Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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

NO. 15 (75), FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1950


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FOR HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF SIGNATURES TO THE APPEAL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE ATOMIC WEAPON

The appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress confronts the peoples with a most important problem, upon the solution of which depends, in many respects the fate of peace. This is the question of banning the atomic weapon as a weapon of terror and mass extermination of human beings and of declaring as a war criminal that government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country.

The Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress has issued an appeal signed by representatives of different political trends and social strata: Communists and Catholics, writers and scientists, trade union and peasant leaders, miners and professors—people of good will, by all who have at heart the interests of safeguarding peace, the future of culture, progress, the life of all mankind.

The unfolding of a mass all-peoples movement for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, the **collection of millions of signatures** to the appeal of the Permanent Committee is now the **central task** of the struggle for peace. People who think that no amount of signatures can avert war and protect the peaceful population from destruction by atomic bombs are profoundly mistaken. The signatures to the appeal condemning the atomic weapon are not merely sheets of paper listing names of Russians, Americans, Britishers, Germans, French and Poles, Chinese and Japanese, and representatives of all other peoples in the world. These signatures will express the firm will and determination of millions and millions of people—workers, peasants intellectuals and other strata of the population—to defend peace. This will of the peoples and the

vigorous action of the partisans of peace have a particularly important significance in conditions when the danger of the imperialists using the atomic weapon against the peaceful population is growing day by day, when the imperialist governments not only do not want to prohibit the use of atomic energy for war purposes but, on the contrary, are feverishly manufacturing new "super-bombs".

The enemies of peace—the imperialist instigators of war, are aware that the decisions of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress represent a serious barrier to the realisation of their criminal designs. The press, in the service of the atom-mongers, is engaged in foul attempts to hush up and conceal from the peoples these decisions which are so vital for the destiny of peace, and by means of unrestrained slander and screaming about a "Communist conspiracy", is simultaneously, trying to distract the attention of the masses from the struggle for peace. There is nothing new in this slander. It simply confirms the fact that the imperialists fear most of all the will of the peoples, the direct and open action of the masses against the war preparations. In the U.S. all who protest against Negro lynchings and fascist laws, against the suppression of democratic liberties and war preparations, are denounced as "reds" and "Communists". In Greece, Spain and Yugoslavia all who oppose the fascist regime, who stand for peace, are thrown into prison, subjected to monstrous torture and destruction. In France and Italy the "democratic" governments employ super-foul laws against the working people fighting for peace, bread and freedom.

The world movement of the partisans of peace unites not only the Communists and those who sympathise with them, but all people of good will. The French Abbe Boulier, the Canadian missionary Endicott, and the former U.S. Assistant Attorney General, V. Rogge, and many others are not Communists. When they signed the appeal of the Permanent

Committee of the World Peace Congress they did not give up nor are they now giving up their political views, which do not coincide with those of the communists. They like millions of other people of good will throughout the world, signed the appeal because it expresses the interests of all mankind, defends the fight of millions of people to live, the right to progress, security and lasting peace.

The Communists are taking part in the great world-wide movement of the fighters for peace because they have always, everywhere and in all circumstances defended the vital interests of the broad masses of the people.

The Communists are the most active participants in this movement just as there were the staunches and most selfless fighters against fascism during World War II.

The active and vanguard role of the Communists in the movement of the partisans of peace is seen in the example of the French Communist Party which made the struggle for peace the main point of the recent Twelfth Congress of the Party. The campaign for signatures of the appeal of the Permanent Committee—as the delegates to the Congress pointed out—is of decisive significance for averting the war danger hanging over every nation.

The Permanent Commission of the Peace Movement in France has appealed to all democratic organisations in the country to circulate the questionnaire in tens of millions of copies. This list will be submitted to every French family, rich and poor, worker and employer, priest and teacher, in order to collect the signatures of all members of the family.

"Humanite" is already publishing lists of people who have signed the appeal of the Permanent Committee.

Collection of signatures is under way in Italy and other countries in Western Europe, in the U.S. tens of thousands of signatures have already been gathered for the appeal of the Permanent Committee. In China, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria,

Rumania, Albania and other countries new peace Committees have been formed in town and countryside, in factory, office and rural co-operative and they will undoubtedly play an important role in the collection of signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee.

The interests of safeguarding peace, the vital interests of all progressive mankind demand that this campaign **should acquire far greater scope and organisation.** Millions of people in all countries are ready to express their will and determination to outlaw the atomic weapon. **The collection of signatures must flow become the main thing in the struggle of all democratic organisations for peace.** Every meeting, every demonstration, all means of mass work must be brought into play in order to intensify the campaign for signatures.

Every great Cause requires detailed and thorough organisation, burning energy and persistence, All public organisations—trade union, women's, youth, war veterans, cultural and educational, co-operative and all others must take an active part in the campaign.

It is the duty and obligation of all sincere partisans of peace and of the entire progressive press **to intensify tenfold their efforts and energy in order to make known to every single person the appeal** of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress concerning the prohibition of the atomic weapon and denouncing as a war criminal that government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country; to ensure that this appeal penetrates to all corners of the world, explain its significance and thus deal a smashing blow to the plans of the warmongers.

The masses of the people are going over to concrete action in the struggle for peace. A successful campaign for signatures to the appeal for banning the atomic weapon will be a most important contribution to the cause of defending peace. This campaign is closely linked with all other forms of the struggle

for peace: exposing the ideological preparation for a new war, struggle against unloading and transportation of U.S. war materials, struggle of the working people in the Marshallised countries against poverty and unemployment. The struggle of the colonial peoples, against imperialist enslavement is indivisibly linked with the fight for peace. The collection of signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee will strengthen, extend and deepen all these concrete actions of the masses and draw millions more into the struggle for peace.

All strength and energy of the Communist and Workers' Parties—vanguard detachments in the struggle for peace—for the carrying out of the decisions of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee!

Partisans of peace—millions and millions of people in Europe, Asia, America, Africa, Australia, workers and peasants, men, women and youth—all people of good will, irrespective of political views, colour or skin, religious convictions of social status—all to whom life and the future of mankind are dear, will unanimously support the appeal of the Permanent Committee and ensure the realisation of the great and noble aim—that of curbing the imperialist aggressors and safeguarding the world from the danger of a new war.

APPEAL OF PERMANENT PEACE COMMITTEE OF THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Responding to the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, the Permanent Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic has addressed a call to all honest people in the country striving for peace, which says:

Unity of action of the partisans of peace throughout the world must transform the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress into a law for all peoples.

The Permanent Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic urges all honest people striving for peace, irrespective of political convictions or religious beliefs, to take part in the gigantic peace movement for the unconditional prohibition of the atom bomb by signing this appeal.

The Rumanian appeal was signed by Academician Mihail Sadoveanu, member, Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress and Chairman, Permanent Peace Committee, Rumanian People's Republic; Academician Traian Savulescu, President of Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic; Sebastian Rusan, Metropolitan of Moldovei representative of the Orthodox Church on the Permanent Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic, and others.

Collection of signatures is being conducted on a wide scale throughout the country.

PEOPLES OF ALL COUNTRIES, SUPPORT THE APPEAL OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

CHINA

In an editorial entitled "Defend Universal Peace with Deeds" the Peking newspaper "Kuangmingjipao" writes that "the decisions and the appeals of the third session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress inspire the peoples of Asia. The growing power of the camp of peace, headed by the Soviet Union, and every blow at the imperialist camp, renders considerable assistance to the peoples in the colonial and semi-colonial countries of Asia in their struggle for national liberation."

The working committee of the Chinese Committee of the World Peace Congress which met in Peking on April 2 unanimously supported the appeal of the third session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. The declaration issued by the working committee called on people throughout the country to respond actively to the appeal.

GREAT BRITAIN

The campaign of the British Peace Committee for signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress is meeting with a magnificent response all over Britain. In London men and women members of the Peace Movement are getting thousands of signatures in the

crowded streets.

Many new local Peace Committees have been formed and an Area Committee which will co-ordinate the vast work of collecting signatures in London will shortly be formed.

In Nottingham, Manchester and other big cities the campaign for signatures to the appeal will be opened by specially convened Peace Conferences.

HOLLAND

In Holland broad sections of the people are joining the peace movement, expressing themselves for the decisions of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

Workers in the Limburg region expressed solidarity with the Dutch dockers and allocated funds to help families of the dockers, In Zaandam a clergyman, Strajd, delivered a sermon in support of peace. He congratulated the dockers who refused to unload American lethal weapon and reproached the Dutch clergy for not having protested, during the meeting of the aggressor in the Hague, against the plans for unleashing a new war.

FRANCE

Bar the Way to War!

Having discussed at its meeting the appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, the Permanent Commission of the “Fighters

for Peace and Freedom" organisation issued a communique calling upon all people of good will, all political groups in France actively to participate on a mass scale in signing this appeal. The Commission decided to make this appeal known to every Frenchman and to organise a broad national campaign so that every man and woman in France can express their will and put their names and those of members of their families under this decisive document designed to safeguard peace.

Mass political demonstration and actions against the production and transportation of war material continue. Eight thousand five hundred miners in the department of Loire struck work for a short time in support of the demand for the liberation of 20 partisans of peace arrested at Roanne for demonstrating against the dispatch of a train with war materials. Stevedores at Bordeaux refused to load war materials on the ship "Boulogne" sailing for Indo-China. Numerous short protest strikes took place in the Toulon arsenal—and particularly in the submarine repair shop—against the arrival of the aircraft carrier "Dixmude" with a cargo of American arms. Brief strikes were also held at the engineering works at Saint-Denis, which the Government intends to convert into a munition plant, and at a number of other factories.

A big demonstration took place in Marseilles; the popular movement there forced the authorities to free Gagnaire and Andreani, Secretaries of the Dockers' Union, and another two workers arrested for participation in the movement for peace.

It should be noted that under the pressure of the people the Valence court acquitted two partisans of peace, summing up the case the judge recognised the "right to defend peace", pointing out that the "prefect's order to prohibit the peace ballot and public meetings was illegal."

ITALY

Millions of Signatures in Defence of Peace

Provincial conferences of representatives of peace committees are being summoned throughout Italy. In the next few weeks such conferences will be held in Milan, Savona, Naples, Novara, Perugia, Ferrara and numerous other towns. At the same time the ballot in support of the peace proposals advanced by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress—is continuing in the municipalities. Sixty municipalities in Italy have already voted for these proposals in defence of peace.

A campaign of solidarity with the working people marching in the front ranks of the struggle for peace has developed all over the country. Workers in the "Fiat" and "Mirafiori" factories in Turin pledged themselves to support the Taranto dockers in their struggle against the unloading of American arms and have refused to produce war materials. Workers in the metallurgical and engineering plant in Terni, which was one of the main centres for production of war materials during the fascist war, have also refused to work for war and announced their full solidarity with the dockers and railwaymen.

Peasants of the Marche region have promised ta render concrete support of the Ancona dockers and have called upon the peasants and Agricultural labourers in other regions of Italy to follow their example.

CUBA

Progressive organisations in Cuba are intensifying their struggle for peace, combining it with the fight for economic

demands. In its appeal the Confederation of the Working People of Cuba has called upon workers to organise the May Day demonstration under the slogan of support for the demand for national independence, against the subordination of the Cuban Government to the American imperialists, for peace for higher wages, against dismissal and for the independence of the trade-union movement.

At its recent congress the Peasant Federation—the leading peasant organisation in Cuba—approved, in the presence of delegates from all parts of the country, a programme which calls for the elimination of the poverty of the rural population, and stresses the need to fight for peace.

The Democratic Federation of Cuban Women is campaigning for signatures in defence of peace at sugar mills, factories, schools, colleges, shops, etc.

The Popular Socialist (Communist) Party of Cuba has, called upon its members to devote Sundays to the collection of signatures in support of the statement demanding a peace policy from the Government.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The congress of Czech and Slovak women held recently in Prague, at which a United Women's Union of Czechoslovakia was established, marked the beginning of a powerful movement of Czechoslovak women in defence of peace. Ten of thousands of women participated in a demonstration on Old Town Square, which called upon all women workers, peasants, housewives, all mothers and girls to struggle boldly for peace and to take an active part in the work of building Socialism.

In the mining town of Sokolovo (Karlovy Vary region) over 40,000 people attended a peace demonstration.

Representative's of Czechoslovak science have published a

statement expressing wholehearted support for the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Pace Congress denouncing as a war criminal that government which first uses the atomic weapon. The address was signed by rectors of all the higher schools of learning and by dozens of Czechoslovak scientists.

Mighty peace demonstration were held on April 8 in many factories in Prague and in all regional and district towns where the people expressed complete agreement with the decisions of the Committee of the World Peace Congress.

BULGARIA

Collection of signatures for the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress began in the People's Republic of Bulgaria on April 1. First to affix their signatures to the appeal were 109 workers of the "Decho Stefanov'' print-shop in Sofia who signed alter an enthusiastic meeting called by the peace Committee. The peace committee at this print-shop is one of the 247 peace committees functioning in Sofia enterprises. It holds brief meetings every Monday when it reports to the worker on the course of the international struggle for peace.

POLAND

A meeting of trade-union activists was held in Warsaw on April 1, at which Comrade Cwik, Deputy Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council of Poland and delegate to the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, submitted a report on the work of the session

and on the next tasks in the struggle for peace. The speaker pointed to the need to develop widespread explanatory work so that every worker, peasant, scientist and intellectual should realise that an even greater .strengthening of the economic and political might of the country and the consolidation of the people's democratic power constitute one of the most important elements in the struggle against the plans of the warmongers.

MANIFESTO OF TWELFTH CONGRESS OF THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY TO THE PEOPLE

The Twelfth Congress of the French Communist Party unanimously adopted the following manifesto addressed to the people:

Men and Women of France,

War is threatening.

The American imperialists, gripped in the vice of the crisis, are preparing war with feverish haste. They are adding considerably to their war budget. They are re-arming the Marshallised countries at an accelerated rate, including the reactionary, militarist and revanchist Western Germany.

As they themselves cynically express if, they intend to slaughter with their atom and hydrogen bombs children in the cradle, old folk at prayers and men at their work in order that they might subjugate and enslave the world.

The French Communist Party—the great Party of the working class, the Party of national independence and of peace—calls upon you to unite and act in order to avert the terrible scourge of atomic war; to save France and defend peace.

The Government Betrays the Interests of the Country

The U.S. imperialists before whom the Government slavishly submits, relinquishing defence of national independence, agreeing with the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic

Pact, the military aid plan and their disastrous consequences, want to turn France into a reservoir of cannon fodder and Frenchmen into a doomed infantry under the command of the killers of the inhabitants of Oradour-sur-Glans. They are already sending to our ports shipments of arms and munitions, aircraft, guns and tanks, designed to transform France into a target for atom bombs, into a field of devastation and destruction.

The Imperialists Want to Attack the Country of Socialism

The imperialists want to unleash war against the Soviet Union—the country of Socialism which, under Stalin's leadership, saved the world from fascist barbarism and which persistently pursues a policy of peace. The imperialists want to unleash war against the People's Democracies which are marching forward along the path of Socialism. The imperialists want to unleash war against the international working class and democratic movement which is fighting for liberation from the tyranny of the oppressors and to take its fate into its own hands.

Unworthy Rulers Leading France to Abyss

The unworthy rulers who, on instructions from abroad, pursue this policy of poverty, reaction and war are leading France to the abyss. They are worsening the conditions of the working masses. They are plundering the peasants and ruining the middle classes, while the super-profits of the capitalists reach scandalous heights.

Poverty is increasing, Unemployment is growing. Democratic liberties, trade union rights, the right to strike, the right to assembly and to hold demonstrations are systematically violated. Worker-activists, democrats, members of the resistance movement and partisans of peace are subjected to illegal persecution. They are thrown into prison and deprived of civil rights. Traitors who collaborated with the enemy are, on the contrary, set free. Those who administer bribes and those who receive them go unpunished.

These Rulers Want to Impose a Fascist Dictatorship

The shameless coalition, which includes the Right leaders of the Socialist Party, the rioters from R.P.F. (Gaullist Party, "Rally of the French People."—**Ed.**), the Radicals, members of the M.R.P. ("Popular-Republican Movement."—**Ed.**) and P.R.L. ("Party of Republican Liberty."—**Ed.**) seeks to maintain the regime of filth and blood. The regime of obscurantism and police dictatorship, The Parties in this coalition are adopting foul laws. They are preparing an electoral law which will deprive one third of the French people of representation in the National Assembly, while the Government enters into a conspiracy with de Gaulle for the purpose of taking France towards fascism. They compel our sons to shed blood in the criminal war against Viet Nam for the profits of the Indo-China Bank and for the purpose of establishing a strategic outpost for the American instigators of war.

Enough of blood, enough of destruction, enough of death!

The people do not want the dirty war in Viet Nam, they do not want the aggressive war which is being prepared. They will not fight, they want peace. To fight for peace means to fight for France, for freedom, for the restoration of national

independence, for the happiness of French men and women.

Peace Hanging by a Thread

The Twelfth Congress of the French Communist Party calls all honest people to action in order to save peace. All the peoples, of the world are conscious of the seriousness of the danger. That is why they are actively struggling against war—evidence of which is the valiant, patriotic struggle of the dockers, seamen and railwaymen, supported by the actions of all working people and by effective solidarity of the mass of the people. Working men and women, refusing to unload, transport or to produce criminal weapons, which simultaneously bring with them slavery and death, are being true to the traditions of the working class and of the glorious struggle of our people for freedom and national independence.

Unity in the Fight for Peace

Men and Women of France!

Communists, Socialists, Catholics, Republicans, men, women, youth, old people, workers and peasants, mental and manual workers, patriots of all political convictions, philosophical views and religious beliefs! Together form a united and stable peace front. Form peace committees everywhere—in every factory, in every town, in every, street, in every village. Elect local councils of the “Fighters for Peace and Freedom” organisation everywhere.

For Prohibition of the Atomic Weapon

Men and Women of France! The Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, in a moving appeal from its Stockholm session calls on you to sign the petition for the complete prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of aggression and mass extermination of people, for strict international control to enforce this, and for outlawing as a war criminal that government which first uses this weapon of intimidation.

The titanic struggle of all peoples for peace will assume ever greater dimensions. Millions of signatures will confirm the unbending will of the French people for peace.

For a Government of National Salvation

The Twelfth Congress of the French Communist Party, confident that it expresses your sentiments, reminds the adventurers that "the people of France will not, will never make war against the Soviet Union"—the country of the victors at Stalingrad.

Men and Women of France!

Unite to stop at once the dirty war in Viet Nam, to recall the expeditionary corps and to carry, out our programme of national salvation!

Unite to achieve the formation of the government you want in your country; an honest government, a government of freedom and peace, a government of the people, created by the people and for the people; a government of democratic unity, the genuine government of France.

The French Communist Party, faithful to the memory of its heroes and martyrs of the resistance movement is ready,

together with all people of good will, to lead France to a happy future, to prosperity and to peace. The balance favours the forces of peace and democracy. By their unity and action they will compel the retreat of the instigators of war. They will secure victory.

Long Live the French Communist Party!

Long Live a free, democratic and independent France!

Long Live Communism! Long Live Peace!

Twelfth Congress of the French Communist Party.

April 6th , 1950

NEW SITUATION AND THE POLICY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN*. KYUICHI TOKUDA, General Secretary, Communist Party of Japan

I.

The popular forces are achieving successes on an international scale. The new upsurge of the popular forces is disrupting the onslaught of international monopoly capital which is seeking world domination, forcing it to beat a hasty retreat. The situation is characterised by the following factors:

a) The rapid development of Socialism and democracy exposes the corruption and crisis which are ruining the capitalist system, and renders this system unstable.

The popular revolution, headed by the working class, is developing along the road of Socialism and People's Democracy.

b) The fact that the U.S.S.R. has atomic energy at its disposal testifies to the mighty development of Socialist economy. At the same time this gives the popular forces greater confidence and represents a defeat for the boastful policy of monopoly capital.

Since the U.S.S.R. has extended the sphere of utilisation of atomic energy as a source of motive power and has been able to make it available as a source of energy, the U.S.S.R., as the bulwark of the revolution and its material base, has now become invulnerable.

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* *Report to the Eighteenth enlarged plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan. Published in the newspaper "Akahata" of January 24, 1950.*

c) The development of the Chinese revolution has stimulated the rapid development of the national-liberation movement in the countries of Asia. Ninety-five per cent of the territory of Viet Nam has been liberated, and France, with its own forces is unable to deal with the situation. Workers and progressive people in France are insisting that the troops be withdrawn immediately from Viet Nam and that its independence be recognised. In Burma the influence of the Thakin Nu regime, based on the Socialist Party of national traitors, is restricted to territory within a radius of 10-20 miles around Rangoon, the capital of Burma. There are large tracts of liberated territory in the more important regions of the country, and the Thakin Nu Government is paralysed. Britain, which sent an army, 120,000 strong, for intervention in Malaya, is unable to defeat the partisan forces, and liberated areas have been formed in various parts of Malaya. “Independent” Indonesia affords proof that Holland can no longer solve this question, and that international monopoly capital has undertaken the offensive there:

The revolutionary forces in the Philippines are also achieving successes.

The neutral attitude taken by India in relation to the struggle between the revolutionary forces and monopoly capital is explained by the fact that India cannot ignore the popular liberation movement in the countries of South-East Asia. Thus the setting-up of an anti-Communist front headed by India is impossible. The organisation of such an anti-Communist front will result only in enormous expenditure and, undoubtedly, is impossible.

The influence of the great Chinese revolution is evident not only from these facts. Its influence is felt in the Far East and throughout the world.

d) Serious antagonisms have arisen among the capitalist countries. Among Western European countries which

participate in the "Marshall Plan"—antagonisms have sharpened in connection with the deepening economic crisis and even American "aid", rather than neutralising those antagonisms has made them even more acute due to competition in connection with the receipt of American "aid". In conditions of a rapidly shrinking market the question of recognition of revolutionary China is a serious problem. Although the U.S. has adopted a firm position of non-recognition of China, first Burma and India, and then Britain recognised China. Thus, other capitalist countries will be compelled to follow these examples, and sooner or later the U.S. will do this also.

Statements and actions by the instigators of war with regard to the situation in Formosa sharpen even more the antagonisms between the various countries, and also intensify the counter-offensive against monopoly capital. That is why military intervention in Formosa is impossible. As stated, the popular forces are achieving successes of historic significance, and the domination of international monopoly capital, the headquarters at which are in Wall Street, has been shaken considerably.

II.

World economic crisis and the class struggle are intensifying. Attempts of the imperialists to find a way out of the economic crisis in military adventures and in an armament drive have, unquestionably, suffered failure. The economic crisis is deepening more and more. The policy of monopoly capital designed to overcome the economic crisis has produced the following results:

a) The ceaseless armament drive has led to growing deficits in national budgets. Even the current U.S. budget shows a deficit of 5.5 billion dollars. Other countries ae in a

state of real disintegration. This makes the burden of taxation unbearable.

b) The policy of rising monopoly prices, the low level of wages and intensification of labour have resulted in a drastic curtailment in production which this year is 12-25 per cent below the level of last year. The number of unemployed is growing. According to an article published in "Pravda", even in the U.S. there are 4 million wholly unemployed and over 18 million part time unemployed. The situation in Western Europe is worse. Unemployment has reached such dimensions that the matter cannot be solved within the confines of present capitalist economy.

c) The agricultural crisis deepening more and more. As a result, life for the poor peasants and farm labourers has become unbearable, while agricultural products are being dumped on the world market. At the same time, increasing impoverishment in the colonial and semi-colonial countries is sharpening the national liberation struggle and narrowing the world market.

d) In the capitalist countries the workers are entering into resolute struggle. Demonstrations and strikes have increased considerably both in number and in character. Moreover, the peasant struggle grows in intensity.

However, despite such failures of the imperialists, the military provocations do not cease. On the contrary the instigators of war are becoming frantic, the tendency towards fascism becomes more pronounced, and the class struggle becomes a life and death struggle. The peoples of the world are rebuffing the offensive of international monopoly capital which aspires to world domination, and are rising in struggle against war and for peace.

It is clear that the popular revolution must combine three demands: a life of stability for the people, national independence, and world peace. These demands must be realised through international solidarity.

III.

The Government of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Yoshida is a Government of national betrayal.

a) The building of military bases in Japan will involve her in a third world war. However, the Government of the Yoshida Liberal-Democratic Party dreams of restoring monarchist imperialism as the agent of monopoly capital and intends actively to carry out this role. This testifies to the treacherous character of the Government and shows that the late of the Kuomintang Government in China awaits the Yoshida Cabinet.

b) Sentiments favouring the retention of foreign troops in Japan after the signing of the peace treaty are growing. It is argued that this is necessary in order to defend Japan from aggression by any other country. The Yoshida Liberal-Democratic Cabinet welcomes this development. This is an attempt to complete the formation of a powerful armed police under the protection of foreign troops, and later to restore the army. This is absolutely clear if one recalls what took place in Germany after World War One.

Despite the fact that the economy of Japan is heading towards destruction, and that education is falling into decay, budget allocations for the police have increased this year by 60 per cent, their arms have been improved while police training assumes a military character. In addition, the Government seeks to restore the political rights of war criminals, sympathisers with the reactionary, underground organisations and in no way hinders the secret visits of former Japanese military men to China. It is clear that this is done in order to help the attempts to suppress the popular revolution and, at the same time, to play the role of the gendarme of international monopoly capital in the Far East.

c) International monopoly capital intends to invest capital in Japan, to make her a base for exports to countries of South-

Eastern Asia. The Yoshida Liberal-Democratic Cabinet actively purses the policy of attracting foreign capital—a process which has already taken place in the oil industry. While oil output in Japan has declined sharply, the production of refined oil from imported crude oil have reached considerable proportions. Oil consumption in Japan has declined by half. It is not known, however, for what purposes the remaining quantity of refined oil produced in Japan is used. To enable such things to be done a "law concerning the control of foreign currency and foreign trade" was drawn up, which was followed by another project "for free zones", and at present a programme of utilising U.S. shipping to a total of 500,000 tons is being drawn up.

What difference is there between Japan and the old Shanghai?

g) The Government's policy with regard to education, science and technique is designed to reduce the Japanese people to the level of a colonial people. In other words, it is aimed at making the Japanese docile slaves of foreign capital and of its agents. The Government also intend to develop a tourist trade and, in this way, to give sordid, parasitic character to our nation.

The aim of this policy by the Yoshida Liberal-Democratic Cabinet is to hand over our country for enslavement by foreign capital; a policy which the entire people have opposed with wrath and indignation. However, with the help of all kind of manipulations, fraud and camouflage the Cabinet pursues this policy in order to preserve the domination of a handful of monopoly capitalists and big landlords.

IV.

The results of the undermining activities of the Yoshida Liberal-Democratic Cabinet.

a) The removal of the system of controls over economy resulted in enormous profits for monopoly capital and has brought national capital, small and medium capitalists, to the verge of bankruptcy. For example, prices for special coal and that of the highest quality—production of which is monopolised by such large monopoly concerns as Mitsui, Mitsubisi, Sumitomo, Furukawa and others—rose by 400-700 yen per cent compared to State corporation prices, while the price of low-grade coal fell 500-600 yen per ton. Special grade coal, which is a monopoly of the big capitalists, is sold to big companies with which these capitalist are specially linked. That is why local enterprises of the gas industry and also the metallurgical and chemical industries experience a shortage in special coal supplies while the smaller mines producing low-grade coal suffer from accumulation of stocks. The enormous stocks of coal in the possession of the State corporation can only be sold with great difficulty, therefore these coal stocks are mounting. Between August and October 1949, coal stocks increased by 1 million tons, and at the end of October they totalled 5,600,000 tons. As a result, following the end of controls, coal output of the Zaibatsu companies rose, while production of coal from the small and medium sized mines quickly slumped and at the end of September they produced only 60-70 per cent of the pre-control of output. Their position is deteriorating daily. Whereas mines owned by the Zaibatsu coal companies, helped by an intensified speed up, receive 1,000 to 2,000 yen in profits per ton, small and medium coal mine owners are being ruined.

Despite the fact that national capitalists, owners of small and medium enterprises are being ruined because of financial difficulties, banks, including the big Mitsui, Mitsubisi, Sumitomo and other banks, receive huge profits—excluding super-profits—amounting to 60 per cent, and these profits are growing every quarter. Between April and September 1949, the

rate of profit rose by 20 per cent compared to that in the corresponding period of 1948.

Various enterprises supported by foreign capital are also raking in enormous profits. This tendency extends also to enterprises producing essential goods.

b) There is hardly any need to say that the reduction of wages and the intensification of labour are aimed at increasing the profits of monopoly capital. Thus, as a result of the ruin of small and medium enterprises the number of unemployed is at the highest level over known in the existence of the capitalist system in Japan.

The Government estimates the number of unemployed at between 200,000-300,000. This includes only those wholly unemployed. But altogether, there are over 12 million people fully unemployed or working part-time. What are the conditions of employed workers? They cannot live on their wages despite the fact that they work more than the normal hours and despite speed-up. Workers' debts grow daily, and they are steadily becoming impoverished.

The mood of workers in the factories is becoming more and more militant, they are in advance of their leaders. In such circumstances, no plots by traitors, and no repression by the fascist Government will be able to hold back the working class movement.

c) The plunder of the peasants in the countryside is unbearable. Whereas the amount paid for rice has risen only slightly, peasants suffer from high prices for fertilisers and other products of monopoly capital. Moreover, because rice quotas in excess of schedules have become law, and due to the law providing for special measures to obtain the chief foodstuffs—a law introduced by special decree—peasants are suffering even more than they did under the Emperor system.

Generally speaking, although all monopoly prices have risen, the peasants have suffered most of all from the higher price charged for electricity for agricultural needs, which rose at least three-fold and sometimes even ten-fold, along with a two-fold increase in transportation costs. At the same time a ten-fold increase in land rent is foreseen. On the one hand, this is aimed at bringing to nought the land reform under the pretext of increasing the land tax, and on the other, at forcing on Japan—in the interest of international monopoly capital—the food surpluses which have appeared as a result of the world crisis in agriculture. This is evident from Japan's participation in the international wheat agreement.

Even the small and medium landowners are opposing this destructive policy in the countryside.

d) The plunder of small and medium enterprises by monopoly capital, including those of the Japanese capitalists, is carried out in all branches of financial and economic life.

e) Without dwelling in detail on the financial and economic plunder of the people as a whole, nevertheless it should be pointed out that small shopkeepers, owners of small medium sized hotels and restaurants, and building contractors are doomed to speedy ruin.

f) Although outwardly the State budget has been cut by approximately 40 billion yen, this reduction has been made at the expense of a considerable cut in the funds for regulating prices. As already pointed out, this means an increase in the tax burden for those whose profit has diminished and for those who are now being ruined. This expresses the disastrous effect of the abolition of controls. A more important point is the local tax increase. If this increase is effected, the tax burden instead of diminishing will grow.

g) Such a situation accelerates the destruction of local autonomous organs with the result that the local autonomous organs are beginning to take part in the struggle against the

policy of the central authorities. In other words, if the local autonomous organs do not defend the interests of the people, then they will find themselves in danger.

At the present moment the Socialist Party is split into two factions. Among these competing factions there are honest elements who, by taking a position corresponding to the interests of the working class and by forming a united front with our Party, are prepared to take part in a powerful movement on a nation-wide scale. We, must endeavour to act in a united front with the masses under the influence of the Socialist Party, and, by working jointly with the honest elements, revolutionise these masses. With the exception of these honest elements, the remaining Socialists are simply the agents of the treacherous Liberal-Democratic Party among the people.

The leading workers of the Socialist Party from the Mosaburo Sudzuki clique, who secured the support of the majority in the Socialist Party are not “Left”. They are most harmful elements, betraying the working class to international monopoly capital. This is evident from the fact that Hirou Wada, who has support among corrupt bureaucrats and who enjoys the confidence of Yoshida, the Chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party, supervises the finances of the Socialist Party. We must not let the active elements from the Right and centre factions of the Socialists take an anti-popular stand in the factories and in the mass organisations. Unable to hold back the offensive of the people, headed by the working class. even these elements can under certain conditions, co-operate with us.

Although we must closely watch their activities and expose their nature, we must compel them to come into the struggle with us by revolutionising the masses who ere under their influence and by drawing them into joint action whenever possible.

Thus, as a consequence of the policy pursued by the Yoshida Liberal-Democratic Cabinet—which seeks to maintain power and which is fully dependent on international monopoly capital—the life, industry and culture of the nation are perishing.

The so-called "separate peace" makes the situation quite clear and completes it. At present a separate peace is being effected "de facto", step by step. Since a separate peace is hopeless in view of the existing international situation, the want to replace it simply by a "declaration about ending the state of war". This means that Japan will actually be turned into a colony of a certain power. At present this is becoming an indisputable and concrete fact. Consequently, a separate peace treaty does not mean a peaceful settlement. It merely confirms the fact of the loss of the independence of the nation, and its enslavement.

V.

The immediate policy of our Party. To overcome the crisis in which the nation finds itself, and to ensure the actual stabilisation of the life of the people, the independence of the nation and peace throughout the world. It is necessary to secure the signing of an all-round peace treaty in which the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic will participate.

In the Party programme adopted at the Sixth Party Congress held three years ago our Party advanced two slogans:

l. Exact fulfilment of the Potsdam declaration,

2. The restoration of economy by the people themselves and the complete independence of Japan.

These two slogans constitute the basis of our present demand for an "all-round peace treaty corresponding to the Potsdam declaration."

Since the Central Committee published a detailed

explanation of this demand there is no need to dwell on this at present. However, it is essential to add in the following slogans in order to specify and explain the Party's policy:

1. Against a separate peace which will bring war. To hasten the conclusion of an all-round peace treaty which will secure peace with an agreement between the great powers.

2. Against a separate peace which lead to colonisation and fascism. To hasten the signing of an all-round peace treaty in order to secure freedom, independence. democracy and prosperity.

These slogans must take first place in the struggle for the everyday demands of the masses.

Our Party will make every effort to develop these demands as class, political demands. We declare that this will be a decisive method of carrying out the popular revolution. That is why actions against a separate peace and for the overthrow of Yoshida's Liberal-Democratic Cabinet which is supporting this, must become a vital task.

For the purpose of achieving this aim, a democratic national front of all strata of the people, including that of national capital is essential.

Moreover, the movement for the speedy conclusion of an all-round peace treaty will not b a powerful movement, unless the masses understand the role of the U.S.S.R., of the Chinese People's Republic and of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

We stress also that for the rehabilitation of our country, free trade and cultural relations with these countries are essential. More than that, we must put emphasis on the international solidarity of the proletariat.

In order to achieve victory we must consolidate the democratic national front which unites all sections of the people.

VI.

To secure a united front of workers, peasants, fishermen and all other strata of the people.

An important factor which enabled monopoly capital to secure the success of its offensive last year was its ability to split the trade unions and other associations of the people. However, the struggle during the current year has exposed the crimes of the leaders of the "League for Democratisation." They can no longer keep their positions in the leadership of the masses. This has happened because the masses, on their own initiative, began to march forward, overcoming enemy pressure.

It follows, therefore, that unity can be achieved by fully adopting the demands of the masses, by loyal work in the realisation of these demands, and simultaneously, by political propaganda based on a class outlook. Moreover, it is necessary to learn from the masses and display initiative together with the masses. In this respect it is necessary to criticise the tendency prevailing in our Party to underrate the mass organisations. It is necessary, above all, to overcome this tendency. In addition, unprincipled negotiations between leaders are harmful. Unity can only be won when the pressure of the masses overcomes the egoism of the leaders. This is true in respect to trade union, peasant and other forms of the popular movement, i.e. in respect to all forms of the people's struggle. We must display initiative in disclosing the specific features of the struggle in order to ensure the realisation of the corresponding demands. A situation in which the Party activists ignore the demands of the masses, or when they try to rally the masses mechanically, as was the case in the past, can be very harmful.

In their activities directed to unifying, extending and strengthening the mass organisations, the various Party bodies must devote special attention to the following:

a) To the gradual development of the united front, beginning with the front on a district scale, to the front on a prefecture scale and, finally, on a country-wide scale, or, from the front in a single branch of industry to one on a national scale.

There is a tendency to hold back the development of the national front by uniting organisations in certain districts only. This happens because the aforementioned point is forgotten. This tendency must be overcome immediately. It is important to achieve unification on a regional as well as on a nation-wide scale under the leadership of the working class.

b) To rebuild organisations which have degenerated into "company unions" (i.e. trade unions under the influence of capitalist agents) or become completely disintegrated.

c) To use the militant trade unions and the peasants' unions as a means for the consolidation of the mass organisations.

Activities in the countryside, among farm labourers and poor peasants must occupy a leading place. Otherwise there can be no consolidation of the forces which carry out the revolution. However, all this will prove senseless if we fail to understand the qualitative aspect of the question. It is extremely harmful to pose these questions in a formal manner.

Charging individuals who disagree with the above-mentioned principles with kulak tendencies—is aimless abstract criticism. This criticism is aimed at undermining the unity of the peasants' front.

In Japan the landlords are simultaneous kulaks. There are no kulak elements of the European type in Japan. In this sense we define them as kulaks of a landlord type. However, there prevails among the older comrades in our Party the erroneous tendency to regard middle peasants as kulaks and to sow strife between the middle and floor peasants. We must overcome this tendency and unite all strata of the peasantry, all the people of the countryside, unless they are out and out reactionaries. This

is a matter of keeping the movement from deviating to the Right Social-Democratic path, of ensuring the qualitative realisation of the political line of the Party.

VII.

To organise the struggle in the localities and to develop it into a national struggle.

The secret of success at the present moment consists in the working class heading the movement and in unifying the struggle of various strata of the population in the local organisations. The enemy is employing all means, including provocation, for his offensive. Therefore, unless the mass of the people unite on a local scale and unless the working class wages the struggle in a way to unite the workers in a given branch of industry of on the scale of the Zaibatsu company, attacks against them will mainly be local and the workers will be unable to stand up to these attacks even if their struggle on a national scale is strong. Consequently, the struggle on a national scale is weak if it does not rely on the local struggle.

Solving problems only from the standpoint of struggle on a national scale is the attribute of light-minded people lacking in practical experience. Success will not be attained if this struggle is not linked with the exposure of illegal transactions. It is necessary also to unite this struggle with that waged against the local administration and to weaken the latter, since this will help us to reinforce our strength. When we achieve success we shall be in a position to force the local autonomous bodies to take part in our struggle and, in this way, strengthen our struggle considerably both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Further, we must devote special attention to the struggle of the unemployed since they arc resolute in their demands and might become a powerful force in the fight.

VIII.

The unification of the front must be extended to the political sphere with the help of the united conference of three parties. The conference of three parties for the organisation of joint struggle represents a united front of the Worker-Peasant Party, the Communist Party and all sincere elements in the Socialist Party. This conference must become the main organ of the democratic national front. The treacherous leadership of the Socialist Party must be isolated from the masses while, at the same time carrying out the demand of the masses for the united front. We have no intention of using the united front to force other parties to unite with the Communist Party, but this organisation must really unite the masses for the struggle waged on the basis of a common platform. The conference of the three parties is precisely this type of organisation, and in no circumstances can it be a provisional body.

IX.

The League for Defence of Democracy must be strengthened to extend the democratic national front. This organisation must unite the broadest strata of the people, including the home capitalists, in the struggle against the party of national betrayers—the Liberal Democratic Party—in the struggle for national liberation, for freedom, independence and prosperity. The mam points consist of the following:

a) The principal slogan of the platform must be: "A peace settlement in the form of all-round peace treaty in the spirit of the Potsdam declaration." A struggle must be waged to stabilise the life of the people, for national independence and for world peace, a struggle against national treachery in all forms and to frustrate the provocations of the instigators of a

new war.

b) This is not a provisional organisation. It has serious ideological and political to solve in the struggle for national independence.

c) It is important that members of the Communist Party raise their theoretical and political level and acquire practical experience in the correct leadership of organisations. People who lack this experience, who try to rally the masses by bureaucratic means or who merely follow in the wake of the masses, are actually undermining the united front. In other words the Party must overcome sectarianism and simultaneously, eliminate the tendency to dissolve the Party in the national front. These tasks can only be carried out if the Party, mindful of its class character, will play the leading role in realising the demands of the masses.

d) The Communist Party can only give concrete leadership in the struggle if it analyses every aspect of its activities and does not limit itself to the struggle for the satisfaction of the narrow, immediate demands of the masses. The Society for the Defence of Peace must be developed into a wider organisation than the League for the Defence of Democracy. However, the League for the Defence of Democracy must become the driving force and all other organisations must join it.

X.

The forthcoming elections to the Chamber of Counsellors are most important. Their significance is that these elections will be the turning point in the overthrow of the Liberal-Democratic Yoshida Cabinet. Therefore, in addition to our day to day struggles, we must always take into account the question of securing the overthrow of the cabinet of the Liberal Democratic Party. For this we must expose their treacherous policy. The Liberal Democratic Party has reached a stage when

it can no longer exist without unlawful activities, and, using its power, is compelled to defend those engaged in such activities.

We must expose this activity, combining this exposure with the struggle for the satisfaction of the demands of the masses.

Party organs must use all means of propaganda for this purpose. Leaflets must be distributed calling for the overthrow of the Government of the Liberal Democratic Party. We must explain to the masses the harm which comes from contraband, from subversive organisations and from plunder by monopoly capital. This must be done by developing the class consciousness and political consciousness of the masses.

We must display extreme care with regard to the organisation of united front with the Right elements of the Socialist Party during the elections. These elements have always betrayed agreements. In some cases this betrayal followed alter they had been elected as a result of an election agreement. We always supported the candidate of the bloc, but they did not help us, but cast their votes for other candidates. In other cases they deliberately hindered our joint election fight, violated the agreement, nominated their own candidates and helped our opponents. Considering this situation it will be correct to say that their real intention is to help the Liberal Democrats and to deceive the people. Therefore, we must take a resolute stand and reject common action with them until we are convinced of their sincerity.

In short, during the election campaign a united front should be formed only if it has been organisationally elaborated prior to the elections, or where the question of the candidates has been settled before the elections. Elections are a test of our daily activities. The secret of victory lies in winning the confidence of the masses and in behaving correctly towards them not only in those areas where struggles are taking place, but everywhere.

Meanwhile, the activities of the old Party members also yield good results. We must provide members of the Party with every opportunity to display their ability and to encourage voluntary election work by sympathisers. During the election campaign we must mobilise not only Party members but also sympathisers of the Communist Party (naturally, with due regard to their abilities). And, we must not overlook the necessity to appeal to the masses as was the case in the past.

XI.

To achieve the above we must improve the Party qualitatively, to meet the demands of the masses and to transform the Party into a mass Party.

Now that the booklet on the question of the revision of the Party line has been printed, the task is to carry out the decisions contained therein. The following must also be added:

a) The reorganisation of Party life must be carried out with a view to raising the ideological level of Party members and this must be begun not by increasing the wages of Party activists. Increased wages can only be allowed on condition that the quality of Party work is improved. For this it is necessary to study basic Party literature individually and in groups.

b) It is harmful for activists with a tendency to mobilize the masses in a mechanical way to head the work in local prefectural and district committees. This may lead to egoistic activity and even to loss of trust in the Party. Therefore we must substitute such activities by genuine Bolshevik work.

c) To brag or seek refuge in past services, to boast of one's abilities, is but an expression of egoism. Rivalry is a display of sectarianism and we must abandon such practices.

d) Frequent changing of jobs inside the Party is harmful since it leads to deterioration in the quality of Party work. This

leads on the one hand to the signifying of errors by some functionaries striving for solid jobs which would give them a standing, and, on the other hand, the elements around which the masses group, cut themselves off from the masses.

e) Academic discussions for the purpose of self-justification, as well as egoistic propaganda which ignores the needs of the masses, are harmful.

f) Individuals who, for their own selfish ends, try to worm their way into the Party leadership must be exposed, as well as those who, under cover of revolutionary phraseology, fail to fulfil their obligations.

g) Abnormal private life by Party members leads to weakened Party discipline. Party discipline must be strictly adhered to but, at the same time, it is harmful to criticise Party members from the standpoint of old morals.

h) Under no circumstances must we deviate from the basic line of turning Party members into class fighters, namely: into political workers of a Bolshevik type.

XII.

It is a serious bureaucratic shortcoming when, as a result of a narrow practical approach, members are excluded from the Party only because they do not always attend Party meetings or do not regularly pay their membership dues. When that happens Party work becomes sectarian and is conducted only by the most active elements, while numerically, the Party shrinks day by day.

If Party members fail to attend Party meetings, or are in arrears with their membership dues or slacken in their activities, responsible leaders of Party units, local prefectural and district Party committees must carefully study their position and give them counsel which will ensure their steady development as Party members. In such cases it is necessary to

make special lists of all those lagging behind and to draw them into active work and take measures to ensure their development. In this respect, we hope that my article "Change of Methods in the Work of Party Units and of Improving the Quality of Work" will prove helpful.

To fulfil this task we must simplify the work of the Party apparatus and eliminate formalism.

We must reduce the personnel of the leading Party organs and send active comrades to permanent work in those districts where hitherto Party work was neglected, and get them to make their homes in these districts and thus strengthen the foundation of the pyramidal organisation of the Party.

XIII.

Of late there have been two tendencies revealed on questions of cultural work. The first, which is correct, suggests that cultural work be carried out in the spirit of the decisions of the Central Committee. The second, which is incorrect, defends the view of art for art's sake. Practice shows, however, that even the correct tendency has not yet matured in many respects. It is wrong to resort to abstract criticism instead of criticising the shortcomings in a desire to develop this correct tendency. This abstract criticism is based on standard conceptions without regard for objective and subjective conditions. Such criticism is evident chiefly among specialists in the sphere of literature and, in some cases, among theoreticians. Such criticism can only retard our development and isolate the leadership of our Party from the masses in the field of culture. Hence, this incorrect tendency must quickly be overcome.

The second tendency—art for art's sake—regards the development of art as the most important thing, and that the Party should merely be the instrument for its development.

This, undoubtedly, is a bourgeois view which we must combat with all the means in our power. It undermines the principle of Marxism-Leninism and is a very dangerous deviation.

Cultural work naturally must serve the cause of the People's Democratic revolution and only then will it benefit the masses.

It is most important in cultural work not to ignore national traditions in form and to maintain its class character in content.

The task of artists—members of the Party—is to be real workers in art and not professional handicraftsmen. We must not forget that workers in the sphere of art can only achieve success if they express the strivings of the people.

BRITISH SCIENTISTS CONDEMN THE ATOMIC ARMAMENTS DRIVE

In articles published in a special issue of "Atomic Scientists News", organ of the Association of Atomic Scientists, a number of prominent British scientist strongly condemned the Anglo-American imperialists' decision to go ahead with production of the hydrogen bomb and other weapons of mass extermination, and called for talks between the Great Powers for the purpose of securing universal peace.

Professor Kathleen Lonsdale, London University expressed categorical opposition to the continued campaign of various war weapons, to any secrecy which she regards as contrary to the interests of science as such and to the whole world.

Professor Burhop, London University, wrote that it was common knowledge that the establishment of friendly relations between Britain and the U.S. on the one hand and the U.S.S.R. on the other is the main issue at the moment. However, he did not believe that people should sit with folded arms and wait for improved relations between East and West without making further attempts at achieving a working agreement on questions of atomic energy. Even a limited agreement would help greatly the development of friendly relations between East and West which is an indispensable condition for our own peaceful future and happiness and that of our children.

Professor Jones wrote that if asked to take part in producing the super-bomb he would say "No" because it is too foul an undertaking.

Dr. Champion, General Secretary of the British Association of Atomic Scientists, wrote that the decision to begin work on the hydrogen bomb was a glaring example of prostituting scientific research for war purposes and in the interests of a policy of force.

Champion wrote that if the people do not agree with the present armaments policy they could remove these statesmen and replace them by others who will realise their genuine aspirations.

PROGRESSIVE SOCIALISTS IN AUSTRIA GREET SUMMONING OF PEACE CONGRESS

The Presidium of the Progressive Socialists Association in Austria passed a decision on the question of combating the danger of war. This decision emphasises that progressive Socialists in Austria have always regarded the struggle for peace as their main task. They welcome, therefore, the initiative of the Austrian Peace Council in convening an All-Austrian Peace Congress for June 10-11, in inviting to the Congress all who are for banning war propaganda in Austria, and also any other threat to peace; who stand for the early signing of a State treaty, the withdrawal of foreign troops; stopping the armaments drive; for outlawing the atomic weapon and other means of mass extermination, and for a Pact of Peace between the great powers.

The Progressive Socialists' Association of Austria, reads the decision, stands by these demands and will devote all its efforts of making this Congress a mighty demonstration for peace.

PEACE MEETING IN HAMBURG

Speaking at a meeting in Hamburg, Helmut Warncke, Chairman of the United Committee of the Fighter for Peace, reported that the "Blohm & Vos" aircraft plant which is under British control, is producing tanks. Warncke also mentioned that American arms and war materials had arrived in recent weeks via Bremerhaven.

Loud applause greeted Warncke's remarks to the effect that the German people as a whole went neither tanks, nor Western occupation armies. The German people want the restoration of German unity, the signing of a just peace treaty and the withdrawal of the occupation forces. The audience received the news of the production of war weapons in Hamburg with indignation. O. Müller, a clergyman from Lower Saxony, called on the people of Hamburg to form a national defence front. "Not only do we want to live in peace, we also want to fight for it", said Müller, and stressed that all fighters for peace—in every village, town, workshop and university in Western Germany—must unite on the basis of the German National Front in order to put an end to the ideology of the warmongers. Representatives of women and youth in Hamburg expressed their readiness to fight for peace and to frustrate the attempts of the Anglo-American instigators of war.

BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC



BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.
In the Party reading room in Plovdiv regular consultation is available for Party members engaged in individual study of works by Lenin and Stalin

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IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY IN NORTHEAST CHINA

The Northeast People's Government has ratified the plan of economic reconstruction of Northeast China during 1950.

The plan provides for a 93 per cent increase in output of state and co-operative enterprises compared with the previous year. Output of means of production will constitute 79 per cent of the total industrial production. For agriculture the plan foresees an increased production of 18 million tons or 37 per cent compared with 1949. The carrying out of the plan will increase the balance of industrial production in million to total output from 35 per cent in 1949 to 43 per cent. Fulfilment of the plan will also ensure a balanced budget; 54 per cent of all expenditure will be allocated for rehabilitation purposes and economic development.

In the sphere of trade it is planned to bring the number of state trading firms to 1,500, and to increase retail trade in state and co-operative shops by 16 per cent compared with the previous year.

TRAINING TRACTOR DRIVERS

A second contingent of trainees attending the courses for tractor drivers opened by the Ministry of Agriculture has begun studying in the vicinity of Peking. The total number attending the courses exceeds 300.

MASS PUBLICATION OF POLITICAL LITERATURE

The number of books, magazines and pamphlets, published by the State Publishing House, increased considerably during the current year. The Peking branch alone, has issued over 3,400 thousand copies of books and magazines in the past four months. Great attention is paid to publishing political literature, 640 thousand copies of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, over 80 thousand copies of works by Mao Tse-tung, 140 thousand political pamphlets and more than 630 thousand books on social questions were sold during this period.

CONTRACTS ON EXCHANGE OF GOODS BETWEEN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE POLISH REPUBLIC

Contracts for the exchange of goods between China and Poland were signed recently in Peking. The contracts were signed after two month negotiations which commenced with the arrival of the Polish trade delegation in Peking.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF COLOMBIA ISSUES MANIFESTO

The Communist Party of Colombia has published a Manifesto in which it condemns the reign of terror in the country under the dictatorship of Perez and Laureano Gomez, the new President. The Manifesto calls on the people to organise resistance to the Government by creating a democratic front of national liberation.

Despite its brutality, the Manifesto runs, this dictatorship is not an expression of struggle and might, it merely testifies to the weakness and decay of Yankee imperialism and of the ruling classes of the country who, no longer able to deceive the people and rule by means of the old bourgeois-democratic methods, are obliged to resort to the bestial methods of fascist persecution.

The Communist Party considers it necessary to counter the violence of the reactionary elements by securing defence by means of organised actions.

The Communist Party calls on the people of Colombia to struggle unceasingly for democratic liberties in defence of universal peace, for higher wages, unemployment relief, rent reduction for the working people, credits for peasants, against the inhuman conditions of labour, to fight for cuts of the military budget and for defence of national industry against the predatory imperialists. The Communist Party calls for the creation throughout the country of Committees of Resistance to the dictatorship and for the establishment of people's democracy in Colombia by means of a powerful democratic front of national liberation.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF SPAIN. Dolores Ibarruri, General Secretary, Communist Party of Spain

The Communist Party of Spain meets its 30th anniversary in conditions of unbridled Franco terror in the country. Thousands of members of the Party are scattered all over the world. But all of them, whether in Spain or beyond its boundaries, are united by common features which neither time, distance nor hardships can obliterate. These features are: the loyalty of Spanish Communists to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, their boundless devotion to the Soviet Union and to Comrade Stalin, to the cause of the liberation of Spain from fascist oppressors.

The formation of the Communist Party, in April, 1920, opened a new page in the history of the Spanish working class movement. The Great October Socialist Revolution exercised a tremendous role in awakening the consciousness of the masses of people in Spain. It stirred and brought into struggle thousands and thousands of workers, peasants and progressive intelligentsia who persistently, had been seeking the way towards a happy future.

The path of the Communist Party during these thirty years was neither smooth nor easy. In addition to police persecution and anarchist and Socialist influences in the rank of the working class, the Party had to tackle difficulties such as its own ideological weakness—a consequence of the lack of theoretical grounding of its members, the majority of whom had come from the Spanish Socialist Party.

Contact between the Communist Party of Spain and the

international Communist movement—effected through the Comintern—helped the Party to overcome this ideological weakness by the study of the revolutionary experience of other countries and chiefly, the great experience of the Bolshevik Party guided by Lenin and Stalin.

Due to this, the influence of the Communist Party began to make itself felt throughout the entire popular movement at the time when the working class and peasantry rose in struggle against unrestrained exploitation, against the war in Morocco where thousands of young Spaniards met their death, and, against the hated Primo de Rivera military-fascist dictatorship.

In the course of the development of the Party and of the revolutionary struggle, adventurers, alien and unstable elements—who had been drawn into the struggle by the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses and who, when the revolutionary movement subsided, floated like flotsam and jetsam—were cast aside.

The Spanish Communist saw for themselves the correctness of the Lenin thesis that "The role of the vanguard call be fulfilled only by a Party guided by the most advanced theory."

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Despite the rather strong positions held by the Socialists and anarchists in the working class movement, the Communist Party of Spain became the leader of the working class after 1932, when, on the initiative of Jose Diaz, the former leadership which had turned the Party into a narrow sectarian group was removed.

The exceptional circumstances prevailing in the country at the time necessitated the solution of numerous tasks by the Party. But the main job, in view of the fascist danger which threatened Spain—an alarming portent of which was General

Sanjurjo's anti-Republican military uprising in August 1932—was to secure the unity of the working class. It was necessary to save the Republic from destruction, to prevent the reactionary forces from clinging to power again.

The split in the ranks of the Spanish proletariat, the Menshevik views of the Socialist Party in the matter of leading the bourgeois revolution, and the organisational weakness of the Communist Party were, incidentally, the main reasons why, after the downfall of the monarchy, the bourgeoisie and not the proletariat headed the revolution in Spain.

The consequences were extremely serious, because the unconditional participation of the Socialists in Republican governments bewildered the ordinary people who naively believed that Socialism could be achieved by way of reforms alone. This conviction paralysed their revolutionary activity and enabled reaction to re-group its forces and to deliver an onslaught against the rights of the people and against democratic liberties. The Socialists were compelled to relinquish their co-operation with reactionary ministers and withdrew from the Government, becoming notorious as those responsible for the death of scores of working people in Arnedo, Castiblanco, Casas Viejas and Seville. The Socialist Party proved incapable of even understanding the reasons for its own defeat.

The Communist Party, seeking to rectify the situation, and conscious of the seriousness of the situation, approached the Socialist Party with the suggestion for a united front in order to secure a more effective mobilisation of the masses against the fascist danger, which was growing daily. At the same time the Communist Party did not forget the responsibility of the Socialists for their ministerial actions which brought the country to an altogether difficult situation. Nor did the Party forget their crimes against the working people. The Communist Party acted as a revolutionary Marxist party, seeking to unite

all forces in the struggle for the interests of the working class, for the interests of the people and for the Republic, which were faced with the threat of a fascist counter-revolution.

Due to consistent and persistent work by the Communist Party there arose inside the Socialist-Party, much of the dislike of the leaders, a trend which favoured co-operation with the Communists. As result, Socialist and Communist workers everywhere fought together during the armed action against the fascist Lerroux-Gil Robles Government in October 1934, thus hindering the consolidation of reactionary forces and paving the way for even greater co-operation between the two parties.

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The Seventh Congress of the Communist International, held in 1935, which focussed attention on the united proletarian and popular front, greatly helped the Communist Party of Spain to appreciate its tasks and to effect united action with all progressive forces in the struggle against fascism. The Communist Party was the heart and soul of the Popular Front, for the formation and consolidation of which it had to surmount many difficulties.

To every concrete suggestion made by Communists the leaders of the Socialist and the Republican parties counterposed their own suggestions which distorted the nature of the Popular Front.

For them the Popular Front had no aim other than that of elections. But the Communists insisted that a minimum programme he adopted and that the Popular Front should function until it was realised.

The Popular Front was organised on the basis of a programme which, while differing from that advanced by the Communists, nevertheless was a step forward compared with the past. The result was the victory of the democratic forces

over the forces of reaction in the February 1936 elections.

The Communist Party did not become dizzy with this victory. It considered that the struggle would sharpen, of which it Secretary, Jose Diaz, spoke a few days after the victory when he said: “Events will develop quickly, we must be on the alert, for the struggle which has begun between revolution and counter-revolution will sharpen.”

The Communist Party was not deceived by hypocritical statements in the revolutionary press “About the possibility of a peaceful co-existence”, and about “freedom”, when beginning with February 16, 1936, an uprising was actually prepared against the Republic. From February, up to the fascist insurrection in July, 1936, the Communist Party at meetings, in the press, in Parliament and at trade-union and youth rallies sought to increase the vigilance of the working class and of the democratic forces and demanded a Government ban on reactionary organisations. On July 15, 1936, three days before the fascist insurrection, the Secretary of the Communist Party exposed the manoeuvres of rebellion at a meeting of the Permanent Commission of the Cortes and insisted that the Government take measures against the fascist forces preparing a conspiracy against the Republic.

On July 18, when Madrid learned of the fascist insurrection, the Communist Party mobilised the people for the struggle. This mobilisation made it possible to paralyse from the very beginning, the actions of the insurgents in Madrid. They were isolated in the “La Mantana” barracks and were quickly suppressed. At the same time the Party secured the formation of a government capable of organising resistance instead of a government of capitulation which the traitors wanted to form, with the consent of the President of the Republic, and with the aim of facilitating the “democratic” establishment of fascism in Spain.

At the same time the Communist Party sent staunch and

militant people to the fronts nearest Madrid, to the Sierra mountains, people who, heading the people's militia—and in close co-operation with those men and officers of the army that had remained loyal to the Republic—barred the way to Madrid and pinned the fascists to the foot of the Sierras where they were held until betrayal by the Casado Junta opened the gates of the capital to Franco. Not restricting itself merely to organising the defence of Madrid, the Communist Party sent its members to organise the armed resistance of the people to the fascist oppressors in all those regions of Spain which had remained loyal to the Republic.

Within the framework of one article it is impossible to give a detailed account of the work of the Communist Party during the national-liberation war of 1936-1939. It is sufficient to recall that the Communist Party was the only force which, in a Spain attacked by fascist invaders, showed itself to be the leader of the working class and the vanguard fighter of the heroic people and which spared neither blood nor life to defend the Republic and democracy. The Communist Party initiated the formation of the People's Army—despite the stubborn resistance of the Socialist War Minister and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Communist Party was the organiser of the war industry which ended those "special enterprises" that had spread like a canker throughout the country in private, "trade-union" and "national" interests and which often deliberately hampered supplies of necessary materials to the fronts.

Participating in the Government during the war, the Communist Party, by effecting large-scale agrarian reform, realised the age-old aspirations of the poor peasants and agricultural workers, realised their dreams of land; dreams which haunted the mind of every villager, as a result, even today the Franco-ites encounter resistance from peasants who, having possessed land now refuse to tolerate any longer the

conditions of brutal, semi-feudal exploitation which Franco has restored in the countryside.

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Since the defeat of the Republic, the Communist Party—which never regarded this defeat as final—has made every effort to restore the unity of the working class with all anti-Franco forces.

Steeled in the Stalin school of struggle and loyalty to the working class, to the oppressed and exploited masses, the Spanish Communists are selflessly continuing their activities in Spain and also in emigration. With even greater persistence and consistency than in 1933 and 1935, they are giving and will continue to give their strength in the struggle for the unification of the working class and all anti-Franco forces, not only to fight for the restoration of the Republic but also to prevent Spain from being turned into a military camp, into a strategic base for the Anglo-American instigators of war, against the Spanish people themselves and against the Soviet Union and the countries which have liberated themselves from the yoke of national and foreign capitalists. In doing this, they do not cease to criticise the attitude of the various political forces and parties, the attitude which runs counter to the interests of the people.

Without any reservations, we declare our faith in the working class and in the progressive forces of our country who, in the same way, can have confidence in the Communist Party. This faith of the Communists is based on knowledge of the militant capacity of the workers and peasants, on their devotion to democracy and Socialism displayed during many years of heroic effort and struggle to destroy the fascist yoke and capitalist exploitation. It is based also on the fact that the historical development of society cannot be halted, either by prisons or by terror or by death itself, because, as Comrade

Molotov has said: "We are living in this epoch when all roads lead to Communism."

The thirty years activity of the Communist Party, thirty years of constant effort, directed towards rallying the masses, imparting to them Marxist revolutionary knowledge, have not been in vain. Workers, peasants and sincere progressive people in the country have daily seen the Communists working to unite the forces of the people in defence of the Republic. In the dangerous moments of war they saw them as the most selfless fighters for the freedom of the people and of the country, and to-day they see them heading the forces which resist Franco and who are shedding their blood in the struggle for the freedom of Spain.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Spain, the Spanish Communists are confronted with two main tasks arising from the national and international situation:

First, ceaselessly to fight in defence of peace which is threatened by the warmongers—the Anglo-American imperialists because the struggle for peace is closely linked with the struggle for republican and democratic Spain.

Second, despite the provocative activities of certain Socialist and Anarchist leaders—the shameless agents of Anglo-American imperialism—to fight for the unity of the working class, for the unity of the anti-Franco forces and for the formation of a National republican and democratic front.

To fulfil these tasks with honour, the Communists must daily master Marxist-Leninist theory which will give them increased confidence in their own strength and in the forces of the working class, strengthen their energy and confidence in overcoming difficulties and help them to find the way out of any situation no matter how complicated.

The carrying out of these tasks in the struggle for a free people's-democratic and Socialist Spain will be the best way of

celebrating the anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party and the best expression of respect for those who, under our banners, fell in the struggle.

FIRST RESULTS OF THE REPORTING-BACK ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

In its special resolution the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has reviewed the results of the reporting-back election meetings held in Party organisations.

Meetings took place in 32,314 Party organisations covering 70 per cent of the total Party membership. They were held under the slogan of intensified revolutionary vigilance, of increasing the number of workers directly engaged in production in the leadership of Party organisations, of the wider application of the principles of inner-Party democracy. The development of the reporting-back-election campaign shows an improvement in the style of Party work.

Twenty-six per cent of those present at the meetings participated in the discussion on the reports and on the candidates nominated. The increased activity at meetings is explained, to a great extent, by the fact that candidates were nominated at the meetings where their biographies were discussed. Thus, party members became more conscious of their responsibility for the composition of the leadership of Party organisations.

The meetings critically estimated the work not only of Party branches but also of the leading bodies.

As a result of the elections the number of factory workers in leading bodies of lower Party organisations increased by 9,400. In Lodz the number of workers in leading bodies rose from 39.5 per cent to 48.3 per cent; in the Dombrowsk-Silesia province from 39.6 to 45.6 and so on.

At the same time the Secretariat resolution pin-points a

number of serious shortcomings in the reporting-back election campaign; shortcomings which must be eliminated. One of these is that many organisations concentrate their main attention on questions concerning cadres. In certain Party organisations spontaneity was observed in carrying out the elections. District committees insufficiently analysed the development of the meetings and did not discuss this question sufficiently with secretaries of regional committees. Some Party committees did not react quickly enough when facts showed [hilt individual Party members yielded to the pressure of the class enemy.

The most important task of the reporting-back election campaign, says the resolution, is to deepen the political content of Party work, to raise its ideological level, to consolidate the Party ranks and to intensify the struggle against enemy influence.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER CO-OPERATIVES IN BULGARIA

The Second National conference of agricultural producer co-operatives in the People's Republic of Bulgaria was held in Sofia, on April 5-8. It was convened by the Council of Ministers and by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria. The conference, which was attended by more than 1,000 delegates, heard a report by Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, "On the immediate tasks and the main principles of the model rules for the agricultural producer co-operatives." Over fifty peasants of the new Bulgarian countryside spoke in the discussion on the report.

Within a few months the draft of the Model Rules for the agricultural producer co-operatives have been discussed by hundreds of thousands of peasants, social and political figures, scientific workers and specialists. More than 150 area conferences and over 20,000 public meetings, attended by 950,000 people, have been held throughout the country. As a result of this discussion more than 2,500 suggestions were made. Discussion of the Rules at the national conference took place in a business-like manner, with a profound knowledge of the work and with a great sense of responsibility. The draft Rules, which are based on the principles of the model rules of the Soviet collective farms, were amended in a number of clauses and finally adopted as the basic law of the organisation and work of the agricultural producer co-operatives.

The Second National conference of the advanced workers of Socialist agriculture in Bulgaria took place three years after the first national conference held in February 1947, at which

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov made one of his most remarkable speeches. His prediction that "hundreds of thousands of peasants would gradually join the cooperative farm" has been realised. By January 1, 1950, there were 1,605 agricultural producer co-operatives in Bulgaria, which united 200,000 members and possessed 560,000 hectares of land. These figures have now increased. During the first three months of 1950, a number of new agricultural cooperatives were formed. Particularly outstanding are the successes in the Vraza region where poor and medium peasants arc joining en masse the existing co-operatives or are forming new ones. Within three months the co-operative land in this area increased from 44,000 to 108,000 hectares and now accounts for 45 per cent of the entire cultivated land in that region.

The advantages of the apicultural producer co-operatives are becoming more and more evident. In 1949, the harvest in the agricultural producer co-operatives surpassed that of individual peasants by an average of 20 per cent. The well-being of the members of agricultural co-operatives is improving. This is why they are developing on a large scale in Bulgaria.

MAY DAY EMULATION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Socialist emulation in honour of May Day and of the fifth anniversary of the liberation of the Republic by the glorious Soviet Army is developing on a large scale in Czechoslovakia. The emulation was initiated by the steel workers in the town of Most who pledged themselves to increase output of high grade steel by 20 per cent. They were joined by steel workers at Hradek, Kladno, Trinec and Vitkovice. At a conference held in the Ostrava-Karvin area Communist miners pledged themselves to produce 15 million tons of coal this year, i.e. hundreds of thousands of tons in excess of the programme. The workers of the C.K.D. plant in Sokolovo, one of the largest in the country, pledged themselves to complete their annual programme two months ahead of schedule and issued a challenge to all the factories in the heavy engineering industry. The call of the workers from this factory reads: "The Anglo-American imperialists who five years ago, at the very end of the war, deliberately destroyed nearly, the whole of our plant are now preparing a new slaughter. We steel workers of Sokolovo, fighters in the great world-wide front or the partisans of peace, will continuously raise labour productivity, fulfil and overfulfil the Five-Year Plan and thus promote the building of Socialism in our country and the consolidation of the international camp of democracy and peace."

State farms, machine-tractor depots and united producer co-operatives are also joining in emulation and pledging themselves to reduce the time for spring work in the fields, to speed up soil cultivation and to increase production.

CONFERENCES OF UNION OF POLISH STUDENT YOUTH

The first area Conference of the Union of Polish Student Youth affiliated to the Unity of Polish Youth was held recently in Warsaw, and was attended by 260 delegates who represented all higher education institutions in Warsaw. The Conference summarised the results of the Union activity and elected delegate to the Warsaw Conference of the Union of Polish Youth.

The Warsaw branch of U.P.S.Y. has eight thousand members—33 per cent of all students in Warsaw, core of the organisation is the worker and peasant youth.

To improve the studies of the students, the Union has organised 663 mutual assistance groups in Warsaw institutions of higher education. The Union also carries on large-scale social activity: it has set up 47 week-end schools in the Warsaw district; members of the Union help the 252 organisations of the Union of Polish Youth and have taken patronage over 10 clubs of young technicians and inventors and 34 groups set up at the radio college.

A conference of the U.P.S.Y. was also held in Lodz, attended by 600 delegates from each of the 12 higher schools in Lodz.

COMING SESSION OF W.I.D.F.

A session of the Executive Committee of the Women's International Democratic Federation will open in Helsinki on April 17. Items on the agenda of the session include: the struggle for peace, results of the Conference of Women of the Countries of Asia, results of this years International Women's Day celebrations and preparation for International Children's Day. The session will also discuss a number of capitalists connected with organisation.

RESOLUTION OE POLITICAL COMMISSION, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

"La voz de Mexico", organ of the Mexican Communist Party, published the resolution of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party on March 26. The Commission approved the Resolution of the Information Bureau of Communist Parties adopted in November 1949 as being a great contribution to the cause of the struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialist attempts to provoke a new war.

This resolution reads in part: "The policy of preparation for war has resulted in Mexico conducting negotiations for an American loan for the development of the oil industry which will completely annul the glorious results achieved by the expropriation of the oil industry in 1938. This would lead to our oil being sent—via the person of President Miguel Aleman—for the purpose of war against the Soviet Union, which would result in a sharp deterioration in living standards, in less food and clothing, and in greater hardships. The policy of the warmongers leads to the isolation of Mexico from the Soviet Union, China, the People's Democracies and to the loss of important markets for our Trade…"

"As regards the attitude of the Information Bureau of Communist Parties in relation to Tito," reads the statement, "it should be pointed out that the Yugoslav Government is completely dependent on foreign imperialist circles and its actions are designed to destroy both the independence and sovereignty of the Yugoslav Republic. Day by day the imperialists render immense assistance to this band of contemptible traitors who are intensifying their propaganda, as is also the case with the Mexican newspapers "Excelsior" and

“Novedades” and other reactionary organs.

POLITICAL NOTES

WARMONGERS' DUET

Mr. Churchill, as is known, dwells in London; Herr Adenauer, the head of the so-called Western-German "Government", at Bonn. But distance does not prevent them from appearing in a duet to the accompaniment of a Washington tune. They made their last appearance quite recently.

First Churchill held forth. Having performed in the House of Commons the hackneyed aria about the Communist threat to Europe, he proposed the immediate establishment for "defence purposes" of a strong army in Western Germany.

Immediately afterwards Adenauer chimed in. In an interview with a United Press correspondent he averred that a strong Europe is unthinkable without the Western German State. But for some reason or other the Marshallised Governments of France, Britain and of the Benelux countries fail to appreciate this and do not let Germany into the "European Union." "Consequently", sighed Adenauer, "America should display greater determination in exercising its authority over a Europe which resists unification. The U.S. should compel Europe to go forward to its happiness."

A most candid admission! In his dislike zeal Adenauer knows no limits. He insists that the U.S. imperialists should "compel Europe to go forward to its happiness", i.e., to a new war, new devastation and the sacrifice of millions of more lives.

Hitherto, Wall Street rulers covered, it only with a fig-leaf, their policy of interference in the affairs of the Marshallised

States. Adenauer ripped off the leaf, stating openly that the U.S. commands these governments and must dictate its will.

Why is Adenauer so eagerly seeking the admittance of Western Germany to the family of the European alliance: this lick-spittle of U.S. imperialists is most impatient to use Germany cannon fodder for the war that is being plotted against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. And this can best be achieved through the Churchillian creation: "European Union". However, usually obedient to Washington, the Marshallised rulers of the West-European countries are, this time, displaying disobedience, delaying Western Germany's admission to their organisation. This is understandable: though they want cannon fodder, they, at the same time, very much fear the indignation of the masses of the people in their countries and the re-armament of Western Germany.

Churchill and Adenauer have joined forces with a view breaking this "obstinacy". Foaming at the mouth they threaten, trying to convince the instigators of war in "European Union" that they are forsaking their happiness in refusing cannon fodder from Western Germany. These monstrous traders in death are not in the least ashamed to cover their policy of bloodshed with wails about the "happiness of Europe."

Trading the German people wholesale and retail. Churchill and Adenauer ignore the opinion of these people. And the people want peace, having no desire at all to die on the battlefronts in the interests of the Anglo-American imperialists and the Adenauers and the Churchills.

Jan **MAREK**

IN BRIEF

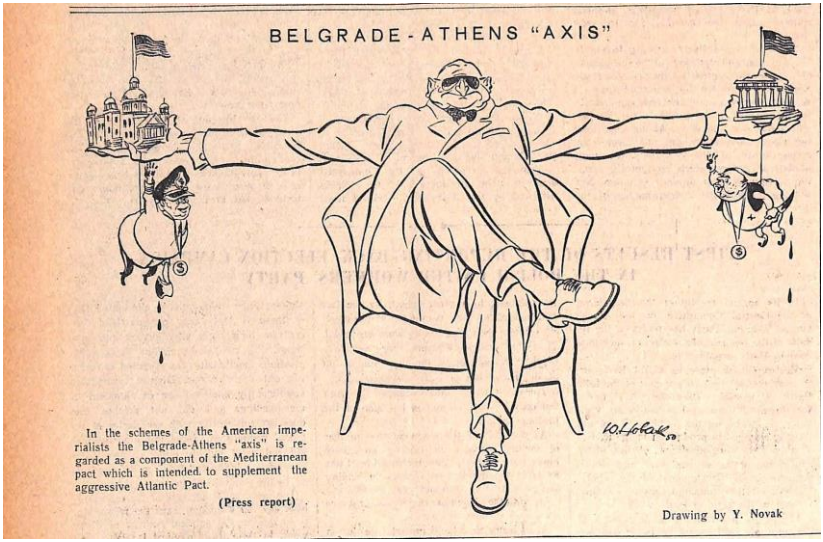
*** The realisation of innovation suggestions submitted** by the workers has resulted in a considerable growth of production in Tangshan (North China). Locomotive repairs now require 30 per cent less manpower than that needed in 1948; production of railway passenger cars 54 per cent. Steel output has gone up three times compared with 1948.

*** New Zealand trade unions are demanding abolition** of peace time conscription and military training in schools and reduction of armed forces expenditure to pre-war level.

*** Puerto Rican and Cuban workers are vigorously protesting** against U.S. military and, naval occupation of the Island of Vieques, off the east coast of Puerto Rico. This American occupation has brought the 11,700 local population to hardship, poverty and starvation.

The democratic press in Cuba is demanding a rigorous investigation of the U.S. treatment of the island's inhabitants.

BELGRADE-ATHENS “AXIS”. Drawing by Y. Novak



In the schemes of the American imperialists the Belgrade-Athens “axis” is regarded as a component of the Mediterranean pact which is intended, to supplement the aggressive Atlantic Pact.

(Press report)

FASCIST STATE REGIME IN YUGOSLAVIA. L. Răutu, Member, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party

Every day brings new evidence testifying to the fact that an anti-Communist, police state regime of fascist type has been established in Yugoslavia.

Tito and his accomplices are striving might and main to conceal from the Yugoslav people the degeneration of Yugoslavia into a fascist state. They repeat over and over again that "Nothing has changed" in Yugoslavia. For example, addressing an election meeting in Sabac, Blagoe Neskovic declared with revolting hypocrisy that: "To change the regime in any country it is necessary to change the laws, the Constitution", and in Yugoslavia "The Constitution has not been changed."

Actually a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat took place in Yugoslavia. It suffices to pose the question: who holds State power in Yugoslavia, what are the methods of its realisation, what is its social basis, and above all, **whose** instrument is it and **who** does it serve, to see quite clearly the fascist essence of this power.

It can be regarded as being completely established that in Tito and his clique we have to do with provocateurs and agents of the imperialist intelligence services, agents who are recruited long ago. From the evidence of former partisan fighters in Yugoslavia we know of the diabolical persistence with which Tito and his intimate associates sought to concentrate the entire leadership of this movement in the hands of a group of traitors and imperialist spies. For this purpose it was necessary to remove the genuine Communists, and this was achieved in a variety of ways: some were slandered and compromised, some sent to certain death, others were shot at

the front without investigation or trial, and still others became, under suspicious circumstances, victims of accidents; those who survived were removed after the liberators of Yugoslavia.

In this way, after the liberation, of Yugoslavia, State power in the country and the Party leadership was usurped by a small group of people whose moral countenance is, in the highest degree, typical of any fascist ruling clique: police informers, small and big provocateurs, hired agents of foreign intelligence services, all kinds of declassed rabble, renegades, deserters and rabid chauvinists. Yugoslav people often compare the "leaders" of the Tito-Rankovic clique with the Hitler rulers. Certainly it is not so very important who looks more like Goebbels—Moshe Pjade or Djilas, or whether Tito bears a closer resemblance to Goering or to Hitler "himself". The social and moral resemblance between the two fascist cliques is, undoubtedly, evident.

The strong threads which for long have linked the present rulers of Yugoslavia with the British and American intelligence services are closely intertwined with the direct links between the Tito clique and the German fascists. During the war, Tito conduced secret negotiations with the Hitler command; Rankovic, in broad daylight, made a miraculous "getaway" from a Hitler prison; Kardelj maintained friendship and co-operation with the chief of the Gestapo in Slovenia, and so on.

Such is the countenance of the gang of fascist murderers and spies who have seized power in Yugoslavia.

The main support of this power is the systematic violence against the masses. The numerous prisons inherited by Tito from the former governments and newly built jails—the Glavnjacha, Ada Chiganlija, Cusina Uliza, Zabelia, Petrovaradin, Kostolaz—are filled to overflowing with revolutionary fighters. Among them the are heroes of the liberation struggle Sreten Zhjuovic and Andria Hebrang, Boja Ljumovich, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of

Montenegro, Major-General Moma Djuric, Petar Komnenic, a prominent leader, Ministers of the federal republics, Party and trade-union officials, army officers and professors, industrial workers and peasants, youth and women. “The prisoners are brought from the investigation wrapped in blood-stained sheets”, write inmates from the Ada Chiganlia jail. “We get a mere 150 grammes of bread daily and a lukewarm mash lacking salt and fat twice a day. People resemble living skeletons... to our protests they reply with the words that neither law nor human principles apply to us.”

This, tragic letter which echoes the letter sent out by the prisoners of the Greek monarchist-fascist regime on Makronisos island should be read by certain placid bourgeois-democratic tourists in Yugoslavia who see “nothing blameworthy” in the regime there.

Monstrous reprisals in Rijeka in 1949, brutal suppression of strikes, shooting, without investigation or trial, of any Party member found near the border—all this is but a tiny fraction of the list of crimes committed by the fascist-terrorist Tito clique against Communists-internationalists, against the working class, against the working peasantry of Yugoslavia.

In his day Hitler declared to the German fascists: “I absolve you from the chimera called conscience.” With no less zeal Tito “absolves from conscience” his foul-janissaries.

The power of the Tito clique is a fascist terrorist power which makes use of all methods and all the means of fascist dictatorship to strangle the working class, to erase completely the elementary democratic rights of the working people.

The fascist power of the Tito clique, hated by the working people of Yugoslavia, relies on an enormously swollen military-police apparatus. The notorious secret police spreads its tentacles all over the country. Then there is the K.O.S. (military counter-intelligence) and also numerous special branches of the police machine. Mutual suspicion and mutual

informing are cultivated with sadistic refinements among the backward elements of the population. The Yugoslav Army is greater now than at any previous time, The upkeep of this swollen parasitic apparatus swallows an enormous part of the budget of the impoverished and starving country.

Monstrous hypertrophy of the military-police apparatus also constitutes one of the characteristic features of any fascist regime.

Equally characteristic and a vivid reminder of Hitler Germany is the fusion of the Party apparatus with the police machine.

In the person of Rankovic, the Yugoslav Himmler, there is combined the chief of police of a Gestapo type, the organising Secretary of the Central Committee and the head of the cadres department of the Central Committee. Due to this organisation a brutal, purely police terror prevails in the Party; the apparatus of the Central Committee has been transformed into a component of the police machine, all leading posts are lead by Anglo-American spies, nationalists and other traitors. Having fallen into the hands of enemies of the people, assassins and spies, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia has become an appendage of the Gestapo apparatus, carrying out the espionage assignments of the Tito clique.

As for the fact that Tito-Rankovic-Kardelj-Djilas still continue to call their Party "Communist", this tells as little about the real nature of their Party as the fact that Hitler and Goebbels called their party "a workers'" party and even a "Socialist" party. Tito-Rankovic-Kardelj-Djilas are crows decked in peacock's feathers, just like the Hitlerites who loudly proclaimed themselves "National-Socialists."

Brazen deception of the masses of the working people, unbridled demagogy, noisy, importunate propaganda, a la Goebbels—all these methods of poisoning the public consciousness were taken by the Tito-Rankovic clique from the

arsenal of its Hitler teachers. For a certain length of time the fascist rulers of Yugoslavia were compelled to carry out willy-nilly, the political and economic measures desired and demanded by the people. The purpose of this policy was described by Rankovic to his associate Rajk at one of their meetings: "It should be clearly understood that neither Tito nor other members of the Yugoslav Government wanted, after the liberation, to establish a democratic system in Yugoslavia and to build Socialism. And if they were compelled, nevertheless, to undertake such revolutionary measures... this was not because they wanted selflessly to carry out this programme of Socialism; they were forced to do this only under the pressure of the masses of the working people in Yugoslavia."

The Tito clique which has effected the transition to fascism, is carrying out with ever greater intensity, restoration measures, hastening to overcome the consequences of its forced concessions made under the pressure of the masses of the people and especially of the working class. The recent elections to the Yugoslav Skupshtina were in line with this restoration policy. Even in Hitlerite practices it would have been difficult to find such abject mockery of civil rights, such foul falsification of the will of the people, and such cruel and monstrous suppression of any protest, suppression interlaced with unbridled fascist demagogy. Only in the mind of a fascist butcher could the notion arise of voting with rubber balls "in two boxes" under the all-seeing eyes of the secret police agents of which the election commissions consisted.

Yet, despite this mockery of the voting system, despite wholesale arrests, roundup and police raids, hundreds of thousands of Yugoslavs had the courage to vote against the hated Tito-Rankovic gang.

The election returns in the Vojevodina, published in the fascist paper "Slobodna Vojvodina" on April 1, are illuminating in this respect. In this province, according even to

Titoite sources, from 18 to 34 per cent voted against Tito for both chambers. The fascist clique is particularly abhorred by the oppressed nationalities. Thus, the election returns in the Alibunar electoral district, where many Rumanians reside, show that over 25 per cent voted against the sanguinary fascist clique.

The resistance of the broad masses of workers and peasants to the treacherous policy of the Belgrade fascists is growing—a fact the Titoites themselves are forced to admit. Workers and working youth express their protest against the fascist policy by resisting forced labour, to say nothing of the active forms of revolutionary struggle, headed by the Communists-internationalists. Yugoslav fascist rags wait about the need to utilise on a wider scale the "voluntary" (i.e. forced) labour. On the eve of the elections the resolution of the Executive Committee of the so-called People's Front let the cat out of the bag" as to the purpose of "voluntary" labour. This resolution read: "The broadest activisation of the masses is necessary for the fulfilment of the export plan". "Everything for export—such is the main slogan of ill-famed "Socialist" construction in Yugoslavia: Timber, metals, food—all go abroad in huge quantities, to Britain and America. The response of the workers to this call is sufficiently eloquent. As admitted by the fascist Stambolic, 430,000 out of the 628,000 workers driven to the factories, in Serbia fled from their jobs in ten months during 1949.

The same can be observed in the countryside. The toiling peasantry are sabotaging grain deliveries and farm work. Despite the fact that grain deliveries are effected through the secret police and the fascist militia even Tito had to admit in an election speech that the grain deliveries had been a failure. The Tito-Rankovic clique will meet with equal failure during the spring sowing. According to the Yugoslav fascist press, only 8 per cent of the planned acreage was sown in Croatia, by April

1. Peasants in many villages say response they are acting in this way in fighters to the call of the underground against the fascist regime.

What elements then, constitute the social base of the fascist state in Yugoslavia? There are the kulaks, who are given encouragement by the main accomplices of the Tito clique; there is the enormous, military and police bureaucracy; there are capitalist elements in the towns who had taken heart; the personalities of the bourgeois reactionary parties, the ustashi and chetniks, as well others hostile people's democracy.

The newly "elected" Skupshtina consists precisely of such elements. For example, of the 90 deputies to the Veche of Nationalities from Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia, 45 are men who were active functionaries in the former bourgeois parties, while the remainder are Tito's immediate associates. Of the 170 deputies, of this chamber only three are of working class origin. There is not a single working peasant among them.

While the predatory fascist essence of the Belgrade ruling clique is most, pronounced in its internal policy, its fascist essence is no less convincingly displayed in the foreign policy of the espionage gang of Tito-Rankovic-Kardelj-Djilas. The Yugoslav fascist Government deserted the camp of Socialism and democracy, headed by the Soviet Union—the fatherland of Socialism; it betrayed the national interests of its country, destroyed the independence of the Yugoslav Republic and transformed it into an instrument of the policy of the most aggressive and reactionary foreign imperialist circles.

The Anglo-American masters of the Tito clique hoped to use Yugoslavia as a Trojan horse in the camp of democracy and Socialism, to detach the People's Democracies from the U.S.S.R. and effect in these countries a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat similar to that which the Tito clique succeeded in effecting in its own country. Tito, on his, part, dreamed of being an all-Balkan Gauleiter. He had even acquired the

manners befitting such a post. When the question arose of his visiting Rumania he had the audacity to demand that Rumanian border troops should fall back several kilometres into the interior until he, Tito, should cross over from Yugoslavia into Rumania. In Hungary, carrying out the will of its masters, he issued orders to Rajk; in Bulgaria, to Kostov; in Rumania he banked on the traitor, Patrascanu; in Poland he pinned his hopes on Gomulka-ites. Thanks to the wisdom and the far-sightedness of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B) which helped the Communist Parties to discern in time the treacherous Titoite clique; thanks to the vigilance of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies the monstrous imperialist conspiracy was frustrated. But its lessons oblige Communist Parties and all working people in the countries to increase ten-fold their vigilance against the intrigues of Anglo-American imperialism and its nefarious hangers-on.

In its resolution "Communist Party of Yugoslavia in the Power of Murderers and Spies", the Conference of the Information Bureau noted the foul strivings of the Titoite clique to ingratiate itself with the imperialists and to kowtow to them.

But even the Anglo-American imperialists, who are far from being squeamish, treat Tito as a despicable lackey. Andre Lagerra, Paris editor of the U.S. journal "Time" excellently characterised their attitude to Tito when, in an article entitled "Titotalitaria", he quoted what a certain well-known American thought of Tito: "Tito is a thorough swine, but he is **our** swine."

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The economic ruin and the collapse of the economic policy of the deserters from the Socialist camp stand out against the

background of the great successes of the Soviet Union and the remarkable economic upsurge in all the People's Democracies. This explains, by the way, the frenzied attacks of the Belgrade fascists against the People's Democracies and against their fruitful, life-giving policy of close economic co-operation with the U.S.S.R. The economic successes of the countries of the Socialist camp are hateful to the fascists from the Tito-Rankovic clique, they regard with hatred the successes of the forces of peace throughout the world and the continuous strengthening of the Soviet Socialist State and the People's Democracies. It is this hatred which prompted Djilas, the mercenary lackey of Anglo-American imperialism, the loudmouthed chatterbox of the Belgrade fascist gang to reproach the Soviet Union because... the Soviet State is not dying out!

But the fascist Djilas fusses in vain, for so long as imperialism exists, which Djilas and his ilk serve, the Soviet State will continue to strengthen and guard the great gains of the Soviet people, keep guard over peace, independence and the security of nations. Following its example, the People's Democracies are strengthening their States relying on the firm support of millions and millions of working people.

As regards the Yugoslav fascist State, its future is entirely different. There can be no doubt that the similarity between the Tito clique and the Hitlerite gang, often the topic of conversation in Yugoslavia, is far from having exhausted itself, and that a fate altogether similar to that of the Hitlerite rulers awaits the fascist Tito-Rankovic-Kardelj-Djilas pack.

The Communist movement in all countries, workers everywhere are confident that the people of Yugoslavia, headed by the working class, led by a regenerated Communist Party, will punish the fascist traitors, return Yugoslavia to the family of freedom-loving peoples and take the path of building Socialism, illuminated by the genius of Lenin and Stalin.

EDITORIAL BOARD

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