

**the struggle for
PEACE
NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE
WORKING CLASS UNITY**

RESOLUTIONS & REPORTS OF
THE MEETING OF INFORMATION
BUREAU OF COMMUNIST AND
WORKERS' PARTIES HELD IN
HUNGARY IN NOVEMBER, 1949

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COMMUNIQUE

Meeting of Information Bureau of Communist Parties

During the second half of November, a meeting of the Information Bureau was held in Hungary attended by the following representatives.

From the Communist Party of Bulgaria: Comrades V. Tchervenkov, V. Poptomov; Rumanian Workers' Party: Comrades Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, J. Chishinevski, A. Moghoros; Hungarian Workers' Party: Comrades M. Rakosi, A. Gero, J. Revai, J. Kadar; United Workers' Party of Poland: Comrades J. Berman, A. Zawadski; Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks): Comrades M. Suslov, P. Yudin; Communist Party of France: Comrades J. Duclos, E. Fajon, G. Cogniot; Communist Party of Czechoslovakia: Comrades R. Slansky, S. Bastovansky, L. Kopriva, B. Geminder; Communist Party of Italy: Comrades P. Togliatti, E. d'Onofrio, A. Cicalini. The meeting heard the following reports: Comrade M. Suslov — "Defence of peace and the struggle against the warmongers"; Comrade P. Togliatti — "Working class unity and the tasks of the Communist and Workers' Parties"; Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej — "The Yugoslav Communist Party in the power of murderers and spies".

Having exchanged opinions on these reports, the delegates reached complete agreement of views and unanimously adopted corresponding resolutions.

DEFENCE OF PEACE AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST WARMONGERS

Resolution of the Information Bureau

Having discussed the defence of peace and struggle against the warmongers, the representatives of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the Rumanian Workers Party, Hungarian Workers' Party, Polish United Workers' Party, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), French Communist Party, Italian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia unanimously reached the following conclusions:

The events of the past two years fully confirm the correctness of the analysis of the international situation given by the first meeting of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties in September 1947.

During this period two lines of world policy took shape even more clearly and sharply:—the line of the democratic, anti-imperialist camp headed by the USSR, the camp waging a persistent and consistent struggle for peace between peoples and for democracy; and the line of the imperialist, anti-democratic camp headed by the U.S. ruling circles, the camp whose main object is forcibly to establish Anglo-American world domination, to enslave other countries and peoples, to destroy democracy and to unleash a new war.

Moreover the aggressive character of the imperialist camp continues to grow. The ruling circles of the United States and Britain openly pursue a policy of aggression and preparation for a new war.

In the struggle against the camp of imperialism and war, the forces of peace, democracy and Socialism have grown in number and strength.

The further growth of the might of the Soviet Union; the political and economic consolidation of the People's Democracies and the fact that they have taken the path of building Socialism; the historical victory of the Chinese people's revolution over the combined forces of home reaction and U.S. imperialism; the formation of the German Democratic Republic; the consolidation of the Communist Parties; the growth of the democratic movement in capitalist countries and the tremendous scale of the movement of the partisans of peace—all these signify a considerable extension and consolidation of the anti-imperialist, democratic camp.

At the same time the imperialist, anti-democratic camp grows weaker. The successes of the democracy and Socialism, the maturing economic crisis, further sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism, the sharpening of the external and internal contradictions of this system are all evidence of the increasing weakening of imperialism.

The change in the correlation of forces in the international arena in favour of the camp of peace and democracy evokes fierce anger and rage among the imperialist warmongers.

The Anglo-American imperialists hope by means of war to change the course of historical development; to solve their external and internal contradictions and difficulties; to consolidate the position of monopoly capital and to gain world domination.

Aware of the fact that time works against them the imperialists feverishly and hastily hatch various blocs and alliances of reactionary forces to realise their aggressive plans.

The entire policy of the Anglo-American imperialist bloc serves the aim of preparing a new war. It finds expression in frustrating a peaceful settlement of relations with Germany and Japan; in completing the dismemberment of Germany; in turning the Western zones of Germany and also Japan occupied by U.S. troops into centres of fascism, revenge and springboards for the realisation of the aggressive plans of this bloc.

At the service of this policy is the onerous Marshall Plan and its direct continuation—the Western Union and the North Atlantic Military Bloc aimed against all peace-loving peoples; the unrestrained armament race in the United States and West European countries; the swelling of military budgets and the extension of the network of American military bases.

This policy also finds expression in the refusal of the Anglo-American bloc to prohibit the atomic weapon despite the fiasco of the myth of U.S. atomic monopoly, and in whipping up war hysteria by all means.

This policy determines the entire line of the Anglo-American bloc in the United Nations Organisation, a line aimed at undermining UNO and making it a weapon of U S monopolies.

The policy of unleashing a new war by the imperialists found expression also in the conspiracy exposed at the Rajk-Brankov trial in Budapest, the conspiracy organised by Anglo-American circles against the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union with the help of the fascist, nationalist Tito clique which has become an agency of international imperialist reaction.

The policy of preparing a new war means, for the mass of the people in the capitalist countries, the continuous growth of an unbearable tax burden, the growth of poverty of the working people alongside a fantastic growth in the super-profits of the monopolies which wax rich from the armaments race.

The growing economic crisis brings even greater poverty, unemployment, starvation and fear of the morrow to working people in the capitalist countries.

At the same time the policy of war preparations is bound up with

continuous encroachments of ruling imperialist circles on the elementary rights and democratic liberties of the mass of the people; with increased reaction in all spheres of public, political and ideological life; with the application of fascist methods of reprisals in relation to progressive and democratic forces of the peoples.

By these measures the imperialist bourgeoisie seeks to prepare the rear for a predatory war.

Thus similar to the fascist aggressors, the Anglo-American bloc prepares a new war in all directions: — military-strategical measures, political pressure and blackmail, economic expansion and enslavement of peoples, ideological stupifying of the masses and intensified reaction.

The U.S. imperialist chiefs draw up their plans of unleashing a new world war and of gaining world domination without taking into account the real correlation of forces between the camp of imperialism and the camp of Socialism.

Their plans for world domination are even more groundless and adventurous than those of the Hitlerites and the Japanese imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists obviously overestimate their strength and underestimate the growing power and organisation of the anti-imperialist camp.

The present historical situation differs radically from the situation in which World War II was prepared. Under the present international conditions it is incomparably more difficult for the warmongers to realise their sanguinary designs.

“The horrors of the recent war are too fresh in the minds of the people, and the social forces standing for peace are too great for the Churchill disciples of aggression to overcome them and turn them towards a new war.” (J. Stalin)

Peoples do not want war and hate it. They are increasingly realising into what a horrible abyss the imperialists try to plunge them.

The tireless struggle of the Soviet Union, the People’s Democracies and the international working class and democratic movements for peace, freedom and independence of the peoples and against the instigators of war, meets daily with increasingly powerful support from the broadest strata of the population in all countries throughout the world.

Hence the development of a mighty movement of the partisans of peace. This movement, rallying in its ranks over 600 million people is growing and extending, embracing all countries of the world and drawing into its ranks ever new fighters against the menace of war.

The movement of the partisans of peace shows clearly that the masses

of the people are taking the work of defending peace into their own hands, thus demonstrating their unbending will to uphold the cause of peace and prevent war.

However it would be erroneous and harmful for the cause of peace to underestimate the danger of the new war now being prepared by imperialist powers headed by the United States of America and Britain.

The enormous growth of the forces in the camp of democracy and Socialism should not give rise to any complacency in the ranks of genuine champions of peace.

It would be a profound and unforgivable delusion to think the danger of war has diminished.

Historical experience teaches that the more hopeless things are for imperialist reaction, the more it rages and the greater danger of military adventures.

Only the greatest vigilance of the peoples, and their firm determination actively to fight by all means and ways for peace will secure the failure of the criminal designs of the instigators of a new war.

Under the conditions of the growing danger of a new war the Communist and Workers' Parties bear a great historical responsibility.

The struggle for a stable and lasting peace, for the organisation and consolidation of the forces of peace against the forces of war should now become the pivot of the entire activity of the Communist Parties and democratic organisations.

To carry out the great and noble task of saving mankind from the danger of a new war, representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties see the following as their vital tasks:

1. To work even more persistently to consolidate organisationally and extend the movement of the partisans of peace, drawing new sections of the population into this movement and making it universal.

Particular attention should be devoted to drawing into this movement trade unions, women's, youth, cooperative, sports, cultural, educational, religious and other organisations, and also scientists, writers, journalists, cultural workers, parliamentary and other political and public leaders who act in defence of peace and against war.

Today the task of rallying all genuine peace supporters, regardless of religious beliefs, political views and party affiliation on the broadest platform against the danger of a new war threatening mankind, arises with particular urgency.

2. Of decisive significance for the further development of the movement of the partisans of peace is the ever more active participation of the working class in this movement, its consolidation and the unity of its ranks.

Therefore the paramount task of the Communist and Workers' Parties is to draw the broadest sections of the working class into the ranks of the fighters for peace; secure firm working class unity, to organise joint actions of various sections of the proletariat on the basis of a common struggle for peace and for the national independence of their countries.

3. Working class unity can be won only in a resolute struggle against Right-wing Socialist disrupters and disorganisers of the working class movement.

Right-wing Socialists like Bevin, Attlee, Blum, Guy Mollet, Spaak, Schumacher, Renner, Saragat, and reactionary trade union leaders like Green, Carey and Deakin carrying out a splitting, anti-popular policy are the main enemies of the unity of the working class; they are accomplices of the warmongers and servants of imperialism who cover their treachery with pseudo-Socialist, cosmopolitan phrase-mongering.

While tirelessly fighting for peace, the Communist and Workers' Parties must daily expose the Right-wing Socialist chieftains as the worst enemies of peace.

It is necessary to develop and consolidate in every way cooperation and united action with basic organisations and with rank and file members of Socialist parties; to support all genuinely honest elements in the ranks of these parties, explaining to them the disastrous nature of the policy pursued by reactionary Right-wing leaders.

4. Communist and Workers' Parties should contrast the misanthropic propaganda of the aggressors striving to turn Europe and Asia into a sanguinary field of war with the broadest propaganda of a stable and lasting peace between the peoples.

They should ceaselessly expose aggressive blocs and military-political alliances (especially the Western Union and the North Atlantic bloc); they should also explain that a new war would bring untold disasters and colossal destruction to the peoples and that the struggle against war and for the defence of peace is the cause of all peoples in the world.

It is necessary to ensure that war propaganda and the preaching of race hatred and enmity between peoples made by agents of Anglo-American imperialism should meet with sharp condemnation by all sections of democratic public opinion in every country.

It is necessary also to secure that not a single statement by propagandists of a new war should be left unanswered by genuine supporters of peace.

5. New and effective forms of mass struggle for peace must be widely applied—forms which have completely justified themselves, such as peace committees in town and countryside, the signing of petitions and protests, the

questionnaire widely used in France and Italy.

The publication and circulation of literature exposing war preparations; the collection of funds for the struggle for peace; the boycott of films, newspapers, books, journals, broadcasting companies, institutions and leaders propagating a new war—all these are vital tasks for the Communist and Workers' Parties.

6. Communist and, working class parties in capitalist countries consider it their duty to merge the struggle for national independence with that for peace, tirelessly exposing the anti-national treacherous nature of the policy of bourgeois governments which have become direct lieutenants of aggressive U.S. imperialism; to rally and consolidate all democratic patriotic forces of the country around slogans of ending the shameful bondage expressing itself in servile subordination to U.S. monopolies and of returning to an independent foreign and home policy corresponding to the national interests of the peoples.

It is necessary to unite the broadest masses of the people in the capitalist countries to defend democratic rights and liberties, tirelessly explaining to them that the defence of peace is indissolubly linked with the defence of the vital interests of the working class and the working people; with the defence of their economic and political rights.

Important tasks confront the Communist Parties of France, Italy, Britain, Western Germany and other countries whose peoples the U.S. imperialists want to use as cannon-fodder in realising their aggressive plans.

Their duty is to unfold with even greater energy the struggle for peace, to frustrate the criminal designs of the Anglo-American warmongers.

7. Alongside the exposure of the imperialist warmongers and their accomplices, the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union face the task of further consolidating the camp of peace and Socialism in the cause of defending peace and the security of peoples.

8. A considerable role in the realisation of their aggressive plans, particularly in Central and South-East Europe, is assigned by Anglo-American imperialists to the nationalist Tito clique which is in the espionage service of the imperialists.

The task of defending peace and of combating the warmongers demands the further exposure of this clique which has deserted to the camp of the inveterate enemies of peace, democracy and Socialism, to the camp of imperialism and fascism.

* * *

For the first time in the history of mankind an organised peace front

has appeared, headed by the Soviet Union, the bulwark and standard-bearer of peace throughout the world.

Reaching out to ever wider masses of the people in the capitalist countries is the courageous call of the Communist Parties declaring that the peoples will never go to war against the first Socialist country in the world, against the Soviet Union.

During the war against fascism the Communist Parties were in the van of the popular resistance struggle against the invaders; in the post-war years the Communist and Workers' Parties are the front rank fighters for the vital interests of their peoples against a new war.

Rallied under the leadership of the working class, all opponents of another war — people of labour, science and culture—are forming a powerful peace front capable of frustrating the criminal designs of the imperialists.

Upon the energy and initiative of Communist Parties depends largely the outcome of the ever-extending titanic struggle for peace; on Communists, as vanguard fighters depends above all, the transforming of this possibility of frustrating the plans of the warmongers into reality.

The forces of democracy and the partisans of peace are greatly superior to the forces of reaction.

The job is now to raise to higher levels the vigilance of the peoples in relation to the instigators of war; to organise and rally the broad masses of the people for active defence of the cause of peace for the sake of the vital interests of the peoples, for life and liberty.

DEFENCE OF PEACE AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST WARMONGERS

Report Submitted by M. Suslov

Comrades,

A little more than two years have passed since the first Information Meeting of the representatives of a number of Communist Parties was held.

The Declaration issued by this meeting gave a profound analysis of changes which had taken place in the international situation as a result of World War II and during the first post-war years. It revealed the formation of two camps in the world arena and the contrast of their aims and tasks; it exposed the aggressive plans of the imperialist camp headed by the U.S.—plans aimed at establishing world domination of Anglo-American imperialism and destroying democracy; it laid bare the treacherous role of the chieftains of Right-wing Social-Democracy as accomplices of imperialism in all its anti-popular activities.

The entire course of events for the past two years has fully confirmed the correctness of the estimation of the international situation given by the first meeting of the Information Bureau, and of the perspectives and tasks of the anti-imperialist camp as outlined by that meeting.

Estimating the significance of the decisions passed by the first meeting of the Information Bureau, and also of the Resolution concerning the “Situation in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia” passed by the second meeting of the Information Bureau it can be boldly said today that these decisions are really historical decisions; that they played an outstanding role in mobilising, organising and consolidating the ranks of the international working class movement; in mobilising the masses to rebuff reaction and the instigators of a new war: in further increasing and strengthening the forces of democracy and Socialism throughout the world.

During the period that has elapsed since the first meeting of the Information Bureau considerable changes have taken place in the international situation.

I

CONSPIRACY OF AGGRESSORS AGAINST PEACE AND SECURITY OF PEOPLES

For the past two years, two lines in world policy have become even more clear and sharp—the line of the democratic, anti-imperialist camp headed by the USSR—the camp waging a persistent and consistent struggle

against imperialist reaction, for peace between peoples and for democracy, and the line of the imperialist, anti-democratic camp headed by the U.S. — the camp which has as its main object the enslavement of other countries and peoples, the forcible establishment of Anglo-American world domination, destruction of the forces of democracy and the unleashing of a new war. The struggle between these opposite camps has sharpened. The aggressive nature of the imperialist camp has further increased.

Whereas the first meeting of the Information Bureau stated that the U.S. and Britain were going over to the policy of preparing new military adventures, at present the ruling circles of the United States and Britain heading the imperialist camp openly pursue the policy of aggression—the policy of preparing and unleashing a new world war.

Having taken the path of military-political conspiracy against peace and the security of the peoples, the ruling circles of the U.S. and Britain drive at full speed preparing a new war and are declaring with increasingly cynical shamelessness and insolence their claims to world domination, the “American leadership of the world”, reviving the insane plans of German fascism and forgetting the historical lessons given to crazy pretenders for “world domination”.

The entire policy of the Anglo-American imperialist bloc serves the aim of preparing a new world war. It finds expression in the unrestrained economic, political and military expansion carried out by the U.S. on all continents in an attempt to seize military-strategic raw materials and other resources essential for war preparations. The U.S. imperialists are netting the entire globe with military, naval and air bases and are preparing springboards for a new war.

The support rendered by the Anglo-American imperialists to all outmoded reactionary regimes (the Franco Government in Spain, the monarcho-fascist Government in Greece, Chiang Kai-shek in China and so on), to the remnants of the destroyed exploiting classes, spies, saboteurs and murderers in the People's Democracies; to reactionary forces all over the world—all this serves the aim of preparing a new war. U.S. imperialism has become the centre and mainstay of world reaction.

Imperialist circles of the U.S. and of Britain have openly trampled underfoot the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences, aimed at a just solution of the German problem and to transform Germany into a democratic peace-loving State. After pledging themselves to regard Germany as a single unit, they pursue a policy of splitting Germany, crowning this policy with the establishment of the puppet Bonn “Government”.

Instead of democratising and demilitarising Germany, the Governments of the U.S., Britain and France are restoring war industry in

Western Germany and the dominant position of the reactionary monopolies, junkers, militarist elements who, in the past, were the bulwark of German imperialism and Hitlerism. At the same time, they frustrate in every way the preparations for a peace treaty with Germany, seeking to turn the temporary occupation into permanent and undivided colonial domination in Western Germany.

All honest people see that such a course in relation to Germany is determined by the desire of Wall Street magnates to use Western Germany for their imperialist ends and, above all, as a springboard, and to use its population as cannon-fodder in the realisation of their aggressive plans.

The insolent design of the U.S. imperialists to utilise the German people as cannon-fodder was quite recently blurted out by Poage, member of the House of Representatives, who suggested that the U.S. should create 25 divisions of German mercenaries.

Not being sure that the Germans would shed their blood in the interest of the magnates of U.S. capital, this warmonger suggested that all ammunition of these mercenaries should remain “in American hands” and that the “entire senior officer staff should be composed of Americans”.

With boundless cynicism Poage declared that in the event of war he does not intend to send American boys to fight since he hopes to buy cannon-fodder at an extremely low price, paying for it, said this trader in blood, only a small share of the wages paid to American soldiers. Concluding, Poage said that the United States should try to create similar mercenary forces in Japan.

Such are the shameless plans of the U.S. imperialists in relation to the peoples of Germany and Japan.

The policy of war preparations also found expression in the so-called Marshall Plan. The Information Meeting of the Communist Parties held in September 1947 revealed the real aims of the Marshall Plan as a plan for the economic and political enslavement of Europe by U.S. imperialism.

Life has been most unkind to those who believed in the beneficent role of the Marshall Plan.

As a result of nearly two years, Marshall Plan “assistance”, the economy of the Marshallised countries in Europe instead of being revived has been reduced to a state of complete disorganisation.

This has now become so obvious that it has been registered by the Secretariat of the United Nations Organisation in the Report on the World Economic Situation in 1948, published in July 1949.

Even the most ardent supporters and troubadours of the Marshall Plan are today forced to recognise its failure.

Subordinating and placing the economy of the Marshallised countries

in the service of the interests of U.S. monopolies; flooding the West European markets with unwanted goods for which there is no sale in the U.S.; imposing on these countries the disastrous policy of discriminatory trade relations with the countries of Eastern Europe, the Marshall Plan, in effect, accelerates and sharpens the economic crisis which increasingly grips the capitalist economy of Europe and America.

The onslaught of the United States of America on the disorganised economy of the Marshallised countries has recently intensified. Taking advantage of the devaluation of West European currencies which was carried out on their orders, the U.S. imperialists strive to take the economy of the countries of Western Europe completely into their own hands.

Today, when life itself has ruthlessly cast the peacock attire from the Marshall Plan, this plan appears in its true colours as an economic, political and military lever with the help of which U.S. imperialists subordinate the economy of Western Europe to their control and dictate, striving to turn it into a colonial adjunct of the United States of America.

The Marshall Plan was soon supplemented by military- political aggressive blocs of imperialist powers such as the Western Union and the North Atlantic Bloc.

At present the North Atlantic Bloc is the main weapon of the aggressive policy of the ruling circles of the U.S. and Britain aimed at preparing a new war. As pointed out in the statement by the Soviet Government of January 29, 1949, which exposed the real military-political essence of the North Atlantic Pact, the aims of this pact are to enable the ruling circles of the U.S. and Great Britain to take into their hands the reins of the greatest possible number of States, depriving them of the possibility to pursue an independent national foreign and home policy and utilising these States as auxiliaries to realise their aggressive plans aimed at establishing Anglo-American world domination.

The North Atlantic Bloc is aimed at suppressing the resistance of the peoples of Europe to the U.S. onslaught against their vital rights, national freedom and independence; at turning Western Europe into a semi-colony of U.S. imperialism, into a base and springboard for preparing a new war.

The North Atlantic Bloc has in view direct aggression against the democratic States in Eastern Europe and, above all, against the Soviet Union as the main force in the democratic camp, a reliable mainstay of peace, security, freedom and independence of peoples.

Finally, one of the most important aims of the North Atlantic agreement and of its projected branches—Mediterranean, Near East and Far East agreements—is to prepare the destruction of the national liberation movement in colonial and dependent countries and to combat the People's

Republic of China and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea which have won a great victory over foreign imperialists and home reaction.

Thus the North Atlantic imperialist alliance under the aegis of the U.S., represents a menace for the whole of progressive mankind. And quite justly is this latest evil imperialist conspiracy likened to the notorious anti-Comintern Hitler-Mussolini Pact signed before the fascist aggressors hurled themselves against the peoples of Europe to crush their freedom and independence.

Similar to the anti-Comintern Pact, the North Atlantic agreement, clothed in the tattered banner of anti-Communism, is a programme of aggression and war, a programme of stifling national independence and democratic rights of peoples.

Thus the facts show that with the imperialists of the United States in the forefront, the imperialists prepare a new world war into whose hell they are ready to throw the majority of peoples and countries of the world in order to achieve the selfish aims of a handful of multi-millionaires.

For the sake of these aims, U.S. ruling circles turn Western Germany into their military springboard in Europe and strive to draw the German people into the slaughterhouse of a new war.

For the sake of these aims they, with the direct complicity of British Labour leaders, turn Britain into their aircraft and naval base and intend to make the British people their cannon-fodder.

A similar role is prepared by them for the peoples of France, Italy and other European States.

For the sake of their predatory aims. U.S. imperialists make Japan their springboard for aggression against the USSR, the People's Republic of China, North Korea and the peoples of the Pacific basin, striving to utilise the Japanese people to this end.

In the Near East, U.S. imperialists create military bases and strong points in Turkey, Iran and Iraq, turning these countries into their satellites and striving to make the Turks, Persians and Arabs fight for the profits of U.S. monopolists.

In other words, the strategy of U.S. imperialism, as now quite clearly defined, is aimed at preparing the conflagration of war in all parts of the world and to make the peoples of all continents fight on the orders, and in the interests of U.S. multi-millionaires.

The most outspoken of the U.S. chieftains such as Congressman Poage, mentioned above, or General Bradley, openly and cynically declare their intention to "fight with other hands" and to use the soldiers of other nations as cannon-fodder for the U.S. which will supply only arms and rake in the profits.

However, these adventurous calculations are made without the master. The peoples of the countries which the U.S. and British imperialists want to force to fight are not the least interested in war which cannot bring them anything but heavy sacrifices, desolation and the destruction of their countries.

The peoples neither need nor want war. Nor is war needed by the mass of the people in the United States, whose monopoly circles stand out as the main instigators of war.

Despite the stream of false propaganda circulated by the imperialist aggressors and their accomplices, the common people in the U.S. are becoming increasingly aware that war, if unleashed by the warmongers, would bring to them, the common people, only soldiering and death in far-off countries; that war would come also to the American continent bringing with it the horrors of modern bombing and the destruction of the results of the labours of many generations.

Having taken the open course of unleashing a new world war, the organisers of the North Atlantic agreement disrupt international cooperation and, above all, cooperation with the USSR and the People's Democracies. They try to undermine the United Nations Organisation, seeking to turn it into an instrument of their predatory designs and frustrate the decisions of the UNO General Assembly concerning prohibition of the atomic weapon and reduction of armaments.

The policy of disrupting international cooperation led to the notorious "cold war", to whipping up war psychosis and hysteria; to an artificial development of international tension which is utilised by the arms manufacturers and by licentious warmongers.

The Budapest trial of the espionage Rajk-Brankov gang revealed a large-scale international conspiracy organised by the Anglo-American imperialists against the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union, against peace and democracy.

This imperialist conspiracy was aimed at realising far-reaching plans; to overthrow the democratic system in Hungary and other People's Democracies with the help of the fascist espionage Tito clique which has become an agency of international reaction; to wrest these countries from the camp of peace and democracy; to restore there, reactionary fascist regimes; to turn the countries of South-East and Central Europe into puppets of the imperialists and springboards for aggression.

A direct result of the policy of aggression and preparation for a new war is the unrestrained armament race which falls as a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working class and on all the working population in the capitalist countries.

It is sufficient to say that U.S. military expenditure in the next fiscal year will amount to 22 billion dollars that is twenty times more than before the war.

According to E. Nourse, former Chairman of the Economic Council under the auspices of the U.S. President, the weekly military allocation of the U.S. Federal Government exceeds the annual allocation for education. The sum appropriated for military purposes each week would fully cover federal annual expenses for public health services put together.

In Britain military expenditure is now three times greater than in 1939. The policy known as the Hitler slogan of “Guns before butter” is carried out also in other Marshallised States.

It stands to reason that this policy, accompanied by an exorbitant growth of taxation, leads to a sharp deterioration in the economic conditions of the working people in all capitalist countries.

Preparing for war, the capitalist monopolies undertake a violent onslaught against the living standards of the working class and all working people. This finds expression in increased exploitation of workers by the intensification of labour; in the reduction of wages and in mass dismissals of workers in non-military branches of industry.

The preparations for war are also accompanied increased attacks on the democratic rights of the working people.

To pave the way for their foreign policy ventures and for unleashing war, the imperialists try to strangle the working class and general democratic movement, to open the way for fascisation and complete militarisation of the internal regime. '

As far back as 1927, Comrade Stalin said imperialism could not prepare a new war without suppressing the opposition against war, without suppressing the masses.

“To wage war,” said Comrade Stalin, “it is not sufficient to pile armaments and organise new coalitions. It also calls for strengthening the rear in the capitalist countries. Not a single capitalist country can wage a major war without preliminary consolidation of its own rear—without curbing ‘its’ workers, without curbing ‘its’ colonies. Hence, a gradual fascisation of the policy of bourgeois governments.” (J. Stalin **Selected Works**, Russ. Ed. Volume 10, p. 282)

The “crusade” against Communism, the persecution and open terror against Communist Parties (the U.S., France Australia, India, countries of Latin America and of the Middle East, etc.), anti-labour and anti-trade-union laws (the U.S., Greece, Turkey, and others); the creation in the Marshallised countries, at the behest of Washington of reactionary regimes kow-towing to

dollar imperialism; revival of fascism in Western Germany; the utilisation of the espionage fascist Tito clique to carry out subversive work in the People's Democracies—all these are links in one and the same chain of preparing war.

Under the flag of anti-Communism, the warmongers form a kind of “holy” alliance of the forces of imperialism, fascism, the Vatican and Right-wing Socialists.

Simultaneously the imperialist camp has unfolded on a great scale, the ideological preparations for a new war. New means are sought to prepare public opinion, to stupefy the masses with rabid propaganda of racial and misanthropic ideas, and fomenting atomic psychosis and war hysteria.

All means of psychological influence have been brought into operation: press, literature, radio, cinema, church.

The ideological make-up of the propaganda of the warmongers and their accomplices is extremely simple. This, however, does not mean that it does no harm.

In the main it consists of boosting the “American way of life” and bourgeois democracy; of propagating the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race, of erupting streams of unbridled lies and slander against the USSR and other peace-loving States; of propagating cosmopolitanism and the abandonment of national sovereignty which is aimed at undermining the will of people to resist the encroachments of the Anglo-American imperialists.

One of the important means of ideological preparation in the “Americanised” countries is the flooding of these countries with American crime literature and Hollywood films, in which gangsters, murderers, sadists, corrupters, bigots and hypocrites invariably appear as the main heroes. Such “art” and “literature” poison and stupefy both reader and spectator.

The propaganda of a new war streams widely from the columns of the U.S. press and from the reactionary press of other countries. Although the second session of the UNO General Assembly passed a special decision condemning war propaganda, the ruling circles of the U.S. and Britain far from taking measures to bridle the warmongers and war propagandists are, on the contrary, obviously inciting them.

Alongside the venal hack-writers of the reactionary press and radio, a whole cluster of official statesmen—members of the Truman Government, Congressmen, Generals, Admirals, and British peers — now appear openly calling for war.

Thus similar to the fascist aggressors before World War II, the Anglo-American imperialist bloc prepares a new war in all directions: military-strategic measures, political pressure and blackmail, economic expansion and enslavement of peoples, ideological stupification of the masses and

intensification of reaction in all spheres of public life.

Ruling circles in U.S. and Britain cherish the crazy idea of subordinating the entire world to their domination by military means, threatening mankind with a new world slaughter.

That is why the aggressive, military-political conspiracy of the Anglo-American imperialists constitutes a tremendous menace for the destiny of the world; for the life and welfare of millions of ordinary people; for the national independence and democratic gains of all peoples.

II

FORCES OF THE CAMP OF PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM GROW IN STRENGTH AND NUMBER

It would, however, be profoundly wrong to think the feverish activity displayed by the imperialist camp is evidence of its strength, evidence of the impossibility of preventing war.

The past two years were years of the weakening of the camp of imperialism, of the dropping out of new links from its chain, of the sharpening of all its internal and external contradictions.

At the same time, the forces of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism steadily grew in number and strength during this period. That is why despite such wide preparations for war by the imperialist camp, there now exists a powerful and daily growing barrier in the way of the warmongers.

While the camp of imperialism, led by the U.S. prepares for military adventures, the anti-imperialist camp consolidates all its forces to render a resolute rebuff to the bellicose imperialist aggressors, and it persistently fights to isolate the instigators of a new war and to foil their monstrous designs.

The democratic forces of the world grow incomparably faster than the evil forces of the warmongers. The correlation of forces in the international arena has radically changed and continues to change in favour of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The growth and consolidation of this camp are evident, above all, from the further growth of the might of the Soviet Union which marches at the head of the anti-imperialist camp, at the head of the struggle for a stable peace. Consigned to oblivion are the hopes of imperialist circles that the USSR, which bore the main brunt of the war, would not overcome the difficulties caused by the war and the destruction wrought by the German fascist invaders on a part of Soviet territory.

The Soviet Union is experiencing a powerful upsurge in all spheres of

national economy and culture. Let Messrs. imperialists give thought to the data on the fulfilment of the post-war Five-Year Plan, data published in the Soviet Union.

Last October output of Soviet industry exceeded the average monthly output of the pre-war 1940 by over 50 per cent and surpassed the average monthly level of production envisaged by the Five-Year Plan for 1950.

Whereas the economy of the capitalist countries presents the picture of maturing crisis' and decline, increasingly aggravated by the burden of exorbitant military expenditure, the economy of the Soviet Union is steadily on the upgrade, year after year, month after month.

During the ten months of 1949, the increased targets for industrial output were surpassed. Gross industrial output went up 20 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Agriculture also marches confidently forward. In the current year the gross crops of cereals are greater than 1948 and surpass those of the pre-war 1940. Crops of cotton, flax and many other industrial crops are better than last year and exceed the pre-war level. Socially-owned cattle breeding has considerably extended.

On the basis of development of the national economy, the material and cultural level of the life of the Soviet people rises further, which, in turn, inspires them to achieve new successes.

It is quite clear today that the selfless work of the free Soviet people, the work of millions of Stakhanovites, will ensure the carrying out of the post-war Five-Year Plan to develop the national economy of the USSR ahead of schedule.

This will mean not only a further consolidation of the might of the Soviet State but also the strengthening of the entire camp of the champions of peace and democracy.

The great vitality of the Soviet Socialist system finds expression also in the considerable technical progress achieved in the Soviet Union. New technique is being developed, mastered and put into operation.

One example of this technical progress and of the development of science in our country is the mastery of the secret of atomic energy in a short period of time, depriving the United States of America of the monopoly of the atomic weapon.

The *Tass* statement of September 25, 1949, that the Soviet Union has mastered the secret of the atomic weapon and had this weapon at its disposal as early as 1947, reduced to ashes the "prophecies" of the ruling circles of the imperialist powers—and of bourgeois scientists kow-towing to them—who more than once declared that the Russians would not have the atomic weapon earlier than 1952.

This *Tass* report caused bewilderment and confusion in the camp of the imperialists and warmongers, weakened this camp and delivered a crushing blow at the Truman and Churchill “atom diplomacy” based on monopoly of the atom bomb and on blackmail of weak-nerved people by this weapon.

At the same time all peace supporters enthusiastically welcome the Soviet Union’s possession of the atomic weapon as a victory in the cause of peace for they know that the Soviet Government is faithful to its peace policy and despite the fact that it possesses the atomic weapon, it adheres to its former position of unconditional prohibition of its use.

The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, as well as the foreign policy of the People’s Democracies, is a powerful factor strengthening the camp of peace and democracy. Corresponding to the vital interests of the common people all over the world, it inspires and consolidates the ranks of all fighters for the cause of peace and strengthens their will for victory.

The peaceful policy of the Soviet Government arises from the very essence of our Socialist society in which there are no classes interested in wars.

The Soviet State is a resolute enemy of the policy of national and racial oppression, and its foreign policy is based on respect for the rights and independence of all peoples of the world, large and small.

The Soviet people are imbued with the great idea of building Communism and are directly interested in preserving peace. Our people are deeply confident that the Socialist system of society created by them ensures victory in peaceful competition with the capitalist system.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Government in its relations with capitalist States proceeds from the possibility of the coexistence of the Socialist and capitalist systems and of peaceful cooperation between them. As far back as 1934, Comrade Stalin outlined this policy with complete clarity and precision:

“Our foreign policy is clear. It is a policy of preserving peace and strengthening commercial relations with all countries. The USSR does not think of threatening anybody—let alone of attacking anybody. We stand for peace and champion the cause of peace. But we are not afraid of threats and are prepared to answer the instigators of war, blow for blow.”

The proposals made by the Soviet Government at the recent session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation to condemn preparations for a new war being carried out in a number of countries, particularly in the United States of America and in Great Britain; to take practical measures to prohibit unconditionally the atomic weapon and also to sign a Pact of Five Great Powers to strengthen peace; these proposals constitute a valuable contribution to the struggle for peace, a new blow at the

camp of the instigators of war.

The growth and consolidation of the camp of peace democracy and Socialism are also evident from the great successes achieved by the People's Democracies which have firmly taken the path of building Socialism.

The rapid economic and cultural advances in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Albania; the successful realisation of national economic plans; the improvement in the material welfare of the people; the consolidation of the internal forces in the People's Democracies; the formation of united Marxist-Leninist Workers' Parties marching in the vanguard of the struggle for Socialism; the strengthening of friendship and mutual political, economic and cultural cooperation and mutual assistance between the peoples of South-Eastern Europe; the strengthening of their economic and cultural relations with the USSR—all these are major contributions to the common cause of consolidating the might and unity of the forces of the anti-imperialist, democratic camp.

The economic, political and cultural successes of the People's Democracies serve as a clear example to other peoples how, without resorting to enslaving bargains with imperialism, but by relying on their own forces, on mutual cooperation and fraternal help from the Soviet Union, and by preserving economic and national independence, it is possible to heal in a short period of time, the wounds caused by war and fascist domination and to secure a rapid advance of industry and other branches of economy and culture.

The exposure of the treacherous Tito clique at the Budapest Rajk-Brankov trial and the failure of the insidious calculations of world reaction to restore capitalism in the People's Democracies, testify to the strength and firmness of the People's Democratic system.

The growth and consolidation of the anti-imperialist forces are further borne out by the great successes of the national liberation movements in colonial and dependent countries.

An historic victory was won by the Chinese people who overthrew the Kuomintang regime of national betrayal, colonial exploitation and feudal oppression.

The creation of the People's Republic of China strikes the most severe blow at the predatory designs of U.S. imperialism which planned to make China its colony and a springboard for new military aggression; it makes another huge breach in the system of imperialism and opens a new chapter in the national liberation struggle of all peoples oppressed by imperialism.

The inclusion of China in the family of democratic peace-loving States signifies a further change in the correlation of forces in the international arena in favour of the camp of democracy and peace and extends and

consolidates the front of peace.

A great success for the camp of peace and democracy and a new defeat for the imperialist camp is also the formation of the German Democratic Republic, described by Comrade Stalin in his message of greetings to Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl, as a turning point in the history of Europe,

This historical act expresses the growth and consolidation of the democratic forces of the German people, forces which struggle for a united democratic and peace-loving Germany; forces which draw correct conclusions from the two world wars and no longer wish to be used as pawns by the pretenders for world domination.

The victory of the democratic forces in Germany which are taking the destiny of the country into their hands strikes a new defeat at the Anglo-American warmongers.

As Comrade Stalin points out,

“there can be no doubt that the existence of a peace-loving, democratic Germany, side by side with the existence of a peace-loving Soviet Union, excludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe and makes impossible the enslaving of the European countries by the world imperialists.”

The growth of the forces of the democratic camp and the weakening positions of imperialism are also proved in striking fashion by the advance of the democratic, and particularly of the working class movement headed by the Communist Parties—an advance observed everywhere.

Proof of this is the increased influence of Communist Parties among the people despite the rabid anti-Communist witch-hunt carried on by the entire camp of world reaction, and also the increase in the strike movement of the working class in all capitalist countries of Europe, America and Australia.

The ever-growing and consolidating strength of the camp of peace and democracy is vividly borne out by the powerful movement of the partisans of peace which has already embraced hundreds of millions of people.

For the first time in the history of mankind an organised front of peace emerged, a front which aims to save mankind from a new world war, at isolating the clique of the instigators of a new war and securing peaceful cooperation between peoples.

This movement reflects those cardinal changes which took place in the world as a result of the liberation war waged by peoples against the menace of fascist enslavement. It also signifies an unprecedented growth of the political consciousness of the masses, and of the fact that peoples have drawn lessons from the bitter experience of two world wars and are firmly

determined to prevent a new war, to defend the cause of peace, to frustrate the evil designs of the warmongers.

Peoples who passed through the severe experience of the past decades now take the cause of defending peace into their own hands—this is one of the important characteristic features of the movement of the partisans of peace.

No matter how the warmongers and their accomplices rave, the historical situation today differs radically from that in which World War I and II were prepared.

“The horrors of the recent war are too fresh in the minds of the people, and the social forces standing for peace are too great for the Churchill disciples of aggression to overcome them and turn them towards a new war.” (J. Stalin)

Saving the world from another war is not a utopian dream but a real possibility under present concrete historical conditions.

If peoples are vigilant, active and united in their struggle for peace, if they display steadfastness and tenacity in defending the cause of peace, the warmongers will fail to realise their sanguinary design of lighting the fires of a third world war.

The strength of the movement of peace supporters lies in the fact that it embraces hundreds of millions of people from among the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia and middle urban strata, irrespective of race, nationality, religious or political convictions.

The strength and power of the peace movement lies further in the fact that it has assumed an organised character. The champions of peace increasingly consolidate and organise themselves on a local, national and international scale.

The movement of the partisans of peace came into being as a movement of protest of the masses against the Marshall Plan and the aggressive Western and North Atlantic Unions. Millions of people in France, Italy and other countries raised their voices against the policy of U.S. imperialism, taking part in protest strikes and demonstrations and collecting signatures for peace petitions.

Of great significance in unfolding the movement of the fighters for peace was the Wroclaw Congress of Cultural Workers in Defence of Peace; the World Congress of the Democratic Women’s Federation held in Budapest (autumn 1948), and particularly the World Peace Congress, held in Paris and Prague on April 20-25, which represented 600 million organised fighters for peace.

The movement for the defence of peace constantly extends and

consolidates. The Second World Trade Union Congress held in Milan early in July approved the Manifesto issued by the Paris Congress and drew up a concrete programme of action for the 72 million trade unionists organised in the World Federation of Trade Unions.

National peace congresses were held in a number of countries. The wave of strikes, popular demonstrations and meetings of protest against the ratification of the North Atlantic agreement swept the whole of Western Europe.

In many countries national committees in defence of peace were formed and the organisation of peace committees in towns, factories and offices began.

The movement of the fighters for peace also gains ground in the United States of America and Great Britain, whose peoples increasingly experience the burden of the disastrous, aggressive policy pursued by their ruling circles.

Thus, comrades, a short review of the international situation shows that in the struggle against imperialism and war, the forces of peace, democracy and Socialism have grown in number and strength.

The further growth of the might of the Soviet Union; the political and economic strengthening of the People's Democracies which have taken the path of building Socialism; the historical victory of the people's revolution in China; the formation of the German Democratic Republic; the strengthening of the Communist Parties and the growth of the democratic movement in capitalist countries; the great scale of the movement of the partisans of peace—all these signify a great extension and consolidation of the anti-imperialist and democratic camp.

At the same time the imperialist and anti-democratic camp loses one position after another.

The victories of the camp of democracy and Socialism; the oncoming economic crisis; the further sharpening of the general crisis of the capitalist system; the sharpening of all external and internal contradictions of this system testify to the increasing weakening of the imperialist camp and to the historical doom of the entire capitalist system.

Contradictions between imperialist powers in the camp of world reaction itself are sharpening and cannot but sharpen, no matter how these contradictions are camouflaged by unity of anti-Soviet and anti-Communist policies of these powers.

The colonial nature of the U.S. policy in relation to the "Marshallised" countries; the policy of enslaving Western Europe and other capitalist countries by U.S. imperialism; the fierce competition for markets, for the exploitation of colonies, particularly under conditions of economic crisis, aggravate the contradictions between the capitalist countries and above all,

the contradictions between the U.S. and Great. Britain.

Contradictions inside capitalist countries also sharpen and cannot but sharpen. Contrary to all prophecies of the bourgeois “quack-curiers of economic storms”, an economic crisis inevitably matures both in America and Europe.

Output is falling, exports and home retail trade decline. Unemployment is steadily creeping higher. The number of fully and partially unemployed in capitalist countries reaches the enormous figure of 40 -million.

In view of the armament race, the working people shoulder an ever-growing tax burden. The wages and entire living standards of the working class are progressively going down.

Devaluation of currencies, carried out in the majority of capitalist countries, constitutes a- new plunder of the working people, for with their already meagre wages they can now buy even less of the necessities of life. The material conditions of the working people become unbearable.

Such a situation cannot but lead to the sharpening of internal political conditions in capitalist countries; cannot but give rise to serious class battles.

All this weakens and will continue to weaken the forces of the imperialist camp, the forces of the warmongers. The adventurous foreign policy of Wall Street and the City imperialists, in its turn, further weakens the anti-democratic camp.

This policy suffers defeat after defeat. The fiasco of the “atomic diplomacy”; the failure of the Marshall Plan; the failure of the imperialist subversive clans in South-East Europe and Central Europe; the bankruptcy of U.S. policy in China—these are but an incomplete enumeration of the failures suffered by the foreign policy of the imperialists.

Certainly, the sharpening of all contradictions of capitalism and the weakening of the forces of the imperialist camp are inherent in the very nature of capitalism. And the adventurous foreign policy of the Anglo-American imperialists accelerates this process.

III

COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES IN THE VANGUARD OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST WARMONGERS

The weakening of the anti-democratic, imperialist camp should not lead to the conclusion that the danger of war is lessened. Such a conclusion would be profoundly erroneous and harmful.

Historical experience teaches that the more hopeless the position of

imperialist reaction, the more it rages; the more danger of military adventures on its part.

The change in the correlation of forces in the world arena in favour of the camp of peace and democracy provokes new outbursts of rabid fury in the camp of imperialism and the warmongers.

Anglo-American imperialists hope, by means of war, to alter the course of historical development; to solve their external and internal contradictions and difficulties; to consolidate the positions of monopoly capital and to gain world domination.

To frustrate the plans of imperialist aggression, the greatest vigilance by the peoples is essential, also the further extension of the front of peace and the further consolidation and active struggle of all forces standing for peace.

The present anti-war movement testifies to the will and readiness of the broadest masses of the people to safeguard peace and to prevent the aggressors from plunging mankind into the abyss of another- slaughter.

The task now is to turn this will of the masses into active, concrete actions aimed at foiling the plans and measures of the Anglo-American instigators of war.

The entire historical experience of the anti-war movement on the eve of World War I and particularly of World War II shows that it is not sufficient to desire peace, it is necessary actively to fight for it; to operate all forces and levers counteracting the preparations for unleashing war.

Under conditions of the growing menace of a new war the Communist and Workers' Parties bear a great historical responsibility. The Communist and Workers' Parties must utilise all means of struggle to secure a stable and lasting peace, subordinating their entire activity to this which is now the central task.

It is necessary to work even more persistently to consolidate and extend the movement of the partisans of peace; drawing new sections of the population into this movement and making it the universal and irresistible movement of the day.

This movement can and should embrace all who treasure peace, honour, national freedom and sovereignty of their country, regardless of their political convictions, religious views or party affiliation.

Particular attention should be devoted to drawing into the peace movement trade unions, women's, youth, cooperative, sports, cultural-education religious and other organisations, and also scientists, writers, political and public leaders who act in defence of peace and against war.

Of decisive significance for further development of the movement of the partisans of peace is the ever more active participation of the working class in this movement, its consolidation and the unity of its ranks.

That is why the cardinal task of the Communist and Workers' Parties is to draw the broadest sections of the working class into the ranks of fighters for the cause of peace- to effect firm working class unity; resolutely combat the Right-wing Socialist disruptors and disorganisers of the working class movement; organise joint actions of various sections of the proletariat on the basis of a joint platform of struggle for peace and for the national independence of their countries.

The trade unions of the working class already hold an honourable place in the camp of the fighters for peace, against the warmongers.

The World Federation of Trade Unions emerges as an active champion of peace and international cooperation and the organiser of millions of factory and office workers for the struggle against the instigators of a new war.

Trade union bodies affiliated to the WFTU play a great role in organising peace supporters. In many countries they are the initiators of the national peace movement and of the formation of national committees in defence of peace.

Trade unions have taken a leading role in the organisation of strikes and demonstrations of protest against the aggressive North Atlantic agreement, and also in the organisation of popular petitions and other mass measures in defence of peace, national independence and freedom of peoples.

Trade unions however can do much more to develop the universal struggle against the instigators of a new war and to further the activity of the camp of the partisans of peace.

Peace committees at factories and offices, for the formation of which the Paris Peace Congress and the Milan Trade Union Congress call, can and should become the central link in the activity of trade unions in this sphere. Such committees have already been set up in many enterprises in France, Holland, Britain and other countries.

Rallying factory and office workers, irrespective of their nationality, party or trade union affiliation, the peace committees must become centres of struggle for universal unity of the working people in defence of peace, democracy and the vital interests of the mass of the people exploited by capitalism.

Numerous facts such as the petition to the UNO General Assembly in support of the proposals to prohibit the atomic weapon and to reduce armaments of the great powers—a petition carrying signatures of eleven million women from Italy, Czechoslovakia and the Eastern zone of Germany—also the participation of women's organisations and of the World Federation of Democratic Women in the Paris and Prague Congresses, show what a serious force in the struggle for peace are women and their organisations.

The democratic youth of all countries demonstrated its will for peace and the readiness to struggle for it at the World Congress of Working Youth held in Warsaw in 1947 and at World Youth congresses and festivals in 1948 and 1949. The World Federation of Democratic Youth, rallying in its ranks over 60 million young men and women, actively champions the cause of peace.

The task of the working class, of the Communist and Workers' Parties is to head the peace struggle of all mass public associations, to give it purposeful and effective direction.

To unite broad sections of the population in the fight for peace, various forms and methods should be used: mass demonstrations, meetings, rallies, drawing up of petitions and protests, questionnaires, formation of peace committees in towns and in the countryside, which, for example, is widely practised in France and Italy.

In carrying out measures in the struggle for peace it is obviously impossible to act according to standard. It is necessary to proceed from the concrete conditions in each country, skilfully combining various forms and methods of the movement with the general tasks.

Having no support among the masses, the warmongers as we have seen, seek to deceive peoples with all manner of slanderous propaganda. Because of this, the exposure of the warmongers' propaganda and the circulation of truthful information concerning their anti-popular activity, should not be in the nature of a short campaign but should be conducted day in and day out.

Communist and Workers' Parties should counteract the false and misanthropic propaganda of the aggressors and their hired gangsters of the pen with the broadest propaganda of a stable and lasting peace between peoples, ceaselessly exposing the aggressive blocs and military-political alliances.

It is necessary widely to explain that a new war would bring enormous disasters and unprecedented destruction to the peoples, that the struggle against war and the defence of peace is the cause of all peoples of the world.

The forces of peace, and above all, the Communist Parties, should seek to secure that the propaganda of war and the advocacy of race hatred and enmity between peoples carried out by the agents of imperialism, should meet with sharp condemnation from all sections of democratic public opinion; that not a single act of the provocateurs of a new war should remain unanswered in any of their various forms—including mass boycott of films, newspapers, books, journals, radio companies, organisations and leaders propagating war.

The preparations for a new war are indissolubly linked with the

enslavement of the countries of Europe and of other continents by U.S. imperialism.

The Marshall Plan, the Western Union, the North Atlantic Pact—all these links in the evil conspiracy against peace are at the same time, links in the chain placed by transatlantic monopolists around the neck of other peoples.

The duty of Communist and working class parties in capitalist countries is to merge the struggle for national independence with the struggle for peace; tirelessly to expose the anti-national, treacherous nature of the policy of bourgeois governments which have become direct lieutenants of U.S. imperialism; to rally and consolidate all democratic patriotic forces and consolidate all round the slogans of eliminating the shameful U.S. bondage, and the adoption of an independent foreign and home policy corresponding to the national interests of the peoples.

The Communist and Workers' Parties should carry high the banner defending the national independence and sovereignty of their countries.

The Communist and Workers' Parties should also rally, broad masses to defend democratic rights and liberties, tirelessly explaining to them that the defence of peace is indissolubly linked with the defence of the vital interests of the working class and of all working people; that the struggle for peace is, at the same time the struggle against poverty, hunger and fascism.

Particularly important tasks confront the Communist Parties of France, Italy, Britain, Western Germany and other countries whose peoples the U.S. imperialists wish to use as cannon-fodder in realising their aggressive plans.

Their duty is to develop with even greater energy the struggle for peace to frustrate the criminal designs of the Anglo-American instigators of war.

Alongside the exposure of the imperialist warmongers and their accomplices, the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union face the task of further consolidating the camp of peace and Socialism in defending peace and the security of peoples.

A complete exposure of the leaders of the Right-wing Socialist Parties continues to be the urgent task of Communist Parties.

The course of events has fully confirmed the correctness of the estimate by the first meeting of the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties, of Right-wing Socialists carrying out the foul role of imperialist agents, accomplices of the instigators of a new war, betrayers of the national interests of the people, traitors covering their despicable activity with Socialist phrase-mongering and cosmopolitan rubbish.

That is why, while tirelessly fighting for peace, the Communist and Workers' Parties should daily expose the Right-wing Socialist chiefs as the

worst enemies of peace.

At the same time, it is necessary to develop and consolidate, by all means, both cooperation and united action in the struggle for peace with the basic organisations and rank and file of the Socialist Parties; to support all genuinely honest elements in the ranks of these parties, explaining to them the disastrous nature of the policy pursued by reactionary Right-wing leaders.

A significant role in realising their aggressive plans, particularly in Central and South-Eastern Europe is assigned by the Anglo-American imperialists to the Yugoslav Tito clique in the espionage service of the imperialists '

Therefore the task of defending peace and combating the warmongers calls for further exposure of this clique which deserted to the camp of the worst enemies of peace, democracy and Socialism, to the camp of imperialism and fascism.

* * *

Comrades,

During the war against fascism the Communist Parties were the vanguard of the people's resistance to the invaders. In the post-war period the Communist and Workers' Parties constitute the vanguard fighters for the vital interests of their peoples, for the cause of peace throughout the world.

Guided by them, all the opponents of a new war, people of labour, science and culture, rallied in the powerful front of peace, are capable of frustrating the criminal designs of the imperialists.

The forces of democracy and the forces of the partisans of peace are vastly superior to the forces of reaction.

The task is now to consolidate and develop even more, the powerful movement of the partisans of peace, to try to make this movement universal and ceaselessly to increase the vigilance of peoples in relation to the machinations of imperialist aggressors.

It is necessary to mobilise all forces of the people for active defence of peace and for the struggle against the warmongers. To solve this task means finally to win the sacred battle for a stable peace and for the security of peoples throughout the world.

WORKING CLASS UNITY AND THE TASKS OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

Resolution of the Information Bureau

I

The preparations for a new war carried out by the Anglo-American imperialists, the crusade of bourgeois reaction against the democratic rights and the economic interests of the working class and the mass of the people call for intensified struggle of the working class to maintain and consolidate peace and to organise a resolute rebuff to the warmongers and the onslaught of imperialist reaction.

Unity in the ranks of the working class is a guarantee of success in this struggle.

Post-war experience shows that the policy of splitting the working class movement forms one of the priorities in the arsenal of tactics applied by imperialists to unleash a new war; to suppress the forces of democracy and Socialism and drastically to reduce the living standards of the mass of the people.

Never before in the history of the international working class movement has the unity of the working class, both within individual countries and on a world scale been of such decisive significance as at the present time.

Unity of the working class is essential to safeguard peace; to frustrate the criminal designs of the warmongers; to foil the conspiracy of the imperialists against democracy and Socialism; to prevent the establishment of fascist methods of domination; resolutely to rebuff the crusade of monopoly capital against the vital interests of the working class and to secure an improvement in the economic conditions of the working masses.

The realisation of these tasks can be achieved, above all, on the basis of rallying the broad mass of the working class, irrespective of party affiliation, trade union organisation or religious convictions.

Unity from below—such is the most effective way to consolidate all forces of the workers to defend peace and the national independence of their countries and to defend the economic interests and democratic rights of all working people.

Working class unity is attainable despite the opposition of the leading centres of those trade unions and parties headed by splitters and the enemies of unity.

The post-war period has been marked with big successes in eliminating the split in the working class and in rallying the general democratic forces;

successes which were expressed in the formation of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Federation of Democratic Women, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and in the convening of the World Peace Congress.

Unity successes find expression in a consolidated CGT in France, in the creation of a united trade union federation in Italy (CGT of I) and in the militant actions of the French and Italian proletariat.

In the People's Democracies historical successes in working class unity have also been won: united working class parties, united trade unions, united cooperatives, youth, women's and other organisations have been established.

This working class unity has played a decisive role in the successes achieved in the economic and cultural advance in the People's Democracies; in securing the leading role of the working class in the State and in a radical improvement in the material welfare of the working masses.

All this shows the tremendous desire of the working people to consolidate their ranks and shows the real possibility of creating a united working class front against the combined forces of reaction—from the U.S. imperialists to the Right-wing Socialists.

U.S. and British imperialists and their satellites in European countries strive to split and disorganise the proletariat and the people's forces generally, pinning especial hopes on the Right-wing Socialists and reactionary trade union leaders.

On the direct orders of U.S. and British imperialists, the Right-wing Socialist and reactionary trade union leaders split the ranks of the working class movement from above, seeking to destroy united working class organisations created in the post-war period.

They tried to destroy the World Federation of Trade Unions from within; they organised splinter groups such as "Force Ouvriere" in France and the so-called Labour Federation in Italy and they now try to prepare the formation of a disruptive international trade union body.

Similar attempts to split the workers were also made by leaders of Catholic organisations in individual countries.

The characterisation of the treacherous activity of the Right-wing Socialist leaders as that of most rabid enemies of working class unity and accomplices of imperialism—a characterisation made at the first meeting of the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties—has been fully confirmed.

Today the Right-wing Socialists appear not only as the agents of the bourgeoisie of their own countries, but also as agents of U.S. imperialism, turning the Social-Democratic parties of European countries into American parties and into direct weapons of U.S. imperialist aggression.

In those countries where Right-wing Socialists are in the Government

(Britain, France, Austria and the Scandinavian countries), they emerge as ardent champions of the “Marshall Plan”, the “Western Union”, the “North Atlantic Agreement” and of all other forms of U.S. expansion.

These pseudo-Socialists perform a foul role in persecuting the working class and democratic organisations which defend the interests of the working people.

Sliding further down the path of betrayal of the interests of the working class, democracy and Socialism, and having completely abandoned the Marxist doctrine, these Right-wing Socialists today appear as champions and advocates of the predatory ideology of U.S. imperialism.

Their theories of “Democratic Socialism” and of the “Third Force”; their cosmopolitan ravings of the need to give up national sovereignty are nothing but an ideological cover for the aggression of U.S. and British imperialism.

The so-called Committee of International Socialist. Conferences (COMISCO) — miserable offspring of the Second International which rotted alive — has become a rallying point for the most rabid disruptors and disorganisers of the working class movement. This organisation has become an espionage centre in the service of the British and U.S. intelligence services.

The unity of the working class can only be won in a resolute struggle against these Right-wing Socialist disruptors and disorganisers of the working class movement.

II

The Information Bureau regards as the cardinal task of the Communist Parties a tireless struggle to unite and organise all forces of the working class in order to render a powerful rebuff to the insolent claims of Anglo-American imperialism; to frustrate its calculations on a new world war- to safeguard and consolidate the cause of peace and international security; to doom to failure the onslaught of monopoly capital on the living standards of the working masses.

In the present situation it is the duty of the Communist Parties to explain that if the working class does not secure unity in its ranks it will deprive itself of the most important weapon in the struggle against the growing danger of a new world war and against the onslaught of imperialist reaction on the living standards of the working people.

While waging an irreconcilable and consistent struggle in theory and practice against the Right-wing Socialists and reactionary trade union leaders; and while ruthlessly exposing them and isolating them from the masses, the Communists must patiently and persistently explain to the rank and file Social-Democratic workers the entire significance the cause of

working class unity; draw them into an active struggle for peace, bread and democratic liberties and pursue a policy of joint action to achieve these aims.

A well-tryed method to effect the unity of the working class is the unity in action of its various detachments. Coordinate joint actions at individual enterprises, in whole branches of industry, on a town, district, national and national scale; mobilise the broadest masses to fight for their immediate and most easily understood demands and thus help establish permanent unity in the ranks of the proletariat.

Working class unified action from below may find expression in the establishment of peace committees in factories and offices; in the organisation of mass demonstrations against the warmongers; in joint actions of workers to defend democratic rights and improve their economic conditions.

Particular attention in the struggle for working class unity should be devoted to the mass of Catholic workers and working people generally and to their organisations.

When doing this it should be borne in mind that religious convictions are not an obstacle to unity of the working people, especially when this unity is needed to save peace.

Concrete joint actions in the sphere of economic demands and the coordination of the struggle by class trade unions and Catholic trade unions etc., can provide effective means of drawing Catholic workers into the general front of the struggle for peace.

The most important task of the Communist Parties in each capitalist country is to do everything in their power to secure trade union unity.

It is of great importance at present to draw workers who are not professionally organised into trade unions and into active struggle. In capitalist countries such workers constitute a considerable section of the proletariat.

If the Communist Parties get down to real work among the non-organised workers they will secure great successes in achieving working class unity.

The Information Bureau is of the opinion that on the basis of working class unity it is essential to achieve national unity of all democratic forces, to mobilise the broad masses of the people for the struggle against Anglo-American imperialism and reaction at home.

Of extreme importance is the day-to-day work in the mass organisations of the working people; women's youth, peasant, cooperative and other bodies.

The unity of the working class movement and the consolidation of all democratic forces is essential not only to solve the daily tasks of the working

class and of the working people; it is essential also to solve the cardinal issues confronting the proletariat as a class leading the struggle to abolish the power of monopoly capital and to reorganise society along Socialist lines.

On the basis of successes achieved in creating unity in the ranks of the working class movement and in the consolidation of all democratic forces, it will become possible to develop the struggle in the capitalist countries for the formation of governments which would rally all patriotic forces opposing the enslavement of their countries by U.S. imperialism; governments which would adopt a policy of stable peace between the peoples, put an end to the armament race and raise the living standards of the working people.

In the People's Democracies the task of the Communist and Workers' Parties is to consolidate even more the working class unity which has been attained and the unity of trade union, cooperative, women's, youth and other organisations.

* * *

The Information Bureau believes that further successes in the struggle for working class unity and the consolidation of democratic forces depend, above all, on the improvement of the entire organisational and ideological work of every Communist and Workers' Party.

Of outstanding significance for these Parties is the ideological exposure and irreconcilable struggle against any manifestation of opportunism, sectarianism, and bourgeois nationalism and the struggle against the penetration of enemy agents into Party ranks.

The lessons arising from the exposure of the Tito-Rankovic espionage clique urgently demand that the Communist and Workers' Parties should heighten revolutionary vigilance to the maximum.

The agents of the Tito clique appear today as the most rabid disruptors in the ranks of the working class and of the democratic movement—disruptors carrying out the will of the U.S. imperialists.

It is necessary, therefore, resolutely to combat the machinations of this imperialist agency wherever it tries to be active in the working class and democratic organisations.

The organisational and ideological-political consolidation of the Communist and Workers' Parties, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, is the most important condition for a successful struggle of the working class, for the unity of its ranks, for the cause of peace, for national independence of its country, for democracy and Socialism.

UNITY OF WORKING CLASS AND TASKS OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

Report Submitted by PALMIRO TOGLIATTI

Comrades,

The cause of working class unity throughout Europe has made great strides forward during the period since the victorious conclusion of World War II.

In the course of World War II, the working class acquired great political experience. The forces of democracy succeeded in defeating and destroying German imperialism and fascism thanks only to their unity; the policy of unity in struggle against Hitlerism, consistently pursued by the Soviet Union, and in particular the victory achieved above all thanks to the heroic efforts of the Soviet people and their Army—all this had a profound effect on the workers and peoples of the world.

In the course of the war, workers and toilers of all political convictions in the main countries of Europe, responding to the insistent call of the Communists, united in order to fight together in the armed partisan columns against the fascists and foreign invaders.

The workers — Communists and Socialists, democrats and Catholics — came to know each other, became conscious of the need to continue, upon the conclusion of the war, joint work for the destruction of the remnants of fascism; for the creation of a new, free and peace-loving society which would secure the independence of all nations and social progress.

The decisions of the international conferences held in Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam and the setting up of the United Nations Organisation gave grounds for the hope that the great world powers, which had worked together for victory during the war, would continue to cooperate for the purpose of securing peace throughout the world.

This hope strengthened still more the strivings towards class unity and towards unity of the peoples in separate countries and on a world scale.

Success on the way to unity was more rapid and all-embracing in those parts of Europe where the presence of the Soviet troops resulted in a situation in which reactionary forces were unable to raise their heads. There the Communists and Socialists reached agreement concerning unity in action and created broad national front organisations. The trade unions were reorganised on a basis of unity.

This enabled representatives of the working class to play an important role in the governments. It became possible to undertake the necessary measures for the destruction of the remnants of fascism and to deprive fascism of the possibility of rebirth.

Nationalisation of industry was begun, vital agrarian reforms were carried out, the State apparatus was democratised, a policy of peace and cooperation between peoples and friendship with the Soviet Union was pursued.

And also in those countries which after victory were occupied by Anglo-American troops and governed by foreign military authorities who, from the very beginning, orientated towards the restoration of the old reactionary capitalism and openly supported the conservative bourgeoisie and even fascism—in those countries also, the working class movement was reorganised on a unity basis.

Agreement was reached between Communists and Socialists for united action. The trade unions enrolled working people of all political shades and, under mass pressure the question of forming a united political party of the working class was widely discussed.

The unity successes undoubtedly exercised a favourable effect in improving the economic and political situation of the working class; they contributed to the appearance in Parliament of large groups of deputies representing workers' parties; enabled the Communist parties—the most insistent champions of unity — to make great progress in a number of countries towards winning the majority of the working class.

A big victory in the struggle for unity was the setting up of a united international trade union organisation—the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

In this organisation for the first time in the history of the working class, the trade unions of the Soviet Union united with the trade unions in capitalist Europe, in the New Democracies, in America, China, and colonial countries.

The WFTU elaborated a democratic platform for defence of the economic interests of the working people, for winning and defending political and trade union rights, for coordinated resistance and struggle by the working people of the world against any attempt of the imperialists to involve the world in a new war.

In addition to the WFTU there arose powerful international unity movements uniting workers and toilers of all parties and non-party affiliation: the World Federation of Democratic Women, World Federation of Democratic Youth, etc.

II

The job of splitting the movement for unity in the ranks of the working class was assigned by the bourgeoisie to the Right Social-Democrats and the parties led by them.

At a time when as a consequence of the war, the general crisis of capitalism deepened; when the prestige and strength of the Soviet Union had grown enormously, when new countries in Europe abandoned the capitalist system and took the road of Socialism—at this moment the help of Social Democracy was essential for the temporary salvation of capitalism and imperialism.

Social-Democracy once more acted as a bourgeois party in the ranks of the working class. The Right Social-Democrats acted as “faithful helpers of the imperialists spreading corruption in the ranks of the working class, poisoning its consciousness”. (Declaration of Meeting of Representatives of a number of Communist Parties, September 1947)

After a brief interval when the leaders of a number of Social-Democratic parties toyed with the idea of unity with the obvious aim of making sure that leadership of the workers’ movement did not pass completely into the hands of Communists, the struggle against unity was renewed under the slogan, “Action on two fronts”, that is alleging the need to organise a “Third Force” between the camp of Socialism and the camp of imperialism, which would preserve a “balance” and prevent them from clashing.

This ideology of for the “Third Force” is, at the very first glance, a crude deception. What “Third Way” can there be for the sincere Socialist between the interests of the working class and toiling masses and the interests of monopoly capitalism and the privileged castes? It is impossible to stand “half way” between the Soviet Union, pursuing a consistent peace policy, and the imperialists, who are poisoning the world by advocating and provoking a third world conflict.

The false theory of a “Third Force” is nothing more than an instrument utilised by the Right-wing Social-Democrats for their foul work who link the land of Socialism with the leading groups of imperialists and warmongers in the United States and Britain.

Doing their ignoble work, the apostles of the “Third Force” always make it possible to say that in each separate country they are “honest and loyal administrators” of the interests of the capitalist bourgeoisie and faithful servants of imperialism in international affairs.

It sufficed for the imperialist forces, and in the first place the leading circles in the USA to tear up the agreements reached at the end of the war; to renounce the policy of international democratic cooperation and embark on the “cold war” against the Soviet Union and the New Democracies for the Right Social-Democrats and for the Parties led by them, without any reservations, to attach themselves to the front of imperialism.

They substituted advocacy of the neutral, so-called “Third Force” and

blended it with the old opportunist, anti-Marxist and anti-scientific theory of the change from “national” capitalism to a super-capitalist organisation, which should be modelled on and led by American monopoly capital.

In this way the arrogant expansionist tendencies of the United States, the taking over of political and military bases with the aim of wiping out the independence of nations and preparing for a new war, sacrificing the economic interests of Marshallised countries to the exclusive interests of the big American monopolies, and the repeated attempts to organise an American world empire—these are shamelessly presented as the way to overcome the internal contradictions of capitalism.

The last remnants of respect for the interests and traditions of individual nations are being liquidated; American imperialism becomes the ideal and leader of the Social-Democrats; in its name and in its interests a sham “Europeanism” and cosmopolitanism are propagated, which have nothing in common with the solidarity of peoples and proletarian Socialist internationalism.

Proletarian Socialist internationalism constitutes the basis for the solidarity of the working people and cooperation between the peoples in defending their independence from the machinations of imperialism, in defending peace. It teaches the workers in each country to unite in the struggle against the power of capital, in order to effect the transition to Socialist economy. It teaches the working class and the peoples to develop international solidarity with the aim of making the struggle for peace more effective, of isolating the provocateurs of a new world war and rendering them harmless.

Proletarian internationalism teaches the workers and the peoples that in the struggle for democracy, for national independence and for peace they must follow the great example of the Soviet Union, the peoples of which, led by the heroic Party of Bolsheviks, by Lenin and Stalin, have built a new society, triumphed over imperialism and transformed their country into a great Socialist power, indicating to all peoples the true way to democracy, Socialism and peace.

On the other hand, the cosmopolitanism and “Europeanism” of the Social-Democrats is a propaganda weapon of imperialism aimed at misleading the peoples, at splitting their ranks and turning them into slaves.

Actually, while talking about a “united” Europe, the agents of American imperialism are striving to disrupt cooperation between the peoples of Europe, to erect barriers between them with the aim of isolating the Soviet Union and the New Democracies.

As foreseen by Lenin, the “Europeanism” of the Social-Democrats pursues the sole aim of how jointly to strangle Socialism in Europe and

jointly to preserve their colonies.

The confused slogan about organising a “Parliament of Europe” or a “World Government” is but a miserable camouflage designed to conceal from the peoples the methods of plundering them in the interests of American imperialism.

Hatred in relation to the Soviet Union and the New Democracies which committed the “crime” of abandoning capitalism and taking the road of Socialism is the main feature of all Right Social-Democrats.

They appreciate that the advance of Socialism throughout the world means the end, so far as they are concerned.

They are peddlers and propagandists of the most base lies and slanders, manufactured and circulated with the aim of discrediting and isolating the camp of Socialism.

They resort to every means in the attempt to undermine the loyalty and trust which the workers and all toilers repose in the Soviet Union and in its leaders.

They were the first to take up the Churchill slogan calling for a new crusade against the land of Socialism. They are the ideological spokesmen of the political and military blocs being organised by the imperialists in preparation for this crusade. Collaborating with the intelligence services of the imperialist countries in attempts to shatter the front of the Socialist countries, they embraced with open arms the Tito clique of spies and provocateurs.

In all that which today constitutes the basic ideological positions of Social-Democracy there is nothing of Socialism or of the spirit of democracy. These positions constitute outright betrayal of the cause of the independence of peoples, democracy and social progress, and treachery to the cause of peace.

III

Corresponding to these anti-democratic and anti-Socialist positions, the parties led by the Right Social-Democrats have pursued and are pursuing now, in the sphere of international relations a policy which *everywhere* and in all aspects openly coincides with the policy of American imperialism.

They are the most ardent supporters of atomic diplomacy and the cold war against the countries of Socialism, propagandists of the Marshall Plan and of turning the countries of Western Europe into colonial or semi-colonial markets for large-scale industry and agriculture of the United States.

From supporting the Marshall Plan they, without hesitating, supported the military pacts and piling-up of armaments dictated to the European countries by American imperialism.

In France, the Socialist Leon Blum was in the vanguard of the campaign of hatred in relation to the Communists who declared that the French people would never agree to fight in a war against the Soviet Union and the New Democracies.

In Italy, the Saragat Social-Democrats discarded their fig-leaf of demanding a policy of neutrality.

In Norway, the Social-Democrats supported the rejection of the Soviet proposal for a non-aggression pact. Everywhere, people pursuing the criminal policy of war, from Bevin to Spaak, from Leon Blum to Saragat and Schumacher, were produced by Social-Democracy.

In relation to the colonial peoples, Right-wing Social-Democracy was and is the inspirer, as well as the direct executor of aggression, oppression and naked war against the peoples fighting for liberation.

The British Labourites are waging predatory war against the peoples of Malaya and Burma; they compel the murder of leaders of the national liberation movement of these peoples and of the peoples in the Near East; they support reactionary groups of the Indian bourgeoisie in order to keep the Indian people divided, and resort to violence in suppressing the Communist movement and the revolutionary peasant movement.

In France it was the Socialists who started the war against Viet Nam and who justify the fearful repression in Madagascar. In Holland it was the Socialists who prepared and who continue aggression against the national movement in Indonesia.

In the sphere of economic policy the efforts of Social-Democracy are directed towards bringing Western Europe into the orbit of American imperialist economy to enable the big American monopolies and their agents, the European capitalists, to make the working people of Europe bear the consequences of the war and the new economic crisis.

Wherever the Social-Democrats are in power the conditions of the workers are steadily worsening, unemployment grows, the social gains of the workers are threatened, while capitalist profits continue to rise.

Consigned to oblivion are all, even the most insignificant reforms of the economic structure.

The nationalisation carried out in Britain has done nothing towards clearing the way for the building of a new, society and has not contributed to the destruction of the economic power of the financial oligarchy.

In France, and in most of the other countries of Western Europe, the Social-Democrats, taking their cue from the Labourites, supported the devaluation of European currencies dictated by the American capitalists as a means of a further lowering of the living standards of the working people of Europe.

In the sphere of domestic policy the Social-Democrats willingly consent to and themselves carry out anti-democratic and reactionary measures to which capitalists in all countries today resort in an attempt to wreck the organisations and struggles of the workers and to put the finishing touch to their war preparations.

On the order of the Socialist minister in France, fire was opened on workers who were on strike for their just trade union demands.

British Labourites, violating the right to strike, declared an emergency situation to break the dockers' strike.

In Finland, the Government, led by Socialists, used police against the trade union movement to provoke a split in trade unions.

In Italy, Saragat and his accomplices back whole heartedly the clerical minister of police when killing workers and persecuting partisans.

Enemies of any policy of working class and democratic unity, the Social-Democratic parties were unable to resurrect, even formally, any kind of united international body which would replace the defunct Second International.

Acting on the direct instructions of the imperialists they sought to disrupt the united trade union movement, the WFTU.

COMISCO, designed simply as a bureau for the summoning of international Socialist conferences, showed life only in a series of attempts to organise or deepen the rift in the workers' movement at international level and in individual countries.

The British Labourites, having designed COMISCO as an instrument of their imperialist policy, utilised it to try to get the Socialist in the New Democracies to relinquish cooperation with the Communist Parties, and to disrupt united action between the Communist and Socialist Parties in Italy.

Honest Socialists in the New Democracies broke with this sham Social-Democratic body and remained true to the cause of unity.

Such a large party as the Italian Socialist Party adheres to its unity stand, to its class; position and so far, all the manoeuvres against it by the Right-wing Social-Democrats and by Centrists under the false slogan of "Socialist Unity", have failed, since it is ever more clear to all honest Socialists that the Rights merely try to impose on the working people of Italy the oppression of the de Gasperi clerical Government and of British and American imperialism.

The splitting blow against the WFTU was delivered by the British Labourites who with the help of American trade union bureaucrats and in the name of the British Trades Union Congress, put, forward the absurd demand that the WFTU should dissolve itself.

This undignified drive against unity was completely exposed by the

majority of the unions affiliated to the WFTU, which functions as before, uniting in its ranks over 70 million members.

The offensive against the unity of the trade unions continues in France and Italy. But in both countries the overwhelming majority of the workers' organisations remain in the ranks of their united trade unions, and despite the efforts of the architects of the split—the Social-Democrats and the Clericals—they have succeeded in attracting to their side only insignificant minorities.

IV

Decisive successes in realising unity of the working class and democratic forces were achieved in the New Democracies, particularly after the setting-up of the Information Bureau and the publication of the Declaration of the Meeting of a number of Communist Parties.

Working class unity in those countries was an outcome of victory over the Hitler invaders, over their agents and collaborators; an outcome of the democratic policy of the Soviet power, of the strivings of the masses to secure profound economic and political reforms; of the need to defend the independence and future of those countries from the machinations and threats of imperialists.

The Communist Parties waged consistent struggle for unity in close contact with the masses, basing themselves on the best traditions of the Marxist workers movement in each of those countries and on the positive experience of the united front struggle against fascism.

Whereas in the Socialist parties—in connection with the intensified struggle against the remnants of fascism and for the necessary social reorganisation — the differences were accentuated between the sincere friends of unity and Socialism and the old opportunists, former allies and accomplices of the reactionary bourgeoisie who were ready once again to play their role of agents of capitalism and imperialism in the ranks of the workers.

Advocating a return to “Western bourgeois democracy”, that is, to traditional reactionary capitalism, and utilising narrow party chauvinism etc., the Right Social-Democrats sabotaged cooperation with the Communists; put obstacles in the way of carrying out the necessary and promised economic reforms; renewed contact once more with home and international reaction; went into the service of British Labourites and American imperialists and collaborated with the Anglo-American intelligence services for the purpose of breaking the unity of the workers and of the people and of furthering the interests of imperialism.

Further success along the road to unity and in strengthening People's Democracy could be achieved only by open, resolute struggle against the Right Social-Democrats; in exposing, isolating and ousting them from leading

positions, in clearing them out of the Socialist Parties.

This task was solved, although sometimes slowly and irresolutely, by the Left Socialists with the active support of the Communists.

In this struggle against Right Social-Democracy, Socialist parties in the New Democracies, reinvigorated and politically tempered, renewed contact with the working class and resolutely turned towards realising the political unity of the proletariat.

At the same time it became clear that this unity could not be achieved by means of an absurd compromise between Marxism and the various opportunist tendencies, but only on the basis of Marxist-Leninist teaching.

Precisely in ideological and political struggle to uphold and spread this teaching among the working class did the Communists and Workers' Parties in all People's Democracies succeed in rallying in the ranks of united political class organisations, all the advanced forces of the proletariat.

The fact that Right Social-Democracy in the New Democracies ended its existence must be regarded as a great victory for the cause of unity.

The instigators of a new war suffered a defeat of the first order. The parties of the working class became the basic elements of the people's power, the firm basis for the alliance between workers and peasants, the leading force in building Socialist society.

V

The first and main task not only of Communists, but of all sincere Socialists and democrats is that they should understand that at the present moment unity of the working class is more necessary than ever before in order to frustrate imperialist preparations for a new war; to prevent the destruction of democratic rights, and to realise the social reforms necessary to defend and improve the living standards of the working people.

Splitting and dispersing the forces of the working class opens the way to the enemies of the independence of the peoples.

Working class unity represents a reliable bulwark for the combined efforts of all who wish to preserve this independence.

Attempts to restore reactionary, fascist-type regimes can be defeated more easily if the masses of the people rally round the united working class.

The working class can fulfil its progressive role and really counter the designs of the imperialists and fascists, only if its forces are united.

The main condition of successful struggle for the unification of the working class is the all-round exposure of the policies of the Right- Social-Democrats who are in the service of imperialism; of their treason to the cause of democracy and Socialism.

The Communists must not waver in this struggle. At the same time

they must remember that to advance the cause of working class unity it is necessary to engage in patient day-to-day explanatory work among all workers and all toilers, and particularly among those who still follow the Right Social-Democrats and their parties.

A number of the Communist Parties in the capitalist countries have in recent years made great strides forward; they have become mass parties and are heading powerful movements in which the greater part of the active sections of the working people are participating.

Others still remain small parties at a time when the Social-Democrats in their countries maintain strong influence and strong organisations.

The necessity of consistent struggle for working class unity must receive priority with both one and the other.

The possibilities and perspectives of this struggle have improved in recent times in all countries.

The policy of betraying the interests of the workers carried out by the Right-wing Social-Democrats gives rise to discontent and disgust in the ranks of the working class, compelling the Social-Democratic leaders to disguise themselves under new Left phrase-mongering and impelling groups of workers to leave the Social-Democratic Parties.

Contact with these workers and with the mass of Socialist workers must be realised above all, on the basis of support for the elementary demands of the workers; in the process of wage struggles; in safeguarding the right to organisation and the right to strike and in the struggle for peace.

In pursuit of these aims it should be suggested to Socialist workers that joint committees be formed in factory, town and village, which would provide effective instruments for achieving working class unity and would contribute to the development of a broad united front from below.

For the Left groups of Social-Democrats this would be a field for activity in which they would be able to demonstrate whether they really desire working class unity or whether their Left declarations are but a mask for complicity with Right-wing Social-Democrats.

It should finally be borne in mind that even in those, countries where class trade unions are extremely developed and Communist Parties have the nature of mass parties, broad masses of the working people—sometimes even the majority of the working population of these countries—are not affiliated to any organisation—trade union, cooperative political—and that decisive successes in making these masses more active and in organising them can greatly help to achieve unity.

In the struggle for working class unity particular attention should be devoted to the mass of Catholic workers, working people in general and to their organisations.

In some countries these organisations have acquired great significance during the past few years and where Social-Democracy has grown particularly weak, they try to take its place to provide mass support for reactionary bourgeois groups.

In Italy, for example, Catholic trade unions are stronger than small Social-Democratic splinter groups. In Belgium, Austria and Italy, Catholic parties are the main bourgeois parties running the State.

However in all Catholic organisations there can be observed deep contradictions between the policy of leading church circles—who are allies of imperialism and reaction and enemies of social progress—and of the mass of working people, even the most backward who desire peace and protection of their vital interests.

This explains the fact that despite the repressive measures of church authorities, Left progressive tendencies constantly emerge in the Catholic movement and instinctively seek cooperation and unity with the non-Catholic working class movement.

The excommunication of Communists proclaimed by Jesuits, with the aim of making such cooperation and unity impossible, has not changed the situation since it had no influence in the ranks of the working class.

It is necessary for revolutionary workers to remember that differences in religious conviction should not constitute an obstacle to the cause of the unity of the working people, especially at this time when this unity is essential to save peace.

In the People's Democracies where Communist Parties are in power, there is no religious struggle. The freedom of religion and the right to belong to any denomination is guaranteed for all citizens in these countries, and the democratic power punishes only those who, under false religious pretexts, act on the orders of the imperialists to eliminate democratic gains and to prepare war.

The approach to Catholic workers with the aim of bringing home to them the need of working class unity should constantly be effected

This approach should lead to concrete joint activities in the economic and social field and in the sphere of political struggle, to the coordination of struggles for economic demands by class trade unions and Catholic trade unions (particularly from below); to the formation of joint women's, youth committees, and so on.

The drawing in of the majority of the Catholic workers and working people in general into a united front in defence of peace, freedom and living standards is one of the conditions for the success of this defence.

Working class unity is a sound starting point from which to form a broad alliance of popular and national forces in every country to resist the war policy of imperialism and to combat it.

The imperialist warmongers threaten the independence and sovereignty of all nations. To make their task easier they endeavour to corrupt and split the unity of peoples inside each country.

To this end, large-scale anti-Communist campaigns in a purely fascist style are launched; hatred of revolutionary workers is advocated, and all those, though they come from the middle classes, who do not wish to become servants of foreign imperialism and strive to save their country from war, are harassed and persecuted.

The task of workers, of their organisations and of the most conscious and influential peace supporters is to work to increase the number of such genuine democrats and patriots; to guide them in uniting their forces to cooperate with all sections of the people in the interests of independence and unity of nations.

Until now, broad mass democratic peace organisations representing all social strata—youth, women and intellectuals—have shown themselves to be the best means to carry out this task.

They must become a real political force in every country, the basis of a broad popular movement capable not only of conducting effective propaganda for peace but also of undertaking political actions to counteract the machinations of foreign imperialism and its agents.

The realisation of this task can lead to the overcoming of the split in the popular forces, a split which the enemies of unity have been able to provoke in many countries.

It can create a genuine movement of democratic and national unity and also help the peoples to form governments which would rely on the unity of the working class, the people and the nations; do away with the policy of preparing a new war; resist the subordination of their countries to U.S. imperialism; defend the programme of peace between peoples; put an end to the armament race; restore national independence and sovereignty and devote themselves to the cause of peaceful economic rehabilitation and the raising of the living standards of the people.

It is precisely such governments—and not governments which behave like slaves of U.S. imperialism—that the peoples of France, Italy and the whole of capitalist Europe need particularly today.

Success in the sphere of working class unity is the guarantee of achieving this aim.

The Communist Parties in capitalist countries must wage the struggle for working class unity to its victorious end.

This calls for further consolidation of their ranks; the raising of the ideological level of their most active workers and the mass of rank and file members; for the greater mastery of Marxist-Leninist teaching; for more

efficient organisational work and more effective propaganda.

It is necessary ceaselessly and unhesitatingly to struggle against any manifestation of opportunism and work strenuously to eliminate sectarianism which seriously hampers the struggle of Communists for working class unity.

A most serious danger now threatening Communist Parties is that of being passive in face of current events; of surrendering before difficulties; of overestimating the forces of the enemies of peace and democracy; of failing to realise that the struggle of the vanguard of the proletariat is of decisive significance for achieving working class unity and saving peace and that success in this struggle depends above all on the persistent work of Communists.

U.S. imperialists and the reactionary bourgeoisie of all countries, unblushingly utilise the espionage Tito gang to sabotage the struggle for working class unity; to effect splits and provocation in the ranks of the Communist vanguard.

The results of the Rajk trial are of paramount significance for all Communist and Workers' Parties.

They show the need constantly to increase revolutionary vigilance to combat and mercilessly uproot any vacillations in the struggle against enemies.

In this way there should be preserved and strengthened the purity of our Marxist-Leninist doctrine; the loyalty of Communists to the cause of unity; their devotion to the land of Socialism—the Soviet Union—to its Party and the great Stalin, the leader of workers and of all working people in the struggle for democracy, Socialism and peace.

The cause of working class unity is that of all working people who do not wish to become servants of imperialism; who strive to break the chains of capital; who strive to save peace and under peaceful conditions to march forward towards a better future, towards a Socialist society.

The cause of unity is our vital cause. Due to the selfless work of Communists and revolutionary workers the cause of unity of the working class must and will triumph throughout the world.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE POWER OF MURDERERS & SPIES

The Information Bureau, consisting of representatives of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, Rumanian Workers' Party, Working People's Party of Hungary, United Workers' Party of Poland, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), Communist Party of France, and the Czechoslovak and Italian Communist Parties, having considered the question: "The Yugoslav Communist Party in the power of murders and spies", unanimously reached the following conclusions:

Whereas, in June 1948 the meeting of the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties noted the change-over of the Tito-Rankovic clique from democracy and Socialism to bourgeois nationalism, during the period that elapsed since the meeting of the Information Bureau, this clique has travelled all the way from bourgeois nationalism to fascism and outright betrayal of the national interests of Yugoslavia.

Recent events show that the Yugoslav Government is completely dependent on foreign imperialist circles and has become an instrument of their aggressive policy, which has resulted in the liquidation of the independence of the Yugoslav Republic.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Government of Yugoslavia have merged completely with the imperialist circles against the entire camp of Socialism and democracy; against the Communist Parties of the world; against the New Democracies and the USSR.

The Belgrade clique of hired spies and murderers made a flagrant deal with imperialist reaction and entered its service, as the Budapest trial of Rajk-Brankov made perfectly clear.

This trial showed that the present Yugoslav rulers, having fled from the camp of democracy and Socialism to the camp of capitalism and reaction, have become direct accomplices of the instigators of a new war and by their treacherous deeds are ingratiating themselves with the imperialists and kow-towing to them.

The change-over of the Tito clique to fascism was not fortuitous. It was effected on the order of their masters, the Anglo-American imperialists, whose mercenaries, it is now clear, this clique has been for long.

The Yugoslav traitors, obeying the will of the imperialists, undertook to form in the People's Democracies political gangs consisting of reactionaries, nationalists, clerical and fascist elements and, relying on these gangs, to bring about counter-revolutionary coups in these countries, wrest them from the Soviet Union and the entire Socialist camp and subordinate them to the forces of imperialism.

The Tito clique transformed Belgrade into an American centre for

espionage and anti-Communist propaganda.

When all genuine friends of peace, democracy and Socialism see in the USSR a powerful fortress of Socialism, a faithful and steadfast defender of the freedom and independence of nations and the principal bulwark of peace, the Tito-Rankovic clique, having attained power under the mask of friendship with the USSR, began on the orders of the Anglo-American imperialists a campaign of slander and provocation against the Soviet Union, utilising the most vile calumnies borrowed from the arsenal of Hitler.

The transformation of the Tito-Rankovic clique into a direct agency of imperialism and accomplices of the warmongers, culminated in the lining up of the Yugoslav government with the imperialist bloc at UNO, where the Kardeljs, Djilas and Beblers joined in a unit front with American reactionaries on vital matters of international policy.

In the sphere of home policy, the chief outcome of the activity of the traitor Tito-Rankovic clique is the actual liquidation of People's Democratic system in Yugoslavia.

Due to the counter-revolutionary policy of the Tito-Rankovic clique which usurped power in the Party and in the State, an anti-Communist, police State—fascist type regime—has been installed in Yugoslavia.

The social basis of this regime consists of kulaks in the countryside and capitalist elements in the towns.

In fact power in Yugoslavia is in the hands of anti-popular, reactionary elements. Active members of the old bourgeois parties, kulaks and other enemies of People's Democracy, are active in central and local government bodies.

The top fascist rulers rely on an enormously swollen military-police apparatus, with the aid of which they oppress the peoples of Yugoslavia.

They have turned the country into a military camp, wiped out all democratic rights of the working people, and trample on any free expression of opinion.

The Yugoslav rulers demagogically and insolently deceive the people, alleging that they are building Socialism in Yugoslavia.

But it is clear to every Marxist that there can be no talk of building Socialism in Yugoslavia when the Tito clique has broken with the Soviet Union, with the entire camp of Socialism and democracy, thereby depriving Yugoslavia of the main bulwark for building Socialism and when it has subordinated the country economically and politically to Anglo-American imperialists.

The State sector in the economy of Yugoslavia has ceased to be people's property, since State power is in the *hands of enemies* of the people.

The Tito-Rankovic clique has created wide possibilities for the

penetration of foreign capital into the economy of the country, and has placed the economy under the control of capitalist monopolies.

Anglo-American industrial-financial circles investing their capital in Yugoslav economy are transforming Yugoslavia into an agrarian-raw materials adjunct of foreign capital.

The ever-growing slavish dependence of Yugoslavia on imperialism leads to intensified exploitation of the working class and to a severe worsening of its conditions.

The policy of the Yugoslav rulers in the countryside bears a kulak-capitalistic character.

The compulsory pseudo-cooperatives in the countryside are in the hands of kulaks and their agencies and represent an instrument for the exploitation of wide masses of working peasants.

The Yugoslav hirelings of imperialism, having seized leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, unloosed a campaign of terror against genuine Communists loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and who fight for Yugoslavia's independence from the imperialists.

Thousands of Yugoslav patriots, devoted to Communism have been expelled from the Party and incarcerated in jails and concentration camps. Many have been tortured and killed in prison or as was the case with the well-known Communist, Arso Jovanovic, were dastardly assassinated.

The brutality with which staunch fighters for Communism are being annihilated in Yugoslavia can be compared only with the atrocities of the Hitler fascists or the butcher Tsaldaris in Greece or Franco in Spain.

Expelling from the ranks of the Party those Communists loyal to proletarian internationalism, annihilating them, the Yugoslav fascists opened wide the doors of the Party to bourgeois and kulak elements.

As a result of the fascist terror of the Tito gangs against the healthy forces in the Yugoslav Communist Party, leadership of the party is wholly in the hands of spies and murderers, mercenaries of imperialism.

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia has been seized by counter-revolutionary forces, acting arbitrarily in the name of the Party. Recruiting spies and provocateurs in the ranks of the working class parties is, as is well-known, an old method of the bourgeoisie.

In this way the imperialists seek to undermine the Parties from within and subordinate them to themselves. They have succeeded in realising this aim in Yugoslavia.

The fascist ideology and fascist domestic policy, as well as the perfidious foreign policy of the Tito clique, completely subordinated to the foreign imperialist circles, have created a gulf between the espionage fascist Tito-Rankovic clique and the vital interests of the freedom-loving peoples of

Yugoslavia.

Consequently, the anti-popular and treacherous activity of the Tito clique is encountering ever-growing resistance from those Communists who have remained loyal to Marxism-Leninism, and among the working class and working peasantry of Yugoslavia.

* * *

On the basis of irrefutable facts testifying to the complete change-over of the Tito clique to fascism and its desertion to the camp of world imperialism, the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties considers, that:

1. The espionage group of Tito, Rankovic, Kardelj, Djilas, Pijade, Gosnjak, Maslaric, Bebler, Mrazovic, Vukmanovic, Koca Popovic, Kidric, Neskovic, Zlatic, Velebit, Kolishevski and others, are enemies of the working class and peasantry and enemies of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

2. This espionage group expresses not the will of the peoples of Yugoslavia but the will of the Anglo-American imperialists, and has therefore betrayed the interests of the country and abolished the political sovereignty and economic independence of Yugoslavia.

3. The "Communist Party of Yugoslavia", as at present constituted, being in the hands of enemies of the people, murderers and spies, has forfeited the right to be called a Communist Party and is merely an apparatus for carrying out the espionage assignments of the clique of Tito-Kardelj-Rankovic-Djilas.

The Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties considers therefore, that the struggle against the Tito clique—hired spies and murderers—is the international duty of all Communist and Workers' Parties.

It is the duty of Communist and Workers' Parties to give all possible aid to the Yugoslav working class and working peasantry who are fighting for the return of Yugoslavia to the camp of democracy and Socialism.

A necessary condition for the return of Yugoslavia to the Socialist camp is active struggle on the part of revolutionary elements both inside the Yugoslav Communist Party and outside its ranks, for the regeneration of the revolutionary genuine Communist Party of Yugoslavia, loyal to Marxism-Leninism, to the principles of proletarian internationalism, and fighting for the independence of Yugoslavia from imperialism.

The loyal Communist forces in Yugoslavia, who, in the present brutal conditions of fascist terror, are deprived of the possibility of engaging in open action against the Tito-Rankovic clique, were compelled in the struggle for the cause of Communism, to follow the path taken by the Communists in those countries where legal work is forbidden.

The Information Bureau expresses the firm conviction that among the workers and peasants of Yugoslavia forces will be found capable ensuring victory over the bourgeois- restoration espionage Tito-Rankovic clique; that the toiling people of Yugoslavia led by the working class will succeed in restoring the historical gains of People's Democracy won at the price of heavy sacrifice and heroic struggle by the people of Yugoslavia and that they will take the road of building Socialism.

The Information Bureau considers one of the most important tasks of the Communist and Workers' Parties to be an all-round heightening of revolutionary vigilance in Party ranks; exposing and rooting out bourgeois-nationalist elements and agents of imperialism no matter under what flag they conceal themselves.

The Information Bureau recognises the need for more ideological work in the Communist and Workers' Parties; more work to train Communists in the spirit of loyalty to proletarian internationalism; irreconcilability to any departure from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and in the spirit of loyalty to People's Democracy and Socialism.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE POWER OF MURDERERS AND SPIES

Report Submitted by GH. GHEORGHIU-DEJ

I

COMRADES,

More than a year has passed since the publication of the historic Resolution of the Information Bureau concerning the situation in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

The course of events in Yugoslavia during this period, the Budapest trial and the provocative activity of the Tito delegation at UNO have fully confirmed the correctness of the Resolution and the value of this remarkable theoretical and practical document for the world revolutionary movement.

The Resolution exposed with particular force and profundity the anti-Soviet and anti-Communist nature of the Yugoslav leaders; and also the fact that they had nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism or the principles of proletarian internationalism.

With brilliant foresight it revealed the sources of subsequent events in Yugoslavia, pointing out that

“such a nationalist line can only lead to Yugoslavia’s degeneration into an ordinary bourgeois republic; to the loss of its independence and to its transformation into a colony of the imperialist countries.”

The same scientific insight we find in the elucidation in the Resolution of the question of the economic consequences of the demagogical and adventurous measures taken by Tito’s clique with the aim of compromising Socialism.

The Resolution gave powerful support to the healthy, revolutionary, internationalist- elements in the Yugoslav Communist Party in the struggle against the Tito-Rankovic fascist dictatorship.

The spirit of the Resolution has penetrated deeply and still makes itself deeply felt among the masses of the Yugoslav people who learned from their own experience the correctness of the estimation of the sanguinary butchers who gained control of the helm of State.

The Information Bureau Resolution was an historic turning point in the orientation and activity of the entire world revolutionary movement.

Thanks to its Marxist-Leninist ideological clarity and exactitude in relation to the class struggle under the conditions that took shape after War II particularly in the People’s Democracies—the Communist and Workers’

Parties were able successfully to combat nationalist deviations in their own ranks and consolidate their ideological unity.

The world revolutionary movement was directed with great determination along the line of proletarian internationalism.

Communists and the working class became imbued even more with the ideology of proletarian internationalism and with the sense that devotion to the homeland of Socialism—the Soviet Union—is the touchstone and criterion of internationalism.

The Resolution concerning the situation in the Yugoslav Communist Party provided the basis for numerous victories of the Communist and Workers' Parties.

With its help—the Communist and Workers Parties orientated themselves in the struggle against nationalist deviations and to strengthen proletarian internationalism, and outlined a clear and resolute policy on the issues of peace and war.

Comrade Stalin rendered great assistance to the international Communist movement. With brilliant insight he warned us of a number of ideological deviations and confusion and helped us to fight them successfully.

This help of Comrade Stalin was the salvation of many Marxist parties; it enabled them to avoid numerous mistakes in their practical and theoretical work.

In their declarations on the stand of the Communist Parties in the event of imperialist aggression against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, outstanding leaders of the international working class movement — Maurice Thorez, Palmiro Togliatti, Foster and others — expressed the readiness and determination of the working people of their countries to fight together with the liberating Soviet Army against imperialist aggressors.

The resolute stand against the Anglo-American warmongers met with a wide response throughout the world and was an important stimulus in the struggle of the masses for peace.

The Resolution of the Information Bureau resounded as a powerful call for revolutionary vigilance. It was a reminder of the danger attending those taking the path of bourgeois nationalism, 'those sinking into the mire of anti-Sovietism, a danger of which Comrade Stalin warned as long as 22 years ago:

“An internationalist is he,” says Comrade Stalin, “who unreservedly, without any hesitation and unconditionally is ready to defend the USSR because the USSR constitutes the base of the world revolutionary movement, and to defend, to advance this revolutionary movement is impossible without defending the USSR. He who thinks in terms of defending the world revolutionary movement without the

USSR, and against it, goes against revolution and inevitably finds his way into the camp of the enemies of revolution.” (J. V- Stalin, **Selected Works**, Russ. Ed., Volume X, p. 51)

How profoundly appropriate these words of our great teacher sound today. The dialectics of the class struggle are merciless.

The shameless and hypocritical attempt of the Tito clique to conceal its anti-Soviet and anti-Communist position from the world revolutionary movement and from the working class and working people of Yugoslavia, with phrases about building Socialism and about the so-called “independent line” in relation to the two camps into which the world is now split, has suffered complete failure and evoked the greatest disgust.

The Tito clique has openly switched over to the imperialist camp of the warmongers and is in the service of U.S. imperialists.

The logical consequences of this anti-Communist and anti-Soviet policy was the Tito clique’s change-over to fascism.

This clique has bartered Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav peoples to the U.S. monopolists; liquidated State sovereignty, national independence and the last remnants of freedom, establishing a brutal, gestapo-type regime.

The facts revealed at the Budapest trial, and in the People’s Republic of Bulgaria, in the Rumanian People’s Republic and in other People’s Democracies, clearly show that Tito Rankovic, Kardelj, Djilas, Pijade, Gosnjak, Maslaric, Bebler, Mrazovic, Vukmanovic, Koca Popovic, Kidric, Neskovic Zlatic, Velebit and others, and also Rajk, Brankov, Traico Kostov, Patrascanu and their ilk are the agents of Anglo-American imperialist intelligence services.

Even during World War II these despicable spies and traitors helped the Anglo-American imperialists to prepare footholds to realise the plan of world domination.

This gang of spies and traitors was brought like the Trojan horse into the ranks of the Communist and Workers’ Parties.

Carrying out the orders of their masters, they pursued the criminal aim of seizing leadership in the Party and in the State in countries where the working class came to power; of suppressing the revolutionary movement and securing the restoration of bourgeois domination.

In the Central and South-Eastern countries of Europe liberated by the Soviet Army, the bourgeois parties and bourgeois politicians emerged from the war seriously compromised.

The people’s revolutionary forces exposed them and destroyed them politically. World reaction fiercely defended its bourgeois agents in these countries.

But it did not restrict itself to this for the bourgeois parties and the Right-wing Social-Democrats were no longer able themselves to fight against the people’s forces led by the Communist and Workers’ Parties.

The imperialists began to look for new reserves to restore the capitalist regime; to split the working class and democratic movement and to sow confusion in its ranks.

Lenin drew attention to the fact that the bourgeoisie, which has great political experience, tries to find, even in its most difficult moments when it seems exhausted, new and unexpected reserves to save itself from death.

The change-over of the Tito clique to fascism is not fortuitous. It was effected on the order of their masters, the Anglo-American imperialists, whose mercenaries, it is now clear, this clique has been for long.

The Yugoslav traitors obeying the will of the imperialists undertook to form in the People's Democracies political gangs consisting of reactionaries, nationalists, clerical and fascist elements and relying on these gangs, to bring about counter-revolutionary coups, wrest them from the Soviet Union and the entire Socialist camp and subordinate them to the forces of imperialism.

The Tito clique transformed Belgrade into an American centre for espionage and anti-Communist propaganda.

Even during the war, in 1943, the BBC which had supported Mihailovic and the émigré ex-King Peter's Government sharply changed its tone in favour of Tito.

Afterwards it became known that there was a British military mission attached to the Tito headquarters and that Tito appointed Colonel(now General) Velebit, an agent of the British intelligence service, as his representative in London.

The imperialist intrigues began to come to the surface.

At that period the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party issued a political declaration — nationalist in essence—in relation to Macedonia, calling upon the Macedonian patriots, at the height of the struggle, to desert the EAM and place themselves at the disposal of Tito.

Tito's emissaries, including Vukmanovic, immediately began in Macedonia subversive activities in the Greek Communist Party.

Churchill sent his son Randolph with a special mission to Tito. Later, the old reactionary and mortal enemy of the USSR met Tito personally. Even at that time Tito and his clique enjoyed the particular attention and confidence of the imperialists.

On the other hand, the exposure by the Yugoslav, General Popivoda, showed in a true light the conciliatory attitude of Tito, Rankovic and others with regard to the Hitler invaders and the Gestapo, and also to their foul betrayal of Yugoslav partisans during the most critical periods of the war.

All this fully explains the subsequent behaviour of the Tito clique. For the experience of the working class movement teaches us that those who are once recruited by the bourgeois police are at its disposal for the rest of their

lives.

The Anglo-American imperialists popularise the foul stand of the Tito gang, recommending it as an anti-Communist recipe on an international scale.

They also tried to bring the Communists of other countries under the influence of Tito. But the plan of the imperialists turned into a fiasco. The ears of the spies of international capital, protruded from beneath the "Marshal's" hat.

When all genuine friends of peace, democracy and Socialism see in the USSR a powerful fortress of Socialism, a faithful and steadfast defender of the freedom and independence of nations, the principal bulwark of peace, the Tito-Rankovic clique, having attained power under the mask of friendship with the USSR, began on the orders of the Anglo-American imperialists a campaign of slander and provocation against the Soviet Union, utilising the most vile calumnies borrowed from the arsenal of Hitler.

All the endeavours of the imperialist bourgeoisie to extend the Tito anti-Soviet, anti-Communist, subversive policy beyond Yugoslavia collapsed before the iron will of the world revolutionary proletarian movement.

After the Resolution of the Information Bureau had been issued, the Belgrade fascist monsters began to complain that they were allegedly the victims of injustice.

But their sole aim was to conceal as long- as possible their shady past and their contact with Anglo-American imperialism. The Budapest trial came as a thunderbolt to the Tito clique.

The facts proved that the question was not one of mistakes but of a deliberate counter-revolutionary anti-Soviet, anti-Communist policy carried out by a gang of spies, professional informers and agents-provocateurs with a long record of service in the police and in the apparatus of the bourgeois intelligence service.

A large number of the present Yugoslav easers were sent by the Gestapo to Yugoslavia from concentration camps in France as long ago as 1941.

The exposure of the Rajk-Brankov gang, the trial and sentences, should be regarded as a serious success for the front of Socialism and democracy against the designs of imperialism.

The facts exposed at the Budapest trial completely stripped the mask from Tito and his clique revealing them before the peoples of Yugoslavia and of the world in their true colours as old spies and agents-provocateurs who penetrated the ranks of the working class movement as hired agents of the U.S. and British imperialists.

The plans of the U.S. imperialists aimed at intimidating and

undermining the People's Democracies; at creating an anti-Soviet bloc in Central and South-Western Europe—a bloc in which the Tito clique would play the role of storm detachment; these are part of the general strategical plan of imperialism aimed at fanning a new world war.

That is why the exposure of this plan was a tremendous- defeat for the warmongers and a victory for peace.

The transformation, of the Tito-Rankovic clique into a direct agency of imperialism and accomplices of the warmongers, culminated in the lining up of the Yugoslav Government with the imperialist bloc at UNO where the Kardeljs, Djilas and Beblers joined in a united front with American reactionaries on vital matters of international policy.

The foreign policy of the Tito clique is an anti-Soviet policy of the most foul brand. The Belgrade counter-revolutionary agency carries out the tasks of the imperialist aggressors and the instigators of a new world war.

The fascist tyrants try to conceal the nature of the Atlantic Pact from the Yugoslav people—a pact they would like to join.

Their actions, exposed at the trial in Budapest, provide overwhelming proof of their active participation in the realisation of the military plans of the Anglo-American imperialists.

Analysing the tendencies in the foreign policy of the Tito clique, the Communist and Workers' Parties long ago pointed out that one should not be surprised if to curry favour with his masters Tito would shortly create a new theory whereby not capitalism and its contradictions nor imperialism but Socialism and Communism are the cause of wars in our epoch.

And indeed, this has now become the main slogan of the foreign policy of the Yugoslav Government, All foreign policy declarations of the Belgrade fascist gang pursue the single aim — to slander and smear the USSR and the People's Democracies.

There are no imperialists in the world for the Tito clique. Every assault of the Tito clique breathes hatred and malice against the USSR and the People's Democracies.

The Anglo-American masters demanded that their agent Tito should be more active at the recent session of UNO.

The immense prestige won by the Soviet Union worries the imperialists. The role assigned by the imperialists to the Tito emissaries in UNO is to try to discredit the main force of peace—the Soviet Union—and to create a smoke screen which would make it impossible to see that the Anglo-American imperialists are the instigators of war.

The subversive Tito emissaries spare no efforts to compromise the mutual relations of a new type—the Socialist mutual relations between the USSR and the People's Democracies, based on equality and community of

interests.

These relations become a centre of attraction for all peoples who desire peace and freedom, for the peoples of countries now the subordinate vassals of U.S. imperialism.

But the raving Tito clique proves to be impotent when faced by facts. It was thanks only to Socialist assistance from the USSR that

“the People’s Democratic Republics have entered that phase when the people, having experienced the joy of a free and independent life, feel themselves masters of their country and dedicate all their energy to promoting its strength and progress.” (G. M. Malenkov, **Report, November 6, 1949**)

At the same time the economy of the U.S. faces a catastrophic crisis which will drag down with itself all countries which cast their lot with it, including also Yugoslavia.

At the recent session of UNO the Tito clique fully revealed itself. It became clear who stands behind it and whom it serves.

Tito zealously carries out all orders of his masters. There are no national interests which Tito would not betray on the orders of Washington.

In an article entitled, “United States of America will demand political concessions from Tito”, the Belgrade correspondent of the *New York Herald Tribune* declared as long ago as last June that changes would take place in the stand of the Yugoslav Government on the question of demands to Austria, on Trieste and the Greek partisans.

The imperialist servant, Judas Tito, carried out the orders of his masters to the dot. He abandoned Slovene Carinthia and hampers a just solution of Yugoslav interests in Trieste.

As for Greece, Acheson in his speech at the opening of the UNO General Assembly, stressed the change in the attitude of the treacherous Yugoslav Government.

This compelled the London *Times* to point out that in his foreign policy, Tito had removed some obstacles which hampered the establishment of economic relations with the Western powers.

In the language of the capitalists this means that it is possible to send Tito the dollars requested by him.

In home policy the chief outcome of the activity of the treacherous Tito-Rankovic clique is the actual liquidation of the People's Democratic system in Yugoslavia.

Due to the counter-revolutionary policy of the Tito-Rankovic clique which usurped power in the Party and in the State, an anti-Communist, police State — fascist type regime — has been installed in Yugoslavia.

The social basis of this regime consists of kulaks in the countryside and capitalist elements in the towns. In fact, power in Yugoslavia is in the hands of anti-popular, reactionary elements.

Active members of the old bourgeois parties, kulaks and other enemies of People's Democracy, are active in central and local government bodies.

The top fascist rulers rely on an enormously swollen military-police apparatus, by the aid of which they oppress the peoples of Yugoslavia.

They have turned the country into a military camp, wiped out all democratic rights of the working peoples and trampled on any free expression of opinion.

The Yugoslav rulers demagogically and insolently deceive the people, alleging that they are building Socialism in Yugoslavia.

But it is clear to every Marxist that there can be no talk of building Socialism in Yugoslavia when the Tito clique has broken with the Soviet Union, with the entire camp of Socialism and democracy, thereby depriving Yugoslavia of the bulwark for building Socialism, and when it has subordinated the country economically and politically to Anglo-American imperialism.

Recent events show that the Yugoslav Government is completely dependent on foreign imperialist circles and has become an instrument of their aggressive policy, which has resulted in the liquidation of independence of the Yugoslav Republic.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Government of Yugoslavia have merged completely with imperialist circles against the entire camp of Socialism and democracy; against the Communist Parties of the world; against the New Democracies and the USSR.

Tito and Rankovic wage a fierce terror in the country. Any free expression of progressive, democratic views brings with it a threat to freedom and life. All human rights are cruelly trampled upon.

Prisons are filled with Communists, with strikers, workers and peasants who refuse to carry out the compulsory, but so-called voluntary work.

Torture chambers, beatings and a regime of starvation in prisons evoke horror throughout the country.

Murders and shootings are endless. Yugoslavia today is a country of sanguinary extermination and a prison of the peoples.

The Yugoslav hirelings of imperialism, having seized leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, unleashed a campaign of terror against genuine Communists loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and who fight for Yugoslavia's independence from the imperialists.

Thousands of Yugoslav patriots, devoted to Communism, have been

expelled from the Party and incarcerated in jails and concentration camps.

Many have been tortured and killed in prison, or as was the case with the well-known Communist, Arso Jovanovic, were dastardly assassinated.

The brutality with which staunch fighters for Communism are being annihilated in Yugoslavia can be compared only with the atrocities of the Hitler fascists or the butcher Tsaldaris in Greece or with Franco in Spain.

Comrades Djuiovic and Hebrang and many other Communist leaders in Yugoslavia, many generals, colonels and other officers—heroes of the anti-Hitler struggle—outstanding Party officials, university professors, representatives of the progressive intelligentsia, workers and working peasants, who love their country, who long to see it wrested from the clutches of imperialism and who also love the Soviet Union and Socialism—all have been thrown into prison and subjected to a regime of physical extermination.

Expelling from the ranks of the Party those Communists loyal to proletarian internationalism, annihilating them, the Yugoslav fascists opened wide the doors of the Party to bourgeois and kulak elements.

As a result of the fascist terror of the Tito gangs against the healthy forces in the Yugoslav Communist Party, the leadership of the Party is wholly in the hands of spies and murderers, mercenaries of imperialism.

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia has been seized by counter-revolutionary forces, acting arbitrarily in the name of the Party.

Recruiting spies and provocateurs into the ranks of the working class parties, is, as is well-known, an old method of the bourgeoisie. In this way imperialists seek to undermine the Parties from within and subordinate them to themselves.

They have succeeded in realising this aim in Yugoslavia, The fascist ideology, and fascist domestic policy, as well as the perfidious foreign policy of the Tito clique completely subordinated to foreign imperialist circles have created a gulf between the espionage fascist Tito-Rankovic clique and the vital interests of the freedom-loving peoples of Yugoslavia.

Consequently, the anti-popular and treacherous activity of the Tito clique encounters ever-growing resistance from both the Communists who remained loyal to Marxism-Leninism and from the working class and working peasantry of Yugoslavia.

We send Communist, militant greetings to all Yugoslav comrades who courageously endure the blood-thirsty terror in torture chambers and concentration camps of the butcher Rankovic.

The economic situation in Yugoslavia is becoming increasingly difficult for the working people The State sector is not people's property; it is a sector of State capitalism placed in the service of foreign capital.

A Yugoslav worker does not work for himself or for his people. The

surplus value produced by him is appropriated on an increasing scale by foreign banks and trusts.

The strikes which broke out at various factories, such as the Stura foundry, the car-repair shops near Maribor and the Trbovle mines were bloodily suppressed by the Rankovic thugs.

The fascist terror dictatorship of the Tito clique against the mass of the working people is carried out for the benefit of foreign capital and for the national bourgeoisie, both rural and urban.

Simultaneously with the strengthening of the kulaks, the growth of the urban bourgeoisie is taking place.

The Belgrade fascist demagogues try to conceal the measures to restore capitalism with talk about the “liquidation of exploitation” or about the “triumphant march of Socialism.”

A year and a half ago the traitor Kardelj, declared: “The days of all remnants of exploitation of man by man are numbered in our country.”

Actually, capitalist exploitation has increased in the towns and countryside of Yugoslavia. Kulaks and other exploiters bless their benefactor—Judas Tito.

As a result of the hostile policy against the USSR and the People’s Democracies, the Tito clique, having deprived Yugoslavia of the support of these countries, has doomed completely to failure the Five-Year Plan.

The working people of Yugoslavia increasingly realise what a base fraud is Tito’s talk of “building Socialism” in Yugoslavia without and against the USSR and the People’s Democracies.

In the countryside the conditions of the working peasants are more difficult than ever before. They are severely exploited by the kulaks and bear the burden of heavy taxes and compulsory labour.

The “producer cooperatives” forcibly set up and run by kulaks constitute a new form of exploitation of the working peasantry.

Kulaks who possess agricultural implements exploit the labour of poor peasants in the so-called cooperatives far more ruthlessly than on their own farms.

Recently the Tito clique resorted more and more to one of the most brutal forms of exploitation — unpaid, compulsory labour for the benefit of foreign capital.

It is called “voluntary work” in lumber camps, road building and so on. Thousands of ‘people are forcibly taken to lumber camps.

The “voluntary work” to prepare timber for export to Britain and America, work carried out in the Bosnian and Herzegovinian forests, is characteristic in this respect. Recruitment for “voluntary” work is made without warning.

Representatives of the State come during dinner time or at night and forcibly take away the people whose names are on specially lists.

Often these people do not fit the conditions outlined in the rules, that is, they are either too old (55 years) or are young (14 years).

Many of them are ill and disabled. The number of sick and old people reaches 20 per cent of the total number of people mobilised for work.

Even a medical certificate releasing a man from “voluntary work” is ignored. The working day is 10 to 14 hours.

Food is poor and consists of bean soup, 200 grammes of bread and 200 grammes of maize flour. People are not provided with clothing, they sleep on the ground in the forest, often in dirt and rain since there are not even hutments.

Apart from the people, draught animals, horses and oxen, together with carts are “voluntarily” taken away. This compulsory work meets with an increasingly fierce resistance from the masses.

The national policy of the gang of spies and murderers now in power in Yugoslavia is a national-chauvinist race policy of fascist type, a policy of monstrous oppression of national minorities, of depriving them of any right to free development.

Organisations of national minorities have been dissolved, their honest leaders arrested and exterminated in the prisons of the Yugoslav fascist butchers.

Since the press of national minorities in Yugoslavia like the entire press is in the hands of fascist elements, national minorities cannot freely express their aspirations in their native language.

The Yugoslav press has been placed completely in the service of U.S. imperialism and its agents—the Tito spies and murderers.

Yugoslavia has become a Marshallised country. Whereas in the beginning Tito and his clique trumpeted that they would manage without loans, and swore that U.S. dollars would not sully “their own forces” and their “specific road”, today these political scoundrels openly appeal to U.S. banks for help.

It is known, however, that U.S. bankers are not content with interest alone.

The American, Hoare, head of the commission sent to Yugoslavia by the International Bank of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, settled himself in Belgrade like a master.

He told journalists at a press conference that he would check how the credits supplied by the Bank were used. Yugoslav economic plans are delivered to this monopolist to be ratified.

All this is accompanied by a number of misfortunes suffered by the

people; misfortunes arising from Marshallisation. Foreign capital penetrates into Yugoslavia through numerous channels. Yugoslavia's economic independence has been eliminated.

The most foul role which the counter-revolutionary agent, Tito, took upon himself was to strike a blow at the Democratic Army of Greece. The hangmen of the Greek and Yugoslav peoples—Tito and Tsaldaris—reached complete agreement, arranging secretly to destroy the heroic Greek partisans.

While Tito issued instructions to his troops how to stab the Greek Democratic Army in the back, his henchman, Vukmanovic, wrote in *Borba* of the “mistakes” committed by the Greek Communist Party.

In these difficult days for the Greek patriots he basely and with unparalleled perfidy, attacked the leadership of the Party and Comrade Zachariadis.

Aware of the feelings of sympathy and solidarity which the Yugoslav peoples have for the Greek partisans, the Tito clique prepared a monstrous “justification” of its action.

The old provocateur, Vukmanovic, wrote that the battle “was lost due to an absolutely mistaken line of the leadership on vital questions (armed struggle, organisation and training of troops, the question of power, relations with imperialists, and so on)”.

These articles cannot conceal the despicable action of the Tito clique, for of all the crimes committed by it, the assistance rendered to monarcho-fascists against the Greek partisans is one of its most monstrous crimes.

All these facts provide a full estimation of the Gestapo regime and the fascist policy of the Tito clique. But the day is not far off when the peoples of Yugoslavia will settle accounts with this gang of spies, provocateurs and murderers.

II

What conclusions should be made on the basis of this analysis of the situation in Yugoslavia?

1. The espionage group of Tito expresses not the will of the peoples of Yugoslavia but the will of the Anglo-American imperialists and has therefore betrayed the interests of the country and abolished the political sovereignty and economic independence of Yugoslavia.

The struggle against instigators of a new world war is inconceivable without struggle against the Tito clique. Consequently, the international significance of this struggle is clear.

2. The “Communist Party of Yugoslavia”, as at present constituted, being in the hands of enemies of the people, murderers and spies, has forfeited

the right to be called a Communist Party and is merely an apparatus for carrying out the espionage assignments of the clique of Tito-Rankovic-Djilas.

The struggle against the Tito clique — hired spies and murderers — is the international duty of all Communist and Workers' Parties.

3. The main task in fighting the fascist Tito dictatorship falls to the working class and peoples of Yugoslavia, headed by revolutionary Communists.

The people of Yugoslavia have genuine sentiments of love for the Soviet Union which liberated them, and they desire heart and soul to return to the great family of Socialism and democracy.

The people of Yugoslavia deeply hate the Tito espionage clique and its masters — the Anglo-American imperialists. The desire and struggle of Yugoslav people to overthrow the fascist usurpers is growing.

It is the duty of Communist and Workers' Parties to help in every way the Yugoslav working class and the working peasantry, who struggle for the return of Yugoslavia to the camp of democracy and Socialism.

4. The struggle against the fascist regime of the Tito clique in Yugoslavia takes ever sharper forms: strikes, passive resistance (directed mainly against forcible mobilisation for work), circulation of illegal leaflets, opposition to carrying out production programmes at factories and against State agricultural quotas, and so on.

Yugoslav workers see more and more clearly that the growth of production serves the interests of the imperialists and they embark upon passive sabotage.

A necessary condition for the return of Yugoslavia to the Socialist camp is active, struggle on the part of revolutionary elements both inside the Yugoslav Communist Party and outside its ranks for the regeneration of the revolutionary, genuine, Communist Party of Yugoslavia, loyal to Marxism-Leninism, to the principles of proletarian internationalism, and fighting for the independence of Yugoslavia from imperialism.

5. The working class in Yugoslavia, and the Communists who march at the head of it, should enjoy the complete solidarity of the international working class in building their Party. The work of the Yugoslav Communists begins to acquire an active and more coordinated form.

It is necessary to continue with even more energy, the political and ideological campaign of exposing the Tito clique.

The anti-popular policy of this agency of imperialism should be unanimously condemned by world public opinion.

The Titoites clamour at every corner that they are being expelled from all international democratic organisations. They betray their fear that they will not be able successfully to continue their espionage work and will be

sacked by the U.S. masters.

Let us be ruthless and intolerant with this foul agency. Let them find nowhere the slightest foothold.

6. Every Communist and Workers' Party is faced with vital tasks related to greater vigilance. The question is one not only of Party members but also of the mass of the working people who should be educated in the spirit of revolutionary vigilance.

The vigilance of the masses should take organisational forms. It is necessary to expose and eliminate bourgeois-nationalist elements and all kinds of agents of imperialism in our ranks, no matter what flag they use to cover themselves.

In the People's Democracies of particular significance is State vigilance—the vigilance of the State of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As is known in the People's Democracies the old State apparatus was not smashed at once, as was the case during the Great October Socialist Revolution. This means that the vigilance of Communists in this direction should be particularly sharp.

Communist and Workers' Parties must draw all conclusions from the Budapest trial of the spies Rajk and Brankov.

It is necessary to bear in mind that despite the heavy defeat suffered by them at the Budapest trial, the Anglo-American imperialists have not given up espionage and conspiratorial work in the Peoples Democracies.

The conference of U.S. Ambassadors of Eastern Europe, held recently in London, was aimed precisely at reviewing the work of U.S. agents in this part of Europe in connection with the Budapest trial.

According to the Western press, which no longer conceals the nature of the activities of U.S. diplomats, it was decided in London to establish an espionage centre in Belgrade.

At the same time the State Department commission presided over by Allen Dulles, the notorious chief of the U.S. intelligence service, drew up a programme of activities for the countries of Eastern Europe—a programme containing new methods.

There can be no doubt that the main role in this nefarious work will be assigned to the old spies and agents-provocateur of the Tito clique.

It will try to use people like Rajk, and use also the slightest weaknesses and opening in the ranks of the Parties and in the State apparatus, the disgruntled, nationalist elements and people with a doubtful past.

It should constantly be remembered, as Bolshevism teaches, that it is necessary to put an end to opportunist complacency arising from the erroneous supposition that as our forces grow the enemy becomes more tame and harmless.

Such a supposition is essentially incorrect. It should be remembered that the more hopeless the position of our enemies, the more willingly they resort to "extreme methods".

We should make intensified educational work the basis of increased vigilance. In view of this *For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy*, synthesised the tasks of Communist and Workers' Parties in its article, "Strengthen Revolutionary Vigilance":

"Marxism-Leninism teaches that the Party of the working class can successfully get to grips with and beat the enemy always and everywhere, no matter what mask he dons, only if it engages in systematic work to raise the political and ideological level of its cadres; if it trains them in the spirit of irreconcilability to each and every deviation from the line of Marxism-Leninism; if it strengthens its ranks organisationally, resolutely rids the Party of alien elements, exposing and smashing in good time nationalist and revisionist deviations and by deepening the class-consciousness of the working class and all toilers".

The most important lesson arising from the experience of the great Bolshevik Party is that to increase vigilance it is necessary to have Bolshevik order in our own Party house.

The chief means in this respect is verification of Party membership. This was applied in a number of Parties in the People's Democracies and yielded positive results.

In our Party for example, as a result of verification which is still going on, hostile and alien elements who penetrated into the Party when its doors were wide open for admittance, are now being expelled.

This measure will undoubtedly 'make it much more difficult for the enemy to find a foothold in our Party.

Communist and Workers' Parties should strengthen the ideological vigilance of their members.

They should display real Bolshevik irreconcilability to any deviation from proletarian internationalism; should intensify ideological work to educate Communists in the spirit of loyalty to proletarian internationalism, irreconcilability to any deviation from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in the spirit of faithfulness to People's Democracy and Socialism, to the international Socialist front headed by the USSR.

In science, painting, music and cinema a sharp vigilance and irreconcilable attitude are essential to any tendency alien to the working class and in relation to the propaganda of cosmopolitanism.

Let us raise higher still the victorious banner of proletarian

internationalism, increasing our devotion to the Soviet Union, the first land of Socialism, the base of the world revolutionary movement, the main bulwark in the struggle for peace and freedom of peoples; to the great Bolshevik Party, leading force of the world revolutionary movement; and to the brilliant teacher of toiling mankind and leader in the people's struggle for the cause-of peace and Socialism—Comrade Stalin.