

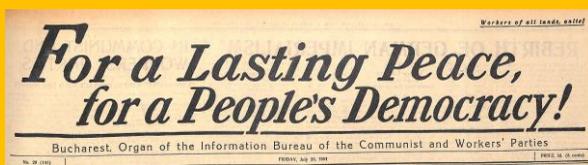
**Workers of all lands, unite!**

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

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## **TRAIN AND EDUCATE PARTY ACTIVE**

The main task of the Communist and Workers' Parties at the present time is the fight for peace, against the criminal policy of the U.S.-British warmakers. Communists know that their strength lies in close contact with the broad masses of working people. This contact is especially significant now, when the fate of peace depends on the activity of the masses, on their organisation in the struggle for peace.

A highly important role in the work of the Communist and Workers' Parties, in consolidating and extending their links with the masses, is played by the Party Active: leaders and members of Party committees, secretaries of the lower Party organisations, members active in Party and in various mass organisations, in the peace movement, as propagandists and agitators, and in circulating the Party press. This Active Constitutes a leading link in the practical work of carrying out Party decisions. It organises the creative activity and self-activity of all members, guides their everyday work in fulfilling Party tasks. The activists are selfless fighters for the Party's cause. They are people who, as Comrade Stalin defined them, "understand the political line of the Party, who accept it as their own line, who are prepared to carry it into effect, who are able to put it into practice and are capable of answering for it, defending it and fighting for it.

Work with Party cadres, skill in training and educating them, is one of the most powerful means of strengthening the militancy of Communist and Workers' Parties; an important method of building the Party.

Relying on the rich experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and learning from it, the Communist and Workers' Parties are constantly bringing into the arena of political life thousands and hundreds of thousands of activists. The active of the Chinese Communist Party now exceeds one million. Meetings of the Party Active are held periodically in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania and the German Democratic Republic, at which leaders of the Party organisations report on their work and take counsel with the Active. The Seventh Congress of the Italian Communist Party gave the lower Party organisations the task of increasing the ranks of Communist-activists by 200,000, raising the number to 550,000. Much work is being done by the French Communist party to educate the Active: The Party organisations hold regular conferences and meetings of activists from among women and youth for work in the mass organisations. A number of Communist and Workers' Parties have opened special schools for women activists.

Tireless work with the Active leads to increased Party activity, helps to secure the speedy carrying out of directives of the leading organs and **helps to activise all Communists.**

Comrade Stalin teaches that "after the correct political line has been laid down, organisational work decides everything, including the fate of the political line itself, its success or failure", Organisational work means, first of all, work with members, with the Active, with the Party cadres. If hundreds of thousands of Party activists, and, following their example, the entire membership, are drawn into practical Party work, one can readily imagine how this will raise the entire level

of Party work, how it will add to the strength of the Parties!

In the People's Democracies, the Communist and Workers' Parties are ruling Parties. This creates unlimited possibilities for developing the creative activity and self-activity of all members, for educating a broad Party Active. The task of building Socialism in the People's Democracies is being carried out in conditions of sharp class struggle. Consequently, it is necessary, by means of invigorating the work of the members, to consolidate the local organs of power, particularly in the countryside, to do everything to heighten the vigilance of all Party members and, above all, of the leading Active in relation to the intrigues of the class enemy. Successful fulfilment of the revised economic plans depends, in great measure, on vigorous work by the Party Active and all the membership in the factories, in the countryside, in the agricultural co-operatives, machine-tractor depots and on the State farms. A Party activist in the People's Democracies must be a vanguard fighter for building Socialism ; he must, by personal example, influence the broad masses of members and all the working people, and guide them in solving everyday economic and political tasks.

Unfortunately, there is still a number of Party leaders in the People's Democracies who do not always devote attention to educating the Active, do not involve it sufficiently in Party work. "There are still quite a few local Party leaders", said Comrade V. Tchervenkov at the Third Conference of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, "who are reluctant to work with the Party Active and to rely on it. They prefer to have dealings with as few people as possible and very often prefer to settle all problems themselves. This entails less risk and

worry! Is it surprising, therefore, that it is precisely such comrades who err most often ?”

Such things cannot be tolerated. The isolation of some leaders from the broad Party masses, and their attempts to take the path of issuing commands and ignoring criticism and self-criticism, must be resolutely condemned.

The Communist Parties in the capitalist countries are fighting in conditions of terror, restrictions and witchhunt by the imperialist governments and their Right-wing Socialist servants. The Communist Parties are educating their activists in the spirit of boldness, courage, boundless devotion to revolutionary duty, iron staunchness in face of police persecution and fascist repressions, vigilance of the highest order, ability to work among the masses, and absolute confidence in the victory of the great cause of the Communist Parties. It is necessary to ensure that the Active becomes a bold and resolute transmitter of the ideas of the Party. Special attention should be devoted to organising activists in the enterprises and in villages, to the matter of daily assistance to leaders of lower Party organisations. Life urgently demands this. As the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain pointed out recently, the borough and area committees do not give sufficient help to the leaders of the lower Party organisations. This results in weakening the work of a number of lower organisations, in loss of perspective in work, and in self-isolation from the masses. Stimulating the activity of the lower functionaries, teaching them to carry out the instructions of the leading bodies, quickly and skilfully, developing their creative initiative—all help to further improve Party work as a whole.

Development of inner-Party democracy is the cardinal condition for training the Active of the Communist and Workers' Parties. Wherever the principle of election and reporting back by Party bodies is strictly observed, criticism and self-criticism widely practised, where every member is given a definite assignment and is responsible to the Party for carrying out this assignment,—given these conditions, there are all the pre-requisites for deepening the consciousness of the members, for stimulating their activity, for advancing the Active. Comrade Stalin teaches that Party democracy means precisely increasing the activity and consciousness of the Party masses, the systematic drawing in of the Party masses not only into discussion but also into directing the work.

The leading Party bodies—from central to branch committees—consist of the best people in the Parties, people who enjoy the confidence of the membership. The Party organs must help them to justify this confidence, inculcate among them habits of Party work, to make every activist a valuable, coming Party functionary combining revolutionary zeal with a solid business-like approach.

Branch leaders and Party organisers are the vital core of the Active. They are the people who are closest to the rank-and-file members and to the masses of working people; they organise the carrying out of instructions from the Party organs. The better the work of this core of activists, the greater the influence of the Parties on the masses. Consequently, the most important duty of the Parties is to devote close and constant attention to the work of branch leaders and Party organisers, to help them all the time in solving

practical tasks, to make comradely criticism of shortcomings in their work.

Activisation of every member is the basis for success in the work of the Communist and Workers' Parties in their struggle for peace and the vital interests of the working people. A Party activist must be a model for all members in struggling for the Party line, for carrying out its decisions; a model in mastering Marxist-Leninist theory. Displaying solicitude in educating the Active, the Communist and Workers' Parties are making big efforts to raise their ideological-political level. Every Party activist should acquire the essential theoretical and political knowledge that will enable him to become a real organiser of the masses.

The Active is the pillar of the Parties in their everyday struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism. It is the duty of the Communist and Workers' Parties to train and educate hundreds of thousands of new activists, to activise all members, and, on this basis, improve Party work as a whole.

The Communist and Workers' Parties have millions of members. If the Parties ensure that all Communists, the entire Party Active, fully carry out their sacred duty as organisers and leaders of the masses, then the Parties will grow even stronger and become an indomitable force capable of frustrating all imperialist machinations.

# **FOR A PACT OF PEACE!**

## **Further Development of Peace Struggle in Czechoslovakia**

Having successfully carried out the popular voting for a Pact of Peace and discussed the results, the Czechoslovak peace committee has laid plans for future work. The broad explanatory campaign, mainly in the countryside, will be continued and the work of the regional and district peace committees intensified. The future explanatory campaign will utilise the rich experience of the 500,000 canvassers who took part in the popular voting.

A number of big public meetings as well as regional and district Communist Party festivals were held a few days ago at which reports were delivered on the international situation. The tens of thousands attending these rallies voiced the will of the people of Czechoslovakia, resolutely supporting the proposal of Y. Malik, Soviet delegate to Uno, for a cessation of the war in Korea.

A "peace train" organised by the Czechoslovak Peace Committee is travelling the country in preparation for the Third Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Berlin. A hundred and sixty foreign students from 25 countries, studying in Czechoslovakia and at present travelling in this train, deliver speeches in various towns, at industrial enterprises and agricultural co-operatives during stops, calling upon the youth throughout the world to intensify the struggle for peace.

Preparations are underway for the Czechoslovak-Soviet "Friendship Month" scheduled for November. The people of Czechoslovakia are preparing to demonstrate their loyalty to the Soviet Union and to the Stalin peace policy.

## **Campaign for a Pact of Peace in Chile**

The campaign in Chile for a Pact of Peace is assuming ever greater dimensions. One hundred thousand signatures have already been collected, but the present aim is to collect at least one million. The campaign enjoys the support of the intelligentsia. Gabriela Mistral, outstanding Catholic writer, who, in a moving article, called for militant activity on the part of peace fighters, received many letters supporting the call.

Preparations for communal and provincial peace conferences as well as for the second National Peace Congress are well underway throughout the country. Various sections of the population are signing the Appeal of the World Peace Council: clergy, soldiers, officers, carabinieri, city mayors, governors, etc. New peace committees are being formed in local areas, trade unions and schools, In addition to the women and youth, children, who in some parts of the country have their own peace committees, are also active in collecting signatures.

## Days of National Unity in France

July 14 and 15 formed an important landmark in the struggle for peace and marked a serious step forward along the path of uniting the French people in the struggle for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

Department rallies held in France on July 14 were attended by 400,000 delegates elected at thousands of public meetings, held in 76 Departments. Millions of French men and women, for whom the idea of 'effecting national unity has become a great motive force, discussed and approved the text of the Appeal of the World Peace Council at these rallies.

At these rallies, additional thousands of . people of various political and religious convictions, for the first time voiced support for the noble cause of peace. The majority of the delegates insisted that unity is essential and possible for preserving' peace ; no difference can serve as a pretext for dividing the nation; common decisions, capable of ensuring lasting peace, must be reached. The Appeal of the World Peace Council is the thing that constitutes the basis for this essential unity.

A powerful demonstration was 'held in 'Paris on July 14. This mass demonstration, which lasted for four hours, included numerous delegations from the provinces as well as a big delegation of British democrats who were warmly greeted by the population of Paris.

On July 15, a public meeting for a Pact of Peace was held in Mutualité Hall in Paris in the presence of more than 3,000 delegates, elected by the population from 90 Departments, in order to submit to the National Peace

Council the signed forms of the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace. Delegates heard a report by Yves Farge, Chairman of the National Peace Council, and speeches by Catholic priests, Protestant pastors, Christians, Communists, Socialists, Radicals, members of the Human Rights League, trade union representatives and teachers.

Yves Farge underlined that a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers would be a powerful instrument for easing the international tension. He called upon the delegates to draw more and more masses of the French people into the struggle for a Pact of Peace.

Abbot Boulter, who addressed the gathering, stated that, to date, 5,584,000 signatures had been collected in France to the Appeal of the World Peace Council.

The meeting adopted a manifesto to the French people calling upon all honest men and women in France to sign the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace and to work for the cessation of the wars in Viet Nam and Korea.

## **Mass Rally in London**

On July 15, people in London enthusiastically demonstrated their will for peace. Over 10,000 Londoners participated in a mass rally organised jointly by the Communist Party and the “Daily Worker”.

Addressing the gathering, Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Communist Party, dwelt in detail on the significance of the Party’s programme, “The British Road to Socialism”, in mobilising the British people in the fight for peace.

Pointing out that Britain is, as yet, a weak link in the world-wide peace movement, Pollitt called upon the audience to intensify the struggle for peace, to strengthen the entire chain of peace.

Hundreds of the audience signed the Appeal for a Pact of Peace, and dozens joined the Communist Party.

To date, 400,000 signatures have been obtained in Britain to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace.

## **Collection of Signatures in Uruguay**

The campaign in Uruguay for signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace is progressing successfully. According to the newspaper "Verdad", over 85,000 signatures were collected by July 1. The All-Uruguay Peace Committee is successfully fulfilling its pledge to exceed the 120,000 signatures obtained for the Stockholm Appeal. The number of peace committees in the country is growing and their activities are becoming more effective, Active work among women, Paced among women workers, is being developed by the Women's Union of Uruguay.

Peace canvassers are encountering resistance on the part of enemies of peace and their agents. Thus, one of those approached refused to sign the Appeal, declaring that it was a "communist campaign". This hostile agitator received a merited rebuff from one of the women who said that she had witnessed this same canvasser collecting signatures for a reduction of city transport fares and consequently he was a man to be relied upon. Hence, she believed that "if Communists

are collecting signatures now, it signified that it was a worthy cause and of benefit to the people”.

## Italian Youth Activity

The “Italian girls’ days”, held in Rome on July 14-15, rallied thousands of girls from factories, rural villages, girl students of all political convictions. They represented all provinces in Italy and had been elected at hundreds of local meetings. During the rally, the girls discussed questions of particular concern to them and expressed their firm resolve to fight for peace, since peace alone could ensure them work and prosperity in the future.

Dozens of youth committees are being set up in all towns in Italy embracing youth from all sections of the population desirous of playing their part in the struggle for peace. Forty youth committees in Florence collected a total of 150,000 signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace. In Torre Annunziata, youths and girls—members of the Christian Democratic Party—have joined the “youth committee”. In Teramo, many young Christian Democrats are actively collecting signatures to the Appeal.

Responding to the slogan of the Milan peace committee: “Threshing for peace”, peace banners were raised at all points where threshing is taking place. Groups of peace activists travel from place to place collecting signatures among peasants.

## Peoples of North Africa Sign the Appeal

The peace movement in Algiers and Tunis embraces broad sections of the working people. According to preliminary data of the Tunis Peace Committee for the beginning of July, 30,000 out of the 52,000 miners employed in the mines in Southern Tunis signed the Appeal; 2,520 signatures were obtained among the miners in Western Tunis, and 8,019 in the village of Ksar Hellal where the inhabitants (artisan weavers), live in great want.

The population of Algiers, irrespective of its political and religious views, is actively supporting the peace movement. The newspaper "Liberté" published a letter from a group of Algerian women who collected signatures among Moslem women. The letter says: "We went from house to house, organised a gala in a large hall and attended a religious ceremony at which the 70 women present signed the Appeal. We organised many small meetings in courtyards, gathering audiences from door to door".

Messali Hadj, leader of the nationalist organisation, "Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties" (MTLD), declared that the Algerian nationalists cannot remain indifferent to the struggle for peace, for this struggle is inseparable from the struggle for freedom, "I believe", he said, that "when there is peace, there is also happiness. The colonial peoples are striving for peace... In fighting for freedom, we are working for the cause of peace".

## Growing Movement in India for Pact of Peace

The growth of the world peace movement, the indignation caused by the intrigues of the U.S.-British imperialists in Asia and in India itself, the decisions of the Second All-India Peace Congress held two months ago—all have helped in activating the peace fighters and in creating a broad peace movement in India.

Many political parties, groups and public organisations endorsed the Appeal of the World Peace Council and called upon the population to sign it. Nearly one million signatures have been collected so far.

Some organisations are taking definite pledges. The working committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, for example, has pledged to collect one million signatures in the next three months, to organise 5,000 factory and area peace committees; to hold 5,000 factory and area meetings to secure endorsement for the Appeal; to print and distribute 500,000 leaflets with the aim of furthering the peace movement in the trade unions.

Romesh Chandra, member of the All-India Peace Council, writes in one of the Indian newspapers: “From almost every province, reports have poured into the office of the All-India Peace Council of renewed activity on a scale of which, perhaps, we had never, dreamed, An enthusiasm, unknown till now, is reflected in each bundle of letters and postcards which comes with every post...”

Everywhere, people readily sign the Appeal. Over 10,000 signatures were collected in Gurdaspur District; the Appeal was signed by all present at a mass peace meeting. held in Eluru (Andhra Province); it was

endorsed by a 15,000 peace rally in Subhash Chowk (Indore Province). Efforts to obtain 1,500,000 signatures in West Bengal are being prosecuted with success. The first tens of thousands have already been collected in Pepsu, Kerala and many other provinces.

The warm response of the population to the call of the World Peace Council is enthusing the active members of the peace movement in India. Bibi Daljit Pritam Singh, who collected 4,000 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, is now enthusiastically collecting signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers. Her total since the beginning of the present campaign now exceeds 27,000.

This courageous 24-year-old housewife did not confine herself to collecting signatures only in the district in Delhi where she resides. While on a visit to see her mother, she went from house to house and collected 6,000 signatures. Later, during a visit to Amritsar she collected 21,000 signatures.

While canvassing, she patiently explained the significance of the Appeal of the World Peace Council, described the scale of the peace movement, spoke about the war in Korea and of the growing peace movement, at home in India. Having no printed forms of the Appeal, she copied the text on sheets of paper. To those unable to read, she read the words of the Appeal.

She is a true people's heroine of the struggle for peace.

The example of this courageous signature collector has been followed by many active fighters for peace. Raj Kumar, Gurdaspur student, pledged to collect 35,000 signatures by September 1. Another student, Ajit Singh Baghi, set himself the target of 25,000.

“I have collected 2,000 signatures to date. I hope to collect 10,000 by the end of August”, said Mukund Lai Sharma of Jodhpur. Such laconic but expressive statements are encountered more and more frequently in India.

The recent Gurdaspur District Peace Convention decided to organise border conferences with the people of Pakistan and thus to counterpose “a powerful movement of solidarity, love and trust among the peoples of, India and Pakistan” to the policy pursued by the British warmongers of setting these peoples against one another.

New peace committees, composed of representatives of all parties, including Congress Party members, are being formed in many provinces. A 17-man peace committee, formed in Bangalore, unites labour, student and business groups; its chairman is a Congress Party member of the Bangalore Municipal Government. In Assam Province, peace committees are being organised by the popular poet of Assam, Raghunath Chowdhury. In Uttar Pradesh Province, committees are being organised by Dr. Atal, member of the World Peace Council.

Preparations are underway for an All-India Cultural Workers’ Movement for Peace. A Stage and Screen Committee for Peace has been organised in Bombay.

The Peace Pact campaign is spreading to the countryside. In one of the districts of Andhra Province, where the peasants are subject to severe police repressions, 1215 signatures were obtained in a short space of time. The Appeal was signed, in addition to peasants, by a member of the Provincial Legislative Assembly, the Chairman and four members of the Municipal Council, lawyers and teachers.

Together with the struggle for a Pact of Peace, a protest movement is developing in India against the aggressive plans of the U.S.-British imperialists in regard to India and other countries of Asia. The first anniversary of the heroic struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. invasion of their country was observed throughout the country by mass meetings and demonstrations which demanded a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. A mass rally of 5,000 people in Calcutta was followed by a demonstration under the slogans: "Hands off Korea!", "Korea for the Koreans!" Following the call of the All-India Peace Council, meetings were held protesting against British interference in the internal affairs of Iran. A "Kashmir Day" was observed all over the country on July 13. "Hands off Kashmir" was the answer of the people of India to the meddling of the U.S. imperialists in the internal affairs of India, to their strivings to convert Kashmir in a strategic base for attack against the Soviet Union and People's China.

In the struggle for peace, which embraces the broadest sections of the Indian people, a big role is played by the Communist Party of India. The Party's call for intensified struggle in defence of world peace and for a united front of all democratic forces to combat the foreign and home warmongers, is meeting with a warm response. The Secretariat of the Party recently urged all mass organisations of workers and peasants to take an active part in the signature campaign to the Appeal of the World Peace Council and to make it their central task.

## **REBIRTH OF GERMAN IMPERIALISM\* .**

### **Walter Ulbricht, General Secretary, Socialist Unity Party of Germany**

In order to bring the struggle for peace to a successful conclusion it is necessary, in the first place, to understand the imperialist policy of the Bonn Government and correctly appraise the political forces operating in Western Germany and Western Berlin.

The new situation in Western Germany is characterised by the following facts: the entry of U.S. invasion troops into Western Germany has begun; the Bonn Government has signed the “Schuman plan”; foreign policy debates in the Bonn Parliament have revealed that leading circles of the bourgeois parties and the Social Democrats are unanimous on the mainline of the policy for restoring German imperialism and that there are only tactical differences as to the moment when certain demands should be put forward for granting the West German rulers broader imperialist rights. Utilising the experience of the Hitlerite government, the Bonn administration has created a special staff for switching the economy to a war footing. The economy of Western Germany is being reorganised in keeping with the demands of rearmament. Output of branches of industry working for the military-economic potential is being increased at the expense of industry producing for civilian needs. According to official Bonn statistics, the production index of those branches

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\* From the Report delivered by Comrade Walter Ulbricht at VI Plenum of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany on June 13.

constituting the basis of war industry was 120 per cent in November 1950 compared with 1936, and in the tractor industry, the basis for tank production, was as high as 150 per cent compared with 1936. Production of consumer goods during the same period failed to reach even the pre-war level. Output of consumer goods is now declining. With the aid of U.S. war industrialists and their occupation authorities in Western Germany, the war industry of German imperialism is being restored in the Ruhr.

Plans for remilitarising Western Germany beginning are being carried out at the full speed. A beginning was made on the model of "Black Reichswehr". Simultaneously, military reserves are being built up. A rally of former servicemen of the SS. Division "**Grossdeutschland**" (Great Germany), men who, fought as volunteers in imply solicitude on many), men who, fought as volunteers in the Hitlerite war and who advocated a frank imperialist programme, took place in Kassel. The officers of the fascist S.S. "**Grossdeutschland**" Division expressed support for the imperialist policy of the Adenauer Government. The very name "**Grossdeutschland**" contains the entire programme of the revanchist policy. This time they want to realise "Drang nach Osten" under the slogan of "Great Europe". The fact that the former S.S. obergruppenfuhrer, Dietrich, who commanded the regiment forming Hitler's body-guard, greeted the officers of the "**Grossdeutschland**" S.S. Division and expressed friendly feelings for them, fully corresponds to this programme. In a telegram to Heiss and Adenauer, officers declared their **readiness to serve the West German State in the spirit of their traditions.**

These fascist officers want to go into battle now under the slogan: “Europe calls on us, we call on Europe”. The precise traditions these bandits seek to serve were brought to light at the funeral of Heinz Schmidt, former S.S. obersturmfuhrer and Adjutant in the Buchenwald concentration camp, who was executed in Lansberg prison. The so-called “Socialist Imperial Party” took advantage of the funeral of this murderer to sing his praises and to declare that he “had fulfilled his duty as soldier and citizen”. Simultaneously other fascist units are being formed for struggle against the German working class, against the toiling peasantry, against all who oppose the policy of transforming Western Germany into a war base.

## **Organisers of the New Fascist Army**

Everybody knows—the West German press made no secret of the matter—that Eisenhower, in his talks with Adenauer, demanded the formation of West-German “legions”. The militarist press in Western Germany reported that the first official rally of the first legion has been held. This legion called for immediate compulsory military service and the creation of a “people’s army”. It stands for the “traditional soldierly spirit” and insists on “vigorous action against Communism”. This is one of those legions which Kaiser, Minister in the Government, advocated in a recent speech when he said that their task would be to break through to the territory of the German Democratic Republic and organise subversive activities there. These legions are an army of mercenaries in the service of the

German war industrialists for an aggressive war against the East. They constitute vital battle units of the American and West German imperialists, earmarked for the realisation by force of their policy in Western Germany, for suppression of the working class and the working population. They are designed to pave the way for the general formation of a West German army.

The new feature in the situation in Western Germany is that the agreement reached between the American and German imperialists on the “Schuman plan”, and the agreements between the Bonn Government and the U.S. Government representative make quite clear that **American imperialism is converting German imperialism into its main ally in Europe with a view to making Western Germany the main base of the Atlantic military bloc.** American imperialism—enemy Number One of the German people and of all peace-loving peoples—is converting the German imperialists, the Bonn Government, West German bankers and industrialists, big landlord-militarists and part of the former generals of the Hitler army into their main allies in order, with their help, to wage war against the Soviet Union and all democratic forces in Europe.

## **What Indicates the Rebirth of German Imperialism?**

**First.** Restoration of the power of the magnates of the German war industry, industrialists and bankers who have long been associated with U.S. and British monopoly capital.

**Second.** Remilitarisation of Western Germany through the medium of creating an army, airforce and navy for aggression, which has always been, and is now, the aim of German monopoly capital,

**Third.** Carrying out a revanchist policy, a policy of inciting war against the Soviet Union, against the German Democratic Republic, against people's democratic Poland and other countries of People's Democracy.

**Fourth.** Switching the economy to a war footing and simultaneously strangling internal German trade and unbalancing the economy by stimulating war production and restricting civilian industry producing consumer goods.

**Fifth.** Domination by big capitalist monopolies over the State apparatus and the tie-up between the monopolies and State organs, resorting to terror in suppressing the working population with the aid of fascist legions and officers' unions, depriving the people of democratic rights in order to carry out remilitarisation plans elaborated by monopoly capital.

Clearly, the definition which V. I. Lenin gave in his fundamental scientific work, "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism", is applicable to German imperialism.

It may be asked, Can we simply speak about the strengthening of West German imperialism? Such an estimate would be inaccurate because it glosses over the course of development from 1945 to the present time.

There is not the slightest doubt that **German imperialism has no prospects.** The rebirth of German imperialism is taking place in the period of the sharpening general crisis of capitalism, in the period of

the mighty advance of the forces of the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies, the great People's China and the peace movement in the capitalist countries and the colonies. The rebirth of German imperialism is taking place at a time when, in Germany itself, people are still suffering from the aftermath of the Hitlerite war, when Western Germany is, economically, far weaker than it was on the eve of the First and Second World Wars. It should be added that, from the very outset, German imperialism has had to advance an anti-national policy. The rulers of Western Germany are allowing West German territory to be used as a base for the powers of the Atlantic military pact, as would signify the doom of Germany, unless these plans are frustrated in good time. What is particularly significant is the fact that, because of the existence of the German Democratic Republic and the National Front of Democratic Germany, there exists in Germany itself a powerful force waging a struggle for the preservation of peace and for saving Germany. The strength of the German Democratic Republic consists, above all, in the fact that it blocked the path of the American rulers of Western Germany and simultaneously showed the working class and the entire population of Western Germany that the path of peace and democracy is possible, that it is the only path which corresponds to the national interests of the German people.

## **The “Schuman Plan” and the Special Place of German Imperialism in Western Europe**

The adoption of the “Schuman plan” shows that American imperialism allocates to German imperialism a special place in Western Europe. Under the slogan of “United Europe”, German imperialism seeks, in conformity with American plans, to head the economy of the West European countries, and, in the first place, of France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Such is one of the forms of economic expansion by German imperialism. The preparation of the so-called “green plan” for Western Europe and also the plans for development of transport and light industry, serve the same aims. These plans aim at consolidating the domination of German imperialism at the expense of the working people at home and the toiling masses in the other capitalist countries of Western Europe. Taxation policy, the price and wage policy pursued by the Adenauer Government, already show the working class and working people in Western Germany the privations they must endure for the sake of the prosperity of the alliance between the American and West German industrialists and bankers.

And if from time to time Adenauer, Blücher and Schumacher express their discontent with the growing occupation costs, this does not imply solicitude on their part for the German people, it merely, testifies to their anxiety that the inordinately high occupation costs may interfere with financing the military units which they have built up, their own war production and the increased profits of the German monopolies.

The rebirth of German imperialism as the main force of imperialism in Europe is, simultaneously, a serious threat to the neighbours of Germany, particularly to France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Austria.

In view of the negative attitude of the broad sections of the population of Western Germany to American imperialism and its occupation authority, as well as to the German monopolists, both the American and Bonn propaganda strives might and main to present the matter as a “European idea”, “European union” or, as the gentlemen of the “Grossdeutschland” S.S. Division put it, a “European task”. The “Schuman plan” is aimed, above all, at creating the illusion that the point in question is the common interest, of the European peoples. Actually, it is a question of ideas advanced by the bosses of big American monopolies for the purpose of ensuring for themselves, in alliance with German imperialism, a dominant position in the economy of the capitalist countries of Western Europe.

The **Christian-Democratic Union**, headed by notorious representatives of monopoly capital, is, at the moment, the leading party of German imperialism in Western Germany. The leadership of the Christian-Democratic Union led by Adenauer, by its insistence on the creation of Bizonia, in addition to dismembering Germany, enabled American imperialism to exercise sway in all Spheres. of Western Germany. **The Christian-Democratic Union is the party of remilitarisation.** The chief political aim of this Union is to ensure for German monopoly capital a special place in Europe within the framework of the U.S. plans for world domination. **Its programme is struggle for the leading role of German imperialism in Western**

**Europe.** In the present international situation the leadership of the Christian-Democratic Union, considers that the restoration of German imperialism is possible only with the help of its American allies. Consequently, the Christian-Democratic Union regards the subordinate role of German imperialism in relation to the U.S. as an inevitable stage along the way of restoring German imperialism. As leader of the Christian-Democratic Union and as Federal Chancellor, Adenauer informed the Washington Government that the Bonn Government wants the U.S. to take the leading role in Europe, and to reinforce its armed forces in Western Europe. The leaders of the Christian-Democratic Union directly offered themselves to American finance capital as fomenters of the struggle against the democratic forces in Europe, against the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic.

## **Social-Democratic Leaders in the Service of Imperialists**

A feature of the policy pursued by Schumacher and the Social-Democratic leadership is the predatory imperialist claims and insensate hatred for the Soviet Union and the peace forces in Germany. It was Schumacher who, on August 23, 1950, insisted on training American divisions on the Lüneburg moors. He declared: "We are ready to take to arms again provided the Western allies share with us equally the risk and chances in a war against the Soviet Union".

On March 31, 1951, Schumacher declared at a meeting of the leadership of the Social-Democratic

Party: “The entire policy carried out during the past year along lines of the ‘East-West’ programme was the outcome of the initiative of Social Democracy which supported and formulated it theoretically. The Federal Government used the ideas elaborated by Social Democracy”.

It should be added that the Directorate of the Social Democratic Party demanded from the Adenauer Government the banning of the popular referendum, as urged by the leadership of the Social Democratic Party, simultaneously with corresponding measures by the U.S. Commissioner. Thus, the U.S. Commissioner and the Directorate of the Social Democratic Party simultaneously urged the Adenauer Government to ban the popular referendum, None other than the Social-Democratic Minister Zinnkann, loyal servant of Adenauer, described how he had prohibited meetings in Hessen devoted to the referendum as well as referendum committees.

Whereas in 1914 the Social Democratic Party sided with Kaiser imperialism only at the beginning of the war, and in 1933, only on May 9, that is, after Hitler seized power, expressed itself in the Reichstag for Hitler’s foreign policy, and, consequently, for German imperialism, the present Social-Democratic leadership has joined the camp of the warmongers and remilitarists already in the period of preparing for war.

The policy of the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders fully confirms the estimate of them made by the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers’ Parties as early as November 1949: “Today the Right Socialists are acting not only as agents of the bourgeoisie of their own, countries, but also as agents of American imperialism, turning the European Social-Democratic

parties into American parties, into direct weapons of US. imperialist aggression”.

## **What Kind of Peace Treaty are the Forces of Peace Striving for in Germany?**

During the popular referendum in Berlin and Western Germany, our enemies insisted that the demand for a peace treaty with Germany in 1951 be specified. A clear answer to this question is provided by the programme of the National Front of Democratic Germany adopted on August 25 last year. This programme says;

1. Immediate conclusion of a democratic peace treaty with Germany!

2. Speedy withdrawal of all occupation troops after signing the peace treaty!

3. A peace treaty that would enable the dismembered parts of German economy to be re-united, that would free German export from control by foreign competition, and secure for German goods of high quality a merited place on the world market!

4, A united democratic Berlin as the capital of a united democratic Germany!

5. Protection of our people and our youth from American barbaric culture, from the corrupting gangster films and crime literature!

Free development of German culture!

Preservation and further development of the great' German cultural heritage it all parts of Germany.

6. Sovereignty of the German people in internal affairs and foreign relations!

At the London conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the four Great Powers, the Soviet Union submitted, on November 27, 1949, the following principles for a peace treaty with Germany:

“a) formation of a democratic government for all Germany;

“b) a peace conference to discuss a draft peace treaty with Germany;

“c) guiding principles for drafting the peace treaty”. The London conference showed that a number of countries headed by the Soviet Union proposed a democratic peace which implied that “the defeated countries also have the right to free democratic development and to the restoration of their complete independence”.

In this sense the Soviet Union advocated at the Paris conference the immediate preparation of a peace treaty with Germany.

**The Communist Party of Germany, at its Congress, drew up proposals for unifying the democratic forces.** It showed the way out of the crisis in Western Germany. Unfortunately, the Communists of Western Germany in their everyday work did not explain sufficiently to the population the significance of these correct decisions and did not organise their realisation. At times they fight irresolutely for the fulfilment of these patriotic and democratic demands.

What does the Communist Party of Germany propose for reaching agreement between representatives of Western and Eastern Germany?

The creation of a just State system, democratic form of government, protecting human rights and safeguarding peace throughout Germany;

the arming and distribution of police throughout Germany, and also establishing the numbers of the police force in both parts of Germany on the basis of unified and agreed principles;

the publication, on behalf of the German people, of a joint declaration by representatives of Western and Eastern Germany, prohibiting remilitarisation of Germany and all types of military formations, and also establishment of control by German organisations and all German people for the implementation of this declaration;

the elaboration of a provisional constitution for a united, democratic, peace-loving and independent Germany based on the present Constitutions in the German Democratic Republic and in the Federal Republic; elaboration of a democratic electoral law for all Germany.

These proposals show. that a peaceful and democratic solution of the German question is possible provided the democratic forces unite.

## **Plans of American and West German Imperialists are Doomed to Failure**

They have no prospects whatever. The policy of the U.S. Government, which consists in setting the European peoples against each other so that they should annihilate each other and ruin their economy, signifies for American imperialism an end to the competition of

German, French, Belgian and Dutch economy on the world capitalist market.

If the people of Western Germany support this policy and allow the bosses of the concerns and banks to deceive them for a third time, the peace-loving peoples will never forgive the German people. Things are as serious as that.

Consequently, every member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, every member of the Communist Party of Germany, all anti-fascists, trade unionists, members of peasant and professional workers' organisations—all should be aware of the great responsibility that rests with them for preserving peace and for the fate of the German nation.

## **SOLICITUDE FOR REST AND LEISURE OF WORKING PEOPLE IN BULGARIA**

This year, tens of thousands of working people are enjoying their holidays in the best health resorts of the Bulgarian People's Republic. From the "Rest and Culture Fund" alone—a fund instituted by the Central Council of Trade Unions—the sum of over 700,000,000 leva—was allocated for organising rest and leisure for the working people. This will secure holidays for 150,000 working people who will spend their vacations at some of the most beautiful places in Bulgaria—the seaside resorts of Stalin (Varna) and Obzor, the alpine health resorts of Borovets and Yundola and the mineral water resorts of Kostenets, Varshets, Khisara and others.

New rest homes are being built in a number of health resorts. Work will soon be completed on the best rest home in the country located in Velingrad. Construction of rest homes has begun in the seaside town of Nesebar and in Peshter, an alpine health resort.

## **IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES**

### **“L'HUMANITE” WIDENS CONTACT WITH THE MASSES**

“L'Humanite”, central organ of the French Communist Party, is a powerful mass newspaper. It publishes, regular reports and letters, from factories, villages, schools, military, barracks, etc. Confident that they have in “L'Humanite” a tribune that will fight for their interests, working people systematically write or telephone the editorial offices.

Under the title, “On the Labour Front”, “L'Humanite” publishes daily information on the struggle of the working people for their immediate demands. A considerable part of this information is supplied by the working people themselves.

Successfully carrying out the Peace Pact campaign, peace fighters often report to “L'Humanite” their successes and exchange experiences. During the month of June, “L'Humanite” published 20 reports letters from readers' on the peace struggle; 32 items on the struggle of various groups of the working people for their demands; 17 reports on the elections and 4 letters protesting against the American occupation of France. Other materials included four touching letters addressed to M. Thorez and M. Cachin by an old peasant, a young worker, a student and a woman with the request to be accepted into the Party, and also a letter from an active Party member who reported to M. Thorez that she had won 500 members for the Party.

Hundreds of letters and reports sent in by readers are used by the “L’Humanite” staff for articles.

Since the completion of the election campaign, “L’Humanite” devotes even more space—a page and sometimes two pages—to the Peace Pact campaign. In this work great assistance is accorded the newspaper by readers and non-staff correspondents; in the main, materials from these sources make up the peace pages.

Sometimes “L’Humanite” directly addresses its readers and non-staff correspondents. For example, it recently conducted a detailed investigation aimed at exposing the American occupation in France. For nearly a month, three staff workers and over 500 non-staff correspondents from various sections of the population took part in the investigation throughout the country.

A similar investigation was carried out by groups of working people at the Simca and Renault works in the Paris region. The results of the investigation were spotlighted in several issues.

Wider and better distribution of the paper is another form of struggle conducted by “L’Humanite” with the aim of strengthening its contact with the masses. Recently the newspaper opened its columns for a discussion on distribution matters. For a month valiant activists engaged in distributing “L’Humanite” seriously discussed their work and exchanged experiences.

“L’Humanite” also conducts special drives for increased circulation. The most recent circulation drive was that conducted in connection with the preparations for the general election. Sixty-seven thousand new fortnightly subscribers were won for the newspaper.

Maintaining close contact with its readers and with the masses, “L’Humanite” is becoming an increasingly

powerful weapon in the struggle of the French people for peace, bread and freedom.

# SUMMER STUDY FOR PROPAGANDISTS

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has passed an important decision on summer theoretical studies for tutors of area and regional Party study centres, and teachers in evening schools, study circles and basic courses of Marxism-Leninism. The decision is aimed at securing better preparations for the third year of mass political education of members and probationer members of the Party.

The study, which has already begun, will continue until the middle of October. Tutors of Party study centres are attending three-week central, area and regional courses. Six-week courses for tutors of area Party study centres, who were appointed teachers of evening schools, have been started in the Prague Central Party School. At these courses, the students deepen their knowledge of the main points in the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), the history of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, questions of building Socialism in Czechoslovakia, and the struggle for peace. Much attention is devoted to methodology.

Of special significance is the training of teachers for evening schools which will be attended by the overwhelming majority of district Party functionaries. Consequently, close attention is devoted to the selection of teachers for these schools. They will receive training at six-week area courses where they

study, in the main, the history of the C.P.S.U. (B). Tutors of circles and basic courses of Marxism-Leninism will attend local evening classes as well as two-week and one-week area and regional courses,

## RUMANIA

In preparation for the new academic year in the Party educational network, all organisations of the Rumanian Workers' Party are conducting intensified work among propagandists on the basis of the Central Committee's directives.

This year, 18,000 members will attend refresher courses for propagandists (compared with 12,000 last year). Courses under the jurisdiction of the regional committees will be of 15 days duration (students freed from ordinary work).

Lectures will be read and discussed on the teaching of Lenin and Stalin; the Party of a new type; the dictatorship of the proletariat; the Rumanian Workers' Party in the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat; urgent problems of Party policy in building socialist industry and in the socialist reorganisation of agriculture; the international situation and the tasks of the Communists in the struggle for peace. Questions of methodology, of lectures, syllabuses for courses, and making abstracts from books studied, guidance in studying the Short History of the C.P.S.U. (B), etc. will also be discussed.

Close attention will be devoted to study of the experience of leading Party propagandists in the Soviet Union.

Lectures will be read by secretaries of regional committees, heads of departments. professors of chairs of social sciences and other leading Party workers.

## **VIGOROUS ACTIVITY BY UNITED SOCIALIST PARTY OF CATALONIA**

The United Socialist Party of Catalonia, which took a direct and active part in organising the recent general strike in Barcelona and other industrial towns in Catalonia, is now conducting extensive propaganda and agitation among the working class and the people.

Despite the police persecution, publication of the underground newspaper “Treball” (‘Labour’)—central organ of the Party—has been maintained for several years. Published fortnightly, every issue is circulated in several thousand copies. Working people look forward to every issue, regarding each appearance as a success in the struggle against Francoism. Every copy is read by dozens of workers.

Several thousand leaflets which greatly helped the propaganda and agitation, were circulated. The political and ideological level of Party members is being raised systematically. Works such as the “Short History of the C.P.S.U. (B)”, Problems of Leninism”, and other works by Stalin and Lenin have been circulated in thousands of copies in Catalonia.

The United Socialist Party is fighting for united action by the working class and the entire people; it is taking part in forming resistance committees and councils in factory and office, in streets and in the villages of Catalonia; it is helping in the campaign for signatures to the World Peace Council Appeal for a Pact of Peace.

## **AGAINST ECONOMISM AND SECTARIANISM. Statement by Political Committee, Communist Party of Australia**

The recent Australian general election showed that the Communist Party of Australia had broad possibilities for recruiting new members and for becoming a mass working class party. After the election, the Party faced the task of patient explanatory work among thousands workers and other progressives who, from their experience, realised the correctness of the policy of the Communist Party and were gradually moving over to the Party's position. But the first need of the Communists was to put an end to their own mistakes and, above all, to put an end to the economism and sectarianism which are isolating the Party from the working people.

Initiated by the Political Committee, a discussion on economism and sectarianism has been opened throughout the Party and in the Party press. The overwhelming majority of the members profoundly realised the necessity of struggle against these manifestations of opportunism and proved their political maturity. The main attention in the discussion, however, was concentrated on general aspects of economism and sectarianism; while ways and means for eliminating these opportunist tendencies did not get adequate consideration. Articles published in the course of the discussion failed to make an analysis of the work in some Party organisations, failed to show the harm caused by economism and sectarianism in the matter of mobilising the working people for the peace struggle.

In its recent statement, the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Australia condemned the

abstract character of the discussion and called upon all Communists to take part in the pre-Congress discussion on all problems of Party work, including the struggle against economism and sectarianism, and to conduct it in a concrete way.

Simultaneously, the Political Committee warned the membership that “the main line of advance of the Party to a broad organised people’s movement to impose the will of the people for peace, calls for a struggles on two fronts—against economism and against sectarianism”. The Political Committee stressed the urgent necessity of struggle against economism “which hampers the full development of the political role of the Party and its mass political work in the struggle for peace” and which, because of this, is “a contributing cause to isolation from the masses”.

At the same time the Political Committee, warned that under no circumstances should the struggle against economism be allowed to lead to belittling the economic struggles of the working people, for this struggle is a vital part of the struggle for peace. The Political Committee called upon the membership to combat all distortions existing in the Party in this matter. It also suggested that the discussion on economism and sectarianism should proceed on the basis of analysing and generalising the positive experiences of overcoming them in the everyday work of Party organisations.

## **FROM EXPERIENCE OF WORK OF POLISH YOUTH UNION. Wladislaw Matwin, Member, Central Committee Polish United Workers' Party Chairman, Board of Polish Youth Union**

The past year in the life and work of the Polish Youth Union (PYU) was a year of considerable ideological, political and organisational improvements which date from the August 1950 Plenum of the leading council of the Union.

The Plenum summarised the results of two years' work by the Union. During the first two years of its work, the Union grew considerably in numbers and strength and extended its influence among the youth; its role as youth leader and organiser increased; it registered big successes in mobilising the young people for fulfilment of the economic and cultural tasks facing the country. Guided by the Party, the Youth Union carried out much work for the democratisation of education and in improving the social composition of secondary and higher schools.

Noting these successes, the Plenum devoted particular attention to the serious shortcomings in the work of the Union.

The starting-point for a profound analysis of the development and work of the Union was the decision of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party which severely criticised the work of the Youth Union and, simultaneously, showed how the shortcomings could be eliminated and the difficulties overcome.

The Plenum noted that the work of the Union was not keeping up with the growing tasks placed before it by the Party; that it was not acting up to its role as leader and organiser of the worker, peasant and student youth in socialist construction; that had it had failed to develop and direct, in sufficient measure, the enthusiasm and creative energy of the youth into the channels of this construction.

The Union's contact with the Party was weak and unsystematic. A number of its organisations did not play their part in the class struggle and did not display the necessary vigilance in relation to the class enemy. There was a lack of clarity in the Union in relation to its place and role during the transition from capitalism to Socialism.

One of the vital reasons for these shortcomings was the weak political-educational work inside the Union itself and inadequate political work among the youth outside its ranks. Many of its organisations underestimated the significance of daily, live contact with the masses of young people; they did not study the requirements of the youth sufficiently and were not attentive to its demands and interests.

The Plenum of the Council of the Union which discussed all these questions clearly defined its ideological outlook as an organisation relying on the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, and pointed out that the Union must make wide use of the example and experience of the Lenin Komsomol. The Plenum drew the attention of all leading organs of the Union and its activities to the need for closer contact with Party committees in the day-to-day work, and to approach them for assistance and counsel.

Questions pertaining to improvement in work among the masses of young people were discussed by the Plenum in relation to the question of the social composition of the Union. The Plenum particularly stressed the fact that the percentage of worker youth in the urban organisations was inadequate. Working youth, a component of working class, should form the leading core of the Union, and, in addition, should play the main role in the leading organs of the Union.

As far as the countryside is concerned, more poor peasant youth—the core of the rural organisations—and also middle peasant youth, should be won for the Union on the basis of extensive mass work. Of particular significance is work among young people employed in the machine-tractor depots and on state farms.

Carrying out the Plenum's instructions, the Union held an all-Poland conference of worker activists in November 1950; this was followed by conferences in provinces and regions. Conferences of the Union's worker activists were also held in the main branches of industry: in the mining, iron and steel, metal-working, textile and building industries. The object of these conferences was to bring the Union closer to the working youth, to outline concrete tasks for individual groups and to find the best forms of work.

The worker youth is becoming increasingly imbued with the pathos of socialist construction and labour valour. Last September, 270,000 young workers were taking part in socialist emulation; by May this year there were 400,000, of whom 40 per cent are members of the Youth Union. Youth is playing a big role at the great construction sites such as Nowa Huta, the steel works in Czestochowa and at the newly opened mines. Young

people often come forward as initiators and organisers of inspiring labour exploits. Poland's first schools for shock-workers were organised at the textile mills in Zvrardow on the initiative of the young people. The number of youth work-teams in industry increased from six to ten thousand.

Work inside the Union also improved. In the shops in many enterprises the organisations of the Union form groups directly at the bench, at the coalface, etc.

This work led to a growth in the membership of the Union. Last September more than 15,000 young men and women engaged in industry joined its ranks; in October, nearly 20,000. Between August 1950 and a 1951, some 2,000 new organisations of the Union were formed in the enterprises.

After the Plenum, certain successes were also achieved in the work of the Union in the countryside. Last summer, the Union organised many youth harvesting teams. Between August and December the rural organisations of the Union recruited 51,000 peasant youth into their ranks.

Of great importance was the conference of the rural activists of the Union held last January. As was the case at the conferences of activists in industry, it was pointed out that the main reason for the Union's lagging behind in the countryside was its weak mass work and its isolation from the youth. The conference pointed to the need to display closer interest in the life of the youth, to devote more attention to the work of rural clubs, physical culture, etc. It was stressed that, the Union should participate more actively in organising the producer cooperatives and improve its work in cooperatives with a view to further strengthening them. The conference also pointed out that since the majority

of the peasant youth is outside the co-operatives, the main, and decisive place for the Union's work is among the youth of the individual peasant farmsteads.

The front of the class struggle, it was pointed out at the conference, extends to all spheres of economic and social life in the countryside. Consequently, the Polish Youth Union must take interest in everything—the work of the trading network schools for peasant youth, contracts, clubs and machine-tractor depots—and be on the alert for any manifestation of enemy agitation.

The Union's work in the countryside, following the conference, yielded good results. The Union's organisations took an active part in this work and acted as a loyal assistant of the Party during the great and vital campaign for the organisation of State grain purchases from the peasants, carried out by the Party and the People's Government in the first quarter of the current year.

Last spring, linking the fight for peace with the struggle for grain, the Youth Union addressed an appeal to the village youth: "March with us for a youth peace sowing!" This appeal met with a wholehearted response among rural youth. Ploughing teams pledged to do good work, and teams to combat field pests, were formed. The Youth Union is organising Michurin circles in the countryside; youth are conducting research on special experimental fields and creating cottage-laboratories.

Joining in the work of public control, the Union established youth control posts in many villages, a measure which is becoming a popular form of struggle against manifestations of hostile activity and bureaucratism.

Intensification of the Union's economic and social activity is taking place simultaneously with its

organisational growth and consolidation. Thus, during February and March, 700 rural organisations of the Union were established in the Warsaw region and 10,000 peasant youths and girls joined the Union. In the course of February and March the number of rural readers of the youth newspaper "Nowa Wes" increased by 61,000.

But we are far from content with these achievements. The Union must make a greater effort to solve its task of mobilising on a broad and effective scale the poor and middle peasant youth for the struggle for peace and the Six-Year Plan, for strengthening the Union's influence over this youth and of consolidating this influence organisationally.

The Polish Youth Union took and is taking a most active part in the fight for peace. Five million young citizens in town and country voted for a Pact of Peace during the plebiscite held last May. Two hundred and seventy thousand youths and girls formed a part of a powerful army of canvassers. The youth conducted individual and group agitation, rallied numerous amateur theatrical groups for political work connected with the plebiscite.

The Union is now busy preparing for the Third World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Berlin. Approximately 40,000 youth meetings, attended by 1,500,000 people, were held in the factories, villages and schools throughout the country. At these meetings the youth elected delegates to district and city conferences (377 were held altogether), which, in turn, elected delegates to the Festival.

Emulation is widespread in connection with preparations for the Festival. The fact that the Festival will take place in Berlin is for us of special significance and requires most careful political and organisational

preparation on the part of the Union. While preparing for the Festival, the Youth Union must thoroughly explain to the Polish youth the significant role played by the German Democratic Republic in the cause of peace, and establish close bonds of friendship with the Free German Youth Union.

The tasks of the Union are indissolubly linked with the slogan of the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party concerning a National Front in the struggle for peace and the Six-Year Plan. For the Youth Union this slogan of the National Front signifies widening and enriching the ideological means in the Union's educational work among youth. While educating the youth in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, the Youth Union must also imbue in them a feeling of pride for everything revolutionary and progressive in the history of the Polish people. A National Front signifies that the Polish Youth Union must, in far greater measure than hitherto, take responsibility for the youth, for the entire generation of young people, utilising all its forces in the struggle for peace and the Six-Year Plan.

In our country a profound process of transforming the Polish nation into a socialist nation is underway. This imposes on the Youth Union great and responsible tasks in the sphere of educating the masses of the youth.

A spirit of irreconcilability in the struggle against the corrupting influence of enemy ideology and bourgeois morals, including egotism, graft and liberalism towards shortcomings, must permeate the entire content of the educational work conducted by the Union; it must be permeated with love for people's Poland, for socialist construction and the U.S.S.R.—the

bastion of peace and Socialism. The Union must educate steeled and valiant fighters for the new life, ready for any sacrifice in the interests and for the happiness of their country and their people.

## **FASCIST ACTIONS OF AMERICAN WARMONGERS. Jacques Duclos, Secretary, French Communist Party**

The American imperialists, who, after launching the attack on Korea, set out to revive Japanese militarism and to rearm Western Germany, know that the peoples condemn their policy of war. They also know that the American people are against this policy which yields monstrous profits for U.S. millionaires and multi-millionaires, while for the American masses, it signifies heavy sacrifice and growing poverty. The Washington rulers, who are always talking about democracy, are worried by the manifestations of popular discontent. They fear that this discontent may, to-morrow, turn to wrath, and seek to prevent this by resorting to fascist methods. This is the explanation for the repressive measures against the U.S. Communist leaders.

“To conduct war”, Comrade Stalin said, “increased armaments are not enough, the organisation of new coalitions is not enough. For this it is also necessary to strengthen the rear in the capitalist countries. Not a single capitalist country can wage a serious war without first strengthening its own rear, without curbing ‘its’ workers, without curbing ‘its’ colonies. Hence the gradual fascistization of the policy of the bourgeois governments”.

An indictment drafted against the leaders of the U.S. Communist Party in 1948 referred their so-called guilt to the period of 1945, when the Communist Party was reorganised after the expulsion of Browder who lauded co-operation with the U.S. imperialists.

The charges advanced by Truman's justice included publishing and circulating books, articles, journals and newspapers, advocating Marxism-Leninism.

The U.S. rulers who lynch Negroes, who murdered Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven, have again revealed their real, fascist countenance, throwing into prison, in violation of the U.S. Constitution, the leaders of the U.S. Communist Party.

Last year, they jailed Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Party. Dennis was released in March, but, like the other leaders of the Party, he was in constant danger of being again arrested.

The fury with which the U.S. Government is persecuting our American comrades testifies to its fear of the wide response to the peace policy of U.S. Communists.

It is precisely this fear of the growing influence of the peace movement in the U.S. which accounts for the persecution of the American Communists, who, from the very outset, condemned the war in Korea and who waged a struggle against the war plans of the State Department.

The Un-American Committee, whose methods are reminiscent of the Inquisition, is striking at the Communists, who, defying their prosecutors, are acting as worthy and glorious sons of the American people.

The U.S. Communists boldly declared: "We will not capitulate to the book-burners. We will continue to study and teach the working-class science of social progress— of Marxism-Leninism, and to apply it in the interests of our class, our people, our country, We Communists will not yield to the warmakers".

On June 20, the American police made widespread raids and arrested 17 leading Communists, using

methods worthy of the Gestapo. On June 22, the Supreme Court confirmed the sentence on the eleven leaders of the fraternal U.S. Communist Party. Seven, including Eugene Dennis, were thrown into prison. Mr. Truman's police failed to locate the remainder.

The Supreme Court's stand was so patently illegal, that even judges Black and Douglas opposed the ignominious verdict. This verdict, based neither on facts nor concrete charges, is an act of repression against ideas—a violation of the American Constitution.

The arrest of the Communist leaders is an illegal act, and, in resorting to this action, the U.S. Government has shown that, alarmed by the growth of the peace movement, it does not hesitate to violate its own laws.

An American newspaper known for its contact with the secret police, expressed its satisfaction with the arrest of the Communist leaders, declaring that as a result, the Communist Party would be impelled, for the sake of its own security, to give up the main task of the moment, i.e. the struggle for peace. This clearly shows the aim the American Government seeks to achieve. But Mr. Truman and his friends are mistaken if they think that they can halt the advance of the popular peace movement by throwing Communists into prison. Communists were persecuted in many countries but never was their firm resolve to fight and win broken even by the most brutal repressions.

It is essential that the peoples should now act with powerful and insistent protests and force open the doors of the American jails.

In France, the working people have already launched their protests against the repressions of which the American Communists are victims. But we can and must

do far more.

While the transatlantic rulers, seeking “justification” for their criminal war policy, dare to talk about defending democracy, we must show what their “democracy” really means, and expose the fascist methods of the imperialists, all the more so since their internal and external policy bears the stamp of Hitlerite influence. Besides, it is quite clear that the policy of repressions pursued in the U.S. will affect not only Communists. They are but the starting point for even further actions.

We saw during the Hiller occupation how the Gestapo struck at the Communists in the hope of eliminating them, to the last man. But it failed to do so. Truman will hardly succeed in doing that which brought bankruptcy to Hitler. But he has taken the self-same path. Only recently, all patriots who fought against the Nazis were regarded as Communists and were persecuted as such. Today in America, Mr. Truman, if he is not stopped, will use the methods now employed against the Communists in order to strike at all peace partisans and, in general, at all who do not agree with his policy of war and fascism.

It is only natural that, in these conditions, even newspapers notorious for their anti-Communism are protesting against the repressive measures of the American Government, fully aware that its actions today can be directed tomorrow against other U.S. citizens.

Even Mrs. Roosevelt, whom no one can suspect of sympathy with Communists, protested against the imprisonment of the Communist Party leaders: “I am not sure our forefathers—so careful to guard our rights of freedom of speech, freedom of thought and freedom

of assembly—would not feel that the Supreme Court had perhaps a higher obligation to point out whether a law endangered these freedoms.” Mrs. Roosevelt stressed further that repressions cannot destroy an organisation whose activities correspond to the interests of the people. “The Communist Party”, she writes, “was outlawed in France before World War II. Yet by the end of the war they were a powerful group because they had stood side by side with other Frenchmen in the defence of liberty”.

Thus, the repressions against Communists are evidence of the intensified process of fascisation carried out by the American imperialists, and of the haste with which they are preparing for war.

It is our duty to wage tireless struggle against the American warmongers and their satellites, expose their policy of fascisation, reveal to the masses the essence of so-called democracy and unfold resolute struggle against the repressions used against our American comrades.

This struggle, inspired by the best traditions of international solidarity of the peoples, is undoubtedly part of the general movement for peace and is aimed at mobilising the broad masses in order to impart an unprecedented scale to the campaign for signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

**NEITHER TERROR NOR JAIL CAN  
DESTROY THE U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY.  
John Williamson, National Secretary,  
Communist Party, U.S.A.**

Below we publish excerpts from a speech by John Williamson at Rockland Palace, New York, on June 26. This speech, delivered a few days before the Communist leaders were thrown into prison following the Wall Street frame-up conviction, testifies to the dauntless courage of the American Communists, to their fidelity to the cause of peace, democracy and Socialism.

When the Supreme Court upheld the Smith Act frame-up convictions and decreed that we eleven Communist leaders had to enter prison doors this week, it was in reality trying to build prison walls around the workers and all other democratic minded people in our great country.

This Supreme Court decision, as growing numbers of Americans realise, although not all are yet ready to speak out, marks a turning point in the life of our nation. It brings closer to all, the trademarks of fascism—imprisonment for “dangerous thoughts”; outlawing of all political parties except those approved by Big Business; dissolution of the trade unions, sick and death benefit organisations, and peace societies; increase in anti-Semitism, heightened terror against the Negro people and new attacks on the foreign born. And

with the nation started down the road to fascism, the danger of a third world war has also grown.

Growing anti-Communism in all its manifestations has been costly to the American people. All of us know about the high cost of living. But the high cost of anti-Communism exceeds that many times over.

Ask yourself, and more important, ask your shop mate, your neighbour or any average man or woman—what has happened to them since anti-Communism has been the stock in trade of employers, of newspapers, of government and now of the Supreme Court. Just think the matter over.

Living standards are going down and the people become poorer; while the rich get richer.

There are wage freezes for the workers while prices and capitalist profits zoom to sky-line levels.

School teachers, students and college professors are paralyzed by fear-fear of condemnation, fear of being ostracized, fear of losing a job.

But the high cost of anti-Communism does not stop there. It is also seen in the new attacks on all trade unions growing out of the vicious aft-Hartley act. It is seen in the money just appropriated by Congress to equip concentration camps for McCarran Act victims,—and these are not all intended to be Communists. It is manifest in the increasing anti-Negro terror and judicial murder, as exemplified by the execution of the Martinsville Seven and Willie McGee, acts that result in all American being considered barbarians throughout the world.

Yes, the high cost of anti-Communism digs deep into other values that America has treasured. Today the Bill of Rights is being scuttled, as the First Amendment is

nullified. Political parties, for the first time in history, are being legally outlawed. Men and women, irrespective of age and sickness, are dragged, into courts and jails in a sadistic manner worthy of Hitler's S.S. storm-troopers. Such was the case with the 84 year old venerable scientist, Dr. DuBois, or our own 70 year old Israel Amier. Another consequence is the effort to destroy peoples morality. Some men and women, who were once upright characters and worthy Americans, today begin to cringe and crawl) before the Un-American Committee.

Above all, the high cost of anti-Communism is seen in trying to make the word "peace" synonymous with conspiracy and subversion. The warmakers callously disregard the peace sentiments of the American people and transport Americans across the Pacific, where 150,000 young boys have already been casualties. Yes, everything honourable and noble in our American tradition is being dragged in the mud of fascism and war by the forces of Wall Street and Washington.

It is for fighting against this desecration of America's tradition—for holding high the traditions of America—that we eleven Communist leaders are going to jail—that 17 more have been arrested—and still others threatened.

And for what are they indicted? Writing articles, mailing letters, teaching trade unionism at a class, and in one case walking out of Party headquarters.

Once out country starts down this new road that the Supreme Court decision dictates, where will it end? Some thought and still think it is only the Communist leaders or the Communists who will suffer. But what does history teach us. In Hitler Germany, it was first the Communists. But soon the same blows hit the Socialists,

the Jewish people, the trade unionists, the liberals, the Catholics and even sections of the bourgeoisie that would not comply. Admission to the concentration camps and gas ovens was not restricted “only” to card carrying Communists. What makes anyone think that McCarthy, McCarran and McArthur and their high priests in black robes would be any different in our country?

Of all people the first to speak out, in protest and condemnation of this attack on the Bill of Rights should be trade unionists. But so far only the progressive unionists have been heard from. Where is the voice of Green, Murray, Lewis, Reuther and Dubinsky? They think their support of the war program and their red baiting will protect them or their unions? Clearly it will not, as far as Big Business is concerned.

In his dissenting opinion Justice William O. Douglas said:

“We then start probing into men’s minds for motives and purpose; they become entangled in the law not for what they did but for what they thought; they are convicted not for what they said but for the purpose for which they said it.”

Can any alert trade unionist read these words without realising that this solemn warning is meant for him?

True, it is a long time since the courts held that union organisation of shoemakers and tailors was a “conspiracy” to “combine to raise wages.”

But the employers have never given up their attempt to have the courts brand unions as conspiracies.

It was little more than a year, ago that the courts imposed heavy fines on John L. Leis and the United Mine

Workers for a “conspiracy” to strike in violation of court orders.

The same day that the Supreme Court decreed that we Communist leaders must go to jail for “conspiracy” to advocate the idea that peace must be preserved and that exploitation of labour must be stopped, the Court ruled that the Taft-Hartley Law forbids picketing aimed against contractors or subcontractors employing non-union labour.

The doctrine that union organisation is a “conspiracy” never died. And it is revived with ominous force by the Supreme Court decision against the Communists.

If it is now held that the organisation of the Communist Party “to teach and advocate” its ideas is a “conspiracy”, may it not be held tomorrow that the organisation of a strike was a “conspiracy” with “intent” to engage in force and violence?

Could it not be held that the “intent” of union officers was not to win higher wages but to threaten the existing social order?

This is not speculation. It is the clear logic of the Supreme Court’s ruling against the Communists...

We Communists will fight against the attempt to drive us underground. We will not capitulate to the book burners. We will never yield to the warmakers.

But all other Americans must act before it is too late. We have a proud heritage and history from which to learn.

Let me emphasize one more thing in conclusion.

The ruling exploiting classes never learn. And ours are no exception. Czarist oppression in 1917 could not hold back the Russian peoples no more than British Kings could prevent the American revolution once the

colonists in their majority were on the move. Hitler talked of a thousand years of fascism but the democratic peoples of the world ended that in 12 years. Last month Wall St. and Washington thought that the Marshall millions would win the French and Italian elections—but you know what happened. And today, no Smith Act—no jailings—can destroy the Communist Party because it is a part of the indestructible working class of our country.

We leave you temporarily, but confident that thousands, then hundreds of thousands and soon millions of Americans, will demand our release. Fighting for peace, for democracy, for full social, political and economic equality for the Negro people, for, higher living standards and free trade unions—these millions of our fellow Americans will force our release from jail.

## **RESIGNATION OF DE GASPERI GOVERNMENT. Communiqué of Secretariat of Italian Communist Party**

In a communiqué issued on July 18 in connection with the resignation of the de Gasperi Government, the Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party says that it would be a serious mistake to regard the present Government crisis as an ordinary manifestation of the struggle of trends inside the Christian Democratic Party. There is no doubt that such struggle exists, that for a period of several months it has made the Government's position unstable. However, this struggle, in its turn, is the sequel to the discontent and anxiety widespread throughout the country among all sections of the population, particularly among the working people.

Evidently, says the communiqué, we are witnessing a profound crisis of confidence in the present political leadership. An indisputable majority of the population feels that the policy of rearmament, that is, the policy of active war preparations on orders from the American imperialists, is undermining both the stability of lira and the national economy, and, arising from this, is leading to a further lowering of the standard of living of the majority of citizens.

It is essential, the communiqué says, that the country should, in the clearest possible way, and as soon as possible, express its opinion on these questions. This urgently calls for an early Parliamentary election to ascertain whether citizens are for or against the policy of rearmament and war preparations, which the Christian Democratic Party and its allies have begun and are continuing despite the fact that in the general

election of April 18, 1948 they promised a policy of peace.

Communists believe that today there must be brought into the Government, people, who, even if they are members of the Christian Democratic Party, will demonstrate their intention to change the policy hitherto pursued by the Government. It is desirable, in view of the need to fix an early date for the general election, that leadership of the Government be entrusted to a person who would guarantee impartiality, calm and political correctness.

## **LIEN-VIET—NATIONAL UNITED FRONT OF VIET NAM (Letter from Viet - Nam)**

Spring In Viet Nam this year was accompanied by a significant event: the founding, in March, of the National United Front—Lien-Viet.

March is the most beautiful of the spring months in our country. The weather is gently warm, being neither too cold nor too hot. Birds sing gaily in the woods, streams flow softly with a musical ripple, the fields are a soft green velvet of rice and maize shoots, and all nature breathes tranquillity and peace. But high in the sky the French colonisers are on the prowl, sowing death among our people using American planes loaded with American bombs.

And our people, who have tasted the joys of liberation, continue their labours, working with ten-fold energy for the well-being of their homeland. In workshop and office, on construction sites, in villages and in the schools, patriotic emulation is the order of the day. All are busy, all are enthusiastic. In the evenings, important events are discussed at meetings: the Manifesto of the Lao Dong Party (Party of the Working People) and the National Congress of Viet Minh-Lien Viet.

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From all parts of the country, and even from overseas, delegates representing popular organisations—men and women, youth and the aged—came to the Congress. Their number included those who had walked for six months to get to the Congress.

They were tired, naturally, but tiredness did not detract from their joy and enthusiasm.

As a Viet Nam folk song says:

For love of homeland  
One can climb one, two, three and  
four mountains,  
Cross five, six and seven rivers, and  
Traverse eight, nine and ten plateaux.

Many people thought that during the Congress they would have to put up with camp life, food rations and all the inconveniences and hardships associated with a war situation. But a pleasant surprise was in store for the delegates: a modern townlet, the product of the initiative and effort of the workers, appeared in the forest. The Congress hall, with a seating capacity for more than 500, was decorated with patriotic slogans and the flags of friendly countries; pride of place was given to portraits of President Ho Chi Minh, Generalissimo Stalin, Mao Tse-tung and Kim Ir Sen.

In the adjoining exhibition hall, photo pictures, brochures and documents, illustrating the efforts of Viet-Minh and Lien-Viet in the patriotic war, were on display.

A feature of the forest townlet was a memorial erected in honour of the patriots who gave their lives for the homeland.

The delegates were accommodated in comfortable villas. A dining-hall seated over 300 people; they had baths, showers, a hairdressing saloon, a good library and spacious grounds and greens for games and dancing. The place had been

wired for electricity, and every day the radio relayed news of national and international interest, adding to the atmosphere of comfort, entirely unexpected in this forest clearing.

But the miracle of miracles was the cinema. Each evening the delegates watched with breathless interest the “Fall of Berlin”, “The Victory of the Chinese People”, as well as films about life in the People’s Democracies.

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Before the opening of the Congress, the delegates formed groups for the purpose of studying and discussing the theses and reports prepared by the Central Committee.

In the intervals between sessions, older delegates seated themselves beside the young people and joined in their games and singing. Even Catholic priests and holy Buddhist monks, people who as a rule are very serious and restrained, entered into the spirit of the games.

An atmosphere of genuine brotherhood and friendship prevailed. An aged priest said with emotion: “I have never seen such close and healthy unity between people of different ages and different classes. Ours is a genuine union indeed!”

The Congress was attended by representatives of Lien-Viet, Viet-Minh, Parliament, Government, People’s Army, Party of the Working People, Democratic and Socialist Parties, General Confederation of Labour of Viet Nam, Peasant Association, Women’s Union, Youth Union, Catholic Association, Buddhist Society, Association of Intellectuals, and also by delegates from

the organisation of invalids of the resistance movement, and by soldiers awarded decorations and workers taking part in the patriotic emulation. Guests included representatives from the National Front organisations in Cambodia and Laos.

Generalissimo Stalin, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the members of the World Peace Council, to the accompaniment of prolonged and tumultuous applause, were elected honorary chairmen.

Congress was opened by Pham Ba True, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly and Vice-Chairman of the Central Bureau of Lien-Viet. He recapitulated the history of Lien-Viet and Viet-Minh and paid tribute to Viet-Minh and to the founder of both organisations-President Ho Chi Minh.

At the close of the opening session, President Ho said "As a fighter for national unity, I am delighted to see that this unity has been realised and consolidated. I am confident that in the near future, similar unity will be effected between our three countries: Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. Given firm unity of our three fraternal peoples, we will be able to overcome all difficulties and defeat the French invaders and American interventionists".

Continuing, President Ho said: "At the beginning of last year, we won a big political victory: the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was recognised by the People's China, the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. This political victory was followed by important military victories. Then, this spring, we recorded another big political victory—the formation of the Party of the Working People and the unification of Viet-Minh and Lien Viet. I believe that this

latest political victory will lead to more and even bigger military victories”.

After three days discussion, Congress unanimously adopted a Manifesto to the people, the Programme and Constitution of the National United Front of Lien-Viet.

The Manifesto to the people outlines the main tasks of the Front which are as follows:

To unite all the people on the basis of patriotic resistance, rehabilitation of the country and defence of world peace.

To inform the Government of the wishes of the people and help the Government to carry out the Programme in the interests of the people and the country.

To submit to the people the programmes of the Front and the Government and rally the people for fulfilment of these programmes.

To develop the creative abilities of the people, to educate the people in the spirit of knowledge of their rights and of their obligations to the homeland, etc.

The Congress called upon the people to rally even more closely around the Government of Ho Chi Minh, and to extend further the patriotic emulation.

The political programme of Lien-Viet consists of twelve points:

To mobilise all human and material resources with the aim of bringing the patriotic war to final victory.

To cement the unity of the people, To consolidate the people's power.

To strengthen the People's Army in order to ensure victory over the enemy, eliminate traitors and defend the power of the people. To extend the partisan struggle, to arm the people and extend the people's war.

To develop the national economy by increasing output. To pursue a similar policy in relation to agriculture in order to improve the economic conditions of the peasant masses. To consolidate the country's finances by increasing revenue and reducing expenditure.

To create, on a scientific basis, a public educational system. To abolish illiteracy completely.

To apply just labour laws. To display solicitude for the wounded and the families of the soldiers who died for the homeland. To take care of mothers and children. To build a new life.

Freedom of religion and religious worship. To combat imperialist propaganda and traitors who use religion for the purpose of dividing the people.

Equality of rights and obligations for the national minorities: to rally and assist them in defending the homeland and in rehabilitating the country. Combat imperialist propaganda aimed at dividing the people; struggle against race nationalism.

To defend the lives and property of foreigners residing on the territory of Viet Nam. Citizens of friendly countries, in particular Chinese citizens, shall enjoy all rights and carry out all the obligations of Viet-Nam citizens if they so wish and if their Governments and the Government of Viet Nam reach agreement on this question. To protect revolutionary emigres and to assist them.

To establish friendly relations with all peoples who respect the independence of Viet Nam and uphold world peace. To strengthen fraternal relations with the U.S.S.R., China and the other countries of new democracy. On the basis of equality and mutual assistance, to consolidate the alliance with the peoples

of Cambodia and Laos in fighting for the independence of the country. To strengthen the friendly relations between the peoples of Viet Nam and the peoples of other countries; in particular, the peoples of China and France. To protect citizens of Viet Nam residing abroad.

To intensify the patriotic war against the imperialist invaders and in this way help to defend world peace. To inculcate the idea of defending world peace among the people and in the Army.

To merge the patriotic war of Viet Nam with the struggle for peace waged by other peoples, above all, the French people and the peoples of the colonial countries.

To extend the patriotic emulation with three main aims: to defeat the invaders, prevent hunger, and abolish ignorance. This will accelerate final victory over the enemy and ensure successful rehabilitation of the country. To award those who distinguish themselves in the patriotic emulation.

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Congress elected the National Committee.

To the accompaniment of applause, President Ho was elected Honorary Chairman of Lien-Viet. The 63-year old Tonduc Thang was elected Chairman. Tonduc Thang, a veteran seaman, took part in the revolt in the Black Sea under the leadership of Andre Marty. In 1926, Tonduc Thang was arrested and imprisoned in Poulo-Condore by the French imperialists. He languished in prison for 19 years and was liberated only during the August revolution of 1945. Tonduc Thang is Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the National

Assembly of Viet Nam and Chairman of the Viet Nam-U.S.S.R. Society.

In addition to representatives of the People's Army, trade unions, peasants', women's and youth unions, political parties and intelligentsia, the 45 members of the National Committee of Lien-Viet include two former princes, uncles of the puppet Bao Dai, two Catholic priests, a monk, and a bishop of the Caodai faith. Thi-Son, the oldest member of the Committee—75 years—is an intellectual. Together with the great patriot, Den Tham, he fought for years against the French colonisers.

Nguyen-Lam, youngest member, is National Secretary of the Youth Association.

The Congress ended on March 7. As the delegates were getting ready to depart, good news came from the front: on March 11, the People's Army in Thua-Thien won a big victory, annihilating over 1,300 soldiers of the expeditionary corps and capturing an officers' training school together with 150 French and Bao Dai officers and N.C.O.'s.

This news was received with tumultuous applause. Amidst, general acclamation, the veteran Thi-Son said: "This victory in Thua-Thien is but the beginning. We will certainly win greater victories. To work, friends, with confidence in victory!"

**DIN**

## **BEST WORKERS IN CHINA PROMOTED TO LEADING POSTS**

During the patriotic emulation in industry the creative abilities of the Chinese working class were displayed in striking fashion. Having been given the opportunity to study and having raised their political level, many workers proved to be skilful leaders of production teams, and were promoted to leading work in the factories and in trade union organisations.

A good example in this respect is provided by Chao Chun-chi, a worker in a factory in Chefoo, and of whom the newspaper "Thachunjipao" wrote on July 8.

Chao Chun-chi came to the factory in 1945. Learning from his comrades, he persistently improved his technical and political knowledge and actively participated in the revolutionary movement under the leadership of the Communist Party. Chao Chun-chi who began as a charge-hand and since 1949 headed the technical department in the factory, submitted many valuable rationalisation suggestions which contributed to increased labour productivity and improved quality. Last June, Chao Chun-chi was appointed under-manager of the factory.

In the Kiangsi Province alone, nearly 2,000 workers have been promoted to leading jobs in industry and in the trade unions.

## **FOR UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT IN GREECE**

The Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Greece and the Political Bureau of the Greek Peasant Party have adopted a joint election programme which is advanced as a basis for the general democratic unification of the Greek people.

The programme says that the Greek people are experiencing tragic days. The Americans, who dominate Greece, have imposed their law on the country. This law dictates the transformation of Greece into a colony, hunger and determination of the people, concentration camps and dungeons, gallows and punitive detachments; it means turning Greece into a cemetery. This law dictates: attack, on Albania, more Greek boys for the slaughter in Korea, 700,000 Greek soldiers for Eisenhower, and a military alliance with Judas Tito and Ankara. American law implies war.

In order to save Greece from the abyss towards which it is being impelled by American domination, there is only one way—to organise Greece into a single general Greek democratic coalition—“PAS”. “PAS” organisations should be formed in every enterprise, State office, village, region and town throughout Greece. “PAS” organisations should be formed in the armed forces in order to unite the troops and the people. “PAS” should rally all honest-minded Greek patriots, irrespective of social status. “PAS” should embrace all who refuse to obey American law, who refuse to be trampled underfoot by the American jackboot; it should embrace all whose hearts burn with the inextinguishable fire of national honour and national

dignity; "PAS" should bring together all parties and organisations, all individuals who believe in peace, democracy and in Greece.

The Greek people demand immediate and free elections on the basis of clean proportional representation so that by electoral means too, they can fight for their programme, for Greece. This programme will be realised by the democratic government formed by the common democratic front as a result of the people's struggle. The programme demands in part: peace in Greece, in the Balkans and throughout the world; a policy of friendship and co-operation with the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union; freedom, independence and rights for the people; art, science, education, schools and culture for the people; rehabilitation of the country; protection of agriculture from plunder by the Americans and the plutocracy; progressive taxation at the expense of the rich; free trade with all countries of Eastern Europe; abolition of unemployment; protection of Greek industry from the threat of being destroyed by the Americans; release of people's fighters from prisons.

An inexorable alternative faces the Greek people, faces Greece: peace or war, democracy or fascism, life or death. The people will vote for peace, democracy and life. They will denounce American law and prevent, war.

The popular election programme of the Communist and Peasant Parties ends with the call: "All against war, all for peace!".

## **FIRE OPENED ON PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION IN TEHERAN**

The people of Iran have hailed the decision of the Medjlis to nationalise the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and have taken resolute action against Anglo-American interference in the internal affairs of Iran.

On July 15, a mass demonstration organised by the “National Society For Struggle against the Imperialist Oil Companies in Iran” took place in Teheran. Nearly 100,000 workers, students, handicraftsmen and other sections of the population of Teheran and its vicinity participated in the demonstration which was held in an orderly manner and was cheered by the crowds. lining the streets. The demonstrators carried posters bearing the inscriptions: “Harriman, clear out of Iran!”, “No recognition for the decision of the Hague International Court”, “Complete nationalisation of the oil industry”.

As the demonstrators entered the square adjoining the Medjlis where a mass meeting was about to be held, reactionary elements belonging to the “Iran” Party and the so-called Working People’s Party of Iran, attacked the demonstrators, jointly with the police who used tear gas and opened fire on the marchers. Tanks were rushed to the scene. A large number of demonstrators were killed and many wounded.

The Government imposed a curfew in the city, banned the Iranian Peace Society, the premises of which were seized by the police. Several members of the Society were arrested.

The shooting down of demonstrators in Teheran cannot but evoke indignation among broad democratic and progressive sections throughout the world.

## **GENERAL STRIKE IN CHILE**

A 24-hour general strike took place in Chile on June 27 in protest against the ever-increasing prices, against the continued sacking of workers, for repeal of the repressive laws and in solidarity with the workers and office employees in the copper mines fighting for higher wages and their rights.

The strike was led by the all-Chile Committee for struggle against the high cost of living, representing all manual and mental workers in the country. According to the newspaper "La Epoka", 800,000 people participated in the strike. The railways came to a standstill 4 hours before the general strike began. During clashes between police and strikers in Santiago, the police opened fire on the strikers.

The strike embraced all workers in the copper, nitrates, coal, metallurgical, textile and food industries. Bank clerks, civil servants and 28,000 school-teachers joined in. Students boycotted their classes and most shops were closed. Only essential public services functioned. Ten thousand people turned out for a public meeting in Santiago. Speakers denounced the Videla Government which is responsible for the soaring prices and the poverty of the working people; they declared that the strike would automatically continue in the event of the Government resorting to repression against the strikers.

## **2,000 YEARS—175,000 HOVELS**

This year marked the 2,000th anniversary of Paris. On this occasion, the members of the French Government of national betrayal and particularly the reactionary majority on the Paris City Council decided to show the sights of the city to foreign tourists. One “trifle” was omitted from the tour—the 175,000 hovels in which the families of Paris workers are forced to live in utterly insanitary conditions. Of these hovels, 140,000 were built... prior to 1821. Of the 12,720 apartments destroyed in the Seine Department during the war, 11,349 have not yet been rehabilitated; 1,310 apartments are on the verge of collapse.

In these conditions, it is not surprising that 42 of every 1,000 children born in Paris die before reaching the age of one year. Infantile mortality is even higher in No. 13 district of Paris (56 per 1,000) and in the 19th district (57 per 1,000) where the density of the population is particularly pronounced.

What is the Government doing to overcome this catastrophic situation? It is raising rents and evicting those workers unable to pay for their dwellings. Last year, over 4,000 families were evicted in the Seine Department.

Certainly, the Government of national treachery cannot do everything at once build houses and prepare for war.

## **READERS OF “FOR A LASTING PEACE, FOR A PEOPLE’S DEMOCRACY” HOLD CONFERENCE IN BERLIN**

The first conference of German readers of the journal “For a Lasting Peace, For a People’s Democracy” was held in Berlin on July 13. Two hundred delegates, representing various organisations of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, attended the conference.

The Report: “Significance of the journal ‘For a Lasting Peace, For a People’s Democracy’ in the struggle of the German people for peace”, was delivered by Rudi Wetzel, deputy-chief of the Central Propaganda Department of the Socialist Unity Party.

Delegates speaking in the discussion related in detail how they study and use in their work the materials of the journal, and exchanged experiences in this respect. Professor Jurgen Kuczynski, Berlin University, stated that he makes extensive use of the contents of the journal in his scientific work. The delegates made many suggestions for improving the work of the journal.

Hermann Axen, member of the Secretariat of the Socialist Unity Party, summed up the discussion and called upon the delegates to make wider use of the materials published by the journal and to study them attentively.

# SAY PARD, HOW MUCH DID YOU GET?

## Drawing by J. Novak

In a recent speech in Montenegro, Tito slavishly thanked the U.S. imperialists for what he described as numerous grants”.

(Press item)



## **POLITICAL NOTES**

### **Spy and Assassin without Mask**

The other day Tito, held forth in Montenegro. In content and form the speech differed but slightly from the hysterical invocations of Hitler, and would hardly have merited attention had Tito not blurted out what the other chiefs of the Belgrade fascist gang concealed so well in their statements.

Tito admitted that Yugoslavia is now part of the imperialist camp headed by the United States, and that it “receives, in various forms, loans and numerous gifts”. “The question is not of small sums”, Tito said; “these sums came opportunely, and we are grateful to those countries headed by the United States”.

One of the forms of Tito’s gratitude to the American imperialists was foul slander against the heroic peoples of Korea and China who, with arms in hand, are defending their independence, and equally foul slander against the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Democracies, and base grovelling before the United States which was lauded as being “progressive”, “most advanced” and selfish”.

It is noteworthy that Tito’s speech was hailed with approval by the imperialist press. According to the American United Press Agency, it evoked “complete satisfaction” in Western countries, and the comments that the Yugoslav regime was “satisfactory for the West”.

It is not so very long ago since Tito, seeking to lull the vigilance of the Yugoslav peoples, publicity denounced American imperialism. But this was a

deliberate lie, for all his life Tito has been faithful only to the imperialists.

His entire life—from the days when he served as lance-corporal in the old Austro-Hungarian army to fascist-puppet ruler—is an unbroken chain of treachery, betrayal and assassination. Josip Broz, the spy of the Yugoslav royal police, who concealed himself behind the name of Tito, was in receipt of money way back in the thirties both from the Gestapo and the intelligence service. Josip Broz wormed his way into the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party prior to World War Two and surrounded himself with other imperialist spies such as Rankovic, Kardelj, Djilas, Pjase, Gosnjak, etc.

According to the American journal “Life”, at the height, of the popular uprising in Yugoslavia in 1941, Tito walked openly in the streets of Belgrade under the nose of Gestapo agents, dined in the most frequented cafes and lived in one of the most fashionable districts, next to the headquarters of the Hitler occupation army. Obviously, the Gestapo which exterminated hundreds of splendid Communist underground workers in Belgrade, shielded its agent-provocateur, Josip Broz. Because of this, when the main partisan forces, due to his treachery, were surrounded and battered in the Suteska gorge, Tito negotiated with a view to surrendering to the mercy of Hitler.

When Hitler began to suffer defeat after defeat, Tito made friends with Churchill who sent his son Randolph to Yugoslavia, and Randolph Churchill, in his own words, became a “good friend of Tito”.

General McLean, British intelligence agent, who, during World War Two, headed the British military mission in Yugoslavia described Tito in his memoirs as...

“my dear friend”. McLean wrote that “Churchill and Tito got along fine”. All the years the of national-liberation struggle of the Yugoslav peoples are filled with treachery and betrayals by the Tito clique which dreamed of one thing only: to exterminate as many Communists as possible and climb to power.

With the money of the American imperialists, Tito concocted a series of plots in the People’s Democracies planning to blow up the camp o! Socialism from within. But the traitor was exposed and brought to light. Today, every honest person in the world hates the spy and assassin who, together with his clique, usurped power in Yugoslavia.

And yet Tito continues his double-dealing in an effort to conceal his past. For some, he pretends to be a Socialist; for others, he plays the role of “diamond king” (“New York Herald Tribune”). The Times correspondent, who was the guest of Tito, said that his visit reminded him of Mussolini’s way of receiving guests.

Tito has a bust of Napoleon on his writing desk. This fascist butcher, like Hitler, imagines himself a Napoleon. The intellectual level of this spy parading in a marshal’s uniform is evident from the following: Tito told Phillips, “Life” photographer, that he relishes, most of all, cowboy and gangster films.

Following in Goering’s footsteps, Tito laid hands on the entire gold reserve of Yugoslavia, the luxurious royal palaces. This fascist satrap owns rich estates in Batainica, Chortonovitso, near the towns of Smederovo, ad Vrasac, the health resorts of Budve, Bled, Milocer, Han Pjesak and others. For a summer residence he selected the island of Brioni in the Adriatic. He spends millions of dinars on drunken orgies, carousals and drinking parties with his American pals.

“Tito is the cheapest U.S. weapon” ... in its “cold war against Europe” , was the definition given by “Business Week”, organ of U.S. banking circles, characterising the real essence of their agent. It is precisely for this reason that Wall Street guards the Belgrade dictator. A special armoured car arrived for Tito from the U.S., similar to those used by gangsters. The U.S. provides a plentiful supply of arms for the Yugoslav army which, by Tito’s efforts, has been converted into a Wall Street mercenary force.

Sending agents into the working class Parties is an old and tried method of the bourgeoisie. The dying class supplies these scoundrels with its experience of black treachery. The venom of a snake, poison an a bullet in the back, falsehoods and demagogy, the boasting of a braggart and servile fawning—all are resorted to by these dastards whose basest features Tito embodies.

But the peoples are not blind. They have learnt a lot and have seen much. Their vigilance has become keener. They are keeping a record of the crimes perpetrated by the Belgrade gang and its ringleader. The criminals will not escape just punishment.

**John SMITH**

## **LITTLE SLAVES OF CAPITALISM**

The following fact was recorded recently in the press: children between 10 and 12 years of age work at heavy physical jobs in factories, often working night shifts. The worst case was when an investigation official found a five-year old child working at night.

Such horrible facts, totalling 592, were quoted in the report of the Dutch Central Labour Inspection. They refer not to the past century nor to “backward” countries, but to such an “advanced” country as present-day capitalist Holland.

## **EDITORIAL BOARD**

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