assistance of the American imperialists, 77.52 per cent of the electorate took part in the elections in South Korea. In the North, where the elections were held in an atmosphere of freedom, 99.98 per cent of the electorate participated.

Hence, the Supreme People’s Assembly is the highest legislative organ, created as a result of elections carried out on the territory of the whole country. The first session of the Supreme People’s Assembly proclaimed Korea to be a People’s Democratic Republic, adopted a Constitution and formed the Government of the Korean People’s Democratic

Republic.

The Constitution of the Korean People's Democratic Republic legislatively consolidates the results of the democratic transformation carried out in the Northern part of the country, secured wide political rights for the working people, and has opened up great prospects for the creation of a united, democratic State. This Constitution embodies the age-old aspirations of our people.

The Government formed at the first session of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea, is a coalition Government. The main political parties and public organisations in North and South Korea are represented in it.

The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, formed after a general election, is the only lawful Government: it enjoys the support of all the people of Korea.

The Soviet Government, at the request of the first session of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea, withdrew its troops from the territory of our country, recognised the Korean People's Democratic Republic and established diplomatic relations with it. This was a new manifestation of the Stalin foreign policy of the Soviet Union—a policy of friendship and equality between peoples. The Soviet Union gave one more vivid example of respect for sovereignty and national independence of small nations.

The proclamation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic marked the beginning of a new phase in the struggle for the building of a united, independent State. The patriotic political parties and public organisations, the Korean people, rallying ever more closely around the Democratic Government, reinforcing the political and economic base of the Republic, are resolutely struggling to hasten the unification of their country.

The heroic people of South Korea are extending, ever more widely, the common struggle of the people for the liquidation of the Syngman Rhee puppet "Government", set up contrary

to the will of the people by the American imperialists.

#### IV.

As yet, North and South Korea are going their different ways. The political and economic situation of the two parts of our country shows daily, with ever-growing clarity, which of the two paths is leading the country and the people to prosperity.

American troops remained in South Korea long after the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Korea. The U.S. imperialists, having signed a “Korean-American military aid agreement and a “Korean-American economic agreement” with the anti-popular, reactionary puppet “Government”, turned the Southern part of our native land into a colonial dependent country.

South Korea, dominated by the perfidious Syngman Rhee clique, is a country of terror, reaction, ruin and violence.

The terror and repression wielded by the Syngman Rhee gang of traitors who enjoy the protection of the American imperialists and their agency “United Nations Korean Commission”, are directed not only against the Lefts, but against Right elements, should they display even the slightest sign of discontent with the reactionary regime.

Contrary to the law of immunity for members of the so-called National Assembly, the Syngman Rhee police arrested and imprisoned 12 members of the “National Assembly”. Kim Hu, one of the leaders of the Right-wing camp, was murdered on Syngman Rhee’s orders, merely because he advocated the peaceful unification of the country.

The Syngman Rhee clique is deliberately destroying progressive personalities in culture who refuse to declare support for the puppet “Government”.

By means of the arms supplied by the American

imperialists and by means of terror, prisons and violence, the Syngman Rhee clique seeks to maintain its domination in Southern Korea, and, with this aim in view, is ready to indulge in the mass annihilation of the people.

The intolerable situation in South Korea, caused by the domination of the U.S. imperialists and their agents—the Syngman Rhee clique—has evoked anger and courageous resistance on the part of the working population. And it is not fortuitous that, everywhere in South Korea an ever-growing partisan struggle is being waged by the people against the colonial policy of the American imperialists, for the overthrow of the reactionary Syngman Rhee regime.

Naturally, in such circumstances, all the patriotic political parties and public organisations in Korea are faced with the question of concrete measures to restore the territorial integrity and unification of the country.

After the proclamation of a People's Democratic Republic in Korea, and with the patriotic political parties and public organisations in the South of the country deprived of a legal existence, driven underground, it became necessary to rally all patriotic, democratic forces for the struggle against reaction. As a consequence, at the end of June 1940, a United Democratic Fatherland Front (U.D.F.F.), was formed, uniting 71 political parties and public organisations of different political trends.

The inaugural Congress of the U.D.F.F., upon discussing the situation that had arisen in the country, put forward a number of measures aimed at bringing about the peaceful unification of the country, at saving the people of South Korea, groaning under the terror regime of the Syngman Rhee puppet "Government", at saving the country and the people from a disgraceful, fratricidal civil war, which the Syngman Rhee' gang, armed with American weapons, seeks to kindle.

The proposal advanced by the U.D.F.F., was brief, clear and just. It was as follows: immediate withdrawal of U.S.

troops from Southern Korea, immediate departure of the so-called United Nations Korean Commission, which is an instrument of the U.S. imperialists for meddling in Korean affairs, legal guarantees for all democratic political parties and public organisations to function and freely carry on their work, a general election to be held in South and North without any foreign interference, peaceful unification of South and North Korea, the matter of the State system to be decided by the Korean people themselves etc., etc.

This proposal was warmly supported by the entire people. But a proposal for the peaceful unification of the country ran counter to the aims of the American imperialist, pursuing a colonial policy in South Korea, and likewise, to the policy of their agents in the ranks of Korean reaction. Consequently, it was rejected by the Syngman Rhee clique, a clique which fears the Korean people, and which knows that it cannot exist without the support of U.S. armed forces. The rejection of the U.D.F.F. proposal again confirmed the anti-popular nature of the Syngman Rhee clique.

The Korean people launched a struggle for the peaceful Unification of their country, for the liquidation of the puppet “Government”—the main obstacle in the way of unification. This struggle alarmed the U.S. imperialists. In consequence, they, on the one hand, incite the Syngman Rhee gang provoke armed clashes at the 38th Parallel with the aim of creating a pretext to interfere in the internal matters of Korea. On the other hand, they again submitted, unlawfully, the question of Korea to the IV. Session of the UNO General Assembly where, by means of their obedient “voting-machine” they got a decision to send a third “United Nations Korean Commission” to South Korea.

The Korean people are perfectly well aware of the aims pursued by this “United Nations Commission”.

If the First “United Nations Commission”, being a tool of

American imperialism, for realising its colonial policy in Korea, brought misfortune to the people of Korea by recognising as lawful the separate elections held in South Korea and the formation of the Syngman Rhee puppet “Government”; if the second “United Nations Commission” added to this misfortune, shielding the policy of terror and repression against the democratic elements and the betrayal of the interests of the people and the country by the Syngman Rhee “Government”, a policy which brings grist to the American imperialists, then the third “United Nations Commission” seeks to save the Syngman Rhee “Government” from destruction and to transform Korea into a colony of American imperialism for all time.

It is not fortuitous that of late, in connection with the so-called third “United Nations Commission for Korea” beginning its work, the Syngman Rhee clique, acting on orders of the American imperialists, have begun to scream about the need to despatch to South Korea the so-called United Nations police forces, and, under the leadership of MacArthur, are intensifying preparations for entering into an alliance with Japan.

But the aggressive designs of the American imperialists will not be realised. The Korean people haven’t the slightest desire for uninvited guests who encroach on the freedom and independence of our country. Clearly, the American imperialists still fail to understand that today the people of Korea are not what they were yesterday, that our people are not a docile flock of sheep meekly allowing themselves to be devoured by hungry wolves.

The Korean people today are people who possess their People’s Democratic Republic, who have a powerful political-economic base, we, in the course of the five years that have passed since the liberation, have become convinced from their own experience in the Northern part of the Republic of the

meaning of freedom, of people's power and the genuine rights of man.

The U.S. imperialists should understand that the Korean people will not relinquish their gains and their freedom to anyone; never again will they be colonial slaves.

The Korean people are not alone in their struggle against the colonial plunderers, for the complete independence and freedom of their native land.

Our people never will allow the American imperialists to enslave and plunder Korea. They are unfolding a struggle for the realisation of the measures advanced by the United Democratic Fatherland Front; measures designed to secure complete independence, to ensure the democratic development of our country, the peaceful unification of Korea.

This struggle is the great struggle of the people in the North of our country for democratic construction, for the continued strengthening of the political, economic, and cultural bases of the Republic; it is also the great struggle of the people of Southern Korea against the American imperialists and their agents—the “United Nations Commission” and the Syngman Rhee clique—it is the partisan movement which is growing day by day.

We are firmly convinced that our just struggle will be crowned with final victory. The Korean people will secure restoration of the territorial integrity, unity and independence of their country and will go forward confidently along the path of peace and democracy.

All the people of Korea are participating in this struggle, all the patriotic political parties and public organisations, are rallying around the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the United Democratic Fatherland Front, of which the Party of Labour is the helmsman and cementing force.

**Pyongyang, May, 1950.**

## **ADDRESS OF KIM IR SUNG TO THE PEOPLE OF KOREA**

On the morning of June 26, Kim Ir Sung, Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, made the following statement over the radio to the people:

Dear countryman! Dear brothers and sisters, men of our People's Army and partisans operating in the Southern part of our Republic! On behalf of the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic I address you. On Jun 25, the army of the puppet government of the traitor Synghman Rhee, began an offensive against the territory to the North of the 38th Parallel. In fierce battles, the border guards fighting courageously, parried the blow and stopped the offensive of the troops of the Synghman Rhee puppet army. Having discussed the situation, the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic gave an order to our People's Army to begin a resolute counter-offensive and to rout the armed forces of the enemy. Carrying out the order of the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the People's Army threw back the enemy from the territory to the North of the 38th Parallel and advanced to 15 kilometres to the South, liberating the towns of Ongjin, Einang, Kaesong, Pochon and a number of other towns and populated centres.

The treacherous Synghman Rhee clique unleashed the anti-people's internecine war despite the fact that the patriotic democratic forces of our country fought for the unification of the country in a peaceful way. The whole world knows that the Synghman Rhee clique, which opposes the peaceful unification of the homeland has, for a long time prepared for fratricidal war. While the people of South Korea were starving, the puppet Synghman Rhee Government spent a great part of its budget funds, forcibly extracted from the population by

unbearable taxes, for armament and preparations for fratricidal war. Striving to unleash internecine war the reactionary Syngman Rhee clique hastened to prepare its rear for this. It established a reactionary police regime in South Korea. To justify the preparations for internecine war, the Syngman Rhee clique constantly provoked military clashes along the 38th Parallel, creating an atmosphere of disquiet in the country and seeking to place the responsibility for the provocations on the authorities of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. In the course of the preparations for the "march to the North", the traitors acting on the orders of the American imperialists, were not ashamed to enter into a conspiracy with the hateful enemies of the Korean people—the Japanese militarists.

Kim Ir Sung Ng then dwelt on the extremely difficult economic situation of South Korea into which it was plunged by the anti-people's Syngman Rhee clique.

Dear countrymen, Kim Ir Sung continued, the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, together with all patriotic democratic parties and public organisations, together with the people of the whole of Korea made every effort to avoid the calamity of fratricidal war and to unite our country in a peaceful way, without bloodshed. As far back as April 1948, the joint meeting of the representatives of parties and public organisations of North and South Korea made the first attempt to ensure the peaceful unification of the country. However, this attempt was frustrated by the Syngman Rhee clique who, in May 1948, by carrying out, with the help of the American imperialists and their instrument—the U.N.O. Commission for Korea—separate, falsified elections in South Korea, intensified preparations for an armed attack on the Northern part of the country.

To achieve the peaceful unification and full independence of the country, 71 patriotic parties and public organisations, rallied in the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea

and, in June last year, advanced a proposal concerning the peaceful unification of the country by holding a general election. This proposal was warmly supported by the entire Korean people. However, the realisation of this proposal was again frustrated by the perfidious Syngman Rhee clique.

Expressing the opinion of the people striving for a peaceful unification of the country, the United Democratic Fatherland Front, on June 7, 1950, advanced a proposal to effect the unification of the country in a peaceful way. However, the treacherous Syngman Rhee clique prevented the realisation of this proposal by the United Democratic Fatherland Front also, declaring that it would regard as traitors all those who participate in measures aimed at carrying out the proposal concerning peaceful unification.

Taking into account the firm will of the Korean people for unification, independence and democratic development of the country and also taking into consideration the desire of democratic political parties and organisations, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea proposed on June 19 to effect the peaceful unification of the country by uniting the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the so-called National Assembly of South Korea into a single legislative organ for the whole of Korea. But the Syngman Rhee clique, to whom the interests of the Korean people are alien, replied to the proposal for the peaceful unification of the country, for which the entire people are waiting, by starting a fratricidal war. By means of fratricidal war, the Syngman Rhee clique is seeking to establish in the Northern part of the Republic, the reactionary anti-people's regime which existed under the Japanese and which exists at present in the Southern part of the Republic; to liquidate the Korean People's Democratic Republic and take away from our people the successes achieved by them in the matter of democratic transformations. The Syngman Rhee

reaction seeks to take away from the peasants the land received by them free of charge in the Northern part of the Republic as a result of land reform, and to give it back to the landlords. The treacherous clique seeks to abolish all democratic liberties and rights gained by the Korean people in the Northern part of the Republic. The treacherous Syngman Rhee clique wants to turn the whole of the country into a colony of the American imperialists, and the Korean people into slaves.

Dear brothers and sisters! A great danger hangs over our homeland and the people. What is needed in order to end this danger? In this war waged against the Syngman Rhee clique, the Korean people must defend the Korean People's Democratic Republic and its Constitution, liquidate the anti-people's fascist puppet Syngman Rhee power established in the Southern part of the Republic, liberate the Southern part of our country from the domination of the Syngman Rhee clique, and restore there, people's committees—real organs of power. We must, under the banner of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, complete the unification of the country and form a united independent democratic state. The war which we have been compelled to wage is a just war for the unification and independence of the homeland, for freedom and democracy. Kim Ir Sung then called upon the People's Army and the border guard detachments boldly to defend the gains of democracy. Our People's Army, he said, is reared in the spirit of respect for the people and the country. It is equipped with modern technique and is fighting for the interests of the people and to the homeland.

Further, Kim Ir Sung called upon the people in the Northern part of the Republic to switch all work to military rails, to mobilise all forces for a merciless and rapid destruction of the enemy. It is necessary to subordinate all work to war needs and the task of smashing the enemy, to organise all-out aid for the People's Army, secure constant reinforcements for

its ranks, to supply the front with all necessary materials, to ensure speedy delivery to the army of armaments and munitions and to arrange for help on a wide scale to wounded soldiers. It is necessary to organise work for strengthening the rear-lines of the People's Army in order to meet fully all the needs of the front.

Addressing the men and women partisans in South Korea, Kim Il Sung called upon them to give active aid to the People's Army, to widen the common national struggle, to annihilate the enemy, disrupt his communication lines and to restore the people's committees.

Kim Ir Sung called upon the workers, peasants, owners of enterprises and the intelligentsia of South Korea actively to help in liberating South Korea.

Addressing himself to the officers and men of the so-called army of national defence, Kim Ir Sung urged them to turn their guns against the enemies of the Korean people—the perfidious Syngman Rhee clique, and, by doing so, to take their place in the ranks of the fighters for the unity and freedom of the Fatherland.

Dear fellow citizens, said Kim Ir Sung in conclusion, the Government addresses itself to all the people of Korea with the call to rally still closer around the Government of the People's Democratic Republic in order the more quickly to smash the armed forces of the puppet Syngman Rhee clique and its police regime, to win a glorious victory and ensure the unification and independence of the country. History shows, he continued, that a people resolutely taking to struggle for freedom and independence is invincible. The cause of our people is a just cause. Victory must be ours. I am confident that this just struggle for our country and people will be crowned with victory. The time has come to unite our native land.

With confidence in victory we go forward boldly!

All forces to the aid of our People's Army and the front!

All forces for the defeat and destruction of the enemy!  
Long live the people of Korea who have risen in an all-  
people's just war!

Long live the Korean People's Democratic Republic!

Forward to victory!

## **THOUSANDS OF PEACE COMMITTEES OPERATING IN ALL ITALIAN PROVINCES**

Five hundred thousand signatures to the Stockholm appeal have been collected in Milan, 550,000 in Rome, 250,000 in Turin; 72,000 in Cagliari; 81,000 in Caserta, etc. since the beginning of the campaign for the collection of signatures in Italy.

In connection with the anniversary of the barbarous attack of fascist Germany on the U.S.S.R. the Italy-U.S.S.R. Society expressed its support for the Stockholm appeal on behalf its 450,000 members.

The Executive Committee of the Confederation of Farmworkers, (Confederterra), affiliated to the Italian Confederation of Labour, has called upon its organisations to bend all their efforts to the wide-scale collection of signatures among the rural population.

Peace Committees are developing great activity: organising rallies and meetings, carrying on large-scale work among the masses, in each house, enterprise, establishing new Peace Committees, etc.

On June 25, the Milan Peace Committee held a Collection Day for the "Peace Fund" which will serve to improve organisation and propaganda work. Propagandists of the Peace Committee in the Pesaro Province are visiting remote localities in the province. These propagandists will spread peace propaganda and explain the importance of the struggle to ban the atomic weapon. Many more noted figures in Italy are signing the Stockholm appeal, among them—De Sica, famous cinema producer; Trilussa, popular Rome poet; Rosso di San Secondo, playwright; Professor Gino Pieri, Chairman of the Italian Surgical Society; Cino Macrelli, Chairman of the Senate group of the Republican Party, many leaders of monastic orders and priests.

In San Giorgiu and Cremaro (Naples) a contest was announced for the best painting on the subject of peace; a prize of 50,000 lira has been established. The provincial Peace Committee in Brindisi has announced a contest for students and secondary school children for the best composition devoted to the problem of the defence of peace.

The Genoa Peace Committee has announced the names of the best activists—partisans of peace: Vittorio Pesse and Salvatore Marasso, who have each collected 1,500 signatures. Erminia Marzi—a woman peace partisan in Rome—collected 1,800 signatures. Pioneers in the locality of Colleferro collected 1,000 signatures.

The intense activities of the peace partisans have been a source of great worry to Scelba and his associates. Scelba dismissed from office the Mayor of Terni for refusing to erase the numerous inscriptions on the walls of houses calling for the struggle for peace. The prefect of Lecce province has declared “invalid” (!?) the decisions of the Communal Councils of the Lecce, Specchia, Campi, Salentina and Presicce which unanimously approved the Stockholm appeal.

# THEIR “DEMOCRACY”

## (Letter from New York)

Recently, I glanced through some books—Byrd’s “Rise of American Civilisation”, Parrington’s “Main Currents in American Thought” and several others on sale in American book stores, which Claude N. gave to one of his friends. This American intellectual gave them away because he feared that these books, written many years ago by bourgeois liberals, might serve as a pretext for his persecution.

Many progressive American intellectuals are now getting rid of their private libraries. The Un-American Committee, directors of enterprises., Hoover’s F.B.I. (U.S. intelligence) agents keep a close watch on the doings of progressive elements. In these conditions a book can be a due to the mode of thought of its owner, might arouse the suspicion that he was either a “liberal”, “radical” or a “fellow-traveller of the Reds”. Fascist terror is growing rapidly in the U.S. It is spreading everywhere, assuming the form, more and more, of an onslaught against the broad masses.

On April 23, the “New York Times” published a report from Berkeley (California) which stated that seven hundred teachers and professors of California University had been asked to sign, in the interests of the future of that establishment, a new, anti-Communist contract, in which the teacher or professor had to declare that he “was not a member of the Communist Party”. Many professors refused to sign.

In the U.S., people no longer speak about the “strange” antics of the “sons and daughters of the American Revolution”. The war preparations of the American imperialists go hand in hand with the violent attacks against the democratic liberties of the American people. The measures against the democratic

organisations, the partisans of peace and friends of the Soviet Union, are becoming ever more rabid. The main blow is obviously aimed at the party of the U.S. working class, the Communist Party, the legal status of which has been considerably curtailed as a result of police persecution and sentences imposed by the justice of the American monopolies. The fascist American court has thrown Eugene Dennis, the General Secretary of the Communist Party, into prison.

Simultaneously, Wall Street agents are resorting to frantic terror against the progressive trade unions and their leaders. Recently, Harry Bridges, leader of the Dockers' Union on the West Coast, received a five years sentence for "perjury". Tens and hundred of such sentences have been pronounced. Although the U.S. Communist Party "has not been outlawed", the fascists are throwing into prison fighters for the rights of the working people and progressive intellectuals under the pretext that they refuse to register with the police.

A monstrous campaign against freedom of thought has developed in the U.S. in the past few years. People whom Hitler in his time had hounded from Europe, are astonished at the similarity between the Hitlerite methods and those practised by the enemies of democracy in the U.S. In a preface to his book on the trial of the Hollywood ten, Thomas Mann wrote, that that was how things began in Germany. Fascism followed, and fascism brought war. Two of the Hollywood ten are already behind prison bars. All have been placed on trial for no other reason than that they refused to answer questions by the Un-American Committee.

Alter the condemnation of Eugene Dennis, and of progressive Hollywood writers, it became clear that American justice was in the hands of a fascist gang which was carrying out a most reactionary, terrorist and anti-Soviet policy. Present-day conditions in the U.S. are not the result of any new course. This course became ever more manifest after the rout of

Hitlerite Germany and Japan, when the representatives of big American finance began to regard themselves as the legal heirs of world fascism. In an article in the “New York Times” in 1947, A. L. Pomerantz, assistant to the chief American adviser in Nuremberg wrote that, having just returned from Nuremberg, he was amazed by some of the ironic contrasts between the methods of persecution practised by the criminal Nazi organisations in Germany and the measures against the so-called disloyal American organisations in the U.S. It seemed to him that American justice was designed for Nazis and Nazi justice for Americans.

Terror and persecution of Communists as representatives and leaders of the working class inside the country, and, on the international arena, preparations for an aggressive war against the Soviet Union—which were the characteristic features of Hitlerism. They also characterise American fascism.

The instigators of war, the Wall Street magnates, are using the anti-Communist campaign to suppress the struggle of the working class in the U.S., to suppress the progressive and democratic movements. All henchmen of the American imperialist monopolies, from the F.B.I. agents to New York’s Cardinal Spellman, are interested in the campaign against the “reds” and in their suppression. They are trying hard to unfold, support and intensify the anti-Communist and war hysteria, utilise this for the purpose of consolidating the fascist dictatorship of the big monopolies and of destroying the remnants of civil liberties. The example of the lunatic Forrestal, former head of the U.S. armed forces, is characteristic of this anti-Communist, war hysteria. American newspapers regularly report similar facts. Recently, the fascists staged a “red revolution” in a town in Wisconsin, complete with searches, arrests and similar “stunts”. As a result of these stunts, the Mayor of the town died of heart failure the same night. After listening—in to a radio speech against the “reds”,

Robert Lynch, a young man from a country place called Cedar Rapids, used his gun and beat up his companions until finally the police arrested him.

Morally corrupt elements, provocateurs, secret F.B.I. agents, such as Elizabeth Bentley and Louis Budenz, serve as supports for American fascism. The foul anti-democratic court frame-ups and trial farces are staged on the evidence of such creatures. The names of these people and accounts of their activities have filled the page of the American monopoly newspapers' for years.

Racial and national discrimination in the U.S. is on the increase. Of late, cases of Negro lynchings have multiplied. Persecution of other nationalities is also being intensified. In recent times this persecution is aimed at naturalised Americans. Many of the so-called foreign born have been put on trial. They are threatened with deportation from the U.S. on the pretext that they are Communists or Communist sympathisers. Thousands of these foreign-born have actually been outlawed and placed at the mercy of their employers who can at any time deprive them of their jobs.

The regime of "black lists" compiled by employers, reactionary Catholic priests, police agents, leading Government officials and fascists elements in the army and in Congress, flourishes as never before in the history of any country as a result of the U.S. discriminative legislation. "Blacklisted" is the American word which threatens to deprive people of their jobs, people fighting for life and bread, for elementary human rights.

In his efforts to win the presidential election, Truman promised to conduct a policy of international peace, to repeal the anti-labour laws in the U.S. and to grant Negroes civic rights. Almost two years have passed since then but the anti-labour Taft Hartley law is still in operation and the remaining civic liberties are endangered by the Mundt Bill which under the pretext of anti-Communism, is attempting to abolish the

trade unions and other democratic organisations.

All these fascist measures go hand in hand with the growing exploitation of the workers, with the rising impoverishment of the mass of the people, the farmers and people in the professions. American imperialism is reviving the most monstrous forms of fascism, and hopes that by the abolition of the democratic liberties of the American people, by dominating all peoples of the world and, by war against the Socialist and democratic countries, to avert its own collapse.

The peace movement which has swept the world, including citizens in the U.S. who love peace and democracy, is not only a barrier to the fascist adventurers in the U.S.—it is also a serious warning.

**J. W.**

## **ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL COUNCILS IN HUNGARY**

Councils of Working People's Deputies have been established in the Hungarian capital and in 19 district centres of the country. The first member to be elected to the Budapest City Council was Mathias Rakosi. The Council elected an Executive Committee of 15 members, a Chairman of the Executive Committee, two Deputy Chairmen and a secretary.

Words of greeting were addressed to the Council on behalf of the working people of Budapest by Jozsef Bankuti, a stakhanovite worker of the Rakosi plant. To-day, he said, we have approached a new historical stage—the creation of Councils, by means of which we shall root out bourgeois survivals in the State administration. The local administrative bodies will become the organisers and leaders of economic, social and cultural life. This representative of the working people of the capital then called upon members of the Council to consolidate its ties with the working people of Budapest and to render an account of their work.

The People's Front of independence has delegated the best representatives of the working people to the Councils. Imrene Juhaz, a peasant woman was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee in the Szolnok district; in the Heves district Jozsef Papp, a railwayman; in the Nograd district—the miner Janos Gerst; in the Fejer district—joiner Laozlo Neichel; in the Vas district—Gyorgy Diosi, a worker and former vice-governor; in the Bekes district—Janos Blahut, a worker were elected.

## **SPEEDIER WORK METHODS IN POLISH INDUSTRY**

In the struggle to fulfil and over-fulfil the programme for the first year of the Six-Year Plan, Socialist emulation is steadily gaining in scale in Poland, new forms of emulation are coming into being and speedier methods of work are becoming more and more widespread. Warsaw builders have adopted speedier methods in building. The entire Muranow district in Warsaw, and the new town being built at the huge new iron and steel works at "Nowa Hula" near Cracow, are being built by a quick-line method.

Road builders in the Bydgoszcz Province and dock workers at Szczecin and Gdansk are also working according to quicker methods.

## **ALONG THE PATH OF GEORGI DIMITROV. Vylko Tchervenkov, Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria**

A year has passed since the warm heart of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov ceased to beat.

A year has passed since we lost our beloved and tried leader.

For a whole year the Bulgarian Communist Party has worked and fought without Comrade Georgi Dimitrov.

This was a difficult year for us, Bulgarian Communists. After our leader we lost Vasyli Kolarov—Dimitrov's closest friend and militant colleague.

Therefore for us, Bulgarian Communists, this year was a great test of the solidarity of our ranks, our loyalty to proletarian internationalism, our ability to march confidently and steadfastly along the Dimitrov path.

On this first anniversary of his death, before the illustrious and immortal memory of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, we, Bulgarian Communists, can say that we have come through the test. Our ranks have closed still further round the name and deeds of Georgi Dimitrov, our loyalty to proletarian internationalism is stronger and more steeled. Summoning every effort, developing collective Party leadership in every possible way, we are successfully going forward and fulfilling the behests of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov.

Above all and with the greatest energy and persistence, we are guarding like the apple of our eye the unshakable friendship with the great Soviet Union, with the People's Democracies, our loyalty to the democratic camp, the camp of peace as the main guarantee for the national independence and the successful construction of Socialism in our country.

With ever greater persistence we are learning from the

Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B), from our brilliant, leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. Deep Dimitrov affection and Dimitrov loyalty the Soviet Union, the C.P.S.U. (B) and to Comrade Stalin permeate all our work every item of it.

Therein lies the main proof of the fact that we are advancing along the path of George Dimitrov; that we are **successfully** following this oath.

Acting on Comrade Dimitrov's instructions, our Party has disclosed and exposed the criminal designs and plans of American imperialism in the Balkans and in our country; it has broken up the hornet's nest of the Kostov bandits and purged its ranks of the most dangerous enemy agents.

Acting on Comrade Georgi Dimitrov's instructions, our Party has exercised severe criticism of shortcomings in all spheres regardless of anyone or the position he holds, and has involved in this criticism ever broader masses of the working people. As a result, the Party has been strengthened from within its vigilance has been increased, its influence among the masses has increased, its links with the working people have become closer and its leading role in all spheres of State, public, economic and cultural life has become stronger.

Acting on Comrade Georgi Dimitrov's instructions, our Party has resolutely reorganised its work in order completely to take over direct leadership of the national economy. Overcoming the consequences of wrecking, the rotten influence of bourgeois traditions and petty bourgeois laxity, our Party has, in real earnest, taken over the leadership of the national economy in all sphere and has already attained decisive success.

This is shown by the fulfillment and overfulfilment of industrial production plans, the development of agriculture, transport, and trade, the strengthening of finance, the development of housing and the growth of culture; by the improved living standard of the working people. This is also

shown by the heightened consciousness and discipline, the strengthening of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry on a new economic basis, the growing moral and political unity of the working people headed by the Communist Party.

This is again shown by the great development in Socialist competition, shock work, the innovators' movement which is embracing ever greater numbers of workers in industry, transport, the best workers in the co-operatives in the countryside and scientists, workers in art and culture.

Further evidence of this is to be found in the brilliant victory obtained by the Fatherland Front at the elections to the People's Assembly on December 18, last, when of all Bulgarian electors 98.89 per cent went to the polls, and of this number 97.66 per cent voted for the Fatherland Front.

Thus, the working people in our country most convincingly and unanimously demonstrated their entire support for the Communist Party—the Party of Georgi Dimitrov, for its policy of carrying out Dimitrov's plan and behests.

Acting on Comrade Georgi Dimitrov's instructions, our Party is mobilising every effort of the working people in the struggle to carry out the general line drawn up and formulated by Comrade Georgi Dimitrov at the Fifth Party Congress—the line of building the foundations of Socialism in Bulgaria. Cautioning against any complacency or conceit, developing criticism of shortcomings by all possible means, increasing revolutionary vigilance with regard to the intrigues of the enemy agents, strengthening discipline in the State organs and discipline at the factories, establishing strict Bolshevik order among its members and in the country, it has now—as a key to ensure the further successes of the whole of Socialist construction—brought to the forefront the task of achieving all-round improvement in the work of the local Party. organs and organisations in town, and especially in the

countryside.

The Party Conference, held recently, devoted all its attention to this task. The fulfilment of the decisions of this conference will raise organisational work to a level commensurate with political tasks, a matter to which Comrade Georgi Dimitrov referred in his closing speech at the Fifth Congress as a task decisive for the whole of our struggle for the building of Socialism.

Our Party is nobly and successfully fulfilling the behests of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that, relying on the selfless and mighty support of the Soviet Union, strengthening in every possible way friendship and co-operation with the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies, with all the countries and people's movements in the peace camp, always learning from the wise teacher and leader Comrade Stalin, from the C.P.S.U. (B), and extending its ties with the working masses in the country—and not only teaching but also learning from them—our Party will completely fulfil the behests of Georgi Dimitrov—the great son of the Bulgarian people, the beloved fighter and hero of working people throughout the world.

## **HOLIDAYS FOR POLISH CHILDREN**

This year, 1,126,000 children of workers, peasants and working intelligentsia of Poland will enjoy holidays in rest homes, camps and child centres. Thirteen billion zloty have been allocated for the organisations of summer of leisure for children.

Particular attention is devoted this year to the development of physical culture and of cultural-educational work among children.

## **BALLOT FOR PEACE IN ITALY. Emilio Sereni, General Secretary, Italian Peace Movement**

The world press devoted considerable attention to the “Rally Against the Atomic Threat”, held in Rome on May 27 this year and presided over by Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, former Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Italian representative at the Versailles Conference. Prominent political figures and cultural workers of different political trends announced their support of the rally.

The rally adopted a resolution which, after many convincing arguments had been advanced, adheres to the many principles of the Stockholm appeal: for the banning of the atomic weapon, for the establishment of strict international control over the implementation of this ban, for denunciation as a war criminal of that government which first uses this weapon of mass destruction against any nation.

This is an event of paramount political importance for Italy. Even the newspapers which ardently support the warmongers were forced to devote their front pages to this appeal for peace; were forced to break this conspiracy of silence and slander with which they often try to conceal or distort the activities of peace partisans.

Prior to this Rome rally against the atom threat, contact was established with some of the most outstanding Italian political figures and cultural workers. The appeal from this rally, calling upon the population to take part in the world-wide people’s ballot against the atomic weapon, met with a very wide and immediate response. The Rome rally ensured the widest popularisation and most authoritative support for the mass collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal.

If, during the campaign in support of the appeal of the

Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress to the elected organs of all countries, the Italian peace movement has succeeded in obtaining support for the five points of the Permanent Committee from thousands of municipal Councils and Councillors and political figures of various parties, it can also secure support for the Stockholm appeal from even wider and more authoritative bodies. The peace movement has shown that it is able to display independent political initiative; it has shown its political strength which has definite significance in the life of the country and, was able to create a new relation of forces in the struggle against war and in the struggle for peace.

In the period following the Stockholm session of the Permanent Peace Committee, the Italian National Committee carried out large-scale political and organisational work which enabled the mass collection of signatures to begin on June 2. These preparations encountered certain difficulties. In one sense, some of the results attained in previous campaigns hampered the solution of the tasks which arose in the new stage of the struggle for peace in connection with the Stockholm appeal.

It should be borne in mind that several mass campaigns for the collection of signatures to various peace petitions have been carried out in the last two years. These campaigns reached and mobilised broad sections of the more politically active people. In Italy, a simple repetition of the campaign for signatures, in some degree, ran the risk of assuming a mechanical character; a large section of the broad masses, millions of men and women, would again have been rallied, but the barrier of indifference or hostility—created by slander of the warmongers among broad sections of the less politically developed, less informed and less active part of the population— not have been broken.

The National Peace Committee set itself the task of surmounting this barrier, mobilising around the Stockholm

appeal not only the six or seven million women and men who comprise the more active section of the Italian population and who have already expressed themselves in favour of the ban on the atomic weapon, but also those politically backward, passive masses who still remain under the ideological influence or pressure of the warmongers and their agents.

In recent months, the imperialist agents have, on the one hand, tried via the radio, the newspapers, the Church and the schools, to spread among these sections an underestimation of the war danger and, on the other, to sow mistrust in the possibility of averting a new war.

It has to be admitted that in this contradictory but not badly organised campaign the agents of the warmongers achieved no small results. In the early stage of our campaign for signatures underestimation of the war danger among the mass of the people was especially widespread; it even found expression in some of the progressive democratic organisations.

In these conditions, a large-scale campaign around the Stockholm appeal provided us with the derisive weapon for the orientation and mobilisation of the masses; the entire period between the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee and the beginning of the mass campaign in Italy was filled with intensive political and organisational preparatory work, which, although, it did not arouse any loud external response, had decisive significance for the scale of the campaign.

The Communist and Socialist Parties, the trade union, youth and women's organisation as well as ex-servicemen's organisations, which joined the peace movement, focussed their attention, at this stage of the campaign, on securing for the peace movement its own special political countenance so that it would bear the character not merely of co-ordinating the actions of the organisations affiliated to it, but of winning, more and more, autonomous political prestige for itself.

Following the meeting of the National Peace Committee

which, early in May, discussed the political and organisational character of the campaign, provincial, peace committee conferences—which spread the decisions of the National Committee among the broad masses—were held throughout Italy. Publication of the National Peace Committee's bulletin, which serves as a political and organisational guide for local leaders of the peace movement, increased to 8,000 copies to meet the growing demand of the local peace committees. Decisions and suggestions of the National Committee are becoming ever more authoritative. The parties and organisations affiliated to the National Committee have instructed their activists to follow these decisions on all questions of the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal. Following the request of the National Committee, the mass organisations affiliated to it have placed 100,000 activists at the disposal of peace committees for the carrying out of the campaign. In the course of the campaign the number of activist will increase to 200,000.

Simultaneously, the National Committee has prepared a large amount of propaganda material designed to provide an immediate reply to the counter-offensive of the warmongers. One hundred thousand copies of "Peace Partisan Guide", which contains guidance of political and organisational nature pertaining to the campaign, have been published for activists in the peace movement.

At the same time the entire press of the organisations, which had joined the peace movement, intensified the work of orientating the people in the struggle against the war danger and its arguments against under-estimating the importance and specific nature of the organised movement of struggle against war. Of particular significance in these activities was the work of the Communist Party, carried out in fraternal co-operation with the Socialist Party and trade-union, women's youth and other democratic organisations.

As for the organised forces of the Communist and Socialist Parties and the General Confederation of Labour, it was insisted that while mobilising themselves for the struggle to ban the atomic weapon, they should not substitute peace committees but, on the contrary, should help them to inspire ever greater confidence and win political prestige. That is why it was demanded that the plans of work drawn up by provincial peace committees and various popular organisations in the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal should indicate not only the number of signatures they intend to collect but also the number of new peace committees, which they promised to form in the course of the campaign, at the place of work, in the streets, in the City districts, at factories and in villages.

Experience has proved to the activists in our movement that the broadest sections of the people of different political convictions can be rallied under the banner of the peace supporters. Despite the difficulties which can still be observed in various provinces, particularly in the South of Italy, it can be said that even during the first weeks of the collection of signatures—which took place after intensive preliminary preparations—the campaign revealed great possibilities for extending the peace movement; possibilities exceeding those of any other form of mass movement.

Within the frame work of an article it is impossible to enumerate all the personalities and organisations which have already supported the Stockholm appeal during the first few weeks of the campaign. It is sufficient only to recall that the appeal was unanimously voted for by the Assembly of the Sicilian regional government where the Christian Democrats have a majority; it was signed by such large-scale enterprises as Fiat in Turin, Pirelli in Milan, Galileo in Florence where, along with all factory and office workers, the managers and owners of these enterprises signed the appeal; there were

villages and blocks of flats where every one signed—including priests who had joined the peace committee; all the inmates of several ex-servicemen's hospitals signed the appeal. For example, the Sondalo hospital where, together with the patients, the entire medical personnel and the superintendent signed. The collection of signatures in Milan began with signatures to the Stockholm appeal of mothers of children who were killed during World War Two when the Gorla Kindergarten was bombed by American aircraft. The appeal is being signed by outstanding figures in the realm of Italian culture whose names fill the columns of the daily bulletin in which the National Committee records the new supporters to the Stockholm appeal.

After having made important statements, the campaign for signatures was joined by many Catholic Bishops, by leaders of the Protestant, Methodist and Valdese Churches and also by representatives of the Jewish community.

The most important decision so far is the pledge taken by the provincial peace committees to extend the network of peace committees; to form them in every enterprise, in every village and in each block of flats. The Bologne provincial committee has pledged, in the course of the campaign, to form 4,500 peace committees; the Genoa provincial peace committee, 3,000. The leading organs of the movement laid particular insistence and continue to insist that the main work of collecting signatures should be carried out by these thousands of basic committees; that these committees should be in direct and continuous contact with the provincial committees; that the possibility of extending their lasting and autonomous political influence should be secured for them. A most important result in this respect is the participation in local peace committees of many priests, many representatives of the Social-Democratic, Republican and other parties of the government majority which are thus drawn on to the path of active participation in

the struggle for peace.

However, nothing would be more erroneous than to suppose that this broad approval of the Stockholm appeal will, by itself, create an idyllic atmosphere of agreement. On the contrary, in countries such as Italy, the struggle of the warmongers against the Stockholm appeal—a struggle supported by powerful political, financial, organisational and repressive means—is particularly fierce; it is sufficient to recall that Italy is one of the main bases in the aggressive plans of the warmongers; that in the leading Vatican circles the warmongers have, right in the heart of Italy, their main agents who are closely linked with the entire clerical apparatus.

From the first days of the campaign for the mass collection of signatures, the Christian-Democratic Party, the government press, the clerical apparatus—with its powerful financial and propagandist weapons—opposed the Stockholm appeal. There has been no easing up of the pressure on priests and secular leaders who have joined the movement for peace, and there is no lack of police repressions with the help of which it is planned to deprive the citizens of the possibility of utilising their Constitutional rights publicly to collect signatures for the Stockholm appeal. The author of this article, who is General Secretary of the peace movement and who, according to the Constitution, enjoys Parliamentary immunity; was imprisoned for protesting against the arbitrary confiscation of petition forms by a police official. True, after a unanimous protest by the Senate, Scelba was forced to hand over to the court the case of his subordinate responsible for this crime; but this fact shows the tense atmosphere of struggle in which the campaign for signatures is developing in our country despite the wide approval it has received.

It becomes particularly significant, all the more in Italy, to give all efficient and militant character to the campaign for the collection of signatures, so that it shall not confine itself to

collecting millions and millions of signatures but shall expose and reveal the instigators of war and their agents who of pose the widely and clearly expressed desire of the great majority of the Italian people for peace. The point is that in the course of the campaign the arguments should be increasingly sharply stressed and developed, arguments in the struggle against the falsehoods and machinations of the provocateurs of an imperialist war, and their open and masked agents.

Every organisation, every political body, social organisation and trade-union group that has supported the Stockholm appeal should publicly address similar organisations and groups, or those of other political trends with the suggestion that they too, should support the Stockholm appeal and irrespective of whether the answer be positive or negative, to utilise it as a means of extending the peace movement and of exposing the warmongers.

We must try to ensure that the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal should result not only in millions and millions of signatures but that the peace movement, in addition, should become broader, stronger, more organised and capable of solving new, more difficult tasks in the struggle for peace. The campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal is closely linked with the preparations for an Italian delegation to the Second World Peace Congress.

The Mayors of the bigger Italian cities who stand for peace recently addressed an appeal to the Mayors of all large cities throughout the world calling upon them to sign the Stockholm appeal. We must increase such initiative both inside and outside the country and increase the number of such appeals so that the Italian peace movement can carry out its national and international duty. The first results have already evoked enthusiasm for this struggle. Persistence and organisational consolidation should bring this struggle of the Italian people to victory.

**PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA WILL RID  
THEMSELVES OF THE CLIQUE OF  
TRAITORS. Jacques Duclos, Secretary,  
French Communist Party**

Two years ago, the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties adopted the Resolution concerning the situation in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

The facts confirmed the correctness of this political document which, on the basis of a careful analysis of the situation in Yugoslavia, predicted the precise path the Yugoslav leaders would inevitably follow unless they honestly admitted their errors and took measures to rectify them.

At that time Tito and his henchmen resorted to endless vows of loyalty to the Soviet Union, posing as "innocent" people who had been condemned, they questioned the trustworthiness of the information which had served as the basis for the Resolution of the Information Bureau. In this way, the Tito clique sought to cover up its traces. Conscious of the dangers of public exposure, it believed that it could continue to serve the imperialist camp without being exposed.

The Resolution of the Information Bureau scattered these hopes of the traitors. The facts clearly show that, at the time this Resolution was published, Tito and his clique had already betrayed the cause of proletarian internationalism, the cause of Socialism, that they had sunk into the mire of bourgeois nationalism, had deserted to the camp of imperialism.

The fate of the vows of loyalty by means of which Tito tried to conceal his anti-working class and anti-Socialist policy is now common knowledge. At present, the Tito clique openly serves the imperialists to whom it has handed over Yugoslavia

for the purpose of transforming it into an outpost for aggression against the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the international working class and democratic movement having sunk to the position of bourgeois nationalism, and having subordinated the people of Yugoslavia to their dictatorship, the fascist criminals lost no time in joining the ranks of the bitterest enemies of Socialism.

It is obviously impossible to speak about advancing along the road towards Socialism while fighting the country which has made Socialism a reality over one-sixth of the earth's surface, which points the way to the working people of the world who see in the victory of Socialism the only way out of their misery. Therefore, when Tito and his clique speak about "building Socialism" in Yugoslavia, we know beforehand what these statements are worth. Truman welcomes the building of such "Socialism", and this, in itself, shows just what Titoite "Socialism" represents.

What are the Belgrade traitors doing to build up their "Socialism"? They have introduced forced labour under the pretext of "voluntary brigades", reviving to a certain degree the feudal system of serfdom. Thus, coalminers in 96 of the coal pits in Yugoslavia were forced to work five and a half million hours without any remuneration. The people of Yugoslavia have been reduced to extreme poverty. The American journal "Time", which can hardly be suspected of being hostile to the Yugoslav fascists, had to admit that the Yugoslav masses are getting less food than before the war. Basic prices of rationed food are two, three and four times higher than pre-war, while wages have barely doubled. The discrepancy in prices, writes "Time", is even more pronounced in other goods.

All this contrasts sharply with the life of luxury lived by Tito and his janissaries. In the old days, the king was number one landowner in the country. Today Tito holds first place. Tito owns numerous estates, 27 castles, yachts. His henchman,

naturally, have also provided themselves with the best in the name of what they have the audacity to call “Socialist construction”. It goes without saying that the estates of this new Belgrade aristocracy are maintained at the expense of the people. This situation has aroused indignation among the broad mass of the working people of Yugoslavia who believed they were building Socialism and are now gradually beginning to realise that they have been brazenly deceived and betrayed by the Tito clique.

At one time attempts were made to represent Tito as the defender of small peasants, but all are now aware that the position of the toiling peasantry is far worse than ever before. The peasants are oppressed by taxation and are doomed to forced labour. The producer co-operatives that have compulsorily been set in villages, are run by kulaks and thus represent a new form of exploitation of the working peasantry. The peasants have, in the final analysis, been made to work for the kulaks who, of course, support the Tito regime.

Even the above mentioned “Time” admits these facts. One of its correspondents wrote that it was quite certain that several thousand grumbling peasants were thrown into prison in 1949. In some villages, about 50 peasants were arrested overnight. The “Time” correspondent once saw a column of some 200 peasants with picks and spades on one of the roads in Serbia. The correspondent was told that they were volunteers. But at the head and in the tail of the column marched soldiers armed with tommy-guns.

It is obvious that the workers and toiling peasants who have been deprived of all liberty and are subjected to the most brutal exploitation are extremely hostile to the Tito clique. But the Rankovic police ready for any vile act, for any crime, are everywhere enforcing silence and suppressing the protests of the people.

In these conditions, none of Tito’s supporters dared take

seriously the recent elections to the Yugoslav Skupshtina. It is known that balloting was far from secret; any who wished to vote against the official Tito list had to place the ball into special box which act at once gave them away to the Rankovic police. The Western “democrats” who employ other methods of falsifying elections, naturally had nothing to say against these methods. They need Tito and approve beforehand any method this bandit employs to try to retain power.

The animal hatred for Communism, characteristic of the imperialists, is also characteristic of their Belgrade lackeys whose dependent position is quite obvious. Yugoslavia is forced to pursue the policy of those who invest capital in the country and who, naturally, intend to control that capital. That is why the advocates of the Tito clique who dare talk about building “Socialism” in Yugoslavia and about her “independence”, simply want to conceal the actual state of affairs.

Comrade Stalin has clearly shown that the country which opens its doors to free capitalist penetration can preserve neither its economic nor its political independence. Capitalist control, Comrade Stalin points out, means, above all, financial control, that is, the planting of branches of big capitalist banks in a country, the formation of the so-called “auxiliary” banks. Capitalist control means further political control, the elimination of a country’s political independence, the adaptation of a country’s laws to the interests and desires of international capitalist economy.

The estimation given by J. V. Stalin can be fully applied to Yugoslavia where Tito has done what the trotskyite criminals wanted to do in the Soviet Union.

Replying to the recent request of Tito for a new loan of 25 million dollars, Black, Chairman of the International Bank which, actually, is in the hands of the Americans, declared that such a loan would be granted. Commenting on this statement,

the newspaper, "Le Monde" wrote on April 26, 1950: "In principle, the Bank should not grant loans for political ends. But, evidently, the splitting of the world into two camps has forced it to take into account the new situation".

However, American bankers are not the only people who concern themselves about Yugoslavia, The agents of all American intelligence organs also take an interest in it. The spy, Irving Brown, who organised the trade union split in France and who financed the disrupters, declared that he intended to support the activities of the Yugoslav trade unions and the economic efforts of Yugoslavia. Brown's statement shows that the Yugoslav trade union leaders are carrying out the role of government agents. This is the reason why these people were recently expelled from the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Displaying an ever-greater subordination to the American imperialists, the Belgrade criminals, like their Washington masters, are banking on war. More than once they were given the task of organising provocations against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. Quite recently, one of the most reactionary Paris newspapers wrote: "Everything suggests the idea that a coup d'etat is being prepared in Tirana with the help of Yugoslavia".

Obviously, the warmongers attach a special significance to the role which the Tito clique is called upon to play in unleashing a new war. That is why it is not surprising that Truman has requested Congress to sanction the despatch of open shipments of armaments to some countries not included in the "military aid programme". It is not difficult to understand that the question here is one of supplying armaments to Franco and Tito whom Truman puts on the same level, a fact which stresses the close kinship between the Madrid and Belgrade fascist cliques.

In a broadcast transmitted by the American radio

network—an extremely indicative fact—Tito, zealous lackey that he is, declared against prohibition of the atomic weapon, masking his stand as warmonger with a hypocritical declaration about general disarmament.

This is the classical argument advanced by all those who are against prohibition of the atomic weapon precisely because their plans for war are based on use of this weapon of intimidation and terror.

Obviously, the warmongers seek to take the peoples unaware in order to plunge them into the abyss of war. This explains the publication of contradictory reports designed to confuse public opinion. Tito, clearly, is one of the instruments in this campaign. To lull the vigilance of the peoples, Tito declared: “I do not believe in the possibility of war”. However, some time afterwards he said: “I have chosen the West,” and this choice, quite evidently, presupposes the possibility of war.

At present, with the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal growing in scale everywhere, Tito and his clique are making every effort to prevent the success of this great people’s referendum. Consequently, it is not surprising that Tito-Kardelj-Djilas-Rankovic and Co. have banned publication of the Stockholm appeal in Yugoslavia, and, likewise, the campaign for signatures to this appeal.

Acting in this manner, the Belgrade traitors, spies and assassins are showing themselves, more and more, in their true colours; as zealous agents of the imperialist warmongers.

All these facts show that the Information Bureau acted quite correctly, when, two years ago, it adopted the Resolution on the Situation in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

At present, the situation is clear—the traitors stand exposed. A resolute struggle is being waged, and will be waged, against them, since the Tito clique is playing the role of an espionage agency operating with the money of the American intelligence service in various countries.

We express fraternal, militant solidarity with the Yugoslav Communists who have remained loyal to the cause of proletarian internationalism, to the cause of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. We are in solidarity with the Yugoslav people who are subjected to oppression, exploitation and who have been given into the power of the imperialists.

We are confident that these courageous people will rid themselves of the clique of traitors, spies, assassins and warmongers which has established a regime of brutal terror in Yugoslavia. Despite Tito and his evil clique, the cause of freedom, independence and peace will triumph.

## **FORMATION OF “ATHENS-BELGRADE” AXIS—THREAT TO PEACE. Nikos Zahariadis, General Secretary, Greek Communist Party**

The formation of the “Athens-Belgrade” axis is already under way or, to be more “precise, is in its final stage. The imperialist war threat in the Balkans is becoming more and more real.

In the international sphere this axis is a concrete measure in carrying out the anti-Soviet, anti-people’s and anti-democratic policy of American imperialism. This axis supplements and extends the North Atlantic Treaty.

The spearhead of the “Athens-Belgrade” axis is pointed first against the Albanian People’s Republic; which the Greek monarcho-fascists and the Titoite provocateurs, in collaboration with de Gasperi’s Italy, wish to divide among themselves; second, against the Bulgarian People’s Republic which they, in collaboration with the Ankara cut-throats, wish to squeeze and suppress. With the “Athens-Belgrade” axis American policy in the Balkans acquires a still wider base and a new weapon for its adventurous war preparations.

For the Greek monarcho-fascists this axis represents a concrete form of subordinating Greece to the anti-Soviet aggressive strivings of the U.S. The only form of “construction” carried out by the Yankees in Greece was the laying out of dozens of up-to-date aerodromes, harbour improvements, a wide network of military roads, non-stop manoeuvres of the Greek armed forces conducted in the presence of U.S. observers and also continuous manoeuvres by American and British fleets in Greek waters. The newly-baked Marshal Papagos, who has never smelt powder, boasts of “500,000 well-armed soldiers of the Greek army,” which

alleges, is the best fighting force in Western Europe. And will be used for foreign political purposes. It would seem that Plastiras also fully agrees with these Papagos plans.

For the people of Greece this axis, constitutes a direct threat to the territorial integrity of their country (it must be borne in mind that Tito keeps a covetous eye on Salonika, the Vardar Valley and the whole of Aegean Macedonia). After ten years of ceaseless imperialist occupation and armed struggle, another war threatens the Greek people. The Americans reckon on making the Greeks the first victims of their unbridled military adventure.

As regards the espionage clique of Tito-Rankovic and company, this axis crowns their betrayal of the democratic struggle of the Greek people; a treachery which began in 1943 when the British imperialists realised that the national liberation struggle in our country, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Greece and the E.A.M., represented a mortal danger to their domination and to the regime of their lackeys in Greece. In the war which the imperialists perfidiously began against the Greek people, they used from the very outset, the Tito espionage clique. The main purpose of British policy was to prevent by every possible means the victory of the people's revolution in Greece. And if, in the final analysis, this should prove impossible, the imperialists would force Tito occupy Salonika and Greek Macedonia in order thereby to tighten the noose around free Greece.

The story of the subversive activities of the Tito clique since 1943 is also an endless chain of sabotage, provocation, espionage and treachery towards the people's liberation movement in our country. The moment the Titoites established contact with ELAS they strove to create their own organisation and recruited agents, particularly among the Slav-Macedonians. Since then the aim of the Tito clique was to raise a wall between the Greeks and Slav-Macedonians for, even at

that time, this clique had its designs on Salonika and Macedonia. In fact, the Tito clique continued the Greater Yugoslavia policy of conquest which always had as its aim the whole of Macedonia, with Salonika as its centre. Since then, provocateur Tempo (Vukmanovic), who ran away from the Germans without giving battle and sought shelter in the regions occupied by ELAS, behaved like a little satrap, propagating dismemberment everywhere. As a result, late in 1944, in the critical days for our struggle, when the British were preparing an offensive against ELAS; Tito ordered the Slav-Macedonian units of ELAS, then under the command of the criminal Goce, to withdraw to Yugoslavia, which they did.

This was necessary for Tito since he wanted to use these units against ELAS. In December 1944, when in Athens and Piraeus, ELAS units were engaging troops of the British General, Scobie, and when the outcome of the battle was not yet decided, Tito and Tempo were preparing Yugoslav divisions and the Goce units, for the seizure of Greek Macedonia and Salonika, then in the hands of ELAS. The British supplied Titoite units with munitions flown from the air base of Hrupista. When, during the fighting in Athens, we asked him to help us with ammunition. Tito, contrary to his promises, gave practically nothing. And during the ELAS retreat, when we asked permission for our units to enter Yugoslavia in the capacity of democratic, political refugees, Tito again refused. All Greek political refugees, without exception, who entered Yugoslavia were subjected to quarantine, terror and pressure, Rankovic's agency and the military counter-espionage (Second Bureau) recruited among them hundreds of agents who gave written undertakings to work against the Greek democratic movement. A number of leading Communists were murdered by Titoite agents in the regions of Kastoria, Florina, Edessa and Karadiova, Vlahos, who assassinated; Janis Zevgos, a member of the Politbureau

of the Greek Communist Party, was also a Tito agent from Skoplje”

Tito the spy, and his gang pursued this same line in of treachery and sabotage during the new stage of the armed struggle of the Greek people which began in March 1946. In the Greek Democratic Army, and in the liberated regions, they had their espionage centre headed by Mitrovski, Keramidejev and Goce. They tried to penetrate the leading bodies of the Greek Democratic Army (G.D.A.), to organise Slav-Macedonian units the commanding staff of which would be directly subordinate to Skoplje, and to know what was taking place in the High Command of the Greek Democratic Army. Tito’s aims, from the very beginning of the new phase of our struggle, was to prevent by all means, the victory of the Greek Democratic Army and to obtain its defeat. And in the autumn of 1948 when Monarcho-fascism, after its defeat in the battle of Vitsi, was in the throes of a severe crisis. both Tito and the Anglo-Americans realised that they must do everything possible to save the Athens government from catastrophe. At that time, Tito had already been exposed by the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers’ Parties as a nationalist-renegade who had broken with Communism.

The Greek Democratic Army was a serious obstacle to Tito, to the Anglo-Americans and to monarcho-fascists. Beginning with 1949, the Keramidjiev-Mitrovski-Goce clique, which received its orders from the Titoite henchman, Kolisevski, in Skoplje, redoubled their efforts to undermine the Greek Democratic Army from within. The result was that Slav-Macedonian soldiers from the Greek Democratic Army began to desert to Yugoslavia where they were received with open arms and at once used for saboteur activities.

At this same time, the Tito clique, trying to conceal its relations with monarcho-fascism, intensified its slanderous campaign, the chief “argument” of which was an allegation that

the Greek Communist Party and the Information Bureau were planning to betray the armed struggle of the Greek people. In this instance, Tito resorted to the old method of the robber who cries "Stop thief.!"

Open collaboration between Tito and the monarcho-fascists began at Kaimakchalan in the spring of 1949. Only a few days after the meeting of Yugoslav and monarcho-fascist officers, under the observation of U.S. and British military representatives, the units of the Greek Democratic Army were out-flanked at Kaimakchalan on Yugoslav territory. Then followed the treacherous blow of the Titoite troops, delivered from the rear of the Greek Democratic Army, then fighting at Vitsi.

This completed the chain of betrayal by the Tito gang. Further details have now come to light in Athens. The open preference of the Tito clique for Plastiras has aroused the anger of Tsaldaris supporters.

One of the main reasons for this preference, and for the exclusion of Tsaldaris from the new government by the Americans, was the desire to, make it possible for Tito to claim that he was entering into agreement, not with monarcho-fascists, but with "democrats". In connection with this discord inside the fascist clique an extremely important fact was disclosed. Suggestions for a peaceful solution of the Greek question which the American and British Governments were forced to make early in May 1949, under the pressure of world public opinion and the peace policy of the Soviet Union and because of the severe crisis prevailing at the time in the monarcho-fascist army, were rejected by Tito because, more than anything else, he feared democratic Greece. At that time Tito promised to give every possible help to monarcho-fascist Greece against the Greek Democratic Army and demanded in return that the Anglo-American imperialists should relinquish any attempt to secure a peaceful solution to the Greek question.

The latter gave their consent to this. And, as we saw earlier, Tito kept his promise. As admitted by Papagos and other members of the Athens Government, the Tito aid, which American journalists have rated the equivalent of the assistance received by monarcho-fascists from the Americans, the Athens Government won the decisive battle of Vitsi-Grammos in 1949.

Following the defeat of the Greek Democratic Army, another round of treachery by the Belgrade gang against the Greek people began. Unconcealed attempts to hammer out an “Athens-Belgrade” axis are underway: the North Atlantic Pact—the weapon for military ventures by the American imperialists against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies—is being extended to include the Balkans. For the purpose of concealing this new treachery, and to deceive the Yugoslav people and world public opinion, the Titoite spies declare shamelessly that the elections of March 5 in Greece constituted a “democratic revolution”, that with the representative of this “revolution”—Plastiras-Yugoslavia can and should enter into an agreement. Tito thinks that the world is so naive as to swallow this fairy tale about a “democratic revolution” in Greece—a term which not even Plastiras dares to use. Tito conceals the fact that Plastiras was one of the most despicable “heroes” of the so-called “Ukrainian crusade”, in other words, of the armed intervention by the Entente against Soviet Russia in 1918. He is silent about the fact that Venizelos, the most loyal ally of Tsaldaris, is Vice-Premier in the Plastiras Government. He is also silent about the fact that Papandreou and Tsuderis—out and out reactionaries and most reliable representatives of Greek plutocracy—participate in this Government. He conceals the fact that Plastiras came to power on the orders of Grady, the American Ambassador, who simply drove Venizelos out of the Premiership for the sole purpose of facilitating collaboration between Belgrade and Athens.

But twist as he may, the facts expose Tito. Tsaldaris declared in the Greek parliament, that Tufa, the Director of the Yugoslav zone in Salonika, had been in this post since 1949 when Tsaldaris was Prime Minister. This fact shows that Tito was already secretly negotiating with Tsaldaris in 1949 and only after all this did he discover the “democratic revolution” of Plastiras as a means of consolidating the imperialist essence of the “Athens-Belgrade” axis.

Papagos himself exposed Tito when, in one of his confidential orders to military units, referring to the need to support fascist organisations in Greece, it is stated: “It is absolutely essential that Tito supporters in Greece should immediately become organised; they are our genuine allies.” Having utilised Tito and his Army against the Greek Democratic Army, the monarcho-fascists now intend to use the Tito agents in Greece against the Greek Communist Party. Recently, Colonel Goodhouse, one of the chief British intelligence agents in Greece during World War Two, turned up once more in Athens. At present, Goodhouse, together with the gangsters from the Tito Embassy in Athens, is organising undermining work against the Greek Communist Party among former inmates of the concentration camps and recruiting agents from their ranks. At the same time, the “Voice of America”, the B.B.C. and the propaganda lackeys of Djilas are now waging a joint campaign against the Greek Communist Party.

The realisation of the “Athens-Belgrade” axis under American direction is proceeding rapidly. Kardelj declared on May 16 that not only diplomatic relations had been restored with Athens but also postal, telegraphic, telephone, railway, and air communications and that Yugoslavia would have the use of a free zone in Salonika.

Trading is also going on around the question of Greek children in Yugoslavia. Tito is already handing over children to

the monarcho-fascists. At the same time he refuses to return children to their relatives residing in the people's democratic republics.

And if a dog fight has recently broken out again between Athens and Belgrade on the Macedonian question, this is because each of the cliques tries to wrest from the other as much as possible, without a single thought for the Macedonian people who, with American blessing, are oppressed, tortured and exploited by both these cliques. Neither one nor the other has abandoned its plans for territorial expansion.

All this leads to one clear and definite conclusion: the "Belgrade-Athens" axis embodies the military strivings of the American imperialists against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, above all, against the People's Republic of Albania, the dismemberment of which, is being planned behind the scenes (counting the chickens before they are hatched!). This axis constitutes a direct and mortal danger to the Greek people now their independence has gone—their country having been turned into an American colony—for they may be the first to become cannon fodder.

The insolence of the Belgrade clique at the present time, the reality of its alliance with monarcho-fascism, is evident from the statement of Kardelj on May 16 when he threatened that Yugoslavia would also undertake other measures against the people's republics and, it goes without saying, against the Albanian People's Republic in the first place.

"For the Greek Communist Party there can be no greater aim than to fight irreconcilably against the "Athens-Belgrade" axis. Without this, the struggle of Greece for peace, for its territorial integrity—which Tito has traded to the Americans—for its independence, for democracy and bread for the people, is groundless.

It is necessary daily and ceaselessly to enlighten the people whose blood is once again to be bartered. It is necessary to

organise the people and also to organise the activity on a mass scale, of all the people, concretely, daily, constantly and tirelessly! It is necessary to struggle even more concretely—both in the Yugoslav zone in Salonika and against communication lines and rail deliveries between Greece-Yugoslavia—against every manifestation arising from the formation of the “Athens-Belgrade” axis.

The people have the forces with which to destroy this axis and the plans which American imperialism is building around it. In this way we shall begin in a practical and concrete way to realise our revolutionary vow: now, as in 1941-1945, the Greek people will not fight against the Soviet Union! In this way, we shall, in practice, impart a living and concrete content to our struggle for peace which is the most ardent desire of our people.

## **UNIFICATION OF THE YOUTH IN HUNGARY. Lajos Szücs, Member Central Committee, Hungarian Workers' Party, General Secretary, Union of Working Youth of Hungary**

The Unity Congress of youth organisations in “Hungary held in Budapest on June 16-18 formed a united organisation of young fighters for Socialism—the union of Working Youth of Hungary (D.I.S).

The formation of this new organisation will rally the Hungarian youth, consolidate their ranks and constitute an important factor in strengthening the front of peace. The D.I.S. will work under the leadership of the Hungarian Workers' Party, and this leadership will enable it to become a militant, revolutionary organisation of the Hungarian youth, capable of educating conscious and selfless champions of peace in its ranks, such fighters as were reared during the underground work of the Young Communist League whose members did not spare their efforts—or even life itself—in combating the fascist Horthy regime.

A particular feature of this organisation which has been formed is that it makes a qualitative change in the life of the Hungarian youth. This will be a youth organisation which, following the example of the Komsomol and alongside the Party, will fight for Socialism and for peace.

Up to the present there has been no such organisation of the youth in post-war Hungary: Following the liberation of the country by the glorious Soviet Army, the Hungarian Democratic Youth Union (M.A.D.I.S.) was formed on the initiative of the Hungarian Communist Party, which set itself the task of re-educating the young people who had been

corrupted in Horthy schools, of rallying the whole of the democratic youth in its ranks and of organising them for the struggle against fascist, openly reactionary elements. The fight for the youth—between the forces of democracy, directed by the Communist Party, and the forces of reaction—began. In this struggle, reaction succeeded in isolating the M.A.D.I.S. and in forming reactionary youth organisations composed of Right elements from the coalition parties and allied clerical reaction, who served the interests of the imperialist, of the warmongers. The isolation of the M.A.D.I.S. became possible because, when carrying out its work, it had no contact with the Party. Its isolation was furthered by its own internal weaknesses. Although the M.A.D.I.S. undoubtedly obtained considerable results, it had no clear class outlook—it did not realise the leading role of the working youth.

The victorious struggle of the Communist Party which routed Hungarian reaction, provided the opportunity to form the People's Union of the Hungarian Youth. (M.I.N.S.) which was a union of various youth organisations—young workers, young working peasants, pupils and higher school students.

The M.I.N.S. grew and became steeled in the struggle against the enemy. Together with the Party it helped to expose the assault detachment of clerical reaction—the Mindszenty gang which was maintained by the American imperialists and the Vatican. But reaction did not stop its struggle for the youth even after the exposure of Mindszenty and his accomplices. The Tito agent and imperialist hireling Rajk who had penetrated into the Party, and his gang, attempted to detach the youth from the Party. However, the vigilance of the Party, of Comrade Rakosi, foiled their plans and saved the youth from the danger which hung over it.

As a result of the work carried out by M.I.N.S., the overwhelming majority of the working youth rallied around the forces of Socialism, as was particularly striking shown during

the 1949 elections. The M.I.N.S. attained considerable successes in educating the youth in a democratic spirit. But it was not yet one of the mass organisations in the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, since, actually, it worked in isolation from the Party. The fact that the youth was united in various organisations and not in a single one, made it difficult to secure the leading role of the working youth in the Union—the most politically developed section of young fighters for peace.

That is why the formation of the D.I.S.—the organisation which, like the Komsomol, will work under the leadership of the Party—signifies a big stride forward in the life of our country. We must draw the overwhelming majority of the working youth into the ranks of the D.I.S.; must wrest the most backward sections of the youth from the clutches of clerical and kulak reaction, and must frustrate the attempts of reaction to violate our unity.

Under the guidance of the Hungarian Workers' Party, the D.I.S. must rally millions of young people and, educating them in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, mould them into loyal fighters for the peace camp; intensify the struggle against clerical reaction and to spread knowledge of the natural sciences in every way.

The new organisation must regard as its most important task the education of the youth as the vanguard of the builders' of Socialism who, following the example of the Soviet Komsomol members, would strengthen labour discipline in the factories, would fight against those who lower the norms; would combat those who are engaged in sabotage and subversive work in production and who, themselves, would be the initiators of high productivity of labour securing a manifold overfulfilment of the norms. The organisation must educate such peasant youth which would become the pioneers in fulfilling the economic plans and requirements of the State; it

must educate such young people who, by their excellent studies, would equip themselves for the great tasks of building Socialism.

In their preparations for the formation of the new union, the working youth experienced the daily assistance of, and the confident guidance from, our Party—the Hungarian Workers' Party. The young people understood the words of Comrade Rakosi that "... in our country it is necessary to form a united youth organisation which will help, following the example of the Komsomol in the Soviet Union, to educate the youth in the spirit of Socialism and to replenish our Party from the ranks of the youth".

Tens of thousands of young men and women in Hungary prepared for the formation of the new youth organisation. In honour of the Congress, over 100,000 young factory workers pledged themselves to increase their production, to reduce waste and to join the struggle for economy in materials. At the "Ganz" electro-technical factory, 95 per cent of the young workers assumed definite production obligations in honour of the Congress. Some of them have already completed their norm set for the year. Otto Gleviezki, a young Stakhanovite of the open-hearth shop of the Diosgyör metallurgical plant, completed his annual norm on May 23.

The working youth of the countryside have also actively joined the struggle to fulfil the Government decisions concerning agricultural work. The young peasants who work in the Socialist sector of agriculture, at machine-tractor stations, in State farms, and in producer agricultural co-operatives have particularly distinguished themselves.

The Inaugural Congress of the Working Youth Union of Hungary was held under the slogan of rallying the forces of the youth in the country around the Hungarian Workers' Party, around its leader, Comrade Rakosi. It expressed the warm sentiments of the Hungarian youth to their liberator—the

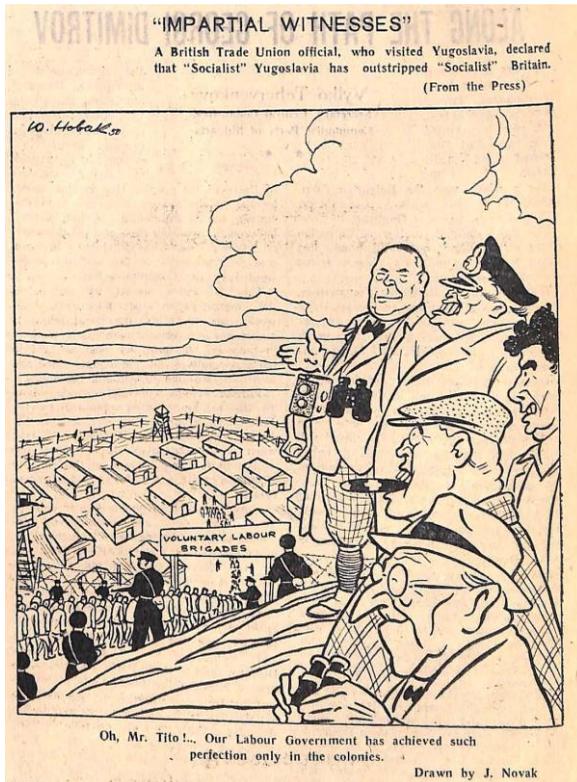
Soviet Union and the great Stalin.

The politically and organisationally strengthened Hungarian youth, united in a single Union, will be a firm link in the camp of peace headed by the Soviet Union and the beloved leader of the working people of the world and of the young generation—Comrade Stalin.

## **“IMPARTIAL WITNESS”. Drawn by J. Novak**

A British Trade Union Official, who visited Yugoslavia, declared that “Socialist” Yugoslavia has outstripped “Socialist” Britain.

**(From the Press)**



*Oh, Mr. Tito!... Our Labour Government has achieved such perfection only in the colonies.*

*Drawn by J. Novak*

## POLITICAL NOTES

### 1. Monstrous Crime Planned

All the German democratic press recently published material exposing the criminal designs of the warmongers in Western Germany. As is clear from numerous sources the occupation authorities of the Western powers have recently prepared, the blowing up of the Lorelei rock on the Rhine.

What do the preparation mean? The Lorelei rock ascends from the gorge, at the narrowest point of the Rhine. If the Lorelei rock is blown in to the Rhine it will block the gorge, forming a gigantic dam which will bar the flow of the river and lead to flooding on an unprecedented scale.

Such are the monstrous plans of the imperialist plunderers. The realisation of these plans would mean that a huge territory of vital importance to Germany and to the German people would be turned into these watery waste. The carrying out of these plans would mean that Frankfurt-on-Main, Mainz, Darmstadt, Karlsruhe and other towns in Western Germany would be buried under water; fertile fields, and thousands of peasants' farms and numerous factories and plants would be destroyed. There is no doubt that the dismantling of German industrial enterprises, carried out at an accelerated pace by the authorities of the Western, powers, is closely linked with the preparations for this foul crime.

The exposure of these plans by German patriots has once again shown to the world the beastly countenance of the imperialist warmongers, as well, as their cowardice.

“These preparations show the enormous fear of the warmongers before the growing power of the peace movement throughout the world”, writes the newspaper “Neues

Deutschland". These preparations are part of the general plan of imperialist preparation for a new war.

As is known, before his inglorious end, the raving Hitler ordered the Berlin subway to be flooded. Thousands of people trapped there met death as a result of this order.

What Hitler ordered with regard to the Berlin subway, the imperialist gangsters—following in his footsteps—have now incorporated into their criminal plans, but on a much greater scale.

The monstrous plans of the imperialists, which have now become known to the German public, have evoked anger and profound indignation among all honest Germans. A powerful wave of protest has risen throughout Germany. And no reassuring "refutations", no repressions by the occupation authorities of the Western powers can muffle the voice of the German people, nor suppress their protest.

The German people do not want one of the best parts of their country to be transformed into a watery waste. And they will not allow it. The German patriots are replying to the preparation of this foul crime by intensifying the struggle for peace and for the democratic unity of Germany.

## **2. Collapse of Plans of Australian Reactionaries**

The failure of the reactionary Menzies Government in Australia to get its fascist Bill for the banning of the Communist Party enacted in Parliament immediately, represents a big success for the forces of peace and democracy.

It is an open secret that the Australian reactionaries, headed by Menzies, were well supplied with American dollars for their election campaign last year and, in return, pledged that if successful, they would outlaw the Communist Party. But as so often happens, the reactionaries took everything into account

except the one thing that mattered—the people.

The Australian seamen and dockers, to say nothing about the iron and steel workers, miners, builders and other sections of the working class, have the utmost confidence in the Communist Party and have elected Communists to leading positions in their unions.

This state of affairs, naturally, is a serious obstacle to the aggressive war preparations of the Anglo-American imperialists in the Far East. In addition to having the country serve as a major war base in the Pacific, the Wall Street sharks regard Australia as a profitable source for investments and want the working class in Australia to be led not by Communists, but by capitalist yes-men of the Carey, Deakin, Murray type.

The all-Australian protest movement against the fascist Bill is a clear indication that the working population of Australia is resolutely opposed to any dictation from Wall Street and its Menzies hirelings.

One-day general strikes were held by seamen, dockers, miners and engineering workers; strongly supported civil liberties congresses held in a number of States, condemned the Bill; fifty-nine professors and lecturers, one-third of the staff of Sydney University, joined in the protest, and on the day it was introduced into Parliament, deputations from 80 different organisations from all parts of Australia visited Canberra to submit their protests to Parliament. Labour Members of Parliament were overwhelmed with an avalanche of letters demanding unconditional rejection of the fascist Bill. Confronted with this mass movement, the Australian Labour leaders who, while manoeuvring with certain “amendments”, agree in principle with banning the Communist Party, pressed with “amendments” in the Senate where they have a majority, with the result that the formal enactment of the Bill has been delayed for three months until the next session of Parliament.

Meanwhile, the Communist Party and other democratic organisations are carrying the struggle forward, determined to secure the complete defeat of the fascist Bill.

### **3. Malan Government Obeys Orders Of U.S. Imperialists**

In the Union of South Africa, a Nazi-type State within the British Commonwealth of Nations,” the Malan dictatorship, has banned the Communist Party.

The Communist Party of South Africa, which heads the struggle of the working population, enjoys a high prestige in the country—a fact which causes as much unpleasantness in London and Washington as it does in Pretoria. So Malan received his orders: ban the Communists. This dirty work was delegated to Mr. Swart, Minister of Justice.

The Minister of Justice found the Communist Party of South Africa to be an “unjust” and “dangerous” organisation. He saw a particular danger in the fact that the Communist Party programme included “the abolition of the colour bar in South Africa, an end to race segregation and equal rights for Africans, Indians and other peoples.”

The day is not so very far distant when the peoples of Africa will repay their tortures in the same way that the peoples exacted vengeance from the Hitlers and Rosenbergs.

Jan MAREK

## **EDITORIAL BOARD**

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