

FORM NO. 51-61
MAY 1949

~~CLASSIFICATION~~ CONFIDENTIAL

25X1A

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO.

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 13 October 1950

SUBJECT Yugoslav Press Summaries

NO. OF PAGES 1

25X1. PLACE
ACQUIRED

25X1A

NO. OF ENCLS. 24
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JUN 83-415 vol. 63

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JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

CPYRGHT

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

NO. 151

May 10, 1950.

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THE FOREIGN POLICY OF NEW YUGOSLAVIA

The so-called "Yugoslav question" is both typical and instructive in the understanding of the present general international situation, or better said, for proper appraisal of the world political crisis which has lasted since the end of the second World War and which gives no indication of relenting but, to the contrary, seems to be becoming more tense.

What is the essence of the "Yugoslav question"? Its essence is undoubtedly the stand which the Yugoslav government is carrying out in its internal and foreign policy, as well as the undeniable fact that the Yugoslav people approve, by a great majority, this stand and powerfully support their people's government on the question of its policies. What is the essence of that policy? Its essence in the land is the development of a new society and new social relations - the ubiquitous development of socialism. Tersely expressed the essence of the foreign policy is a policy consistent to peace and the defence of our independence.

(The article then goes on to quote the nine points, concerning foreign policy, given by Tito in his speech to the People's Assembly on April 27, 1950.)

This is the essence of the foreign policy in Yugoslavia and there can be no doubt, no ambiguity or reinterpretation in regards to it. At a conference given to the representatives of the foreign and domestic press, Marshal Tito once again affirmed the goals of our foreign policy. Comrade Kardelj, in his well-known election speech at Crnomelj, spoke about the foreign policy at length. Among other things he said "Yugoslavia is against economic and political expansion of monopolist capital and the imperialist tendencies inextricable intertwined with it 'for control over small states and for their turning into dependent states, as well as it is against the "hegemonist" tendencies inside the so-called socialist world, tendencies aimed against the peoples who are on the road of socialist development...', because 'these tendencies also represent a danger to peace as does every other attack on the self assertion and independence of any sovereign people'."

"Our foreign policy, said Comrade Kardelj - is a policy which is consistent to peace and the defense of our independence. Remaining true to its policy, our country can never become a member of any aggressive bloc. Being a socialist country, we do not want to do anything in our foreign policy which would strengthen the forces of imperialist reaction. On the contrary, we will do everything which is beneficial and which strengthens the forces of progress, democracy and socialism. We do not hide this. We announce it to the world. But in the same way we shall decisively oppose the hegemonist anti-socialist and anti-democratic tendencies of the Cominform policies and every attempt to force such a policy on our people by pressure or force. Socialist Yugoslavia can not be neutral today, but does not belong to any bloc and is carrying out its own peace loving, democratic and socialist foreign policy to which every form of aggression is repugnant."

Why has the so-called "Yugoslav question" risen in international events? This can be explained by the stand and the foreign policies of a small state which stands unflinchingly on the principles of international right, on the consistent defense of democratic peace and on the conception of just what sort of relations must exist between states - all this does not really exist in international events of today. That is why this sort of stand and foreign policy seems to be a special occurrence in relation to present day inter-

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national reality. Instead of the states which are members of the UN, regardless of whether they are big or small, carrying out a policy of strengthening those international organizations and organizing new international systems on the principles of the UN charter and instead of such a policy being a yardstick for individual member states in practice, this yardstick is twisted in present day international reality. This explains why, after five years since the wars end, peace has not been established but, to the contrary, a cold war is being carried out. This is the essence of the "Yugoslav question" which in fact is not a Yugoslav question but a question of all progressive and peace loving people in the world, and especially the small people.

(Republika-Tuesday
Summary)

V-E DAY CEREMONY

Today, Victory day, representatives of the government of FPRY and of the Yugoslav army laid wreaths on the tomb of the Unknown soldier at Avala as a token of remembrance for the victims of the war against Fascism.

The following Ministers represented the government at the ceremony:

Milovan Djilas, Frane Frol (Minister of Justice), the Minister, president of the Consul for communications, Bozidar Maslaric, Vicko Krstulovic (Minister of the Navy), the Minister - secretary-general of the Government of FPRY, Ljubodrag Djuric, the assistant minister for Foreign Affairs Leo Mates, and the Minister plenipotentiary, head of the Protocol section of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Comrade Sloven Smodlaka.

The Chief of the General Staff, Colonel-General Koca Popovic, represented the Army, accompanied by a number of other senior officers.

Milovan Djilas laid a wreath on behalf of the Government of FPRY while Koca Popovic did so in the name of the Army.

The ceremony was also attended by foreign diplomats and military attaches.

(Borba-Wednesday)

PROMINENT WORKER REWARDED

The celebrated tractor-driver of the Agricultural Machinery station at Osijek, Franjo Sajbert, and Ante Mrkorjic, a founder of the Osijek iron-foundry and agricultural machinery factory, who, from October of last year, have been completing tasks of the second five year plan have been rewarded by the government of the PR of Croatia with a grant of 40,000 dinars. The first woman metal worker in the country to have completed the five year plan, Marija Pantic, who works at the iron-foundry at Pozega, in Slavonia, received a reward of 20,000 dinars. An identical sum was won by Dragan Babic, a prominent fighter for the increase of productivity of work in the Osijek leather factory.

(Tenjug-Borba-Wednesday)

IRRIGATION FROM THE AIR

For the first time in this country, this spring vineyards in Serbia are to be watered from aircraft. This month vineyards in skirts

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of Vrsac will be watered, to prevent the sun scorching the vine stocks. All preparations for the execution of the scheme have already been made.

(Borba-Wednesday)

COMINFORM-FASCIST DEMONSTRATION AT VIDEM

Italian Cominformists yesterday joined with members of the Fascist Social Movement in organizing a Chauvinist demonstration at Videm. They carried placards with the slogans "Trieste, Zadar, Split, Dubrovnik and sang irredentist songs. When the procession reached the Labour hall, the former secretary of the Videm branch of the Federation of the CP of Italy appeared on the balcony, to shouts of "Istria for Italy" and displayed an Italian Flag. The Italian flag was at the same time also displayed from the balcony of the Videm Federation of the CP of Italy. This lead was not followed by a single other party so that the Cominformists in the procession found themselves alone with the members of the Fascist Social Movement.

(Tanjug-Borba-Wednesday)

WEST GERMAN TRADE WITH EAST

Reuter reports from Frankfort that West German trade with the countries of Eastern Europe (excluding Soviet Russia and Rumania) was four times greater in 1947 than in 1948. The increase was particularly marked in the import of grain: in comparison with 1948 imports worth 120,000 dollars, last year's imports of grain had increased to a total value of 21 million dollars. Besides grain Western Germany also imports sugar, magnesium, Bauxite, Kaolin and other material.

The total yearly value of the trade agreements which Western Germany now has with the countries of Eastern Europe amounts to 463 million dollars.

(Borba-Wednesday)

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IRREGULARITIES IN THE WORK OF BELGRADE RESTAURANTS

The situation in many Belgrade institutions for communal feeding is not any better than the state of affairs in the majority of hotels, restaurants and inns. Possibly they are even worse. This has been established by a survey which has recently been made by a special commission.

feeding
A concern for communal/in the first rejon, it appears, has no kind of control of coupons from ration cards and coupons from payment cards and so the restaurant is open to misuse. A survey was made of the Smederevo which is run by the first rejon. It is a restaurant available only to people put on a diet by a doctor. The food is very good but in spite of that if someone finds they are not satisfied then they can get more. Those who pay for supper get much more food than is laid down in the diet. So this restaurant is very suitable for the feeding of those who are healthy as well as the sick. This is probably why such irregularities have started. First the Smederevo has a hundred clients who have no doctor's certificate for a diet. Secondly, 40% of the clients are composed of pensioners. There is a minimum of workers. Thirdly, it is claimed that whole families feed in this restaurant on doctors' certificates. One family of father, mother and child and another family of father, mother, child, grandfather and grandmother. The Redovic family consist of mother, son and daughter-in-law. And all these have certificates that they need a diet. The majority of members of these families have citizen's ration cards. The commission states that all members of certain families have been issued with certificates by the same doctor. The hygienic conditions in the kitchen of the Smederevo are as bad as the food is good. The kitchen is filthy.

There stands in the kitchen of the Smederevo a potato-peeling machine but it has not been connected up. Instead of calling a mechanic to get the machine going three people are employed almost the whole day doing nothing but peeling potatoes. In addition to this the restaurant has two large meat/machines which are not utilised. As in certain Belgrade commercial restaurants, the Smederevo has no cloths for drying crockery and so table-cloths are used.

In the fourth Rejon irregularities have also been discovered. The Toplica has a disordered and dirty kitchen. This restaurant differs from others in its uncultured service. It can be seen from the complaints book that the behaviour of the personnel towards clients is rude.

The kitchen of the Kikevac restaurant is also dirty and unsuitable for a restaurant for workers and officials. In its cellar a large quantity of potatoes were found, of which half were bad. Service in this restaurant is very uncultured.

In all the workers-officials' restaurants of the fourth rejon the quality of food is not good and has not the prescribed calory content. The majority of restaurants cook only one dish although there is a possibility of preparing more.

The uncultured surface in these restaurants and the other irregularities are partly the blame of the personnel department of the directorate of undertakings for communal feeding which has'nt even a record department for personnel. They have not taken the trouble, in spite of all the complaints, to arrange one single hour's instruction for employees of restaurants.

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The Mostar restaurant in the 7th rejon is one of the filthiest of all. The Mostar claims that it is issued with less material for the preparation of meals than it is entitled to and makes this an excuse for serving less than the proper quantities and only one dish. In this way the firm makes profits at the expense of the working people who feed in the restaurant.

Irregularities were also found in the Zemun restaurants. For instance the Lovcen restaurant is dirty, as is the Vojvodina where the complaint book is full of complaints about the rude service. Having completed the survey the commission has issued orders to managements to repair their efforts. If this is not done the strictest punishment will be meted out.

("GLAS" 1½ cols.)

PERSONALITY OF PATRIARCH GAVRILO DOZIC

After a short illness from embly of the brain and weakness of the heart muscles Gavrilko Dozic, Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church, died at 6.30 on the 7th May. His death came as a result of sufferings in internment during the second world war. Patriarch Gavrilko had, as a result of a hard life in internment, to go after the liberation for a year's cure in Italy and Czechoslovakia.

Patriarch Gavrilko was born on the 17th May 1881 in the village of Brujicima in Donjkmoraca (Montenegro). Before ordination his name was Djordje. He was ordained in the monastery of Sicev near Nish on the 26th February 1900 and the following day took up the work of Jerodjaken and on the 5th March in the same year in the same capacity at the cathedral church in Nish.

In 1903 he completed theological teachers' school in Prizren, in 1907 passed his exams in philosophy in Athens. As a regular student of the theological faculty in Athens he obtained his diploma and after a successful dissertation "Christianity among the Serbs up to the 13th Century" he obtained his doctorate of theology. After that he went to France and Switzerland to perfect his French. On his return from Switzerland he was raised to the rank of Archimandrit and thereafter, in 1909, appointed Secretary of the Sabor in Hilendar, in 1910 as religious adviser to the Serbian mission in Istanbul, on the 1st December 1911 he was chosen as Metropolitan of Rashko-Prizren. In 1913 he was appointed Metropolitan and Archbishop Pech and in 1920 Metropolitan of the Montenegro coastal district. After the death of Patriarch Varnave he was chosen on the 21st February 1938 as Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church. Consistent with his attitude which he held during the Balkan and first world wars he behaved as a good patriot and confirmed his prestige as patriarch during the second world war and the fascist occupation. Patriarch Gavrilko condemned the shameful pact of traitors Cvetkovic and Macek, for which the Hitler propaganda violently attacked him over the radio.

Throughout the occupation Patriarch Gavrilko was held in internment first in the monastery at Rakovica and thereafter in Vojlovica. Pressure was brought to bear on him during that period to join certain bishops who had signed the statement against the Partisan movement and the national liberation army, but he resolutely refused with the words "I cannot and will not condemn those who fight for their people and their liberty". This made his position in captivity worse. He even reached the notorious camp of Dachau. How far pressure on Patriarch Gavrilko went can be seen by the fact that, as he himself has told, the traitors Liotic and Nadic offered him a post in their Quisling Government, but he remained consistent to his opinion.

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Just before the capitulation he was offered the post of Premier in a "Church Government" but that also he refused. Thus behaved Patriarch Gavrilu under suffering and then he had to show true patriotism.

After his cure in Italy and Czechoslovakia Gavrilu returned in the autumn of 1946 to his liberated country. With full knowledge and understanding he worked to get the Serbian Orthodox Church to take part and assist the post-war revival and building of our country. His duty as head of the Serbian Orthodox Church was not easy either before or after the war, when his difficulties came principally from the fact that there was not the necessary unity and understanding among the bishops themselves. Thus bishops Nikolaj Velimirovic and Irinej Djordjevic stayed abroad like traitors and Dionisije even renounced citizenship of his country. All that had its effect on the health of Patriarch Gavrilu and hindered him in his work.

The body of Patriarch Gavrilu has been laid in the Cathedral Church in Belgrade, where he will be buried on the 11th May.

LJUBISAV JOVANOVIC.

("POLITIKA" 1 col.).

MARSHAL TITO'S CONDOLONCES TO THE SYNOD

Premier of the Government of the FPRY, Marshal Josip Broz Tito, sent his condolences in a telegram to the synod of the Serbian Orthodox church on the occasion of the death of Patriarch Gavrilu.

The Government of the FPRY also sent their condolences to the synod.

("POLITIKA")

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POWDERED GARLIC - OUR NEW EXPORT.

Novi Sad.

Two and a half of wagon loads of garlic were bought up last year from the fruit and vegetable concerns "Povrtar" and "Jugo-kamomila" where they were stored without being used. At Mokrin this garlic was sliced and dried in the same stoves as they used for drying camomile, and was ground up in the "Pobeda" Mills at Petrovaradin. To the 3,120 kg of ordinary powder 864 kg of refined garlic power was extracted. This was well packed in tin airtight boxes.

This garlic powder can last for years and is very useful for meat preserving and pickling industries. It has been well received on the American market and many orders have been given for it.

The production of powdered garlic does not require much equipment and it is therefore very useful as a new export article. Through "Povrtar" and "Jugo-kamomila" it has been arranged for garlic to be cultivated in many districts, such as Kikinda, the Novo Knezevo district, the Secanj district and other places.

("Glas" - 10 May)

HOW THE SOVIET PRESS "POPULARISES" THE NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN YUGOSLAVIA.

The Cominform propaganda when it speaks in praise of the Soviet Union includes the Yugoslav NL War amongst these things. Radio Prague recently announced that it was the Soviet press that first gave reports about the successes of the Yugoslav Partisans and that "the recognition of the Yugoslav NL Movement by the Allies and in public opinion was entirely owing to the Soviet press and radio".

The Soviet press holds one of the first places, but an inglorious place, in information about the war in Yugoslavia. In November 1941, Radio Moscow broadcast about how Draza Mihajlovic was the leader of the rising in Serbia; that was at the time when the rising in Serbia was in full swing and when there was a large piece of liberated territory, which immediately afterwards was attacked by the Germans and the Chetniks together.

The attitude of the Soviet press right up to the end of the war was rather indefinite because the Soviet Government's line on the NL Movement was reserved. The Soviet Government constantly advised (the Yugoslavs) that they should not wear the red star and they never overlooked an occasion to celebrate King Peter's birthday. In August 1942, the Yugoslav Royal Legation was promoted to the rank of an Embassy, and the Soviet People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs forbid the return of the King to his country, furthermore they concluded an agreement about dividing the Balkans into spheres of interest between themselves and the British, fifty-fifty etc. From all this it is quite clear that the Soviet Government was not exactly sincere and enthusiastic in popularising the NL War in Yugoslavia.

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When the second session of AVNOJ was held the radio station Free Yugoslavia which was in the Soviet Union, in its report about the session made no mention of the resolution about the termination of the monarchy and the ban on the King's return. The Soviet Government's attitude was that AVNOJ's resolution was a "stab in the back" for the Teheran Conference. It was only several days after Great Britain and the USA had given adequate reports about the session that radio station Free Yugoslavia did the same.

Radio Moscow, from which the Yugoslav fighters expected moral support did not show up the Chetniks until the end of 1942, although they had many documents about them. Until that time Radio Moscow had not infrequently praised Draza Mihajlovic and had kept silent on the subject of the Partizans. This happened in spite of the frequent and urgent protests from our leaders who had given the Soviet Union a large number of original documents about Mihajlovic's collaboration with the Germans and about the great successes of the National Liberation War.

Later, when the NL Movement became a powerful army and purged a large part of Yugoslavia of the enemy, the Soviet Union did not cease putting difficulties in the way of speaking the truth about the situation in Yugoslavia. When comrade Djilas, was staying in Moscow in April 1944, as head of our Military Mission, he wrote an article for "Pravda" about the successes of the NL Movement in its struggle against the occupier. However, the Editors of "Pravda" erased the parts which mentioned the CPY and the organisers and leaders of the NL War and the parts concerning AVNOJ's resolution. It is well-known that the fabrications concerning the NL Movement were published in the Western press but we had expected more support from the Soviet Union. It often happened that the Soviet press announced news concerning Yugoslavia, only after it had appeared in the press of the Anglo-American Allies.

("Glas" - 10 May)

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JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

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SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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NO. 152

May 11, 1950

HEADLINES

BORBA

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THE SOLUTION OF THE CHINESE REPRESENTATION WILL REDUCE INTERNATIONAL TENSION: NEW YORK
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P.2. AGAIN ON THE ROAD OF THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE (Article Lazarvic)
* (1½ cols.)
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REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FORMER ITALIAN PARTISANS HAVE LEFT THE COUNTRY
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ARCHIVE FOR LEGAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE (2 cols.)
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REPORTER LAV TOLSTOJ AND "BLIND ALLEYS"
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P.3. CULTURAL LIFE (1 col.)
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LETTER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FORMER POLITICAL PRISONERS IN GERMANY:
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STOCKHOLM: WELL-KNOWN SWEDISH AUTHOR MARIJA SHERNETED COMES OUT FOR INDEPENDENCE OF KP SWEDEN
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SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE LEAVES SESSION OF RED CROSS LEAGUE
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CONCERT IN THE YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN HOUSE IN NEW YORK
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THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT IS READY TO DISCUSS COMPENSATION TO BRITISH NATIONALS
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LIES AND SLANDERS COLUMN (3/4's col.)
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P.4. ORDER ON THE COLLECTION OF CATTLE AND FAT IN 1950 (1½ cols.)

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NEW RAILWAY TIMETABLE (3/4's col.)

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ROAD TRANSPORT WEEK (1/3 col.)

11. POLITIKA

P.1. IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW ORDER ON THE COLLECTION OF CATTLE AND FAT (Article 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cols.)

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JOURNEY BY TRYGVE LIE THROUGH EUROPE WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO RELAXING INTERNATIONAL TENSION: NEW YORK

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PARIS: SCHUMANN PROPOSES UNIFICATION OF FRENCH AND GERMAN COAL AND STEEL PRODUCTION

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TRIESTE CHILDREN WILL AGAIN HOLIDAY IN SLOVENIA

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OTTAWA: THE CANADIAN LOWER HOUSE REJECTS ANTI-COMMUNIST PROPOSAL BY CONSERVATIVES

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P.2. ROME: SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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CHICAGO: BIG STRIKE OF RAILWAY WORKERS HAS BEGIN IN US

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PARIS: DEBATE ON MILITARY CREDITS IN FRENCH ASSEMBLY

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PEKING: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF MANCHURIA

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SCVIET-CZECH TRADE RELATIONS ACCORDING TO TREATY AND IN PRACTICE

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P.3. FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S COUNCILS (2 cols.)

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WORKERS INFORM TITO OF NEW WORKING OBLIGATIONS (1 col.)

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STAMOLIC SENDS CONDCLENCES TO SYNOD

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P.4. THIS YEAR'S SUMMER HOLIDAY FOR PIONIRI (3/4's col.)

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111. RAD

P.2. RELEASE OF MAN POWER - SOME IRREGULARITIES IN SPLIT

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GEORGES CONGEAU IMAGINES DISCUSSION ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cols.)

*

P.3. COAL PRODUCTION IN VELENJE MINE HAS INCREASED BY 600 PER CENT COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR (2 cols.)

*

1V. OMLIDINA

P.2. NEW COMPETITION ON THE AUTOPUT (1 col.)

*

P.4. PREPARATIONS BY FRENCH YOUTH FOR DISPATCH OF WORKING BRIGADES TO YUGOSLAVIA (3/4's col.)

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CONFERENCE OF WESTERN FOREIGN MINISTERS
London, May 10, 1950

After preparations which have been going on for several months both in Paris and in London, a three power conference of Foreign Ministers from the United States, Great Britain and France will begin tomorrow in London. By the middle of May the plenary session of the Council of the Atlantic Pact will be finished. For this conference the three western powers have mobilized their strongest diplomatic apparatus and the conference will be carried on amongst experts of the three countries.

Although the agenda of the conference has not been announced yet, the papers say that the policy of the Western Powers must be either changed or coordinated.

However, the question of priority of the problems to be discussed has aroused much speculation amongst the Western Powers. The Christian Science Monitor considers that the conference has been organized in order to remove any dangerous controversies which obstruct security measures of the Western world. Acheson states that the problem of strategy in the cold war or the problem of military, economical and political cooperation of the Western countries in the cold war should be put first on the agenda of the conference. According to "France Press" this is a most important question for America and the "London Times" states that Acheson will demand that the entire conference should be based on his idea that "The cold war must be realized as a permanent factor in the planning of future policy in the Western Powers." The other member countries regard the conference more from the point of view of their own national interests. The "London People" announces that Bevin, in the name of Great Britain will demand that they discuss the problem of reviving Japanese and German trade. It is expected that France will wish to discuss the problem of Indo-China.

Over the problem of Indo-China, France and the United States have a fundamentally different outlook. France is not prepared to finance the war in Viet Nam as the French people wish. The Americans demand that American aid to Indo-China should be divided immediately amongst the Three Puppet Governments in Indo-China which amounts to America's immediate intervention in French Colonial possessions. This dispute was not solved in the London conference.

The United States considers that divided and occupied Germany should be allowed to enter the Atlantic Pact but France, especially, and Great Britain as well are opposed to this. The Western press foresees that the problem of Western Germany will be a difficult one. In connection with this the talks between Bevin and Acheson will probably have a great influence in the future of this sterling area. America demands that Great Britain should sacrifice national interest for strengthening mutual operations and should take upon herself great military and economic obligations. A Reuter commentator suggests that the Americans should sacrifice the Western European countries for the purpose of building up Western Germany and that Great Britain and France should bear the burden for the conflicts in the Far East. On the other hand Great Britain wishes to concentrate her efforts on revival in Great Britain.

Foreign office circles are prepared to admit that the American desire to liquidate the sterling bloc is the greatest hinderance to reaching an agreement amongst the Western Powers. The Western European countries wish to organize their economy so that they will be free from dollar aid by the time the Marshall Plan comes to an end.

(Dorba-Thursaday)

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YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

New York, May 10

On the seventh of May the club of Friends of New Yugoslavia held a concert in the Yugoslav-American hall in New York. The well-known violinist, Zlatko Balokovic, who is a friend of New Yugoslavia and the young American artists of Yugoslav extraction, Irena Kramaric-Liric, Betty Jonic, and Marko Rotmiller, took part. They sang songs by Yugoslav and American composers.

The concert was opened by the president of the Club, Nikolo Telesmanic and in his speech he said that the people of Yugoslavia will win through in their struggle. After him Aleksandar Joric, the president of the Directors of "Novi List", spoke. Both these speeches were much applauded and Yugoslavia's struggle for the building up of socialism was approved. After the concert Americans of Yugoslav origin asked their guests from the FPRY to give their sincere greetings to the Yugoslav people.

(Borba-Thursday)

ALE. BEBLER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW YORK, May 10

Speaking from the United Nations radio station on May 9, Ales Bebler announced that he considered that Mr. Trygve Lie's visit to Europe "might be of real use since Lie, in the present unfortunate situation, is probably the best person to make the first step in loosening international tension." Bebler said that he agreed with Trygve Lie's idea of holding an extraordinary meeting of the security council since such meetings had been foreseen in Paragraph 2 of article 28 of the Charter of the United Nations.

In connection with the question about Chinese representatives to UNQ Ales Bebler said that he hoped the representatives of PR China would be recognized not only by the General Assembly but also by the extraordinary session of the Security Council. If this did not happen he would consider that the extraordinary session had suffered a failure. He considered the question simple and thought that its solution should be clear, since the Chinese people had brought into power a new government which they had elected themselves.

Other people speaking on the program were the Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pearson, the French representative to the United Nations, Jean Chovel, the Philippine representative, Romulo and the United States representative, Austin.

Pearson announced that the universal character of the United Nations was very important and he expressed the hope that UNO would become a powerful organization for collective security. Romulo stressed that the liquidation of UNO would be a blow to peace and international cooperation in the world. He deprecated Hoover's proposal for excluding the Eastern European Countries from the United Nations.

(Borba-Thursday)

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE BUYING UP OF CATTLE AND FAT IN 1950

A new law has been announced about the buying-up of cattle and fat this year. The main points are roughly as follows:

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Holdings are divided into categories thus:

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>SIZE OF PROPERTY</u>
1.	Up to three hectares
2.	From Three to Five hectares
3.	From Five to Eight hectares
4.	From Eight to Ten hectares
5.	From Ten to Fifteen hectares
6.	From Fifteen to Twenty hectares
7.	From Twenty upwards

The following are the amounts of fat that these holdings must produce:

1. 5 to 15 kilograms
2. 8 to 55 kilograms
3. 15 to 90 kilograms
4. 20 to 120 kilograms
5. 30 to 145 kilograms
6. 40 to 165 kilograms (This applies to any holdings with more than 15 hectares of cultivable land)

In calculating the amounts of cattle and fat to be delivered by these holdings the following things are taken into consideration:

- A. The actual number of cattle or pigs in the holding.
- B. The use of state and cooperative pastures.
- C. The economic power of the holding.
- D. The conditions for rearing cattle and pigs.
- E. Whether or not stock-rearing is the main concern of the holding.
- F. The needs of the holding itself.
- G. The number of members in the holding and its labor power

If the people concerned are not satisfied with their obligations they may complain within eight days to the District People's Committee. This Committee is bound to send back their decision within 15 days.

They District People's Committee will give details about how the buying-up is to be carried out. After that holdings must immediately conclude agreements about their obligations. In the case of cooperatives, this will come within the economic plan of the individual cooperative.

A fine of up to 50,000 dinars or corrective labor from three months upward will be given if A/ the deliveries are not completed within the stipulated period B/ if the fat has been made heavier by artificial means C/ if incorrect details have been given about the number of pigs and cattle or any other false information.

A fine of 25,000 dinars or a term of corrective labor will be given if the people concerned refuse unjustifiably to comply with regulations.

Officials to do with the buying up can also be fined up to 10,000 dinars for various failures and errors on their part.

(Borba-Thursday-Summary)

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NEW PARACHUTE RECORDS

Although the International Air Federation does not keep separate records on parachute jumping the best achievements are on record. According to unofficial and incomplete details a parachute instructor in the Soviet Union jumped 40 times in 24 hours in 1946. Two years later an instructor in the Argentine jumped 50 times in 24 hours.

Some time ago Stanko Skoberna, member of the Skoplje Aero Club attacked this record and yesterday he set up a new one. In a total of 12 hours he jumped 47 times.

The first international competition in parachute jumping took place in Kragujevac. Our first record-holder, Alexander Stanic, director of the parachute school of Belgrade aero club was present. The success of the Skoplje parachutist caused him to attack his record earlier than he had intended. In a total of 14 hours and 3 minutes Stanic jumped 50 times. The first jump was made at 5 in the morning from 500 metres. As soon as he landed a motor car took him to the second plane. He quickly put on a second parachute and took off. By 9 o'clock he had jumped 30 times. After a short rest of three hours he continued to jump and by 19.30 had jumped 50 times. With this feat Stanic became the parachute jumper with the most jumps to his credit. He started in 1946 and has now jumped 112 times.

Both Stanic and Skoberna had on them parachutes of home manufacture, which proved themselves excellent.

("BORBA")

SOVIET-CZECH TRADE RELATIONS ACCORDING TO PRACTICE

It is a fact that in present day Czechoslovakia, a country with an all-round developed industry which was undamaged in the war, in deed to the contrary was increased, in this country for the last 2 years there has been felt an increasing shortage of products on the market. In so far as there are goods in the shops their price is either too high or else the goods are of poor quality. That fact quite understandably provokes dissatisfaction among the broad masses who wonder what is the reason for this strange state of affairs.

Many and various explanations have been given by the party agitators (as for instance that this is "an invariable occurrence during the changeover from anarchistic private production to planned production.) These have done nothing either to explain or to meet the dissatisfaction. It is generally known that Czechoslovak industry continues to produce huge quantities of goods, and also to export, in general to the Soviet Union, just those products.

Nevertheless, the leaders of the KP FRC are trying by every means not to assuage but rather to increase the ever-growing dissatisfaction over the present situation in the FRC for which the evident shortage in the market is only one of many causes.

One such attempt is represented by the speech of the Minister for Foreign Trade Antonjin Gregor, which he made on the 23rd April this year and in which he defended and justified the tremendous exports to the Soviet Union. As justification of the official figures of over a milliard crowns exported to the Soviet Union (and according to unofficial figures that is only one tenth of the true exports) Gregor put forward the following arguments:

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"At the moment when crisis in the capitalist world is going on, we would not be in a position to export such a quantity of goods to capitalist countries, nor to buy such quantities of raw materials necessary to our industry".

When, even in roughest outline, the conditions are given under which this export takes place, then the poverty of argument of this pleader becomes obvious and the dissatisfaction of the working masses of the PRC are shown to be not only understandable but also justified.

In the first post-war years the foreign trade of Czechoslovakia increasingly oriented itself towards the East, in the first instance towards the USSR. That post-war re-orientation rapidly emphasised the Soviet Union as the principal importer of all the numerous products of Czechoslovakia, and especially after the cominform resolution. From the beginning of 1948 70% of the foreign trade balance was with the USSR. But the qualitative change, that is the change in the structure and conditions of export and import are much more important for the present-day situation than the quantitative changes which are expressed by the rapid growth in the percentage and absolute figures of the participation of the USSR in the foreign trade of Czechoslovakia. For instance, today the percentage of exported articles which are entirely produced in Czechoslovakia are steadily falling and the percentage of finished products and the high value semi-finished products worked up from Soviet raw materials to the order of the Soviet foreign trade is growing. In other words the percentage is growing of products which ever more definitely place the developed industry and highly qualified workers of Czechoslovakia in the position of supplementary workers-up of raw material for the Soviet Union.

When the dry pages of the official gazette are read, giving lists of articles exported and imported, the impression is given of a favourable balance for Czechoslovakia, who imports from the Soviet Union, cotton, wool, hides, iron ore, non-ferrous metals, grain, etc. That is, in general, the products of primary and to some extent the secondary phase of production. On the other hand it appears that Czechoslovakia exports to the USSR railway lines, porcelain pipes, locomotives, shoes, textiles, turbines, generators, automobiles, various machines, etc., that is, in general, the finished goods of the third phase of production and high quality semi-finished goods. However, that is only a superficial impression. Behind these official lists of trade exchanges is concealed the hard reality of vassal relations which are imposed on Czechoslovakia as on the other cominform countries and which daily will continue to be imposed and extended by the Soviet Union.

With the help of the obedient cominform leaders of the CP and government of Czechoslovakia the Soviet representatives settle prices in the economic relations with Czechoslovakia of all products in the way that suits their hegemonistic interests. In doing so they also take advantage of the index of world prices, but only in those cases when that is in the interests of the Soviet partner, that is, in general, for settling the prices of Czech finished goods where the world prices are lower than the real price of cost.

The Soviet representatives in Prague and especially their "Economic Commission" do not limit themselves only to fixing prices but, thanks to their position of bosses use every possibility to exploit Czechoslovakia to the maximum. For instance, in importing wool and cotton Czechoslovakia must export 45 million metres of 1st class textiles (this was for 1949 and according to the new agreement this figure has been increased by 50%). But imported wool and cotton are not always of good quality and for the production of 1st class textiles such as must be provided, according to the agreement, it is necessary to

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improve the quality of these raw materials. This makes necessary the addition of fine Australian wool or Egyptian cotton which are bought from the West and for foreign currency. This necessarily causes new rises in the cost of production of textiles, which, of course, according to the agreement, fall on Czechoslovakia.

Besides these cases which are foreseen by agreement, in practice it is a regular occurrence for raw material of the worst quality to be delivered. In the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Prague the saying is: raw material has arrived, that means they have not been able to sell it to anyone else. Even from this raw material they demand first class manufactures. Thus in April 1949 a large quantity of wool of very poor quality arrived, from which corresponding cloth was manufactured. This cloth, however, was thrown on the home market, and that at a price of 3 - 6000 crowns, while to the Soviet Union there was delivered excellent material made from wool bought for foreign currency from the West.

Almost the same situation obtained also for the import of leather, for which ten million pairs of first class shoes have to be delivered. From leather of poor quality, imported according to treaty, shoes are produced for internal use. And in order that the treaty quota shall be fulfilled soles and rubbers are obtained from the West.

The developed industry of Czechoslovakia needs a huge quantity of copper which was previously obtained in our country. It is known that the Czech Government delayed carrying out the orders of the Soviet Union about breaking their treaty with Socialist Yugoslavia. One of the strongest arguments to justify that delay was the question of the further obtaining of copper and other ores which were imported from Yugoslavia. The Soviet Union immediately promised that it would help and agreed to deliver from 3,000 tons of copper. However, as soon as the first tons of this promised copper began to arrive Soviet Controllers also appeared who took good care that every kilogram of this copper should be used only to work up products for export to their country. The remaining necessary quantities of copper they get from the West, or else, as happened with a number of other products, they countermanded the delivery to other countries of products for which copper was essential. The same applies to imports from the USSR of iron and other ores which then are worked up into railway lines, pipes, etc.

The "Economic Commission of the USSR" in Prague has well studied all possibilities of the Czech economy, and the value which can be extracted from it. The result of these studies has been, amongst other things, the conclusion of a treaty according to which in 1949, the Soviet Union has bought for 5 years in advance the whole production of crystal glass which is a well-known Czech export article. From last year that has been a new export article of the Soviet Union. The same is the case in all important branches of the Czech economy. For example the Soviet Union delivers Czechoslovakia wheat at 9 crowns, but the Prague press has to say that the purchase was at 6 crowns; various agreements for delivery to Switzerland, Italy and other countries are having to be cancelled - all because of exceptional orders from the Soviet Union, etc., etc.

The examples given clearly show to what measures Czechoslovak economy is driven. At the dictation of its Soviet bosses the whole Czech industry today supports the unlimited needs of the Soviet economy. Phrases about the building of socialism in the PRC as also in other cominform countries, serve only as a facade by which the leaders of those countries try to hide the open plundering and vassal position into which the USSR has thrown these countries.

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Dissatisfaction of the broad workers masses with this shameful position of the IRC is penetrating right to the top of the party and state apparatus. Such occurrences have taken an entirely serious form, especially in the Prague Ministry of Foreign Trade, among the people who are forced to agree and carry out all the demands of the Soviet representatives. For this reason, in 1949 alone, there were 2 fundamental "surges" that is arrests and dismissals of all those officials of whom it was believed that they would not without argument carry out the orders of the Soviet representatives.

A.K.

("POLITIKA" 2 cols.)

HOW GEORGES COGNEAU UNDERSTANDS DISCUSSION ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA

The French cominformists in Paris, on a directive of the present leaders of the CP France, are celebrating a new stage in the anti-Yugoslav campaign.

On the initiative of students of the Paris Philosophical faculty, gathered in a club "La Maison des Lettres", there has recently been organised in Paris lectures on the theme "return from Yugoslavia". The lectures should have been held by the French journalist Lou Dalmasse but they did not come about. A group of cominform agents threatened the management of the club that they would demolish the hall if the lectures took place. Because of these terroristic threats/^{the}club leaders put off the lectures before they began.

Lou Dalmasse and others found at the last minute another hall and ^{tried to}start the lecture. However, 80 members of the French Communist Party, with directives from 2 "Humanite" in their pockets, under the leadership of Roger Mari, General Secretary of some kind of "committee for the defence of arrested and persecuted democrats in Yugoslavia" turned up and again prevented the lecture. It was only by luck that it did not come to blows. Lou Dalmasse and other friends have decided, in spite of threats by the cominformists, to prepare the lecture and to hold it on some other occasion.

This terroristic attempt to shut the mouths of all who wish to speak of the true situation in our country is characteristic of the activity of the leaders of the CP France. In the first place this attempt is witness that the leaders of the French party have got to increase their anti-Yugoslav activity because progressive people in France are taking an ever greater interest in conditions in our country. How far the leaders of the French party have gone in the struggle against "the spread of Titoism" can be seen by the writings of "Humanite" who recently published a directive from a meeting of the CC CFF on the need for increasing anti-Yugoslav activity. In this directive French communists are informed that on all occasions they must shout "down with Yugoslavia". If nothing else, they can reckon on the approval of the French bourgeoisie, who certainly welcome this diversion of revolutionary force from the class struggle to the struggle against one socialist country.

In the directives which Georges Corneau introduced at the above meeting of the CC it is astonishing to see the hypocrisy of the leaders of the French Party.

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Georges Corneau recommended in the directives that in the "anti-Yugoslav campaign" "it is not necessary to . . . escape from debate and participate in bureaucratic measures or administrative sanctions". But how the leaders of the French party in practice conceived that "discussion" has already been felt by the students of the club La Maison des Lettres. On the example of the above-mentioned lecture the French cominformists have arrived at the solution: . . . free . . . speech . . . for those who condemn Yugoslavia and for all others a knock on the back of the head and the breaking up of halls. When Lou Dalmasse tried to hold his lecture in another hall 80 thugs followed in his footsteps with the intention of preventing every word of truth at all costs.

This nervousness amongst the cominformists has not until recently been embodied in a directive from the party leaders. The increase in the anti-Yugoslav campaign is the result of the general growth in interest of progressive people and party members in Yugoslavia and the true reasons which have led to the attack on a socialist country. Maurice Thorez was . . . speaking of "Titoism" at the beginning of last year as not presenting any danger to the CP France. In December of the same year a resolution on the struggle against Titoism was passed, but discussion on Yugoslavia was forbidden in party organisations. But now when it has been proved that it is not possible to forbid interest in the Yugoslav problem it has reached the point when a directive says that discussion on Yugoslavia should not be dodged. Well "discussion" is carried out in the way shown in the case of Lou Dalmasse. However, these methods do not prevent interest in Yugoslavia. The lecture "returned from Yugoslavia" is not the end but the beginning of discussion which is demanded by progressive French public opinion.

("RAD" 1½ cols.)

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FIVE YEARS AFTER THE VICTORY

The long years of strenuous anti-Fascist war, waged a victory on May 9, 1945, to the peoples who united themselves in the heroic struggle against Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and other satellite countries. This was the first day of the long awaited peace, the day by which was crowned the famous struggle of all united nations.

But in order to cast a shadow over the joy of victory, prophets of war surged up and prophets of 'peace' are still surging up fortelling a hegemonist and false 'peace', which although manifested under different slogans, are in fact working together against true democratic peace for which the people struggled and who are ready to defend. Those are the ones who would like to divide the world in two, who are forming hostile blocks, about which Marshal Tito said recently:

"In the formation of these blocks lies the real element of a danger for war. We were only in the first phase of the solution of international problems, but instead of consecrating all attention to the proper solution of international problems - which arose or were the results of war with satellite forces - the policy of forming blocks was followed, i.e. the preparation of a war. I think that it is necessary to consecrate our attention to the peaceful way of solving things, and not to form blocks and create systems of threatening...This is wrong, and it is not the right path chosen."

Those who are openly inciting matters, which are leading towards a war, have been condemned a long time ago by the peaceloving humanity. Those persons are the exponents of warmonger currents in the West, who find resistance even among the people of their own countries. While the others, who are coming forth with peaceloving phrases - are the concealed enemies of peace, because behind the 'socialist' facade of their slogans, is hidden in fact the defense of the hegemonist policy of the Soviet leadership, actually an imperialist policy, regardless of the fact that this is being carried out in behalf of the first socialist country.

The unsincerity of Soviet slogans for peace and the dissonance between the peaceloving words and the non-peaceloving acts committed by the Soviet leadership, are best illustrated in their attitude towards our country. How can they speak of peace, how can they claim to have the moral right to this, when they initiated an entire campaign against our country - and this only, because it wanted to be a country enjoying equal rights - starting with a propaganda war and finishing with an economic blockade, warmonger speeches (such as therecent speeches delivered by Voroshilov in Budapest and Bulganjin in Prague), provocations on the frontiers, etc.! How can such methods of pressure against a small country, against its independence and equal right, be harmonized with the so-

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called peaceloving intentions and phrases on peace, ejaculated by the Soviet leadership? The peace which is being propagated today from Moscow - is not the peace for which the people struggled.

Because there exists an essential controversy between the Soviet-Cominformist peaceloving statements and their thesis on the mission liberatrice of the Soviet Army, which usually and obligatorily follow those so-called peaceloving statements. Which means that, if the Soviet Army is the only one which can bring freedom to the peoples, if there is no freedom and there can be no freedom for anyone without it - which is being confirmed without restriction not only by the Soviet propaganda, but also accepted by Thorez and Togliatti and others, as their own and irrevocable wisdom and truth, and are being spread as such - then there is nothing left for the peoples in the capitalist countries then to expect war, because in such a case only war and the Soviet bayonnettes will be the ones capable of bringing freedom to them. Therefore, as the people's desire is to become free, they should desire war and not peace. How can such a thing reconcile itself with the propaganda 'for peace' which is being so loudly and hysterically propagated together with this thesis, as if war was on the threshold? Can such things as proclamations on a 'more intense danger of war' be published by leaderships of various parties, such as the CC of the French Communist Party, or for instance how can the entire May 1st celebration held in Prague, which is aimed towards the 'defense of peace' from the alleged eminent danger, serve to peace? Can the creation of such an artificial atmosphere of war-psychosis serve to peace? No, this can only serve to the support of this same war-psychosis, which the Soviet leadership is intentionally creating, so as to hold others more easily on the chain - because 'danger' is at the door and because (as it is the usual thing in war) one must obey unconditionally those who are the only capable of being the liberators and the saviours!

The democratic people in the world know very well that one can either be for peace or against it, and that it is pure hypocrisy and falseness to speak, at the same time, about peace and to certify that only the bayonnettes of the Soviet Army are the only called for to liberate the peoples. Because the experiences from the Second World War show that one can struggle for peace by means of arms and that freedom of the peoples can be waged, but that the peoples themselves have to struggle for this freedom and independence. And there is something more (which is proved by Yugoslavia's example), real freedom and peace can be attained by a united nation in war, only when one is struggling at the same time against no matter whose hegemony, there can be no actual freedom and independence, there where a country expects to be liberated by someone else, (even if this liberator be the USSR itself, especially after it has been known that the Soviet leadership has accepted the notion, that the liberation of other nations is identical to the realization of its hegemony over them). Therefore a

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nation can struggle either for true democratic peace in which the people can freely and independently decide for themselves, or for such a peace in which the Soviet Government is to become the master over other foreign nations, which by its own accord does not mean peace anymore - as peace cannot be separated from freedom, independence and equality among nations. Therefore this Cominform propaganda arrayed with slogans of peace is a hypocrisy and is, in fact, aimed towards quite an opposite goal.

Peace is not an abstract phrase - one cannot fight for it only with words, but by acts in the first place. Which means: to respect the rights of all nations, their independence, freedom and equal rights, not to interfere in internal affairs of other countries, and to collaborate sincerely upon such basis in international organizations with the aim of solving together all political and economic problems and such relations among nations. Only those who are doing so, have the right to be called peaceloving and to be given the name of strugglers for democratic peace.

The peoples of our country, while struggling together with all the united nations against Fascism for their independence, peace and freedom, have given an enormous number of victims. Victory was not denied, because everyone believed, as we did ourselves, in the justness of these aims. If a shadow is being cast now over the history of the Second World War - it is the shadow of those who wanted to make use of the war and who used it for their selfish interests (contrary to the tendencies of the peoples who had shed their blood for ideals of freedom and equality). Fortunately for us they were making the bill without one's host' because the people's revolution in Yugoslavia prevented the possibility of having our country divided as war booty too. After the war, the peoples of Slovene Carinthia were, for instance, the victims of such a policy of bargaining with small nations. This was not only the case with Slovene Carinthia. Postwar peace was obscured by other traces of this imperialist policy of establishing spheres of interest.

After the war, we struggled for the liberation of the country from foreign and local oppressors, for the people's authority, for freedom and equality among peoples, for peace. We fought, and in our struggle for those principles we wanted - as it was said once by Comrade Djilas - Russians as well as other nations for friends, but not also their governments as masters. The equality of the peoples inside the country was legalized by the formation of people's republics in a united Federative State. It still remained for us to struggle for our country's equal rights in relation to other nations. This struggle which we initiated during war continued in peace time too, because we did not want to surrender and will never give our freedom to anyone. Our Army was victorious during the war, because it fought together with the armies of other allied countries for a just cause, for the cause of the people, for their independence and equal place in the world. And those who assailed against the rights of the peoples, who waged a war for unjust tendencies, were always doomed to a downfall, and this time too will be, because such tendencies are unjust - and in the final line - are bound to be overrun.

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On May 9th, the world attained a victory over the forces of the worst of enemies of peace. But it is necessary to emphasize on this fifth anniversary of the victory more than ever and in behalf of peace, upon the principle and potential danger menacing security and peace-loving international collaboration, security of the world and peace and that such inequality among nations, as desired by the hegemony of certain big powers can only lead towards a new division of spheres of influence, and therefore also to new wars. But peace must not be and cannot be only a moment of relaxation, only a moment of peace between two bloodthirsty war scenes. Millions of men and women in the world desire that it should be a true peace in which all countries will be equal and in which they will all collaborate together. Millions desire true democratic peace and are struggling against adventurists who are openly propagating a new war as well as against those who are endangering the interests of peace, while concealing themselves behind peace-loving slogans.

Every condition exists for the preservation of peace. Only a sincere desire and faith in it are necessary, it is necessary to struggle for the possibility of a peaceful collaboration among all nations regardless of their political and social order. Such a possibility is real: the Organization of the United Nations is offering it. It is clear that the effectiveness of such an organization is lessened by such activities, as the non-acceptance of the new Chinese representative as the only representative of the Chinese people in the UNO, or the Soviet Boycott of the UN organs. But despite all this, the Organization of the United Nations is the best instrument of international collaboration, and the attitude which is taken towards it, reflects the sincerity or hypocrisy, of all those who are speaking of peace.

Today, on the anniversary of the victory, our country is struggling for that for which it struggled during the war: for the acknowledgment of rights to all nations, their self-determination, independence and equal rights, for their collaboration upon such basis - which means peace. All this can be best realized through the collaboration of nations within the UNO.

(Borba, May 9, 1950)

AGAIN ON THE PATH OF THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE

According to a Decision passed by Comrade Aleksandar Rankovic, Minister of Interior, a group of persons who were punished to do socially useful work were released, from prison on May 2nd. In connection with this, a meeting was held in Novi Vinodol, small town in the Croatian Littoral, during which these former adherents of the Cominform Resolution who were deceived in their beliefs, formed a working brigade called 'Tito's path is our path', and decided to remain two months and do voluntary work on the building of the road Novi-Senj. Today, they are grateful to our Party which instead of punishing them, by a severe punishment - which they consider themselves to be merited - is extending them its help and is enabling them to return to the path upon which our peoples are marching and to

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become once again the builders of socialism in our country.

* * *

On May 2nd no one expected to see a small boat land at Novi with unknown and merry passengers, who had arayed their boat with flags and many pictures. The inhabitants of Novi hastened to the port to see these passengers fall into rank, forming a brigade. The ranks were filled with healthy, strong men, with fresh faces and clad in new clothes and boots. They sang without stopping. These are the men, who according to the Cominform propaganda should look like 'living corpses', tortured by dreadful hunger and inhuman terror', 'flogged', 'bloodthirstily terrorized'. But despite, all such 'dreadful sufferings' as it is being propagated by Moscow, they are still alive, happy and are cheering: Long live the CC of the CP of Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito! Let us watch over the independence of our homeland! And are answering to the Cominform slanderers: Down with the slanderers of our Party and our country! Down with the revisionists from Moscow!

The commander of the Brigade, Obren Starovic, spoke during the meeting and said partly: ... 'Today, openly before the entire world, we are stating that we are embittered with the shameful lies and slanders by which our country is being soiled and that we are returning for ever to our Party and Comrade Tito.'

(Borba, May 11, 1950)

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UNEMPLOYMENT IN HUNGARY.

The commentator of Radio Budapest abusing our regulation forbidding the accumulation of excessive, unproductive personnel in our economy and state administration, has announced to his listeners that idleness pervades Yugoslavia on account of the lack of raw materials and the transfer of labour from light industry to the mines and the forests for the sake of the export trade. Commenting further in his usual style on the reorganisation of our economy he adds, "expectant mothers, working mothers, the aged and infirm and the invalids remain unemployed"!

It is naturally unnecessary to emphasise that this is another common example of misrepresentation. This has never been the case over here: not only are there no unemployed today but we are even short of man-power which is supplemented to a great extent by the voluntary work of the Youth Movement and the Front working brigades. The transfer of surplus workers and employees from certain enterprises, in particular from the civil service, to heavy industry, construction work, and the timber industry has as its end the mitigation of the shortage of man-power. But since we are talking of unemployment it seems opportune to examine why exactly Radio Budapest broadcast this fabrication, and how the question of employment is dealt with in Hungary.

We shall adduce only a few facts which even the leadership of the Hungarian Workers' Party must acknowledge. During the course of the Three-Year Plan which was based on the reconstruction of the country the Hungarians have proved incapable of solving the problem of unemployment. At the session of the CC of the Hungarian Workers Party on 2nd April last year, and again later on in Parliament, the draft of a five-year plan was adopted. Its declared purpose was the complete elimination of unemployment and the raising of Hungary to the economic level of an agrarian industrial country. This means that the Hungarian five-year plan, in dealing with unemployment - which unfortunately, as Rakosi admits, amounts in industry alone to some 60,000 workers - only proposes a solution five years hence. Speaking to a delegation of agricultural workers, who were complaining that their present situation was worse than at the time of the great land owners, the vice-president of the Hungarian Government stated: "I am bound to publish the fact that according to Statistics of Trade Unions the number of agricultural workers amounts to 194,000. This great body of men has not won any of the economic benefits of democracy and is now in danger of having its earnings yet further reduced at the hands of the Kulaks."

Naturally enough, the Budapest commentator did not dare to talk about this. When it is a question of facts the Cominform champions of "truth" prefer to keep silent.

In this fashion, the Budapest Cominformists, by fabricating a story of unemployment in this country attempt to conceal the true state of affairs in Hungary. They try to gloss over the very serious question of unemployment with which the Cominform leadership of Hungary has been coping unsuccessfully for the past five years. They hope at the same time to delude the Hungarian people into believing that unemployment does not exist in their land alone, but, in sooth, that it exists in Yugoslavia.

("Borba" - 11 May)

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GOVERNMENT CHANGES IN SLOVENIA.

The Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the PR Slovenia has relieved from duty the Minister of Agriculture in the Government of PR Slovenia Engineer Joze Levтик on account of his election as secretary of the regional committee of the CP Slovenia for Ljubljana. Franc Simoncic has been nominated to succeed him as Minister for Agriculture. He was formerly vice-president of the regional people's committee for Maribor.

Marjan Tepina, the former Assistant Minister of Construction of Slovenia has been nominated president of the Committee for Communal Affairs. Vinko Sumrada, former organisational secretary of the CP Slovenia (Ljubljana Region) has been nominated General Director of the Food Industry.

("Borba"- 11 May)

COMPENSATION FOR BRITISH PROPERTY
IN HUNGARY.

Budapest, 10 May.

The Hungarian Telegraph Agency reports that the Government has replied to the British Note protesting against the nationalisation of British property in Hungary and demanding compensation for this property.

The reply states that the Hungarian Government is prepared to discuss the question of compensation, but demands the return of the property removed from their country by the German troops on their withdrawal to the West. The Hungarian reply also stresses that the discussion of compensation also depends on favourable trade relations between these two countries, since only thus can the Hungarian Government compensate British owners in sterling. It is pointed out that the British Government must bear responsibility for the non-existence of trade relations between the two countries, since they were broken off last year.

("Politika", 11 May).

FRENCH YOUTH BRIGADES.

The publication of the first number of a new magazine the "Brigadist" is announced from France. The paper is published by a committee drawn from French youth movements proposing to send youth brigades to Yugoslavia this year. The writer refers to a meeting in Paris of over 200 young people and tries to give the impression that pro-Yugoslav propaganda is meeting with ever increasing response from French youth, in spite of counter-propaganda from Gominformist circles.

("Omladina" 11 May)

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JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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RED CROSS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
Geneva, May 11

The secretary-general of the Yugoslav Red Cross, Dr. Olga Milosevic, spoke at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva. She spoke about the attitude of the Yugoslav Red Cross on the question of the repatriation of the Greek children.

"The Yugoslav Red Cross has several times expressed its attitude on the restitution of the Greek children to their parents. In the last session of the Executive Committee the delegate of the Yugoslav Red Cross stressed that the Red Cross with its authority should do everything it can for the return of children throughout the world to their parents. In this connection there are Yugoslav children in Germany still. In Austria, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union as well.

"As for the attitude of the Yugoslav Red Cross toward the repatriation of the Greek children, this is based on the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations which stipulates that the countries concerned should take steps to hand over the children to their parents, or where they have no parents, to their relatives.

"The Yugoslav Red Cross has taken many steps in this direction, and at the request of Greek parents living in Austria and France has done everything in its power for the return of these children to their parents.

"The Yugoslav Red Cross has also prepared a group of children to go to their parents in Czechoslovakia. The Yugoslav government informed the Czechoslovak Embassy in Belgrade about this so that the Czechoslovaks would receive the children. The Yugoslav MFA informed the Czechoslovak Embassy four times; but no reply was given. In the same way they kept silent over the request of parent refugees from Greece now in the FRG for the return of their children from Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

"According to statistics so far collected, on the fourth of May, 1950, there were 9,506 Greek refugee children in Yugoslavia. 7,812 of these were living with their parents and 1,224 were living in a Red Cross home. The number of these in Red Cross homes were constantly diminishing because children were constantly being handed back to their parents if they were living in Yugoslavia. This year 151 of such children were restored to their parents.

"It has been confirmed that of the children living in homes 218 have parents in Eastern European countries, 15 have parents in Austria and 1 with parents in France. These children wish to continue living in the homes. The number of children whose parents live in Yugoslavia or in the Eastern European countries is not definite, since the identification of children and parents has not yet been completed.

"There are difficulties over the question of returning the children since the lists given to the Yugoslav Red Cross do not give sufficient security for the settlement of that question. Thus on the basis of lists which the Greek Red Cross demanded and which the international Red Cross passed through us 123 children have been identified. However, 12 of these have been discovered to have parents in Yugoslavia, 5 have parents in Australia and one has parents in Czechoslovakia."

Dr. Milosevic went on to say that confusion had occurred because of the Hellenization Macedonian names and because of difficult handwriting.

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THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
New York, May 11

The Commission of the United Nations for human rights has brought in a decision not to include the order concerning economic social rights, as proposed by the Yugoslav delegation, in the international pact about human rights but instead to review the possibility of amending the pact next year and to discuss questions of economic, social, cultural and political rights. A proposal of this nature was introduced in the joint resolution of Egypt, France and the Lebanon. The Yugoslav delegation voted against the proposal.

By adopting this resolution the Commission has violated last years resolution by which economic social rights have to be included in the international pact about Human Rights.

In the discussion about economic social rights the Yugoslav delegate emphasized that the pact about Human Rights must contain both classic individual and political rights, and economic social rights.

"Classic political rights are certainly of grave importance to men and are the precious heritage of humanity. However, classic political rights cannot exist for long unless economic social rights are ensured. Let us take for example free press, convictions and the right to live. The condition for making use of these rights is that there should be living people who do make use of them. The life of these people does not depend on whether they wish to have individual political rights or not but on whether they will have the material conditions for life. Material conditions are necessary for existence and political rights have the aim of assisting the development of these vital material conditions for life. In other words both groups of human rights represent an indivisible hold.

"We must admit that present day civilization which has developed its economic potentials to an extraordinary high degree can be much criticized when at the present time there exist men who are begging for the right to work and not for bread who are asking for somewhere to use their hands to earn their own bread and are not begging for charity. This happens every day in those countries where classic political rights are guaranteed without the insurance of economic social rights. Economic crises occur in these countries. From this it is clear that social development requires, besides classic political rights the guarantee of economic social rights for its citizens.

(Politika-Friday)

UNITED STATES REJECTS THE NEW SOVIET POINT OF VIEW REGARDING THE AUSTRIAN TREATY

Washington, May 11

In connection with the unexpected Soviet step that the question of FTT should be held as a condition for concluding a treaty about Austria, the representatives of the State Department announced to the Associated Press correspondent that the United States government considers that there is no connection between the settlement of the Trieste question and the agreement with the Soviet Union on the question of the Austrian treaty.

American official circles still hold the point of view that the question of the future of Trieste must be solved by direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia and that the peace treaty with Italy must supplement the orders which would be included in

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the agreement in regard to this. According to the announcement of responsible officials of the State Department the United States government will reject the Soviet attitude as "one more excuse to put off the conclusion of the Austrian treaty.

According to this the Austrian treaty could not be concluded until the peace treaty with Italy was in force concerning the FTT. On the ninth of May the Soviet government announced in an article in "Pravda", and a day earlier in the words of the Soviet representative to the meeting of the deputy ministers for working out an Austrian treaty in London, that this was their attitude.

(Politika-Friday)

THE HUNGARIAN COURT REJECTS THE APPEAL FOR MERCY FOR THE AMERICAN CITIZENS

Budapest, May 11

Reuter announces that the Hungarian Supreme Court has rejected the appeal to shorten the sentences of the American citizen Vogler and the British citizen Saunders who were sentenced to 15 and 13 years respectively on the charge of espionage.

It has also been announced that the Hungarian citizens condemned to death at the same trial have been executed and that the others are serving their sentences.

(Politika-Friday)

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PATRIARCH GAVRILO WAS BURIED YESTERDAY

Patriarch Gavriilo, Head of the Serbian Orthodox Church, was solemnly buried yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral of Belgrade. Beside the family of the late Patriarch, the following persons were also present: Vlada Zecevic, Minister of Communications and Maj.Gen. Ljubodrag Djuric, Minister-Secretary General of the Government, in behalf of the Government of FPRY; Minister Dragoslav Mutapovic, in behalf of the Government of PR of Serbia; Miloje Diplaric, President of State Commission for Religious Questions with his Secretary Djordjije Kalezic; Nikola Vukcevic, Reporter for Orthodox Religious Affairs; Rev. Milan Smiljanic, President of Territorial Commission for Religious Questions and Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Serbia; religious representatives from all the republics and a large number of citizens.

Dr. Robert Tobias, Secretary General of the Ecumenical Council of Churches, and foreign diplomatic representatives in our country, were also present at the burial.

Wreaths were placed on the tomb of the late Patriarch in behalf of the Government of FPRY, Government of PR of Serbia, Serbian Orthodox Church and Union of Orthodox Priests from all the Republics.

(Politika, May 12, 1950)

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LATEST CRIMES OF THE CZECH GOVERNMENT AGAINST YUGOSLAV NATIONALS

(Prague, 11th May)

It has been learned that Dimitrije-Mita Dimitrijevic, President of the Organisation of the People's Front of Yugoslavia in Prague. After many months of serious ill-treatment and torture by the Czechoslovak police succumbed on the 28th April this year in prison at Brandis nad Labom.

As is known, Dimitrijevic was arrested on the 17th December last year, together with the other leaders of the PF in Prague when the Czech police, with the object of preventing further activity by this organisation, broke into their offices, sealed them up and arrested all officials and finally, on the basis of some law of Emperor Franz Joseph of 1867, forbade further work by the PF in Prague.

The Czech police subjected the arrested Yugoslavs to the most brutal methods to force them to betray their socialist homeland. In order to prevent any of these horrors becoming public they have tried in every way to hide all traces of the arrested Yugoslavs so that it should not be known in which prison they were, which of them were there, or what was happening to them. This was also the case with Dimitrijevic. No enquiries or petitions by his numerous friends or by his wife nor all interventions and protests by the Yugoslav Embassy were able to help in getting information as to where he was, because as with the others he was continuously transferred from one prison to another, as soon as the Czech police supposed that it had become known in which prison he was.

However, certain details which have been found out show what terrible ill-treatment and torture has been inflicted on the arrested Yugoslavs. It has, for instance, become known that the late Dimitrijevic a few days before his death was taken from some prison to the prison at Brandis nad Labom. He was in fact carried to this prison because even then he was unable to walk, being all swollen. He was put in the worst part of the prison among the worst criminals, without any of the most basic necessities, although ^{even} those criminals had some of them. The whole time he lay without moving, on the ground, without covering, dying and not able to take even that inferior food the prison provided. Signs of torture were evident on him. He raised himself with difficulty and frequently asked for water, which was only occasionally given. The prison authorities did not wish to undertake any measure, even when the other prisoners openly disapproved and on many occasions asked that Dimitrijevic should be given medical attention and sent to hospital. Only when Dimitrijevic was at his last gasp and showed only slight signs of life, did the warders throw him on a stretcher and put over his head a coat so that the other prisoners should not recognise him as he was carried through the corridor.

News of the death of Dimitrijevic and certain details of torture and ill-treatment to which he was subjected the whole time he was in prison have penetrated quickly into the outside world in spite of all measures the police undertook to prevent it. The late Dimitrijevic enjoyed great prestige, not only among Yugoslav citizens but also among a large number of Czechs who had got to know him because he has spent some 25 years among them. He was regarded as an honourable man, a good patriot, and a man who was deeply imbued with the idea of extending brotherly and friendly relations between the people of our two countries. Dimitrijevic held that opinion firmly throughout the course of the occupation, and because of it was arrested by the Gestapo and spent a long time in the well-known Nazi prison in Jerežin, together with many Czech patriots.

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News of the death of Dimitrijevic and the actions of the Czechoslovak police have provoked bitterness among all those who have learned of them. The Czech citizens have received this news with shame at the filthiness of the methods by which the Czech police act on the directives of their state leaders, against Yugoslavia and its citizens, when they are unable to force them to betray their country. Czechslovak people condemn such actions which from their brutality in no way differed from the methods which the gestapo used during the war.

This case shows to what extremities cominformists go to break the spirit of Yugoslav citizens and to shake their love and faith in their socialist homeland.

("POLITIKA" 1 col.)

TERRORIST-COMINFORMIST ATTACK ON LAURENTIJ

On the eve of the attack the cominform paper Unita called for Laurentij to be "removed from the Trieste streets".

(Trieste, 11th May)

Three cominform terrorists last night made a serious physical attack on Eugene Laurentij, member of the CC CP FTT. The attack on Laurentij was made when he was returning alone to his house. One of the attackers struck him several blows in the face with an iron instrument.

This terroristic attack directly follows the violent article published in Unita on the 5th May, as given above. Since immediately before the attack there was to be seen in a place in the centre a group of cominformists, among whom was the editor of Unita, Ferdinand Zidar, it must be considered that Zidar organised this terrorist attack.

("POLITIKA")

STRENGTHENING RAW MATERIAL BASIS OF OUR ECONOMY

A great deal of building will take place in the fourth year of the five year plan among our mines, which will enable certain mines to increase by several times their production over that of last year. Over 4½ milliard dinars are allotted only to construction of buildings and provision of power for coal and non-ferrous metal mines. Tens of kilometres of new shafts will be cut and millions of cubic metres of earth will be moved to uncover the riches of the mines. The railways will get this year, among the mines alone, 150 kilometres of new line. For this work the amount of electric power provided has also to be increased and in addition to numerous transformer stations about 800 kilometres of cable is being prepared and laid. The most extensive work has already started in the mines of Bosnia, which this year will almost reach the pre-war production of the whole of Yugoslavia. The largest Bosnian mines are becoming a source of coal for coking in Lukavec which, in 1951, will be able to satisfy more than 40% of home needs for coke. Therefore, in step with coke production there will grow up this year two more giants of the five year plan, the mines of Kreka and Kakanj.

Kreka by the end of this year should increase its production to 5 million tons of coal. Its two new separators will be the most modern mining installations in the Balkans and produce the best type of coal for coking. Besides the new separators the old one at Bukinje will be extended. In a new modern repair shop for which over 20 million dinars have been allotted, repairs of all mining

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machinery in B. & H. This workshop will also be able to manufacture new machinery. Over 50 kilometres of cable will bring electricity to Kreka and the same number of kilometres of railway will join it to Lukavac.

The raw material for coke is also available at Kakanj, whose separator in Catici will be equal in size to that of Kreka. It will be linked by a line with Ricice. In all 34 kilometres of industrial line will connect all parts of Kakanj with the separator. The extended pit in Plandishte will increase the production of Kakanj which next year should be 4 times greater than last year and amount to 2½ million tons. In Trstionica there will be built a small mining town.

In Breza the separator will be enlarged and connected by line with the pit at Kamenica. The road Visako - Gorusha - and Breza - Podlugori will be extended and electricity brought to the pit at Smail - Begovic. Extensive work in the Kolubar basin will enable lignite production to be raised from this year's half million tons to 2 million tons at the end of the five year plan.

In Trepca many hundreds of metres below surface a new vein has been struck. Preparations are also being made to open another small seam of lead so that Trepca will be able to realise 20% above its planned production of last year. A foundry will be completed. Twice more extensive capital building this year means that Trepca, besides these projects, will get a lead smelter, a building for electrical fixtures and a dump for material.

Lead production will still further be increased by the opening of a new pit and the preparatory work which will continue this year in Zletov and a new foundry in Mezica.

Big capital construction has also started in Zajaca. This year antimony ore production will be 15% greater than last year. From Krutnje to Zajaca there will be opened a new exploratory shaft and several thousand metres of deep boring will be carried out. Transformer stations will be installed in Vela Cerква, Zavorje and Brasila.

("GLAS" 1½ cols. summary).

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THE PEOPLE'S INSPECTION SYSTEM.

The development of our system of state administration and the further deepening of democracy is expressed on the one hand by the increasing infiltration of the people's masses into the state administration, and on the other hand by the increase of popular control over the work of the organs of the people's authority. Closely bound up with this is the question of the fight against bureaucracy, which accompanies our struggle for the building of socialism. In fact, these are two aspects of the same thing - the bold tendencies towards the developing of self-administration by the people in all the branches of state administration.

Stressing repeatedly the enormous importance of the participation of the masses in administering the state, our highest leaders have clearly defined the attitude of our Party and Government towards control by the people over the work of the state organs and towards criticism from the masses, and have expressed the belief that it plays an essential part in the fight against instances of bureaucracy in our society. The recent reorganisation of our whole state administration in the sector of agriculture gives this attitude eloquent expression and represents a major step in the development of self-administration of the people, and the curbing of bureaucracy. In his article "About the People's Democracy in Yugoslavia", comrade Kardelj writes: "The more widely the masses participate in the system of state administration, the greater their control, the deeper is democracy. The state machine must be a servant of the people and not a force above them."

There exist a number of ways in which this popular control over the state administration is being realised. One of these is the institution of popular inspections. By a decree of the Federal Government, which was passed after consultation with the central leadership of the mass organisations, the tasks of the people's inspections (as the special body of the working masses charged with inspection-control) were defined. The primary aim of people's inspection is to combine with the subordinate organs of the commission for state control in improving the executive machinery of the people's authority and also in seeking the means for the expression of the legal rights of our citizens.

The organs of the people's inspection are elected for a term of one year for the basic organisations by members of the People's Front and the Council of Trade Unions, or by the local Trade Unions. These organs which are supported by the organisations which elected them, answer for their work directly to the electors. This works out in practice in such a fashion that the inspectors hold meetings with their electors, approximately once a month, in which they submit a report of their work. In spite of good work by people's inspectors in some parts, it is generally true for the majority that they have so far not been equal to the important duties of the people's inspection. Firstly, the majority of these persons were incorrectly elected. There have been instances of inspectors being chosen in their absence without their knowing anything about it, and in other cases a good member of the Front and Trade Union has been chosen as people's inspector in addition to his other responsibilities. Usually these inspectors have not done any work at a

single meeting in the course of the whole year.

The formalistic character of the election of inspectors has had as a consequence that members of the inspectoral groups have been elected from among men who were unable, either owing to their personal qualities, or because of their preoccupation with other tasks, to fulfil their duty. In one village in the Ub district, for example, the richest peasants were elected as inspectors. However, the people's inspectors should truly represent the masses, they should react objectively to all irregularities by the authorities and to all infringements of various regulations and decrees; in a word, they should be capable of closely supervising the functioning of the machinery of the people's authority in their district. The people's inspectors cannot afford to be influenced by the men whose work they check. They must be independent, they must carefully investigate all types of complaints, accusations and charges. That is why they must have the full support of the mass organisations and the electors who have entrusted them with these duties, which can be fulfilled only through conscientious work.

In their work the inspectors cannot only rely on district, town, or ward Control Commissions, with which they are closely connected, nor can they be considered as members of the State Control. It is vital that they should maintain permanent contact with the committees of the Front and work in accordance with these bodies. The importance of the help which the Front leaderships can give to the people's inspection is best illustrated by the example of the work of the people's inspectors in Belgrade. Here, the inspection met with signal success thanks to the enormous help of the town council of the People's Front and to the constant co-operation of the inspectoral groups with the Front leadership.

Although the inspectoral groups are independent people's organs, they are bound to co-operate with the Control Commissions in their territory and to benefit from their help. This help should consist in instructing the people's inspectors how to set about their duties, in giving certain tasks to the inspectoral groups, and in taking a hand in the solution of problems indicated to them by the inspectors.

The Trades Union and Front leaderships must help the inspections primarily in the question of the elections themselves i.e., see that they are well prepared and held on time. Elections are now in progress, and this task must therefore be earnestly attended to since, as we already emphasised, the work of the people's inspectors depends directly upon the conduct of the elections. It is necessary to explain to the members the huge importance of the people's inspectorate within the structure of numerous measures of our Party by which they draw ever closer together the state and the people. It has been noticed in certain Front organisations and Trades Union lodges in which elections have already been completed that former members of inspectorate groups do not give the voters a yearly report on their work. It is understandable that people who have done nothing, have nothing to report. But that is no reason to keep silent about their idleness. The exposure of the weaknesses in the work of the people's inspectors is one of the ways of letting our workers know the tasks of these institutions. This year after the election of the inspectors care must be taken that mistakes of last year

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are not repeated. The inspectors are the representatives of the people's masses and as such must uphold the prestige of these institutions with our people. They will only achieve this if their work is satisfactory and if they develop the initiative of the workers. There are still instances of bureaucracy and bureaucratic solutions of questions concerned with the workers, in our enterprises and institutions, and this is causing extensive harm. The people's inspectors should only intervene in difficult questions.

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*
THE BELGRADE PUPPET THEATER
*
ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE BELGRADE LEAGUE OF FIGHTERS
*
P.4. BELGRADE'S FUEL SUPPLY (1 col.)
*
THE PIANIST KENDAL TAYLOR IN OUR COUNTRY
*
NEWS FROM THE BOARD OF TRADE AND SUPPLIES

III. GLAS

- P.2. CRIME CANNOT BE FORGIVEN
*
P.3. TRAM AND TROLLEYBUS TRANSPORTATION

3

WHO IS DISCONCERTED BY NORMALIZING THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BALKANS

There is no doubt that the steps taken recently in the direction of normalizing relations with Greece and our country are a contribution to peace in this part of the world. Recently the Greek elections proved that the people of our sovereign neighbor country are against the policy of the former monarcho-fascist leaders and especially against their opportunist foreign policy which neglected the Balkans. Today it would be ridiculous to say that nothing has changed in Greece in this respect. It would be ridiculous to deny the fact that the conditions for normalizing Yugoslav-Greek relations do exist. This is of course an important factor contributing to peace in the Balkans. And if peace is indivisible then the situation in the Balkans contributes to consolidating peace in the world in general.

However, it has already become apparent that the representatives of the monarcho-fascist opportunists and various adherence of Soviet policy and Cominform organs of the Soviet government in other countries are not satisfied with this coming to terms. The radio stations and the press of the Eastern European countries prove this as do the commentaries of the Cominform organs in France, Italy, England, etc.

The Soviet government and its representatives uphold peace with their words but in practice they carry on a hostile policy of pressure of stimulating the fear of war and a policy the aim of which is - under the excuse of mobilizing against "the immediate danger of war" - to justify the hegemonistic pretensions of the leadership of the USSR and the further and further subjugation of the satellite countries. In the same way the Soviet Government which speaks about its desire for peace cannot gaze with a peaceful eye upon the situation in the Balkans, because the changing state of things here deprives her of an important area for carrying out intrigues, various maneuvers, etc. This is the reason for the numerous provocative actions of Bulgarian, Greek and other Cominform agents carried out on directives from the headquarters for the purpose of either obstructing or holding up proper normalization of Greek-Yugoslav agents.

The Politburo of the CCCP Greece had a special part in this. One of its resolutions stated that, for example, "bringing peace to Greece is a vital question for the country and the greatest desire of the people, because from war and the division of the people only her enemies can gain anything"; in the second resolution it says again that, besides the 300,000 votes of the army and the unseen terror the people were victorious in the elections in Greece; and now when, according to the words of the Greek Politburo itself, when peace is a vital question to the Greek people (and this cannot be without normalizing relations with other countries), and when the Greek people have won in the elections, Zahariades and other Soviet agents continue to obstruct the bringing about of peace by spreading the news about our alleged intentions of letting Greece and Italy divide Albania and that "a secret agreement between Tito and the Plastiras government has been reached against the territorial integrity of Greece". It is clear in the light of the fact that TASS and "Pravda" or "Novoge Vrenja" have contributed immediately to this news. Other commentaries similar to these appear in Prague, Tirana, Warsaw, Bucharest, in the columns of "Humanite", "Unita", and others.

The French Cominform paper connects the pacifying of the situation in the Balkans with the conference of Foreign Ministers of the Mediterranean.

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are working out a Mediterranean Pact. "Unita" is supposed to have spoken of a Belgrade-Athens Axis, and the "Daily Worker" has already announced about a "Yugoslavia-Greece-Italy-Austria" Axis. The Moscow radio at the same time has been giving false information about "the fate of Greek children in Yugoslavia".

It is clear what the purpose of the Soviet Cominform propaganda maneuvers are. Those who attack Yugoslavia for normalizing relations with her southern neighbor are themselves normalizing relations with many countries which do not differ from present day Greece in their internal structure. Actually one could say that the Soviet propaganda is complaining of Tsaldaris for abandoning the authority in Greece and thereby eliminating the basis of the strange situation in Yugoslav-Greek relations. We can see that the Soviet hegemonistic policy is preventing the situation in this part of Europe from being cleared up, from the fact that the Soviet government prevents the evacuation of foreign troops in Austria and is also obstructing any Italian Yugoslav agreement over the question of Trieste.

The Soviet government is afraid of the normalization of Yugoslav-Greek relations because it makes intrigues more difficult. And the unhappy situation which allows pressure, diplomatic tricks and other methods used by the Soviet foreign political apparatus are desirable to the alleged champions of peace in the USSR. These will be shown up in their true light and their attempts will be found to have no results.

(Borba-Saturday)

THE FORMATION OF THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PR MACEDONIA

The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Macedonia has introduced a Ukase concerning the establishment of an economic council of the government of PR Macedonia. Comrade Borko Temelkovski has been nominated as president. He is the Vice Premier of the PR Macedonia. The rest of the council consists of the president of the council for agriculture and forestry, the president of the council for Goods and Commerce, the president of the council the Finished Products Industry, the president of the council for Energetics and the Extractive Industry, the president of the council for Communal Works and Local Industry, the president of the Planning Commission, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Labor, the Minister of Building and the president of the Committee for Foreign Trade. Other members of the government who are leaders of economic branches common to the wider composition of the economic council.

(Borba-Saturday)

BELGRADE FUEL SUPPLY

Steps have been taken to improve the supplies of wood and coal in Belgrade. The people's committee of Belgrade supply board has analyzed last years failures and shortcomings and has assessed the needs of the population for this year. This analysis was initiated by the Economic council of the FPRY, the Council for the Exchange of Goods of the FPRY and other leading organizations.

Coal and wood for Belgrade are procured from throughout our country, mostly from Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Last year there were many errors in the delivery of coal and wood and it seems as if a section of Belgrade's population would be without fuel in the most critical period. At one point 900 wagon loads of wood were waiting to be distributed from Belgrade railway stations and distribution was

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help up because of lack of labor. Another example was the coal from Kostolac which was often 60 per cent dust. This of course could not be distributed to the consumers and so the supply board suffered a great financial loss. It is not at all an easy business to supply a town of almost half a million inhabitants with coal and wood and even the transport of this fuel is complicated. As well as this many concerns, schools, institutions, etc., must have ensured supplies of fuel. From the end of April 1949 to the beginning of April 1950 more than 263,860 cubic meters of wood and about 225,000 tons of coal were brought to Belgrade. The needs of Belgrade concerns and institutions were mainly fulfilled and the needs for domestic consumers fell a little under the foreseen amount. However, one must add that the larger part of the fuel for Belgrade citizens was obtained through syndicate organizations.

(Politika-Saturday)

LETTER OF THE WELL-KNOWN AUSTRIAN PHYSICIAN TIRING TO ILYA ERENBURG
Vienna, May 12

The well-known Austrian physician and university professor in Vienna, Hans Tiring sent a reply to Ilya Erenburg to his letter in which he called upon the Western writers to stand against the use of atomic energy for military purposes and to condemn any government who attempts to drop the atomic bomb on the population of any country.

Tiring, who is one of five founders of the Austrian Peace movement, emphasizes in his reply to Erenburg that he approves of his proposal but that he considers it narrow and inadequate. "Whoever truly desires peace" says Tiring, "must struggle against the root of the danger of peace. The first duty of writers and of all progressive men is to influence public opinion and to stand against those who bring war nearer by spreading hatred amongst people and poisoning political relations."

Tiring then refers to a number of articles announced in the Soviet Army paper for Austrians and mentions that this paper on one hand gives news about the progressive movement for peace in the world and on the other hand gives war-mongering articles. Amongst these articles Tiring mentions one which calls upon the people of Yugoslavia to overthrow their lawful government. He said that it would be better if writers of all countries united not against the war-mongering of others but the war mongering that is going on in their own countries.

(Politika-Saturday)

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JOHN PRIESTLEY'S REPLY TO ILJIA EHRENBURG

The English writer, John Priestley, replied on the 22nd April in an open letter in the New Statesman and Nation to Iljia Ehrenburg's call to writers in Western countries to fight for peace.

John Priestley, a well-known writer, who has many times been in the USSR and many of whose works have been translated into Russian, wrote as follows:

"I have just read your open letter to the writers of the West. Certain passages are addressed personally to me, and you blame me because I was not present at your "conference of peace". You mentioned that I dodged my duty towards my readers and that I should have joined in your appeal for "the prevention of those who are of ill-intent". "Do I really not think," you ask, "that a writer ought to stand up against criminals, even before they have started their crimes, and in that way to work towards preventing the crimes?"

"Allow me to begin with the statement that I earnestly try not to dodge my duties. I love my country as ardently as you love yours. And that should be remembered because certain Russian writers appear to be unable to grasp that that deep-rooted love towards ones country is not a possession only of Russians but exists amongst other people.

"In considering other countries and peoples I think with special love of Russia and Russians. And it may surprise you to hear that such an attitude is taken up by all Westerners who travel. As a people, a nation, without regard to political systems, you are really very popular, and we would all like to get to know you better. However, I must add that your government makes it difficult for us to do that, as I know from personal experience, and I have had to listen a hundred times to the same thing from well disposed people from Western Europe who wish to be your friends.

"Although it is true that conferences and congresses quickly bore me (because I am impatient and don't like long speeches) it is not true, as you appear to think, that I have made no effort to increase understanding between peoples. Apart from the fact that I have with this object written many articles and made many speeches and commentaries on the radio, I have spent two or more years working as much as I can for UNESCO. But you Russians have not even approached UNESCO, but with one stroke you have cut off from its influence hundreds of millions of people.

"When I was in Moscow in 1945 I was very sorry that you were not then there so that we could meet, I appealed to VOKS and to representatives of your literary association, seeking a better way of work for foreign writers in the Soviet Union. Then I was assured that a special bureau would be set up. Has it in fact been so, and if it has what has that bureau achieved since 1945? Now, in your open letter you propose - in my opinion very understandably - that it is not necessary to give attention to social, political and aesthetic views. Not much time, however, has passed since you and your colleagues submitted the writers of the West to a torrent of invective which, allowing for all mistakes in translation, were savage and unbecoming. In October you were as distant as the Lama of Tibet, thundering from inaccessible heights against decadence. In April you come down and tell us that we should not behave so distantly. What does that all mean? Cynics here tell us that your attitudes which so marvellously change entirely depend on the immediate policy of the politbureau.

I do not know that, since I am a simple writer, but nevertheless I enjoy the ability to write what I wish without regard to the Foreign Office, the Home Office or the Secret Service.

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"You criticise as if I also am prepared to take part in interminable harmful intriguing, a persistent policy which must lead to a downfall. People who are drunk with their own power, fail to try at all costs to drive other people to relinquish their way of life and change to theirs. That is the duty of a true writer, in this as in all other centuries, to see that too much power concentrated in too few hands has always been the enemy of human happiness."

"A last word, the clearest and most honest which I can say. I agree with you that the Soviet Union does not want war and I am sure that your people shiver at the thought of it. But it is not clear to me whether your leaders really desire what is the opposite of war - true peace, a world unity of peoples who live their own lives without continuous interference from other people, all openly and friendly, enjoying the fruits of their own contributions to world civilisation. Or in another case they have not been liberated from that historic fear which is now so common in America. (sic) It seems that the nations are going round in a dark circle like silly children who fear one another. However, there exist world problems such as the problem of feeding the population, which demand some sort of solution and all that we can do is to pile up arms, and think out all the foul ways of spreading ever more and more propaganda instead of honest exchange of knowledge and ideas. For this the Kremlin must bear its share of blame. And it still is not too late to do something. That, however, cannot be done by writers holding world congresses of peace. That can only be achieved when people who are in power - and the more absolute the power the greater their responsibility - regard this world as a home and not as a potential battlefield. I shall do in London what I can if you will try to do something in Moscow. We can start modestly by avoiding the hate of fanaticism and impatience and valuing truth more than propaganda. I share with you your "concern for civilisation". We writers will best serve it if we write nothing which will foster barbarism in the world and I hope that counsel will prevail long enough for us to be able to meet."

(Tanjung)

("BORBA" 1½ cols.)

START OF SEVENTH SESSION OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SERBIA

Yesterday, the Seventh Regular Session of the People's Assembly PR Serbia started its work. The first sitting was held at 17.00 hours. The entry of members of the government was greeted by the representatives present with applause. After Iso Jovanovic, President of the Assembly of the PR Serbia read a ukase of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Serbia calling the assembly to its Seventh Session, work was started on the agenda.

The agenda of yesterday's sitting was the confirmation of the agenda for the session. The first point in the agenda is the examination of the proposed law on election for people's representatives PR Serbia, and thereafter examination of the proposed law on craftsmanship, confirmation of the orders of the government of Serbia issued between the 6th and 7th session in the field of economy, confirmation of the ukases of the Presidium issued between the sessions, election of Vice-Chairman and as last item election of a Secretary.

After the agenda was proposed it was unanimously adopted and the next sitting was set for 17.00 hours today.

("BORBA")

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CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEES OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY FPRY

Standing Committees of the Federal Council and the Council of Nationalities, as also of the joint committees of the two councils of the People's Assembly FPRY, after their election held sessions over their constitution :

Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs is Petar Stambolic, Dimitar Vlahov was elected Vice-Chairman and Vladimir Dedijer Secretary.

The members of the Committee for Foreign Affairs are as follows :

From the Federal Council Max Bace, Vladimir Bakaric, Bogdan Crnobrnja, Josip Hrnčević, Mehmed Hodža, Avdo Humo, Blazo Jovanovic, Ivan Karaiyanov, Lazar Kolishevski, Miha Marinko, Djuro Masaroto, Milijan Neorčić, Slobodan Penezic, Ivan Regent, Djuro Salaj, Vladimir Simic, Vidoje Smilevski, Petar Stambolic, Dobrosav Tomashevich and Vida Tomšić and from the Council of Nationalities Ivo Andrić, Mitar Bakic, Franc Bevk, Vladimir Dedijer, Milan Kupreshanin, Otmar Kreacic, Leo Mates, Ljubinka Milosavljevic, Lazar Mojsov, Djuro Pucar, Josip Rus, Pavle Savic, Sinisha Stankovic, Lidija Shentjurc, Ilija Mataric, Aco Shopov, Fran Tucan, Josip Vidmar, Dimitar Vlahov and Veljko Vlahovic.

For /Chairman of the Committee for National Defence was chosen Ivan Goshnjak, Vice-Chairman Risto Antunovic and Secretary Rado Pohacek. Velimir Stojnic was elected Chairman of the Committee for People's Authorities, the Vice-Chairman Marko Nikezic and Secretary Leo Gershkovich.

In the Legislative Committee Josip Hrnčević was elected Chairman and Vladimir Simic Vice Chairman and Jerko Radmilovic as Secretary. Jovan Veselinov was elected Chairman of the Committee for the Economic Plan and Finance with Marko Belinic Vice-Chairman and Blagoje Talevski as Secretary. Petar Komadina was elected Chairman of the Mandate Immunity Committee, Vice-Chairman Bogoga Fotev, Secretary Gruja Novakovic. Stanka Veselinov became Chairman of the Administrative Committee, Vice-Chairman Shefket Maglajlic and Secretary Zivorad Ljubicic. Pavle Jovicevic became Chairman of the Committee for Petitions and Complaints, Ante Roje Vice-Chairman and Velibor Ljubic Secretary.

Mosha Fijade was elected Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Council of Nationalities and Ninko Petrovic, Vice-Chairman and Joze Lampret Secretary. Ivan Goshnjak was elected Chairman of the Economic Plan and Financial Committee, Vice-Chairman Vlado Begovic and Secretary Vojo Srežentac. Milan Smiljanić Chairman of the Administrative Committee, Vice-Chairman Punisha Petrovic and Secretary Krsto Filipovic. Aleksa Tomic became Chairman of the Mandate Immunity Committee, Vice-Chairman Tone Shushtershic and Secretary Vuko Radovic. Marko Vujacic became Chairman of the Committee for Petitions and Complaints of the Council of Nationalities and Luka Mrkšić Vice-Chairman and Radoslav Nedeljkovic Secretary.

Enquiry Committees of the People's Assembly were also constituted for enquiry into the situation regarding rationing and enquiry into the collection system. Ivan Bozicevic was elected Chairman of the Enquiry Committee into rationing and Danilo Krekic as Secretary. Momcilo Markovic became Chairman of the Enquiry Committee into the collection System and Dimitrije Bajalica Secretary.

("POLITIKA" 3/4 col.)

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CRIME IS NOT FORGOTTEN

In an inhuman manner the Czech cominformists have put to death Dimitrije Dimitrijevic. For 6 months they have tortured and humiliated him in a dark prison cell and finally left him to die without any medical help.

Dimitrijevic had had another experience similar when he was in the Gestapo prison, together with Czech patriots. It is a savage irony that he came living out of the Nazi "camp of death" only to die in "people's democratic" Czechoslovakia!

What was his crime to deserve this treatment and finally to be deprived of his life? He was guilty of not betraying his socialist homeland and not selling its honour and becoming a paid servant.

We are proud of people such as Dimitrijevic. He is a hero of our people's revolution ready to die rather than trample on the honour and the idea for which he fought.

His murder has been committed but what has that murder achieved? His murder^{ers} thought that they could break the honour and patriotism of a Yugoslav. They did not break it. Do they think that they are frightening the Yugoslavs who find themselves in our government? It will be hard for them to do that. Yugoslav citizens, communists and all honourable conscientious Yugoslavs are made of too tough a steel for them to submit to any kind of terror.

One thing they have achieved. They have shown with brutal clarity that the cominform counter-revolution is ready to commit the worst crimes. They have shown the Czechoslovak people how deeply they are submerged under force and despotism, how they are being led away not only from true socialist democracy but from all humanity. Dimitrijevic had many friends in Czechoslovakia who knew what an ardent protagonist he was of brotherhood between Yugoslavs and Czechs, they will see him now slain for just that opinion and their bitterness will be aroused and their eyes opened.

Every new crime by the cominformists further tears off their masks. And our people let the criminals know that Dimitrijevic's death and such a grave and shameful crime will not be forgotten.

("GLAS" summary)

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT

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JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

No. 155

I. BORBA

15 May 1950

Page 1. SPRING PLANTING CAMPAIGN NEARING END:

An example of friendly cooperation between Peasant Working Co-operatives and poor peasants;

Planting of crops in Slovenia has been speeded up thanks to an organized help given to the peasants;

*

END OF THE SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF SERBIA:

The Laws on election of people's deputies and on handicrafts have been adopted (republican laws);

*

COMPETITIONS CARRIED ON BETWEEN OUR RAILWAY MEN:

Reports on achievements by various railway men.

*

NOTE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FPRT TO THE ALBANIAN GOVT.:

(reply to Albanian Government's Note of May 10, 1950).

*

The Majdanpek mine has completed its semi-annual plan.

*

STATEMENT MADE BY F. MONTIELA, FORMER MEMBER OF THE CC OF CP OF SPAIN AND RESPONSIBLE EDITOR OF THE PAPER "MUNDO OBRERO"

Page 2. PRESS CONFERENCE HELD BY BRITISH TRADE UNION LEADERS

*

Children of our emigrants to France, Holland, and Belgium will spend their summer holiday in our country free of charge.

*

A letter from the delegation of our emigrants to France sent to the Central Board of the Yugoslav Federation of Labor Unions.

*

OUR AUTONOMOUS UNITS:

(a 3-column article about Vojvodina and Kosovo & Metohija).

Page 3. PARIS: The French Parliament has voted military credits.

*

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Page 3. TRIESTE: Vidalia's men make an attack on the paper "Primorski Dnevnik";
Attempt to smuggle arms into Capodistria;
Attack on the headquarters of the Democratic Front of Slovenes.
*
BERLIN: The Russian ruble is the standard currency in Eastern Germany (for clearing arrangements between countries).
*
MOSCOW: Soviet Note to the USA
*
ROME: Postal union has been established between France and Italy.
*
WASHINGTON: American Government demands of Czechoslovakia to reduce the number of personnel in official representations in the USA.
*
VIENNA: Meeting of the Allied Control Commission for Austria;
*
PEKING: Telegram sent by Chu-en-Li to Trigve Lie.
*
NEW YORK: The Secretary-General of the CP of USA Dennis has started to serve his sentence.

Page 4. Greek children gave a performance last night in the Kolarac concert hall (refugee children).
*

The man who in 1929 took part in the killing of Djura Djakovic, organizational secretary of the CC CPY, has now been sentenced to death.
*

II. POLITIKA:

Page 1. German anti-fascist Hulde Pankok on visit in our country.
*
Page 2. OPEN LETTER FROM FELIX MONTIELA TO YUGOSLAV VETERANS OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR
*
Page 3. An exhibition of "Creation and development of the people's committees". (3 col.)
*
Socialist remodeling of the village.

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III. GLAS:

Page 1. Wave of anit-semitism spreading in Western
Germany.
*

Japanese proposal to Anglo-Americans to divide
world cotton market.
*

Page 4. Joint Franco-German heavy industry (2 col. article).

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BORBA

Monday, 15th May, 1950.

- P.1. FOR THE INCREASING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (2½ cols.)
 *
 BRICK MACHINES BEING PRODUCED IN SKOPLJE
 *
 TITO AWARDS PARACHUTE JUMPER
 *
 PEOPLE OF ADRIATIC LITTORAL CONGRATULATE TITO ON HIS BIRTHDAY
 *
 A NEW METHOD OF INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION (3 cols.)
 *
 P.2. VIDA TOMSIC SPEAKS ON CHILDRENS WEEK SIGNIFICANCE (1½ cols.)
 *
 EXEMPLARY WORK OF THE FRONTISTS IN THE VILLAGE CERJE (1½ col.)
 *
 TITO'S RELAY RACE
 *
 REMARKS NOTED IN VISITORS BOOK AT EXHIBITION ABOUT PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES (2 col.)
 *
 P.3. A MEASURE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK BREEDING (1½ cols.)
 *
 OVER 8,000 SHOCK WORKERS IN ZAGREB ENTERPRISES IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS
 *
 THE COLLECTIVE OF THE GLASS FACTORY IN PARACIN IS INCREASING PRODUCTION AND EXPANDING THE ENTERPRISE (1 col.)
 *
 TRIESTE: THE "PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK" WILL CONTINUE THE FIGHT FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF FRATERNITY BETWEEN PEOPLES
 *
 TRIESTE: PRESSURE ON TRIESTE WORKERS
 *
 THE CP OF VENEZUELA OUTLAWED
 *
 SHORT FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS
 *
 PEKING: THE KUOMINGTANG LOST 30,000 SOLDIERS AT HAJNAN
 *
 FIVE PARTY MEMBERS SENTENCED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 *
 WARMONGERS IN BULGARIA (½ col.)
 *
 EGYPT INSISTS THAT JORDAN BE EXCLUDED FROM THE LEAGUE
 *
 PROBLEMS IN GETTING RAW MATERIALS AT ZENICA STEEL WORKS
 *
 AVIATION FEDERATION OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS OVER 40,000 MEMBERS

11. POLITIKA

- P.2. PRIOR TO ACCEPTING THIS YEAR'S YOUNG CADRE IN THE SCHOOL OF OUR ARMY (1 col.)
 P.3. HERCEGOVINA IS TRANSFORMING INTO A LIVESTOCK-INDUSTRIAL AREA (1½ cols.)

111. GLAS

- P.4. WORK OF THE FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE COMMISSION OF THE SERBIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (2 cols.)
 *
 51 NEW MOVIES TO BE OPENED THIS YEAR

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BELGRADE AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRES.

Yugoslav Drama Theatre - visiting Novi Sad.

National Opera : "Suma" ("The Forest) by Ostrovski, 8 o'clock p.m.

Circus in Belgrade: performance at 8 o'clock p.m.

MOVIES.

Beograd : "Red Shoes" (Eng.)
Jadran : "Saraband for Dead Lovers" (Eng.)
Zvezda : "The High Plateau" (It.)
Kozara : "Eternal Eve" (Am.)
Slavia : "A Man for Man" (Fr.)
20 October I and II : "Genteman Jim" (Am.)
Kosmaj : "Homeland" (Fr.)
Kosovo : "The Brothers" (Eng.)
Dusanovac: "The Magic Grain" (R)
Drina : " Ditta" (Dan.)
Balkan: "Tarzan's Triumph" (Am.)

CONCERT.

Joseph Hirt, Suisse pianist, -May 17th and 18th -Kolarac, 20 hrs
The Trieste Cahmber Choir - May 19th - Kolarac, 20 hrs.
Friedrich Wildgans - clarinetist from Vienna -20th May - Kolarac
at 20 hours.

Tickets for these concerts may be bought on the 15th and 16th
May at the book shop called "Prosveta" (Terazije 16).

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END OF SESSION OF SERBIAN ASSEMBLY

The Seventh Regular Session of the PR Serbia's Assembly continued yesterday in Belgrade, with the agenda decided at the session of the day before yesterday. On the proposal of the Premier Isa Jovanovic the agenda was altered to include a further point - examination of the proposed law on changes and amendments of laws on the administrative-territorial divisions of the PR Serbia.

Before passing to the agenda the Assembly gave approval to the decision of the Presidium on the deprival of liberty and freedom and starting of criminal proceedings against two representatives Bajran Uk Gashijs and Spasoje Radovanovic for criminal actions done against the people and the state and heard a report of the Administrative Committee on financial work and carrying out the budget of the People's Assembly of Serbia for the period February, March and April, thereafter the agenda was taken up.

The first point was examination of the proposed law on the election of the people's representatives to the People's Assembly Serbia. After Milovan Krdjic, the spokesman of the Committee, presented the Assembly with the proposed law, Milosh Minic spoke, emphasising the important work of the Assembly and mentioning that the mandate of the Assembly ran out at the end of this year, and that new elections must be prepared. At the end he emphasised that the broadening of the democracy of the electoral system of our country is based on the correct line of our party in building socialism.

The proposed law on handicrafts Momir Joksimovic put before the Assembly in the name of the Legislative Committee. Tihomir Janjic President of the Committee for Local Economy, Serbia spoke in the discussion on the proposed law.

Both these draft laws were unanimously passed. The proposed law on changes and amendments in the administrative territorial divisions of the PR Serbia was also adopted unanimously. According to this law the present Ruma County (Rural District) will be divided into two counties, Ruma County which will have about 42,000 inhabitants and Frushko Gora with 24,000 inhabitants. The seat of both counties will be in Ruma.

After that the Assembly confirmed the orders and ukases of the Presidium issued in the period between the 6th and 7th Session.

Thereafter Kosan Pavlovic and Milovan Batanovic were elected to the vacated positions of Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Assembly respectively. This ended the Seventh Regular Session of the Assembly.

("BORBA" Sunday 1/2 col.)

ATTACK BY VIDALITES ON "PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK"

(Trieste, 13th May)

The Vidali cominformists yesterday carried out another attack on the precincts and personnel of "Primorski Dnevnik" in Trieste. A group of cominformists burst into the offices of the paper and threatened the personnel employed that they would "in a very short time reckon with them" hurling at them expressions taken from the Italian Fascists and irredentists.

("BORBA")

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ATTEMPT AT ILLEGAL SMUGGLING OF ARMS INTO CAPODISTRIA

(Trieste, 13th May)

The Section for Internal Affairs of the Local People's Council in Capodistria in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT announced that members of the People's Defence Force last night, during a customs inspection of the ship "Betor Pizano" which runs on the line Capodistria-Trieste, found a large number of automatic rifles, a number of crates of hand grenades and various propaganda material which speaks of the need for the annexation of the Yugoslav zone of the FTT to Italy. For this they arrested members of the crew and held the ship. (Tanjug)

("BORBA")

IN CONNECTION WITH THE MURDER OF DIMITRIJEVIC

The murder of Dimitrijevic in the prison at Brandis nad Lavom once more shows up the methods used by the satellites of the Soviet Union in East Europe and in the condemnation not only of the government of the PR Czechoslovakia but all the others who insist on keeping up enmity towards our country.

For months the cominform propagandists from all the cominform countries have been shouting about "gestapo" Yugoslavia, about "terror" in our country and so on. For months and months they have been broadcasting the most fantastic lies to mislead public opinion in the world. The shrillness of their slanderous propaganda is also intended to distract attention from the inhuman terroristic actions which take place in the East European countries and are inflicted on all those who are not tied to the chariot wheels of the USSR.

The murder of Dimitrijevic is the best example of how hypocritical and lying is that propaganda. It shows how leaders of the cominform countries use police methods on the example of their Russian bosses. We can only recall the actions of the Czech Government towards our students in industry who did not wish to take the side of the enemies of their country. How the police used every kind of brutal means on them to hold them in Czechoslovakia! There is no doubt that that was not the original idea of the Czech police. What methods have the NKVD taken in the Soviet Union to keep our citizens who are there at school? Even today the Soviet Government is keeping our children by force. All that is evidence of the practice which has nothing in common with Soviet words on humanism and democracy.

It is in no way a coincidence that the murder was carried out in Czechoslovakia, whose people are just the ones who follow our struggle with sympathy. The death of an honest and consistent fighter like Dimitrijevic is intended to frighten both our countrymen in Czechoslovakia who still are in prison in large numbers into giving up their resistance, and on the other hand also to frighten those Czechs and Slovaks who express their sympathy for Yugoslavia, and resist the subjection of their country to Soviet command. From the legal murders in Budapest, Sofia and Tirana they have now changed to police murders - both the one and the other have the same object and derive from the same centre.

The murder of Dimitrijevic, our fellow citizen, patriot and fighter, has embittered our country. It is no longer a question only of possession, civil rights, freedom of speech and opinion - today our citizens very lives are threatened in the cominform countries and that just from those who are called

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However, they not only persecute their own citizens but torture to death a foreign citizen who committed the unheard of crime of remaining faithful to his country and people and to his principles. Is there anything more natural and human than that?

(Summary "BORBA") Sunday)

ENTRY OF YOUNG CADRES THIS YEAR INTO THE SCHOOLS OF OUR ARMY

Some time ago the Ministry of National Defence notified a competitive/examination on the acceptance of candidates into military schools, schools for military officials and for persons from the civil ranks, for administrative courses and for the acceptance of candidates into the institutions of military students. This examination greatly assists the development and strengthening of our army which, in this way, gets new young cadres, ready to prepare for the duties of active officers in various branches of the army or to devote themselves to particular specialised units within the framework of the army.

All examinations hitherto have been very successful both in the number of candidates and in their quality. They once more confirmed the fact that our youth loves the army which is his greatest guardian of socialist building in our country, that he is proud to serve in its ranks. Amongst the youth there is a general interest and love of military matters; there is also a strong tradition from the recent past, the four years of the liberation war.

The new cadres drawn from youth leaving school, from the factories and from the villages, have already seen something of life in the army when, as brigadists, they have met them on many working sites of the five year plan. The education which they have acquired in their present places of work in the collectives and co-operatives these youths will continue and complete in new surroundings.

Since the campaign for the examinations will last several months it is necessary at the beginning to take measures which will secure its complete success. It is essential that this campaign develops steadily throughout the period and that there should be close co-operation of all those interested. Apart from military institutions who will make a special effort to popularise and enlist, the mass organisations will have to be engaged. Certain of these, such as the Omladina and Veterans Association, are directly interested in a mass attendance at the exams because it is from their ranks that most of the young cadres needed by the army come. They must throughout the period devote a special effort to appeal to the youth.

In the organisations of people's Teknics in which the youth are technically qualified, among the participants in pre-military training, on the Omladina worksite and in peasant collectives, there are great possibilities of propaganda work for the military schools. Those youths know that in the ranks of the army there is the same spirit as there is in their own collectives, they know the possibilities of professional and political improvements which are open to them in army schools. In work at popularising the examinations individual influence and personal contacts with youth must not be overlooked. Conversation with them and mutual correspondence by comrades from the army who are their relatives or acquaintances will much contribute to success and to a satisfactory number of youths opting for the military schools.

(Monday "POLITIKA" Summary 1 col.)

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TRAIN COLLISION IN ENGLAND

(London, 14th May)

Agence France Presse reports that last night there was a collision between a train and a locomotive near Preston in Lancashire. 40 people were injured, 13 seriously. Rescue work was made more difficult because the collision took place on a narrow embankment 10 metres high.

("POLITIKA" Monday)

THE AIR LEAGUE OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS OVER 40,000 MEMBERS

The third yearly assembly of the Air League of Yugoslavia was held yesterday in Belgrade. The assembly was opened by its President Major-General of Air Ladislav Ambrozic. Minister Zecevic greeted the assembly in the name of the government and after Major-General Milija Stanishic wished them every success in the name of the Yugoslav Air Force. Marjan Starcevic greeted the delegates in the name of the Central Committee of People's Tehniks.

After the greetings Ambrozic spoke on the development of the league and its tasks.

During last year greatest attention had been paid to the basic organisations, the content and quality of work in them. According to a decision of the fourth plenum of the Air Association aero clubs received titles and the wide organisation of clubs was made possible wherever the conditions existed. The decisions of the plenum had helped the organisations of the air league to strengthen and develop their independent work. He emphasised that the first and basic task of the league was to enable independent administration on the ground. The all-country committees which had hitherto been rather cumbersome bodies must more effectively control and promote the work in the basic organisations. Another important task was to enable aero clubs to work on their own initiative. They should not have their best cadres taken, they should in all respects be helped and given the best means for work. The task of all basic organisations this year was further to develop competition in all branches of airmanship. The federal centres, schools and bases as the technical institutions of the air league of Yugoslavia have the task of promoting air technique.

After this speech the Secretary of the League Lieutenant-Colonel Mihailo Velimirovic gave a report of the work of the league during 1949.

The league last year successfully developed its work in promoting air technique and in bringing about new home construction. Organisations have at their disposal a large number of aerodromes and installations. Members of the league are achieving ever greater results in various competitions, breaking records and setting up new ones. At the end of last year the league had 62 basic organisations with over 25,000 members and today has 104 aero-clubs, while the number of members has grown to 40,000. Besides the league's pilot school, gliding centre, model school and parachute base, there are in the aero-clubs 15 model schools and 150 workshops, 9 gliding schools 1st class, 29 2nd class and 2 pilot schools. In these 55 air-schools there were trained in the course of last year 7,720 air modellers, parachutists, glider pilots and pilots of powered aircraft. Last year in the Letov factory in Ljubljana a high performance glider "Triglav" and a hydro-glider "Jatran" were made, the work of young constructors Koser and Horvat. It is now planned that in the regional district and town committees the larger industrial centres and peasant collectives over 70 new aeroclubs shall

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be set up. Besides this it is planned to open in the aero clubs 90 air models, gliding and pilot schools. Through these schools 11,690 modellers, parachutists, pilots, and gliderpilots will be qualified.

After the speech and discussion the names were read of individuals and organisations receiving rewards. Amongst others rewards of 10,000 dinars were made to Aleksander Stanic and Stanko Skoberna for parachuting successes. Of the aero clubs rewards were given to the aero club of Novi Sad - the best club in the league, and clubs from Daruvar and Skoplje. 9 Organisations were honourably mentioned, among them the Zagreb, Belgrade, Bitolje clubs.

A greetings telegram was sent to the Central Committee Comrade Tito and Franz Leshkoshek.

("BORBA" Monday)

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HILDE PANKOK IN OUR COUNTRY

The well known German public worker, Hilde Pankok, wife of the painter Otto Pankok, is a guest of the Central Committee of AFW of Yugoslavia for a month. During the war she was persecuted for being an anti-fascist.

During her stay in Yugoslavia Hilde Pankok visited a number of social and cultural institutions in Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro and on her way back to Germany she will stay for a few days in Croatia and Slovenia.

"Politika", Sunday.

THE CHILDREN OF OUR EMIGRANTS IN FRANCE,
BELGIUM AND HOLLAND WILL SPEND THEIR SUMMER
HOLIDAYS IN OUR COUNTRY WITHOUT PAYING.

A large number of the children of our emigrants in France, Belgium and Holland will spend their summer holidays in our country. As well as this, 3,500 children from Carinthia and the FTT will spend their holidays in resorts in Slovenia.

The Committee for Social Welfare of the Government of the FPRY has guaranteed food and accommodation for these children at one of the pleasantest children's holiday homes, Selce-na-more. These children will spend their holidays together with our best pioneers.

"Borba", Sunday.

PRESS CONFERENCE OF BRITISH TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

The six British trade union officials, who have spent a fortnight in our country as guests of the Yugoslav League of Syndicates, held a press conference in the Central Hall of the League. They attended the 1st of May procession in Belgrade and then visited the main large buildings, factories and social institutions in Slovenia, Croatia and B & H. These British trade union officials had the chance to converse with our workers, syndicate officials, members of the Central Committee, etc.

The British guests gave their impressions about our country to the representatives of the home and foreign press.

Speaking about his impressions of the syndicate organisations, William Ballantine said: "The cultural development is of particular importance and so is the development of artistic activities. Our trade unions are rather cut off from such things, that is to say, from culture and art. Here your syndicates carry on many activities in these fields and this is a very positive thing for workers".

The representative of the foundry workers' union, Hard, said: "I would like to say that I can find no negative comment to make about the basic structure of your syndicate organisation. On the contrary, its structure completely corresponds to the tasks of a syndicate organisation for workers. As far as the technical level of the cadres is concerned, I stated right at the beginning that the proper measures are being taken to make young people into good workers."

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F.B. Cope, the representative of the union of scientific workers, said: "What impressed me most was the great care for the raising of the cultural level of people in general in your country, as well as your struggle against illiteracy. I would also like to stress the technical improving of the workers over which you spend much care. This is especially important in your country, where all branches of the economy are being rapidly developed. Another thing that impressed me was the high quality of the cadres."

Hutchison, the representative of the union of workers and officials in trade and distribution, said: "I would like to emphasise that during my stay in Yugoslavia I was able to state that the people's authority has paid much attention to developing the economically backward republics, especially in their industrialisation. I had the opportunity to stay in Sarajevo longer than the other members of the delegation. I have a deep impression of the strivings of the people's authority to raise the standard of living of the workers. I have spoken of the great initiative of the agricultural workers to pull themselves out of this backwardness and to enrol in producer cooperatives".

Speaking about the lies which the foreign press puts out about our country, Ballantine said: "I would like to assure the press representatives that the writings and fabrications of the foreign press about Yugoslavia are not unknown to us. We follow the events in international life and before coming to Yugoslavia we took special notice of what the foreign press was writing about this country."

He then spoke about the 1st of May parade and the enthusiasm of the participants. "We have tried to see at least a few proofs to confirm what the Western and Cominform press say. In the name of all the members of the delegation, I can say that during our stay in Yugoslavia we have seen no such proofs. On the contrary, everywhere we have seen great enthusiasm, faith and love of the working people towards their country".

Supporting Ballantine in what he said, Cope said: "I completely agree with Ballantine's point of view. I have had the opportunity of walking about the town in my free time and speaking with the people, and because of this I might stress that I can completely confirm what Ballantine has said."

Speaking about holiday resorts, Hutchison said: "I would like to state that your workers have wonderful conditions for their annual holidays. The best expression for your holiday resorts is: there is no example in the world of such holiday conditions for workers as here in your country. I might state that the workers of your country have created excellent conditions for their annual holidays".

"Borba", Sunday.

OUR AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

In our state there are two autonomous regions: the autonomous region of the Vojvodina and the autonomous Kossovo-Metohija region, both in the People's Republic of Serbia. Their position is regulated by the Constitution of the FPRY, the Constitution of the PR Serbia, and the statutes of these regions.

This article deals with the history of the events leading up to the formation of Yugoslavia on the principles of federation and thereby the formation of the autonomous regions.

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It mentions how in the case of the Vojvodina and Kossovo-Metohija, the national minorities, through the administrative organs, took their part in the direction of the administration of these provinces.

The territorial autonomy of these regions was confirmed in the legal acts of PR Serbia, such as the law concerning the foundation of the autonomous region of the Vojvodina passed on the 1st September 1945, and the law concerning the foundation of Kossovo-Metohija passed on the 3rd September of the same year.

The autonomous regions have special rights according to the Constitution of the FPRY and PR Serbia. The highest organs of state authority and state administration in the autonomous regions include the entire capacity of federal, republican and autonomous activities and carry them out either immediately or through local state organs controlled by them. The federal and republican organs carry out their tasks in the region of autonomy only through the highest organs of state authority and jurisdiction in the autonomous regions, thus putting into practice the principle of united authority. The autonomous regions, through their authorities, direct their economic and cultural activities and pass their own budget and economic plan. The people of the autonomous regions have the right to vote for their representatives to the Council of Nationalities.

In all organs of state authority in the autonomous regions all the nationalities in the region take part in proportion to their numbers.

The same is the case with technical cadres, doctors, engineers, etc. Many courses have been given in all branches in both these regions. In Kossovo-Metohija in 1945 there were 278 elementary schools with 12,497 pupils who were educated in the Shiptar language. In 1947-48 there were 774 Shiptar departments of elementary schools with 62,527 pupils, and today there are 446 Shiptar elementary schools with 68,263 pupils. In 1945 Kossovo-Metohija had 6 lower and higher middle schools, and today there are 61, of which 24 are Shiptar schools having 3,832 pupils. In this region there are 2 teachers' training schools and 4 middle technical schools, etc. The proof of the cultural development in this region is that today there are 351 libraries and reading rooms, 45 people's educational centres, 17 homes of culture, 1 permanent theatre, 16 folk lore groups, 13 choirs, 9 orchestras and 1 museum. All these were started after 1945.

(By Milenko Kangrga)

("Borba" - Sunday. Summary)

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ACCOMPLICE IN MURDER OF DJURA DJAKOVIC
SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The accomplice in the murder of the organisational secretary of the CC CPY and candidate of the executive committee of the Komintern, Djuro Djakovic, as well as the secretary of the Red Relief to Yugoslavia Nikola Hecimovic, the former gendarme sergeant, Nikola Aralica, was sentenced to death by firing squad. The sentence was pronounced by the Criminal Council of the Circuit Court of Belgrade.

Nikola Aralica, who during the occupation was in service of the Serbian State Guard, and after the war was tried for his hostile propaganda, was discovered by the organs of the people's authorities only recently. Aralica when a gendarme together with Milan Brkic a corporal of the gendarmery, took part in the murder of high party officials. These crimes, during the time of the most ruthless monarcho-fascist dictatorship were aimed at the destruction of the progressive movement.

The murder of Djura Djakovic and Nikola Hecimovic was carefully planned and was supposed to inflict a blow to the CP, which was beginning to get organised under their leadership. On the night, which means the 20th and 21st April 1929, the Zagreb police arrested around 60 persons whom they did not inform as to why this was done. After three days of beastly torture in the police prison, Djakovic and Hecimovic were handed over to Brkic and Aralica, who were NCO's of the Information Section of the Zagreb gendarme regiment. The latter took them through Maribor in the direction of the Austrian border, under the pretext that they were looking for hidden illegal literature. Before they started the NCO's were given an order by Lieut. Col. Radivoje Ristic whereby they were to stage an escape across the border and to kill the prisoners at a suitable moment.

On the 25th April, the patrol, together with the prisoners, arrived at Ostri Vrh around 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Milan Brkic ordered the prisoners to run, desirous of shooting the prisoners in the back so as to give the impression that they were escaping when shot. Comrades Djakovic and Hecimovic, badly manhandled during their stay in prison, refused to do this because they knew what would happen and therefore turned so as to face their killers. Chained together, they faced death. From a distance of a few feet, the gendarmes fired straight into their chest with small caliber weapons.

The commission which made a post-mortem statement concluded that both men were subjected to beatings with hard objects on the eyes, head, sides and other parts of the body. They also concluded that they were shot in the chest and therefore could not have been killed while escaping as falsely claimed by the police.

("Borba" - 14th May)

WHY PACKAGES ARE LOST?

The Editors of "Borba" often get letters from citizens who criticise the "incorrect" work of postal employees. The citizens complain most often that the packages which they send are not delivered. The question poses itself: how are these packages lost and is it the fault of the postal employees? There are cases where it is the fault of the Post Office, but if a person were to visit the warehouses of the lost department of the

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Ministry of Post, one would soon be convinced that the blame for not delivering packages should primarily be placed on the senders. At the moment, this warehouse has around 2,000 packages which cannot be delivered because they cannot determine who sent them or who is to receive them.

All this trouble could be avoided if people would be more careful when they pack parcels, seeing that they are clearly addressed at the same time, and on the other hand, if the postal employees only accept packages which are acceptable from that standpoint.

("Borba" - 14th May))

"PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK" TO CONTINUE FIGHT.

Trieste, 13th May.

In connection with the 5th anniversary of the "Primorski Dnevnik", organ of the Osvobodilni Front, the secretary of the CC CP FTT Branko Babic, wrote an article saying that this paper is not only the voice of the national desires and rights of the Slovenes, but is also the voice of the democratic principles as well as an organiser of the fight against imperialism and neo-fascism. He said, that the paper was successfully fighting to show up the counter-revolutionary policy of the Cominform which is represented by the Vidali followers in Trieste. He also said, that the paper will fight consistently for the rights of Slovenes and for the consolidation of fraternity between people, thus contributing its part towards progress and socialism in the world.

A telegram for the Federation of Newsmen of Yugoslavia sent in connection with the anniversary states among other things: "All Yugoslav newsmen are paying great attention to the struggle with your paper is carrying on against the imperialists and Vidaliite traitors. You are defending the rights of the FTT workers, and represent a large obstacle to the imperialists who are against socialism as well as to the activities of Vidali, who represents the point of view of the CP Italy which is negative to the true interests of the Trieste masses."

("Borba" - 15th May)

WARMONGERERS IN BULGARIA.

in Sofia

Much attention is being paid to the open warmongering campaign against the FPRY. In this connection a new provocation was staged recently.

Tanks which were in the May 1st parade roamed about Sofia's main streets on May 4th and 5th. Where ever the tanks stopped, people would gather about and asked the soldiers where they were going. The soldiers would answer (as would an occasional "civilian" passerby) that there were going to the western border since Yugoslavia "intended to attack Bulgaria in the near future". This provocation is not accidental, but organised, as is proved by the fact that children are told the same by their teachers at schools who also tell them to shout against Yugoslavia in the streets.

This is how the Soviet agents are carrying out their peace campaign by creating a war psychosis.

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doubtedly favourable to the Soviets since it is easier to control and exploit a scared Bulgaria. This latest provocation also has a task to perform; without a doubt, necessary seems to call for diverting the attention of the enslaved Bulgarian people from their own suffering and troubles.

Propaganda for peace cannot be made by lies and insinuations charged to our country. Such called "peacemakers", who are for peace verbally and against it in practice have already shown themselves as preventors of co-operation between peoples, threateners of others freedom and independence, and provocators. Who will believe that they are for peace?

("Borba" - 15 May)

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NOTE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FPRY TO THE
ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT.

REPLYING to the Note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Albania, of May 10th of this year, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY today delivered the following Note to the Albanian Legation in Belgrade:

"About the middle of 1948, the Albanian Government started, to carry out the grossest discriminatory measures and procedures against the diplomatic and other personnel of the Legation of the FPRY at Tirana. By a number of undignified and offending measures by which freedom of movement, personal freedom and personal safety of the diplomatic and other representatives of the FPRY have been limited more and more, there has been created in Albania an unbearable regime of pressure and terror over the personnel of the Legation of the FPRY, regime unheard of by its provocative character and brutality. These measures of the Albanian Government, which are at odds with all the international customs, and which hitherto have been unknown in relations among civilized countries, were introduced with the object of not only intentionally aggravating still more the relations between the two countries, but also of obstructing and rendering impossible the work and functioning of the Yugoslav diplomatic representation, as well as of rendering impossible the normal life and stay of the representatives of the FPRY in Albania.

The Government of the FPRY has, by a number of Notes and personal calls, protested against these measures and behaviours, and has demanded that the Albanian Government

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put an end to this unpermissible and insulting regime of pressure, discrimination and restriction of work of the Legation of the FPRY at Tirana.

However, not only has the Albanian Government not done anything to improve this unbearable situation, but rather has of late, by new, more brutal measures, made still worse the discriminatory regime against the Yugoslav representatives; regime which, in fact, is intended to make the stay of the representatives of the FPRY in Albania a sort of confinement. The peak of these measures of the Albanian Government is represented by the new, drastic restriction of movement, communicated by the Note of the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, No. 28340 of May 10, 1950, by which the possibility of movement of the diplomatic personnel of the Legation of the FPRY is, practically, limited to the town of Tirana, and to the other personnel - as explicitly stated in the Note - to the inner part of the town only.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY protests most energetically against these latest, discriminatory measures introduced by the Albanian Government, which are calculated at rendering impossible any work of the Legation of the FPRY, as well as the stay of the Yugoslav representatives in Albania. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY warns the Albanian Government that all the consequences of this will be borne fully and exclusively by the Albanian Government."

("Borba" - 14th May)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

NO. 156

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ELEVENTH PLENUM OF THE CC YFTU

After a discussion of the report in which the members of the Plenum sharply condemned the stand of the WFTU toward our trade unions, the following decision on leaving the WFTU was unanimously passed: "The Eleventh Plenum of the CC YFTU, on the basis of reports and discussions of the stand of the leading organs of the WFTU toward the YFTU concludes:

"The general territorial conference of the YFTU held on April 15 and 16 of this year, demanded that the Executive Committee of the WFTU annulled the decision of the WFTU secretariat concerning the disruption of ties with Comrade Salaj, and decided to break every tie with the secretariat until this anti-statutory and anti-democratic decision was rescinded.

"In spite of this request of the general territorial conference of the YFTU, the leading organs of the WFTU perpetrated a new discrimination toward the YFTU and toward the president of the CC YFTU and member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, Comrade Salaj, who was not invited to the meeting of the Executive Committee of the WFTU held from May 19 - 24 of this year in Budapest. This discrimination is that much worse since the daily agenda both of the Executive Bureau WFTU, which meets from May 15 - 18, and the Executive Committee of the WFTU contained reports and discussion concerning the 'Trade union situation in Yugoslavia' and the 'stand of the CC of Yugoslav Trade Unions', while the representatives of the YFTU was not invited to either of these two meetings. This clearly indicates that the leading organs of the WFTU are in agreement with the disruptive work and have approved the anti-statutory and anti-democratic actions of the secretariat and that the stand of the Executive Committee of the WFTU in connection with the demand which was submitted by the general territorial conference YFTU is biased.

"These actions prove that, it is sad to state, all the attempts of the YFTU to prevent the transformation of the WFTU into an ordinary weapon of the foreign policy of the USSR and a weapon of the aggressive reactionary plot against the independence and sovereignty of the FPRY, have remained unsuccessful. Trampling on the basic principles of the WFTU, the present day leadership of the federation has betrayed the principles of international proletarian internationalism and in this way failed to meet the hope which the international proletariat and the working class of Yugoslavia placed on this world trade union organization. Today, before the working movement of the entire world, we are forced to conclude that the leadership of the WFTU does no longer express the will and class interest of the international working movement, but represents a bureaucratic apparatus of the foreign policy of one state and has therefore become a detriment to the development of the international class trade union movement.

"In concluding that the great goals for which the WFTU was created have been sacrificed and sold out for the benefit of the anti-democratic and hegemonist policy of the Soviet Union, a policy which has become the main break in the progress of socialism, the Plenum concludes that the working class of Yugoslavia cannot accept the disruptive policies of the present WFTU leadership nor can it remain in an international organization which is effecting a hostile policy toward its socialist homeland.

"Deeply convinced that the actions and policies of the leading WFTU organs are in negation to the statutes, program and spirit of the WFTU, that they are harmful to the interests of the international proletariat and the working class of Yugoslavia in particular,

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the Eleventh Plenum of the YFTU CC, in agreement with the decision of the General Territorial conference, concludes that the YFTU leave the WFTU.

"Deciding that the YFTU break every tie with the WFTU until the latter does not basically change its present political stand point, which has been forced on this organization by the present bureaucratic leadership, and until the present hostile stand of the WFTU leadership toward the YFTU and socialist FPRY does not change, the Eleventh Plenum of the YFTU CC announces that the YFTU will not join any of the existing international trade union organizations. The YFTU will continue to fight in harmony with interests of the international proletariat - to which it has always remained faithful - and against the using of the international Trade Union Movement in a hegemonist and anti-democratic policy. The YFTU will continue to work consistently toward international trade union unity on a basis of full and real equality of all class trade union movements in the world.

"The Plenum expresses its firm conviction that the internationalistic conscience of the working class of the whole world will triumph and return the international class trade union movement on the road of internal democracy and proletarian internationalism. In this spirit the Plenum appeals to the workers of the world to condemn the anti-democratic and disruptive stand of the present federation leadership toward the YFTU and to place all their efforts in the international trade union movement for the victory of the principles of true international solidarity of the working class on a basis of democracy and equality as opposed to the tendencies of transforming the international trade union movement into a weapon of hegemonist state policies. -- Eleventh Plenum of the YFTU CC."

(Borba - Tuesday)

CELEBRATION OF SOVIET VICTORY DAY IN POLAND

Poland is one of the countries who suffered the greatest casualties in the Second World War. Six million Poles gave their life because of their patriotic and anti-fascist stand. The capital of Poland, Warsaw, was turned into a tremendous mass of rubble. And in spite of this the official news agency of Poland (PAP) does not mention a single word of the sacrifices and suffering of the Polish people in the Second World War in its report of May 10 on the celebration in Warsaw. That report states: "On the day of the Fifth Anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Army over the Hitler horde, thousands of Warsaw inhabitants participated in the celebration honoring the Soviet soldiers who fell in the fight for the liberation of Poland. The Warsaw inhabitants have in this way expressed their live memory or the Soviet heroes who gave their lives for the freedom of Poland." There is not a word mentioning the fact that May 9 is a holiday of the Polish people and that May 9 marks the victory of those ideals for which tremendous suffering and sacrifices were given by the Polish people.

In the speech of Joseph Cirankijevic, president of the Polish Government, the Polish sacrifices were also completely ignored. In the beginning of his speech, the president reminds that May 9, 1945 was the day when "the glorious Soviet Army comanded by its masterful leader, completed its great liberation march. That march went

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through our lines where great quantities of Soviet soldier blood was spilt. To that blood we owe a great historical change, the possibility to go on the road to socialism." Then, giving recognition to the "heros of the Soviet Army" he stressed the fact that "their heroic death opened the way to Polish liberty". He spoke in superlatives on this theme throughout his speech and in one place mentioned the "graves of Polish soldiers", and immediately after that, perhaps in order to justify the daringness of this remark, he continued, saying that "the graves of Soviet heros will tell Warsaw and the Polish nations of the great struggle for freedom and peace of nations, of the heroic deeds of the Soviet Nation which fought against the imperialistic enemy", etc.

No one has the intention of denying the important role of the Soviet Army in liberating Poland. But why do the reports of "PAR" and the speech of the president completely ignore the sacrifices of the Polish people? Was not enough Polish blood spilled for freedom and peace? The answer is clear. Speaking of Polish patriotic blood and of the struggle of the Polish people means - according to Soviet conceptions - to be in "the paws of bourgeois nationalism."

(Borba-Tuesday)

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MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES BRITISH AMBASSADOR

Josip Broz-Tito, Marshal of Yugoslavia and Premier of the Federal Government, received yesterday at 11:00 a.m. Mr. Charles Peake, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain to Yugoslavia, who has returned from England after a longer leave.

Srdjan Prica, Assistant Foreign Minister, was present during the reception. (Tanjug)

(Borba, May 16, 1950)

SITTING HELD BY COMMITTEE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

The Committee for Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly convened a sitting for Tuesday, May 16th. at 5:00 p.m. in the Hall of the Council of Nationalities. The following questions are on the agenda:

- 1) Proposal for preparing the rules of procedure of the Committee;
- 2) studying of proposal made for ratification of Trade Agreements with Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay;
- 3) Edvard Kardelj, Foreign Minister will give answers to questions relating to foreign affairs of FPRY, which will be asked by members of the Committee and discussion in connection with the same.

The Committee's sitting will be public.

(Borba, May 16, 1950)

THE LONDON CONFERENCE HAS ENDED

The Conference held by Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the three Western Forces has ended its work. According to the bulletin issued in London, after the end of the last sitting, it is known that the Ministers have 'agreed - during the course of the sitting - on the principle line of their policy in all parts of the world'.

Among other questions, the policy towards Germany and questions relating to Peace Agreement with Austria, were also discussed during the Conference. The situation in Southeastern Asia was also discussed, and in connection with this the Ministers have agreed - as it is being mentioned in the bulletin - 'to admit the serious character of the situation and to exchange opinions on measures which their governments will undertake in order to be in compliance with the obligations due to the countries of this part of the world'. It is also reported that an agreement has been reached in connection with the principle line of policy of the three Western Forces in Africa.

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Beside this bulletin the text of a declaration on 'European emigration' was published.

As a special conclusion the conference passed a declaration on the policy of Western Forces towards Germany. It is emphasized in it among other things, that the 'allies have decided to persevere in bringing to conclusion the aims set by the Washington agreement concluded in April, 1949, according to which, Germany will have to be returned gradually to the community of European nations. After this situation has been created, Germany will be free of control, to which she is still subjected and will acquire the maximum form of sovereignty which will be in conformity with the principles of the occupational regime'.

It is further being mentioned in the declaration that the three Foreign Ministers have reached agreement, according to which a group of functionaries will meet, having the task to study the occupational statute and to conclude the preliminary work on its revision. Beside this 'proposals will be made for the elimination of most significant practical difficulties, which have proceeded from the war consequences in the countries in question, but leaving nevertheless supreme authority over Germany in the hands of allied forces, owing to the especially difficult international situation.

Comments on the Conference:

The results of the London Conference are being extensively commented upon in the Western world. It is emphasized in the report given by the Reuter Agency that 'the diagnosis of the foreign ministers on relations between the western world and the world under Soviet domination, will very likely cause further stagnation in connection with the question of China in the United Nations'. According to reports of the same agency, the diplomatic circles in London consider that the statement made by the Foreign Ministers that the Soviet Union is considered 'the only military and aggressive power in the world', represents the 'strongest attack against the Soviet Government which the three forces have made until the present'.

The Times diplomatic correspondent writes among other things that the western forces have taken the stand in connection with the question of Peace Treaty with Austria, which illustrates that no more concessions will be made to the Soviet Union without certain guarantees that the Peace Treaty will be actually concluded.

The representative of the British Foreign Office, pointed out especially to the part of the declaration in which it is said, that the western forces are still against any kind of separate peace with Germany and that their final aim is the 'establishment of a united Germany by peaceful means'.

According to Reuter's reports, the diplomatic and political circles in Paris and Rome consider the declaration on Germany as an 'especially important decision'.

(Borba, May 16, 1950)

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OUR AUTONOMOUS UNITS

There are two autonomous units in our state: the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and Autonomous Region of Kosovo-Metohija - both included in the People's Republic of Serbia. Their position is determined by the Constitution of the FPRY, by the Constitution of the PR of Serbia and Statutes of these units.

While establishing the basic principles of the building of our new state, the peoples of Yugoslavia decided already during the National Liberation war and during the People's Revolution and specifically at the Second session of the AVNOJ, that new Yugoslavia should be built upon the 'federative principle, which is to guarantee full equality to Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians and Montenegrins, that is, to the peoples of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina', and that the 'national minorities in Yugoslavia will be ensured their national rights'.

The very fact that a new, truly democratic state has been formed in the people's Revolution, in which the people - represented by its representative organs, the people's committees - has taken all the authority into its hand, as well as the building of the social-economic status upon a socialist basis, was a sufficient guarantee for the ensurance of rights, full equality, for unhindered cultural and economic development of national minorities. However, two wast provinces: Vojvodina and the Kosovo-Metohija Region, represented according to the nationality formation of its inhabitants and their cultural degree and economic development, a special problem in the building of democracy in our country. Therefore it was necessary, to create organizational conditions not only for an unhindered economic and cultural development of the national minorities of those provinces, but also conditions for the strengthening and development of people's democracy under specific local circumstances, handled under the management of agencies of the authority, whose representatives are acquainted with the ways of living and the psychology of the people in those provinces. It was necessary to create conditions for further economic and cultural building of the already developed Vojvodina, and to extend speedy and efficacious help to the peoples of Kosovo-Metohija region, so as to get rid as soon as possible of their century old backwardness.

This question could be solved in our new, people's state - and in fact it was solved already during the people's Revolution and in the first days of peaceful reconstruction - through the faithful application of Lenin's principles on territorial autonomies. The system of territorial autonomies is such, that it protects and ensures the rights of national minorities in which they live in groups and in larger compact formation upon a certain territory, enjoying equality and equal rights with other national minorities of that territory, in the political, economic and cultural sense.. These rights are realized by the national minorities, through the central state authorities, which are also organs of their autonomies and in which the national minorities are participating according to the principle of proportionate number of representatives. The territorial

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autonomy does not separate the inhabitants according to nationalities, but pulling down the national barriers and opening (sic) the path for class difference, is thus accelerating the union of working masses of various nationalities, and is enabling further development of people's autonomous management, extending at the same time the widest possibilities for complete development of productional forces and the best possible use of natural riches of the region.

Such a type of autonomy has been set forth already during the People's Revolution for Vojvodina and the Region of Kosovo-Metohija. The highest organs of state authority in Vojvodina and Kosovo-Metohija - the General National Liberation Committee of Vojvodina and the National Liberation Committee for Kosovo-Metohija - were at that time under the direct management of the federal supreme agencies of state authority - the AVNOJ and the National Committee. Vojvodina and the Kosovo-Metohija Region were included in the formation of the PR of Serbia - where they belong according to their national, historical and geographical principle - only after the war, when the stabilization of our new state began. The peoples of Vojvodina and Kosovo-Metohija regions did not loose anything by this, in their acquired rights, but on the contrary these rights were legally enforced.

The principle of territorial autonomy was fully confirmed already by the first legal acts of the PR of Serbia on regulating the position of Vojvodina and Kosovo-Metohija regions, these laws are: the Law on Establishing and Organizing the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina passed on September, 1945, the Law on Organizing and Establishing the Kosovo-Metohija Region, passed on September 3, 1945. This principle was confirmed a little later by the Constitution of FPRY and the Constitution of the PR of Serbia, and was faithfully stipulated in the Statutes of the autonomous units passed during the Second Session of the People's Assembly of the AP of Vojvodina, and during the Second Session of the Regional People's Committee of the Kosovo-Metohija region. Those Statutes were confirmed without amendments, by the People's Assembly of the PR of Serbia during its Fourth regular session in October, 1948.

According to the Constitution of FPRY, Constitution of the PR of Serbia and its Statutes, the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Autonomous Region of Kosovo-Metohija are administrative-territorial units in the formation of the People's Republic of Serbia, with autonomous rights apart. They realize their rights through the highest organs of state authority on the territory of the Province, i.e. Region - The People's Assembly of the AP of Vojvodina and the Regional People's Committee of the Autonomous Region of Kosovo-Metohija - and through the local organs of state authority, which are at the same time the organs of the autonomy. The highest organs of state authority and state administration of the autonomous units, comprise in themselves the entire competence of federal, republican and autonomous field of work, and fulfill these either directly or through the local state organs, which are under their management. The federal and republican organs fulfill their tasks on the territory of the autonomies only through the highest state authority organs and through the administration of autonomous units.

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Such consistent application of principle of the authority's unity, guarantees to the highest degree an unhindered functioning of the autonomies' affairs, because the people of the Province, i.e. of the Region through their representative organs of state authority, who are elected according to democratic principles of our electoral system, are deciding upon use of autonomous rights and fulfillment of tasks of general and republican importance.

The autonomous units are managing - through their highest organs of state authority, their economic and cultural building, are passing their budgets and economic plans, are managing with the economic enterprises and institutions of provincial and regional competence, are supervising the work of elementary and secondary schools, protecting the people's health, social welfare, etc. striving to keep to the principles of equal rights of all nationalities.

The peoples of autonomous units have the right to vote directly and indirectly their representatives - people's deputies for the Council of Nationalities of the People's Assembly of FPRY, which in the federative system of our social order, is only acknowledged to the peoples of people's republics.

As a sign of the stability of the rights of autonomous units, it is important to know that they are established by the Constitution of the FPRY, Constitution of PR of Serbia and Statutes of Autonomous Units. Therefore any change in these rights would in fact mean a change in the mentioned basic laws of our state organization.

Such a democratic organization in realizing the rights of national minorities has shown its full value and has given precious results in practice. The daily feats of the working people of the autonomous units in the front of socialist building, are wiping out for ever the old traces of national inequality, quarreling and unbearableness.

As it has already been mentioned, all nationalities from their territories, participate according to a proportionate number, in the work of the agencies of state authority on the territory of autonomous units.

Likewise, local cadres are employed primarily in all state agencies. The problem of sufficient number of local trained cadres, such as physicians, engineers, agronomes, veterinaries and other experts - on the territory of the Autonomous Region of Kosovo-Metohija is solved by means of help extended by the federal and republican agencies. However, the need of such help is falling off more and more by the speedy and systematic building of local cadres. A number of professional courses and schools are working continuously in the region of Kosovo-Metohija, and are training their own cadres. In 1945 there were in this region only 278 elementary schools with 12,497 pupils who were taught in the Shqipetar language. In the school year 1947-1948 there were 774 classes of elementary schools with 62,527 pupils, while at present there are only Shqipetar 446 elementary schools with 68,263 pupils. In 1945 the Kosovo-Metohija region had only

(Borba, May 14, 1950)

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CO-OPERATIVE UNION CONFERENCE

The first regular Assembly of the chief Co-operative Union of Yugoslavia yesterday started its work in Kolarcevo Hall, Belgrade. Besides delegates from all over the country the following attended the Assembly: Vice-Chairmen of the Presidium, Marko Vujicic and Josip Rus, Chairman of the Council for Agriculture and Forestry FPRY Mijalko Todorovic, Major-General Mile Kilibarda representing the Yugoslav Army and Lazar Flavshic representing the Central Committee of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions and representatives of the mass organisations and other guests.

The Assembly was opened by the President of the Union Dobrosav Tomashevich. He greeted the delegates and said that co-operatives throughout the country would at this Assembly give new undertakings to fulfill all their tasks.

After a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, etc., had been chosen for the meeting and an agenda proposed which was unanimously accepted Mijalko Todorovic spoke, saying amongst other things:

"The first Assembly of the Co-operative Union of the FPRY was held during the period of the completion of the revival of our country from war destruction and of great preparations and mobilisation for the first five year plan. This Assembly is being held while the majestic battles which millions of our workers in town and village are fighting for the completion of the plan are in full swing. In the period that has passed in step with other great changes there have been tremendous transformations in the villages and peasant co-operatives have developed strongly.

"As is known our party and government had immediately after the war to start on the re-organisation of peasant co-operatives in the spirit of their new position and new revolutionary task and role which corresponded to the development of our people's revolution in general and was in the interests of the peasantry at that period.

"That was a very patient untiring struggle in re-education by the members of the people's authorities, by the party and by the progressive peasants. It was consistent with the true Marxist line of our party. In putting this line into practice we enabled the working peasant through general co-operatives greatly to improve his economic position, raise production and strengthen the economic basis of the union of worker and peasant. At the same time, with the influence of the first peasant working co-operatives and state holdings it was realised for the first time that in the development of co-operatives it was necessary to go further, that the only way finally to liquidate the centuries old backwardness of the villages was the setting up of peasant working co-operatives. That was the main factor, side by side with the whole of our socialist building, which created conditions for quicker and more massive establishment of peasant co-operatives, for bolder and more direct passage in the building itself of socialism in the village. This is the reason why the CC at their second plenum last year decided that the setting up of peasant working co-operatives should be developed more quickly, naturally entirely on the voluntary principle.

"But I must emphasise that that decision did not mean passing over to some new state in which the importance of general co-operatives ceased. On the contrary, all the greater results were achieved through the general co-operatives, both in raising agricultural production on individual holdings, in increasing the exchange of goods between the town and village and in preparing for working co-operatives. These results clearly show how the general co-operative is losing none of its importance.

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"First because the predominant part of agricultural production and trade surplus is still obtained from individual holdings. For this reason the position of the independent peasant and the question of production in the private sector must continue to be the concern of the people's authorities and the party. Without an economic organisation of independent peasants, such as the general co-operative, it is not possible more seriously and in an organised way to influence the raising of agricultural production in the private sector. What is more, under present conditions of mass establishment of working co-operatives, when there is a prospect of most of the peasants entering those co-operatives, the general co-operative gets a still more important role as regards help to the private peasants in raising agricultural production: by means of the use in tilling the ground of co-operatively owned implements, the organisation of workshops for making and repairing tools, of fruit and vine nurseries, studs, provision of seed, the means for the protection of plants, etc.

"Secondly we have many general co-operatives which have widely developed various other economic activities; which indirectly or directly assist in promoting agriculture or ensure the satisfaction of various needs to all peasants. That task continues to be one for general co-operatives, and not only in villages where there are not working co-operatives but also where the latter exist, especially where neither they nor the local authorities can successfully develop the various branches of local industry.

"Thirdly, as regards purchase and sale activity it must be very sharply emphasised that this work has seriously been neglected in the last year in the majority of cases, although these co-operatives carry out the greatest part of the exchange of goods between the village and the town. Initiative is falling as regards the purchase and sale of various kinds of products other than those in the state plan. There is not sufficient care, effort and help for rational and cultured trade. Losses in co-operative trading have become a frequent occurrence.

"Fourthly, the underestimation of general co-operatives has had the result that the county co-operative unions have also been neglected. In general, as concerns county unions, we have today two opposite harmful tendencies: either there is a tendency towards reviving and developing business unions of the old type, whose only task is the development of owner trading and industrial-artisan undertakings or there is a tendency towards complete liquidation of county unions. The people responsible for the first tendency are the various pre-war co-operative officials, who in no way are able or willing to understand the new character of the co-operative movement. Those responsible for the second tendency are those comrades who are completely neglecting the private sector of agriculture and the general co-operative and who consider that the time has come to set up in a rush everywhere peasant working co-operatives. In both cases they are completely under-estimating and neglecting the general collective.

"The county union is the higher co-operative leadership whose basic task is to work to develop agricultural co-operatives, to offer help and to oversee and revise the work of those co-operatives, to work to raise the socialist consciousness of co-operators.

"The great results which we have so far achieved in setting up peasant working co-operatives is known to all. I will not here give statistical details because they are already known and will be included in the report of the Executive Committee. I will only mention that at the end of 1948 there were only 2.7% of village households within the working collectives and that at the end of April this year there were 16.6%.

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"The socialist sector in agriculture is already today so strong as regards its production possibilities that it represents a very important factor for the further quicker raising of total agricultural production in our country and thereby already is now beginning to settle the problem of the lagging of the tempo of development of agriculture behind that of industry. With regard to that fact all the peasant working collectives have as their first and most important task the quickest possible raising of agricultural production towards their own further economic strengthening, towards creating a greater quantity of tradeable surplus for the state and thereby also raising the standard of living of co-operators themselves. The completion of this basic task pervades all organisational, economic, political and other questions as:

"- The continuous perfection of organisation and management of the co-operatives;

"- The development of socialist ownership in the co-operative, starting with the care and husbanding of co-operative possessions and extending to planned production, capital building and special socialist organisation of work, setting of norms, the reporting of results; etc;

"- The continuous perfecting of the organisation of work and the introduction of various scientific methods into production in the tilling of the soil and raising of cattle - all with the object of continuously raising the productivity of the work;

"- The correct reward of co-operators according to their working day;

"- The wide development of socialist competition between co-operatives and within each co-operative, as organised by the PF on the proposal of the Chief Co-operative Union FPRY.

"It is known that in the course of last year in many cases these and many other questions were neglected. The CC CPY has taken cognisance of that weakness in their decisions at the third plenum.

"As regards the economic strengthening of co-operatives and the raising of co-operative production as a whole the weakest part is stockbreeding. On 100 hectares of tilled land in co-operatives in Yugoslavia an average of 14.7 cattle, 62 sheep or 55.7 pigs are kept, and it is necessary to have an average of at least 36 head of cattle, 81 sheep, 35 pigs. In this connection the situation is especially poor on the Vojvodina and Slavonija. In the Vojvodina for instance on 100 hectares of co-operative land there are only 5.3 head of cattle, 18.3 sheep and 22.7 pigs. There is no doubt that in this situation of stockbreeding the working collectives cannot greatly increase either the agricultural or the general production. For this reason the question of raising co-operative stockbreeding has been decisive for all co-operatives during the present period.

"Another conclusion which must be drawn from the present day extent of the socialist sector is on account of its land and other capacities it must already this year undertake a significant part of the obligations as regards feeding the town population, especially with grain, fat pigs and the like.

"The first conclusion is that the question of extending the socialist sector, that is of putting working co-operatives on a mass basis and of founding new ones, in certain cases above all depends on economic, morale-political and other factors in the existing working collectives. Our working collectives work and develop under the

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eyes of millions of private peasants. On their organisation, and their successes, on their internal unity and results in production today to a large extent depends whether the private peasants will enter the working co-operative quickly or slowly.

"These basic points the CC had in mind when at the third plenum it set all forces to work on economic and organisational strengthening of existing working co-operatives and agricultural holdings, on the raising of their production and the lowering of their costs: especially to fight for the raising of the livestock total and the pasture in working co-operatives.

"Everyone knows the reality and importance of the struggle which the whole of our people and party is waging today against the cominform. So I will not say much on that today. But you also know that any kind of difficulty or harm which the cominform government under the Russians do to us still further consolidates the unity in the ranks of our workers and still further strengthens our resolution to build without our own strength and without any kind of help a happier future for our people. On the example of the working class, the whole of our working peasantry must still further increase its efforts in agricultural production and fulfill its obligations to the state so that agriculture shall be a powerful instrument in fulfilling the five year plan. That spirit must permeate every co-operative and especially working co-operative in its daily work in carrying out its tasks in production."

The speech was greeted with much applause. The Assembly then greeted Major-General Mile Kilibarda, thereafter the Chairman of the CC Trade Union Federation Lazar Plavshic and Stojan Bjelajac, representative of the omladina. This completed the honours and in the further work of the Assembly Mihailo Vuckovic, Secretary of the Union, presented the report of the Secretary of the Committee which was followed by a discussion.

("BORBA" 2 3/4 cols. Summary)

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NEW CRIME OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT

Prague 15th. May

The case of Dimitrije Dimitrijevic, who has tragically ended up in the Brandis nad Labom prison, is one of a number of dastardly actions and methods of the Czechoslovak authorities on our citizens in their country. Since the announcement, and especially just recently, the Czechoslovak authorities have subjected our citizens to a regime of abuse and terror which cannot be compared with any relations amongst civilised countries. Yugoslav citizens undergo mass imprisonment, and the procedure against them violates the most elementary human rights and the most basic respect of humanity. The only crime of these men is that they are Yugoslav citizens who refuse to be subdued by pressure and to renounce their country. As far as we can deduce, several dozen Yugoslav citizens have already been arrested, amongst them members of the diplomatic corps and official representatives of the FPRY.

This conduct of the Czechoslovak authorities is unprecedented. The authorities do not allow any contact or correspondence between the prisoners and their friends and relations. Furthermore, they refuse to say where they are and how they are living. The Czechoslovak authorities remain deaf to the rights of the Yugoslav Embassy in Prague to be informed about their arrested citizens. The police try to cover up the traces of the prisoners attempting to prevent the public finding out anything about the Yugoslav citizens and how they are being treated. The most extreme measures are being taken to conceal from the public the methods used against the detained Yugoslavs, in order to make them betray their socialist country. And so it was, that only after several months, it came to be known what had happened to Josip Plese.

Josip Plese, a 60 year old Yugoslav citizen was arrested in January this year with his wife and a large group of Yugoslav citizens living in Podmoklom, Usta nad Labom, Litomerzica, Karlovi Vari and surrounding districts. No one could find out what had happened to them. One evening in January, about 10 o'clock, the police at Usta nad Labom hurriedly blocked all the entrances to the police building. A few minutes before that the body of a man fell out of the window on the 5th floor of the police building and dropped onto the town square. The police roughly turned away all the passers by, who had gathered to look at the lacerated body and they could see by the police blockade and the confusion in the police building that something sinister was going on. While the police were driving away the witnesses from the square the guards were leading out the Yugoslav prisoners and taking them off in an unknown direction. During this time the body was still lying in the square. The man had been "questioned" that evening on the 5th floor of the police building. The body bore obvious signs of torture. When the doctor came to certify that the man was dead, he did in fact state that he had severe physical injuries, for instance, that almost all his teeth have been knocked out, two gold teeth stuck out in the front. The police official asked the doctor to pull these out too, but the doctor refused. Although they knew very well what was going on, the citizens were unable to make out who the body was. Later it was stated that the man had "fallen" from the 5th floor of the police building and that he was Josip Plese, a Yugoslav citizen. Later it was established that the other Yugoslav citizens had been moved from that prison

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to other prisons in small groups, so that no one would detect that Plese was not amongst them. Besides that the police blocked off the square so that no one would be able to recognise the body.

The details of this crime are still unknown. One can merely guess how Plese met his end. The case of Plese is not an isolated case. It was soon learned that his wife had had to be taken to hospital, it was also learned that Marko PejkoVIC, who was in the same prison as Plese, had been driven mad by torture and was now in a lunatic asylum. Much the same happened to Vuko Filip, who was taken off to hospital in a very bad condition. There are still many Yugoslav citizens of whom no news at all has been received, and one can merely guess what has happened to them.

("Borba" - 16th May, 1950)

THE WHITE PAPER AGAINST MC CARTHY'S CHARGES.

Washington, 15th May.

The American State Department yesterday published a White Paper denying the accusations of Senator Mc Carthy, who said that the State Department was swarming with Communists. The United Press announces that the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Edward Barrett handed this document to the press. The document analyses Mc Carthy's speech of the 20th April and refutes his statements point by point.

("Borba" - 16th May, 1950)

ZILLIACUS'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN "REYNOLDS NEWS".

London, 15th May .

"For the first time for 30 years a great Communist Party is applying the social analysis of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the October Revolution in its own way in building up socialism in its own country and in conducting foreign policy" writes the well-known British politician and public worker Konni Zilliacus in an article on Yugoslavia in "Reynolds News". The article goes on to say "the Yugoslav Government and people rely on their own power and resolution because they were forced to do so, in order to defend their right to direct their own country in their own way." Emphasising that Yugoslavia had been able to remain free both from the Cominform blockade and military and political obligations to the West, Zilliacus expressed confidence that the leadership of Yugoslavia would be able to maintain the independence of its country in the present conditions of international antagonism. Zilliacus then said that Yugoslavia had managed to resist the Cominform commercial blockade and was now expanding her trade with the West.

He went on to say that the Yugoslav citizens had avoided the danger of economic loss which had happened in the Soviet Union, because of the compulsory collectivisation of agriculture. The Yugoslavs have achieved extraordinarily good results in winning over the peasantry to the idea of co-operatives and to transform

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co-operative farming from a lower to a higher type, in which collective property is dominant.

Zilliacus, speaking about science and art in Yugoslavia said that there was no attempt to impose the party line on societies of writers, actors, artists and scientists but to allow the free expression of their thoughts, as if they were masters in their own house. At the end of his article he said that the Yugoslav leadership "with the full support of public opinion was going further and further in the direction of reason and humanism", and that they really believed that "democracy and freedom must be an integral part of the socialist society which is being built up."

("Borba" - 16 May 1950)

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JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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May 17, 1950.

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THE EQUALITY OF RIGHTS OF PEOPLES AND THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

(by Vladimir Popovic)

The experience of history has shown, especially in the twentieth century that the fundamental cause of the breaking of international peace and security, the cause of aggressive wars of conquest, is indivisibly bound up with the non-observance of the principle of equality and rights of peoples.

The system of spheres of influence turns small peoples (often possibly more advanced than the great ones) into bargaining counters of the great powers. The system of colonies is an expression of the failure to recognise the rights to independence and free development of those nations who at this juncture of history have been caught at a lower level of development, on the part of developed peoples and the utilisation of the weakness and backwardness of these people to the ends of their exploiters. On the same basis are set up protectorates, capitulations, colonies, interventions, as a number of other forms of more or less camouflaged unequal relations. Such legal institutions are only the expression of the policy of power; they have a negative effect also for the peoples of those states, who are making use of them. The appetite of the users of such institutions led to the first and second world war. The leaders of the great states blinded apparently by the easy possibility of exploitation of backward peoples and trade in the fate of small peoples, sacrifice in the course of two world wars decades of human work and the achievements of human civilisation and thereby in a bloody manner documented the fact that the question of relations of developed peoples towards undeveloped peoples and great states towards small ones cannot remain the question of the one or two countries who are in the question.

The action of the great powers which immediately preceded the first and second world wars graphically speak of lack of respect for equality of rights of states; Austria-Hungary certainly could not be considered as justified in demanding from another great power that she let Austrian police carry out searches on her territory as she demanded by ultimatum from little Serbia; the Munich parties considered themselves empowered to divide Czechoslovakia without regard to her government and her population. There is no need to speak about the action of Hitler.

All this clearly shows that the question of equal rights of peoples, regardless of whether it is a matter of colonial or non-colonial peoples, is the central question in the struggle for securing peace and for security in the work. Therefore the proclamation of equal rights and the rights to self-determination of all peoples in the Charter of UNO is logically bound with the objects of the United Nations: to keep international peace and security. That principle gives progressive and truly democratic content to the idea of sovereignty, and contains also the recognition of the principle of nationality, recognition of peoples (not merely states) as the subject of international law. That is a great advance over the peace conference after the first world war where the principle of nationality was treated not as a legal institution, but as an ordinary political factor.

The great advance of progressive thought in the direction of recognition of equality of rights of peoples demonstrates the fact that the great imperialist colonial powers were no longer able in this way to prevent the codification of the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination.

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Having recognised the right of each people to self-determination, the charter recognised the right of each people to set up its own sovereign national state. With the principle of sovereign equality there is indissolubly bound up the principle of non-intervention which was also confirmed in the charter of UNO.

There is then no doubt that the principle of equality of rights of peoples, great and small, developed and backward, their right to self-determination is today one of the basic international rights. Therefore, the struggle no longer develops for the recognition of these rights, but for their real application and against their being gambled away, for their being completely applied and against their being deprived of their progressive content. The actions of those opposed to the principle of equality are becoming increasingly numerous in practice, and in the theoretical field attempts are becoming more numerous to justify these actions. For example, the attempt is being made to qualify the idea of equality of states into "equality before the law". That is to say they enjoy "equal protection of the law", but not even "equal capacity for the rights". That attempt to deprive one of the most important principles of the charter of UNO of its content shows how much it hinders the apologists of equalities of rights among peoples.

The theoretical attempt at attack on the principles of equality of rights of peoples are justified by the practical inequality of peoples as regards their differing strength and development. In doing so the fact is ignored that it is just that factual inequality which has incited the strong and developed states to impose themselves by force on the weak and undeveloped, that it is from such use of force that the world catastrophies have originated and that it is just the experience of these catastrophies which has led to the principle of equality of rights of peoples being so much implanted in the consciousness of all peoples, that in spite of all their factual preponderance of authority the great powers nevertheless have not been able to prevent that principle being formally recognised in the charter of UNO.

The fight against any kind of attempt from whatever quarter to oppose the principle of equality of rights of peoples, the fight for equality of rights of peoples, is the most important proposition. It is also one of the most urgent propositions in the struggle for peace, because it includes and presupposes struggle against aggression and aggressors and prevents the practice which is spreading in international affairs that by word the principles of the charter of UNO are respected but in practice they are violated. The struggle for the victory of the principle of sovereign equality of peoples is also made necessary by the fact that the longing for release from enslavement of the economically or politically weak peoples has shown the unusual force in the invention of forms for formally concealing relations which materially mean the placing in a dependent position and exploitation. Those forms vary from constitutional construction to economic agreements, but always with the content that they conceal under a high moral view of protection or help the defilement of sovereignty and exploitation.

In these and such desires and actions of the great powers, without regard to differences in state composition, lies the danger of new strife and new war. And further the imposition of blocs, the establishment of an ever-increasing number of military bases, armaments - which is carried out under various ideological excuses but in fact is a question of power and the extending of influence is the continuous source of war threats.

The struggle against every form of aggression, without regard to the "idealistic" reasons with which they are concealed against the subjection of other peoples, the abolition of independence,

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sovereignty and equality of rights of other states, represents in present day conditions the reality of the struggle for peace.

When we speak of principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states; of the protection and equality of rights of small countries, of the abolition of every discrimination, etc., in fact of the policy of peace and co-operation between all countries - we consider it necessary and vital to show what today is holding up those basic rights of peoples and states and that imperialist circles and groups of great states, in fact are threatening them, amongst these by virtue of its behaviour towards other states, are included also the ruling circles of the USSR. Such an attitude and such actions of the ruling circles of the Soviet Union have qualitatively changed in the world balance the character of the international policy of the USSR.

In present day conditions when capitalism is no longer the only economic system, when democratic and socialist forces are ever increasing, when socialism really gives the course to the whole political life of the world and when a concrete world foreign policy is estimated, according to whether - in what degree (where and with what force) imperialism attacks or defends itself from the penetration of socialism, in those and such conditions if there had not come about qualitative changes in the policy of the USSR, war would not any longer represent a fatal and unavoidable manifestation it would be possible to prevent it with the help of united action of all peace-loving forces in the world.

Seeing that changes in the policy of the USSR are inflicting heavy blows on the democratic movements in the whole world and socialism in general and therefore also the fact of peace, it is necessary to go into that question a little more deeply.

We earlier and with right considered the policy of the USA as an expression of the policy of the leading imperialist power. In that we did not make a mistake. That was and remains correct. Contrary to that we estimated the international policy of the USSR, as socialist and by virtue of that fact as a war of principle for the defence of the independence of small peoples. However, the behaviour of the USSR towards Yugoslavia - and not only towards her - has convinced us that in foreign policy the government of the USSR has not either as regards its ends or as regards its means behaved according to socialist principles. In its relations with Yugoslavia - and not only with her - there has clearly been expressed: lack of principle instead of the proclaimed deeply principled policy based on the science of Marxism-Leninism; hegemony instead of friendly co-operation and complete equality of rights of peoples; a policy of spheres of influence instead of the defence of the interests of the workers in the great matter of consolidating general peace and security; aggression instead of a policy of peace without annexation, co-operation between peoples and the defence of their freedom and independence. All that is a proof that the policy of the USSR, contrary to socialist principles, is following the road of exploitation and threatening of small and undeveloped peoples. As a result the policy of the USSR represents the same failure to the independence of certain peoples as the policy of the imperialist powers. There are few cases in history where obligations and principles have been broken on such a wide front and in such a brutal form as in the case of the Soviet Union regarding Yugoslavia. Few times in history has the lack of respect of the rights of equality of small peoples with great ones appeared in such a brutal and shameless form. The history of the unrestrained campaign against Yugoslavia gives complete material for the infliction of damage to the principles of the charter of UNO on sovereign equality of rights of people. It would be hard to imagine any

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infringement of those principles which has not already been carried out either on the part of the USSR or of those other states who follow the Soviet Union in that action but usually by both. Here we will only give the most blatant examples of these infringements; they will serve as illustrations of what depths Soviet foreign policy and its executors have plunged.

In the first half of 1948 the propaganda apparatus of the Soviet Union was already attacking the government of Yugoslavia and calling on the Yugoslav people to overthrow their legal government by force. At the same time the Soviet Union, was helping Yugoslav emigrants and traitors to set up associations and publish papers to the same end. When the Yugoslav government imprisoned and cross-examined a number of emigrees from imperial Russia who after the war had become Soviet citizens, and who during the occupation had served the occupier, and after the war had taken part in illegal activity directed against the interests of the FPRY, the Soviet government in its note of the 18th August 1949, besides a series of brutal insults to the people and government of the FPRY, indulged in open threats, stating at the end of the note "that it would not agree with such a situation of affairs and that it would be forced to resort to other more effective means to protect the rights and interests of Soviet citizens in Yugoslavia and to include them in the ranks of fascist tyrants" the note of the Yugoslav government in which they offered to hand over those persons to the USSR and otherwise to approach the solution of all other matters of difference with the government of the USSR, the Soviet government completely failed to reply but instead unilaterally denounced its treaty of friendship and mutual help and post-war collaboration with the FPRY

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When to this one also adds the following: the economic blockade, which is being carried out by the Soviet Union and its satellites against Yugoslavia, attempts to create fear by moving troops on the Yugoslav frontiers; banishments, arrests and hardships, with which the diplomatic and other employees of FPRY offices in the USSR and Eastern European countries are exposed to, the unbelievable tone of the Soviet notes, which is without a doubt a novelty even to the very rich repertory of manifestations of disrespecting the dignity of small nations by big ones, the bargain for German property in Austria harming the rights of self-determination of the Carinthian Slovenes, then it is hard to imagine a fuller scale of injuries to principles of equality in the relations between two states. Seeing that the success of Socialism and consequently peace, does not consist in the territorial expansion of the USSR and its control over other nations, that complete Soviet leadership everywhere does not mean successful socialism and that the real success does not consist of a quantitative increase but in an internal qualitative development of the movement, the democratic masses are paying much greater interest to the conflict which appeared in the frenzied campaign after the Cominform resolution. Arguments of the stereotyped and totally unconvincing propaganda aimed against our land which are contradictory and obviously fictitious have not been able to stifle the interests for the Yugoslav question. The ordinary man of the world today is convinced that in this conflict the CPY is defending the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism -- the principle of equality of people and states. He is directly feeling Soviet hegemony in his country, and in the CP of his land toward which the leadership of the CC CCP (b) acts as toward its employees. He feels this unjust, non-Marxist relation which is transforming into despotic centralism and which negates the right of people to equality. Therefore it is no wonder that in as much as the Soviet campaign against our state increases the greater is the sympathy and the interest toward our state, especially because our policy has remained deeply principled in its socialist policy in spite of everything. On the other hand, everyday practice uncovers disagreements between the words and deeds of the Soviet leaders. They represent themselves as defenders of independence of all peoples, international cooperation and lasting peace in all international tribunals, while in practice they threaten with harsh force. This further indicates just what the struggle of a socialist state, such as the FPRY, consists of and just what sort of international problem is created by this, as well as indicating the characteristic causes of contemporary conflicts and of the struggles of people for independence.

Whoever today is not ready (and the USSR) has not shown such readiness as yet) to solve the differences between states in a friendly manner, and especially between socialist states, on a basis of full equality and independence of all peoples -- because all peoples, both big and small, can and must be a factor in international cooperation and peace -- then he is consciously threatening international cooperation and peace in the world. And not only this but he also is preventing development of democratic and revolutionary movements and thereby is preventing the most efficacious and the only successful struggle for peace. The general plan of the CC CCP (b) leadership concerning the international plan is consciously trying to subordinate revolutionary movements, wherever it can to "higher interests" of the USSR (which is the only one who has the right to give freedom to certain lands, to directly liquidate a liberation movement (the example of Greece), to bargain with other big powers behind the back and to the harm of other nations, to monopolize and thereby compromise the actions of the masses for peace to divide the world into spheres of influence, to force people, who do not agree to its ways as a fascist people, etc., etc.)

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This shows the essence of the present day USSR policies.

Further, it is without a doubt that such a policy of the CC CCP (b) leaders offers us countless proofs not only of the ideological confusion which today exists above all in the ranks of the CP's, but also of the historical responsibility of the leadership of these parties for the difficult situations which they have created for the working movement in a series of lands. The development of such a policy, especially since the famous statements by some of the CP leaders in the West which said that the people of these countries would join the Soviet army when it arrives in those lands, and up to today, has resulted and gone so far that, for example, in France and Italy the leadership of the CP is appealing to the reactionary governments to accept their cooperation in the solution of the most important problems of national and state life. The capitulation is therefore so evident that it cannot be hidden before the masses. Every revolutionary perspective is completely wiped out, i.e., it boils down to waiting for the Soviet armies to appear on the borders of those countries. The paradox which is evident here consists in the fact that the average man who is desirous for the liberation of his country does not know whether he should fight for peace truthfully and in his own way, or hope for the earliest possible arrival of the Soviet army (which would mean that the war should break out as soon as possible).

In spite of such a Moscow directive policy and tactic of the CP leadership in these countries, the working masses are fighting for their very existence under the most difficult conditions against the exploitative policies of the bourgeoisie against war plans, etc. But this is not, or it is indeed a very small deed by the CP leaders. By its policy of giving in which is essentially a policy of capitulation, dependent on the foreign political maneuvers of the Soviet government which are trying to create spheres of influence and tumbling from negation to negation, the CP's would have turned the class workers movement into a much more difficult situation were it not for the fact that the very difficult position of the workers did not force them to strikes and other forms of struggles in resisting the pitiless attack and exploitation by the governing class. Aside from this, those masses today are being acquainted with the essence of the struggle between the USSR and Yugoslavia. The consistent struggle of the Yugoslav people for independence and for the development of socialism served as an example as to how one can take one's fate into one's hands.

Aside from the example which we have already given, and which proves that the policy of the USSR is not contributing to strengthening but rather to the weakening of the forces of democracy and socialism in international proportion and is therefore weakening the forces of peace, can also be made by taking the example of Germany. Do the policies and actions of the Soviet occupational organs in Eastern Germany aiding or accelerating the process of forming a unified democratic Germany, i.e., are the leaders of the USSR going along the road which is the only correct solution of the German question? We are considering this question first because experience shows that it is impossible to ensure peace in Europe or peace in the world if one does not solve the German question correctly and on a democratic basis. All the events following the entry of the Soviet army in Germany back up the fact that in spite of certain successes in democratic transformation a majority of the inhabitants have not been won over by a consistent anti-fascist, democratic basis. The reason for this is primarily because the progressive democratic forces, and especially the Social Unity Party, are completely subordinated to the interests of the Soviet occupational power, and therefore are forced to defend measures which have nothing in common neither with the democratic transformation of Eastern Germany nor the equality of the German people. Further,

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the process of transformation is executed from above by decrees from the occupational power and without real support of the masses. The varied governments of Eastern Germany has not resulted from free democratic elections, but was named and its very first act was to delay the elections for another year even though they were supposed to be held in 1949 according to the constitution. Nothing can hide the fact that the majority of the inhabitants and a majority of the working class as well, today is passive and is taking a negative stand toward the political development of Eastern Germany. There are many proofs of this but the election question is enough mentioned. The municipal and circuit elections which were supposed to have been held in 1948 were postponed till 1949 and postponed again for the autumn of 1950. The same holds true for the elections for territorial assemblies which were supposed to have been held in 1949 and were postponed until 1950. Such a condition does not permit one to say that the German democratic forces can place the future of their country in their hands. And this is a pre-condition without which it is impossible to imagine the crystallization of a basic democratic transformation of the country.

The political development of the Eastern Zone of Germany shows the position in which the Communists who are subordinate to the Cominform, and therefore subordinate to Soviet foreign policy, shows how they are losing influence over the masses when they are forced to effect a policy which is not in harmony with the interests of the workers of their land or to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Looking over the German problem from a point of view of international peace and security, it is inevitable to conclude that the goals of the Western imperialistic circles and the Soviet government - although different and opposite in phraseology - are congruent in their final goals and methods. Both one and the other is threatening world peace by such a policy.

On the basis of the above-mentioned, as well as a series of other actions in the Soviet foreign policy, it is clear that the Soviet suggestion given at the Fourth Regular Session of the UN on the signing of a pact of the Big Five does not include the interests of the other peoples for the preservation of peace or for the preservation of their independence and sovereignty, without which peace is unimaginable.

This question is but another example of how the Soviet leaders are acting negatively to what Lenin told us, as in the following words: "Is it possible to unite the socialists of various countries on the well-known conditions of peace? If it is possible, then among these conditions there must be a recognition of the rights for self-determination of all nations and a divorce from all annexations. If this right is recognized only to some nations, this then means the protection of privileges of certain nations, i.e., this means being nationalist or imperialist and not a socialist." (Lenin "The Question of Peace" works Vol. XVlll, Page 226 - 227, Third Edition)

In order that international peace be secured - says Marx - first of all one must be aside all possible national misunderstandings every people must be independent and boss of their own land (Marx and Engel's, Vol. XVI/ I, Page 453.)

The Soviet leaders ignore this lesson from Marxist classics.

It is obvious from everything said so far that without a firm and systematic struggle against revision of Marxist-Leninist teachings on the right of nations to self-determination, on the respect of the principles of equality of people and states on a just and unjust war -- there is an there cannot be a successful struggle

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against the imperialist kindlers of a new war and for peace and international security. The necessity of a firm struggle against the revisionism of the Soviet leaders forces itself upon one because great harm has already been inflicted to many states and here we are thinking first of all about the eastern European countries which are dominated by the Soviets. Harm has been inflicted also on democratic liberation movements and on CP's, as given the possibility of successful fighting by the reaction in a series of countries against the democratic forces, in one word, has inflicted serious harm to socialism in general already and will inflict more in the future.

But in spite of all this the forces of democracy and socialism are growing inexorably and spreading everywhere throughout the world. Socialism has not only become a thing which belongs to those masses which are lead in this or that way by a Communist Party; the masses which lean towards socialism are much greater and are joining in action everywhere. They are achieving significant success, especially in those places where the Communists are tied closer to the masses, where they know how to apply the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the particular situation in the land in question.

An analysis of the imperialist activities shows that the main imperialist forces in 1949 were on the defensive in relation to socialism, which of course, does not mean that they did not attack in the places where they had the possibility to do so (Greece). A proof of this is given to us above all by the events in China. It is a fact that the main imperialist forces together with the USA did not have the political power and daringness to carry out a policy of open intervention in China. In spite of the material and political aid given to Chang Kai Shek, they were not able to prevent the final victory of the national liberation forces in China. Under the leadership of Mao Tse Tung, the Chinese CP, battle-wise and armed with the teachings and Marxism-Leninism, united the workers, peasants, intelligentsia and all the patriotic forces of the nation and triumphed over domestic reaction and foreign imperialism. - this victory also has a tremendous significance for the consolidation of peace in the world.

The victory of the Chinese people marks a further sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism and a new big step forward in the development of the crisis in the colonial system of imperialism.

The NL movement of the colonial peoples which is founded on the historical victory of the Chinese people is increasingly taking on a character of a struggle for a peoples democracy headed by the working class and led by the CP.

In post-war Indo-China, as well as in other lands of Southeastern Asia; powerful NL movements took on scope. The people of Southeastern Asia, above all inspired by the heroic struggle and victory of the Chinese people, arose in a struggle for carving their own victory and independence. With the self confidence gained in the struggle against the Japanese, the people of Indo-China, Indonesia, Burma, Malaya and the Philippines, turned their weapons against their century old oppressors - the French, Dutch, English and American imperialists and their domestic agents.

The republic of Viet Nam is one of the leaders in this struggle. Although the last three years have seen this country go through difficult times there has also been a concomitant share of victories.

The successes achieved and the victory of the colonial people's countries also confirms the fact that the imperialist powers, by and large, are on the defensive on the wide front in spite of an attack on this or that sector.

In connection with this, one should not lose sight of the economic contradictions in the capitalist world, especially the contradictions existing between the British and American capitalist circles. The fact that the United States and Great Britain stand together on all questions of international policy does not eliminate the deep and intense antagonism between the partners, who at the same time are rivals.

The mutual relations amongst participants of the imperialist union and coalition are conditioned by their relative power. Lenin said: "In capitalism there is no other basis for the division of spheres of influence, interests, colonies etc. except the strength of the parties concerned, their general economic strength, financial and military strength etc. The power of these parties in the division changes unevenly, because in capitalism the even development of individual concerns, trusts, branches of industry of those countries cannot exist (Lenin: vol. XXII, page 281, 4th ed.; Selected Works vol. I book 2, page 429 published by "Kultura", Belgrade). British imperialism is under the influence of American imperialism, but all the same it attempts to defend its wavering position and to consolidate it. That is why tense Anglo-American strife exists and is developed within the framework of their bloc. This reveals the deep and intense antagonism of that bloc. And it is largely thanks to Soviet foreign policy that this strife has not taken the form of a mass struggle in England. The question that the Soviet foreign policy sets before nations is a question of their cloke or the American cloke and not a question of national independence and equality versus the domination of American monopolies.

The economic offensive of American imperialism against the position of British imperialism is extended along the following basic lines: the offensive for British markets; the offensive for the position of the English pound sterling; the offensive for the British source of raw materials and for the position of British raw materials monopolies, the offensive for British spheres for placing capital and finally the struggle for world communications and bases. These are just a few aspects of Anglo-American economic rivalry. It would be difficult to find any aspects of international economic relations where Anglo-American rivalry could not be discerned.

The Anglo-American economic struggle is not of local significance. It embraces every aspect of the economic expansion of both countries, in every direction without exception. Anglo-American rivalry represents the basic antagonism in the capitalist world. The economic crisis in the capitalist world makes the Anglo-American conflict even more intense and vigorous.

Anglo-American rivalry develops within the framework of the Anglo-American bloc. This fact gives impetus to the tendency towards compromise and agreement, but it has destructive influence on internal difficulties. The same fact gives impetus to the tendency of solving questions of British and American internal rivalry at the expense of other countries by means of external aggression.

Here one must emphasise the fact that the leaders of the Soviet Union insist on solving the present antagonism amongst the great powers in the same way, by means of compromise and agreement at the expense of other nations. The experience of history shows that such a foundation is not in the least secure or stable but that an aggressive policy, wherever it comes from is doomed to failure in advance.

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In every country, new social forces which exert pressure and struggle for lasting peace and international co-operation are growing and consolidating themselves. It is therefore mistaken to assume that the progressive movement comes only from the place where it directly penetrated the defenses of capitalism for the first time. Everywhere where the progressive forces are struggling, the links of the capitalist chain are being eaten into. In connection with this the struggle against mechanical conception, ideological narrowness, stagnation and hegemonistic tendencies of the Soviet leaders become imperative. These tendencies advocate the separation from the masses and even from the people, and not only the separation but even anathema if the masses do not fit themselves into the mechanically organized structure of the Communist Party and other organisations directed by Moscow. It is necessary to strive against such occurrences because they curb the development of socialism and deal a heavy blow to the creation of peace and international co-operation.

The masses of the people in many countries are beginning to perceive the fallacy and damaging influence of these and similar conceptions. They understand the essence of Lenin's teaching and the basic strategy and tactics of the struggle for socialism. Amongst the broad masses, interest in the question of socialism is developing and growing. And although one cannot speak of any revision in the attitude of leading political circles in the capitalist world which might come about under the pressure of the masses, these circles are now enabled to carry on a struggle against communism on ideological lines and to confirm that Communism is a bogey to humanity, a tragedy for civilisation and so forth. On the contrary, American leading circles, for instance, announce that they recognise Communism as an ideological conception and allegedly have nothing against this ideology, on condition that the states which have adopted this ideology do not interfere in the internal affairs of states with other ideologies, and promise that they will not meddle in the affairs of those states which practice Communist ideology. This primarily bears witness of the qualitative growth and strengthening of socialism, of the weakness of capitalism which no longer has the power to suppress the development of socialism in the world in general, nor amongst those people who have a firm internal structure and who, under the banner of socialism are sincerely struggling for their independence and equality.

There is no doubt at all that such a state of affairs contributes greatly to the heroic struggle of the peoples of socialist Yugoslavia against the aggressive hegemonistic policy of the Soviet Union, and against interference in the internal affairs of our country - for national independence, for fair relations amongst socialist states, for co-operation and fair relations of all states and peoples and for peace in the world.

This is the origin of the tremendous interest of the masses of all countries precisely in this conflict, which appeared with the brutal and uncompromising Gominform attacks on Yugoslavia. The masses were primarily interested in the essence of the conflict. It has already gained international significance and through it, the problem of relations amongst socialist countries has been placed on the agenda. It is now a question of whether there should exist relations of mutual understanding, brotherly and reciprocal aid and close co-operation, or relations of one-sided subordination of small countries by large countries and so on. Naturally - and

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we have given sufficient proof with our policy and attitude, - we are of the opinion that all nations large or small, highly developed or backward, and even more so in the socialist world, should be fair in their mutual relations. It is just because our Party and our country is the initiator of this progressive attitude to relations amongst socialist countries that the attitude of our country is penetrating further and further, and that the broad masses throughout the world are adopting it, and it must be victorious. The international influence of our country is much greater than our country itself or the number of our people, simply because new Yugoslavia is the champion of progress, of new occurrences and tendencies in the development of socialism. The revolutionary experience of our country represents a tremendous contribution to the theory and practice of socialism because it gives certain new forms to the road of socialist development. In our country during our Revolution the system of a people's democracy was born and it received its name in this country. That system and that experience began to be accepted by many other countries. Here the people's committees appeared as a specific form of the Revolution and this composition was only introduced into many of the other countries which were fighting or are now fighting for socialism.

In the particular conditions in our country, new methods for liquidating capitalism in the towns appeared and many other countries gave the same rights to their citizens. The experience of the struggle for the building up of socialism in the village in Yugoslavia, as an example of the struggle for the building of socialism in relatively developed capitalist countries is being taken on in other countries. By the example of our country, the revolutionary axiom which had been tried out already was confirmed. This axiom is that there can be many different forms on road to socialism, because socialism comes about in various conditions at various times and in different degrees of consciousness of the masses of the people and naturally, this form must be found by the Communist Parties and the people themselves in their particular conditions. It is precisely because our Party or rather the Central Committee headed by Comrade Tito, has found the concrete forms which best correspond to our conditions and which arise from the tendency of international development (the development of socialism is divided today in the struggle for the equality and independence of peoples), precisely because of this that our people are winning through to victory.

The settlement of the national question in Yugoslavia is also of international significance because it is an actual example of an assiduous Marxist-Leninist method of settling that question. Of no less significance is the result of our policy in the development of our people's committees. These enjoy great independence and chance of initiative and that is why they have succeeded to activate the enormous masses of the workers in the conscious struggle for the building up of socialism, for economic development and for the democratic development of the people's authorities. Just because of this that the enthusiasm of our working masses has risen to an unforeseen heights, and tremendous results have been achieved in the building up of our country. This enthusiasm is the consequence of the correct line of our Party in entrusting activities to the working masses and their participation in state administration and the development of the state.

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The economic development of our backward Republics is also of great significance, B and H, Macedonia and Montenegro are developing so quickly that in a very short time they will become economic developed Republics.

Naturally because of all this, peoples, especially oppressed peoples, look upon our country as a model for themselves. Therefore the successes achieved in our country and the policy of Yugoslavia are of international importance and make ordinary men throughout the world enthusiastic for the fight for the consolidation of peace and co-operation amongst nations.

We have dwelt at rather more length on the revolutionary experience of our people in order to show the need for the struggle against the mechanical adoption of basic tactical principles which pay no attention to specific circumstances in each individual country. Who ever thinks that it is enough to have a few ready formulae to hand and has the same pattern for the entire international workers' movement, cannot have an internationalist conception of the workers' movement but is leading it to stupor and is giving it to the mercy of national and international bourgeoisie, is obstructing its development, hampering the struggle for national freedom, equality and independence, which is the only thing which could bring about a successful struggle for a real peace.

Opposed to actions directed against peace and security, wherever they come from, which appear in the aggressive policy of this or that great power, in the creation of military blocs and the feverish rearmament - are the working masses of every country which struggle for peace and security in every country. The people know that war, which again is threatening would be an unjustified war and would be aimed at seizing and enslaving foreign countries and foreign peoples. The people realise that the defence of peace is their concern and that uniting their powers in the struggle against the aggressors, they will put out the plans of the inciters of war and will secure a firm peace.

Having in mind the intrigues of the enemies of peace, the peoples of Yugoslavia are becoming more alert in the struggle against new powers of aggression which appear in the form of hegemony of large powers over small, in the violation of the rights of people and their true equality. Firmly defending their independence they stolidly defend peace at the same time, for inequality amongst peoples and the subordination of states are the foundations of wars. The peoples of Yugoslavia struggle with tireless energy and enthusiasm for the new and powerful growth of national economy, material well-being and culture, the further development of socialist competitions, for the completion of the Five-Year Plan and for consolidating the power of the FPRY.

The struggle against all those who threaten freedom and independence of nations, against the destroyers of the unity of all the powers of peace, i.e. the struggle for the co-operation of all peoples on the basis of equality, for the expansion and consolidation of the powers of peace and democracy will ensure and alone can ensure victory over the inciters of war, who are to be found everywhere, where these principles are being trampled on and abused.

("Komunist" No. 2-3 March-May)

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COMRADE EDVARD KARDELJ, SPEAKING IN THE FOREIGN RELATIONS
COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY, REPLIES TO QUESTIONS PUT
TO HIM BY PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES

Yesterday, the Foreign Relations Committee of the People's Assembly of the FPRY held a meeting in the session hall of the Chamber of Nationalities. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Petar Stambolic, who proposed the following agenda for the meeting:

1. Proposal to make a Rule of Procedure of the Committee;
2. Dealing with the proposal to ratify trade agreements with Paraguay, Uruguay and Mexico;
3. Reply by Foreign Minister Edvard Kardelj to questions relating to foreign relations of the FPRY, put to him by members of the Committee; and
4. Debate.

The Secretary of the Committee, Comrade Vlado Dedijer, explained the proposal regarding Rule of Procedure. Then, acting on the proposal of Vladimir Simic, a member of the Committee, it was decided to set up a commission of five which will draft the Rule of Procedure.

Assistant Foreign Minister, Leo Mates, gave a short explanation of the proposal to ratify the trade agreements with Paraguay, Uruguay and Mexico and in conclusion said:

"As it can be seen from the texts of the agreements which have been submitted to us, the agreements which the Government submits to the Presidium of the People's Assembly for ratification are in conformity with the foreign policy of the Government; this has been stated here in the Assembly and the Assembly has approved of this. These agreements constitute a part of our general tendency to broaden our relations, particularly economic relations, on the basis of equality of rights, with all the countries which wish to establish such relations with our country. These agreements show us further that exchange of goods and regulation of trade relations is possible even between countries which are far removed from one another. By this fact alone, and by the character of the agreements, these agreements represent a contribution to the broadening and strengthening of international collaboration in the economic field as a whole."

The Committee unanimously agreed to forward the proposal for ratification of trade agreements with Paraguay, Uruguay and Mexico to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY.

The chairman, Comrade Petar Stambolic, then read the question put in writing by a member of the Committee, Mitar Bakic, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The question reads: "What stand is the Yugoslav Government assuming and what diplomatic means is it using with the object of protecting our diplomatic representatives and citizens in the Eastern-bloc countries?"

Comrade Mitar Bakic then explained what prompted him to ask this question, and said in part:

"For almost two years Yugoslav diplomatic representatives and personnel, as well as citizens in the countries of the Eastern-bloc: The USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Albania, are not only deprived of immunity privileges and norms of international rights but are also exposed to crimes and mis-deeds which are almost unheard of in international relations."

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"Examples: hospitality is not given to our highest diplomatic representatives, our diplomatic and consular representatives and personnel are expelled and arrested, so that in several of the mentioned countries we have diplomatic employees who are in prison and who are there being treated brutally, etc., etc.

"The murder of Dimitrije Dimitrijevic, the president of the PF in Czechoslovakia, the pushing of Josip Flese from the fifth floor of the police building, the horrible torture of Marko Pejikovic, who because of this went mad, the horrible beating of Vuk Filip, are only a part of the crimes.

"The Yugoslav public is carefully following these incidents and therefore I have asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs to explain these incidents and to tell us what measures and diplomatic means are being used by the FPRY government in order to protect the national honor and the personal security of our citizens and state sovereignty in the mentioned countries."

Comrade Kardelj, answering the question, said:

"Comrade People's Deputies, the question that has been put to me by Comrade Bakic, has justifiably caused concern to our public and has been the subject of many protests and diplomatic measures of our government.

"As it is already known to our public from the series of notes announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by our diplomatic representatives, as well as from the news which has been published by our press, for over two years the countries of Eastern Europe have been carrying out harsh discriminatory measures toward our diplomatic and other representatives and employees of the FPRY which have been without precedent. At the same time that measures of pressure, economic blockades and propaganda campaigns were being carried out, the discrediting of our diplomatic representatives in those countries was an important part of effecting this aggressive policy. Normal work was prevented or made difficult, and in some countries all work was prevented, while in some cases the very existence of Yugoslav diplomatic representation was prevented. The object of these discriminatory measures, on one hand, was to try and isolate Yugoslav citizens who asked for security from their FPRY diplomatic representatives and from the citizens of the countries in question who could get in contact with them for any reason, threatening such people by attempts to picture our diplomatic and other representatives as enemies of the people of those countries. Various provocations and trials were organized whose object was, among other things, to falsely accuse and discredit our diplomats, following which their withdrawal was always asked or they were banished from individual countries. In this way our diplomatic and other representatives who were banished from a series of Eastern European countries were falsely accused and slandered. The FPRY Ambassadors in Moscow and Prague had to leave the USSR and Czechoslovakia because they obviously had to serve as a "new proof" that the Yugoslav government is carrying out a hostile policy through its highest representatives in those countries.

"On the other hand the persistent continuation of such actions toward our high diplomatic representatives in certain countries can not be explained other than than a tendency of the government of these countries to completely sever diplomatic relations with our country and to throw the blame of such unpeace-loving actions on Yugoslavia. Just how much that policy is the weapon of aggressive pressure and threatening, and just how large is the consequence of fear of the simple presence of the representatives of a free and independent socialist country such as Yugoslavia, I permit the organizers of the Cominform blockade to judge for themselves. But the fact remains that the so-called "diplomatic relations" between the Eastern European

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countries and our country have deteriorated to ordinary personal mistreatment and torturing the diplomatic cadre. Our Comrades in the diplomatic cadre, who are standing unflinchingly on their positions in defense of the interests of our country and are conscientiously carrying out their duties in those countries, truly deserve our commendation. However, we cannot allow them to be mistreated interminably.

"The government of the FPRY has consistently called to the attention of the Eastern European countries all the undignified discriminatory measures toward our representatives and has strongly protested against these and similar actions, demanding that this provocative and offense practice cease.

"However, the governments of Eastern European countries not only do not discontinue these measures but they intensified the discriminatory actions against our diplomatic representations and our representatives personally. Of late the Albanian government has aggravated to the final degree the already unpermissible pressure, **terror** and discrimination policies toward the FPRY Embassy in Tirana by specially truculent and insulting measures. It has been almost two full years since the Albanian government has been impeding and making difficult the work of Yugoslavs in Albania. For example, our representatives were publicly and overtly controlled and shadowed by police organs who threatened them and checked their personal cards several times daily while provoking them and ridiculing them in public. The police entered the apartments of our employees and some were even threatened with weapons. The Albanian government asked for the withdrawal of many of our representatives and employees by using completely fictitious and spurious accusations.

"Recently the mistreatment of our diplomatic representatives in Tirana has reached the boiling point. On May 11 of this year a group of 10 policemen and several agents asked our charge d'affaires and a diplomatic employee for their identity cards several times within the space of 10 minutes, asking them to explain why they were in the city and where they were going.

"The climax of these measures, as has already been announced in the note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of May 13, is the drastic curtailment of free movement of Yugoslavs in Albania. According to the new movement restrictions, the Yugoslav diplomatic personnel is practically limited only to the city of Tirana.

"On May 13, the Albanian government asked for the withdrawal of two more of our employees in the FPRY Embassy in Tirana.

"All this indicates that the object of the Albanian government is not only to aggravate relations and tension between our two countries but also to prevent the proper functioning of our representative offices in Tirana and prevent the stay of our representatives in Albania. Neither are the actions toward Yugoslav representatives in other Eastern European countries much different. Bulgaria also has a particularly discriminatory regime toward Yugoslavia. The members of the Yugoslav Embassy are openly followed, threatened with words and weapons and **provoked** by the police organs, aided by a miserable small group of deserters from our country.

"From time to time the Bulgarian authorities blockade the FPRY Embassy in Sofia with policemen. The Bulgarian government has limited freedom of movement to our representatives and employees. The Bulgarian police authorities acted very harshly toward all those who came to the Embassy to vote and thereby fulfilled their patriotic duty.

"Discrimination toward FPRY representative offices in Czechoslovakia

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have grown worse of late. Besides the overt terror and police shadowing of our representatives and employees, police blockades of the Embassy and apartments of representatives in Prague and Bratislava, checking of identity cards, personal investigations of visitors to our representative offices; preventing circulation of Yugoslav press even to the representatives, etc., the Czechoslovak organs of security have begun arresting our diplomatic-consular workers and other employees. On November 26, 1949, the Czech authorities arrested, without foundation, the Trans-Jug representative, Zvonimir Tomic. Several other Yugoslav representatives and employees were arrested soon afterwards.

"I will not talk about the things which Comrade Bakic mentioned in his speech -- about those crimes which are being perpetrated on our citizens in Czechoslovakia, crimes that are almost unheard of in the civilized world.

"A particularly serious injury of all custom and practice is the failure to grant visas to our diplomatic - consular workers and other employees by the Czech authorities. Visas are not granted to diplomatic and official passports. The Czech authorities have gone so far that they have deprived those persons, who are forcibly held in Czechoslovakia because of inability to obtain visas, of their guaranteed supply cards. Aside from this the Czech authorities have demanded that diplomatic and official visas be requested through the Ministry of Internal Affairs even though the common practice is to obtain such visas from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"The position of our representatives in the other countries of Eastern Europe does not differ from their position in Albania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. I have cited examples from these three countries simply because conditions are worse there at the moment. Anyway, in this regard, the role in the entire anti-Yugoslav campaign changes, now one and then another country has the "leading role" or better said, "the current task" in the provocative campaign against Yugoslavia. The mistreatment of our diplomats, of course, is only one element in those aggressive "combined actions". In this connection one must point out that these actions are organized by persons who concomitantly have a mouth full of peace-loving and accusations of war-mongers. However, it is obvious to every honest man that the Cominform organizers of various peace actions should first of all pass the examination of peace in connection with the question of Eastern European government relations toward Yugoslavia, or at least on the question of respect of the most elementary diplomatic forms, if the will of Yugoslav people already doesn't mean anything to them. There present actions in this regard, cannot be interpreted other than as actions which are not for the cause of peace but are included in the arsenal of the war-mongers.

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"The Government of the FFRY from the very beginning has seriously looked on and energetically replied to all the above-mentioned discriminatory actions against Yugoslav representative bodies and their members. To every individual measure or action of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia or any of the East European governments the government of the FFRY has immediately and resolutely reacted, demanding that the unpermissible measures in the relations between the countries should cease and that they should stop their application. The Yugoslav government warned the above-mentioned governments in its notes and demarches that it had not given any cause on its part for such measures and actions, that it had never been and would not be the initiator of any kind of unpermissible measure in its relations with any kind of representative of these countries. The Yugoslav government had, however, while protesting against the discriminatory measures and functions, warned the above-mentioned governments that she will be forced in the case that these extraordinary measures against Yugoslav representatives do not cease, to undertake on her part measures to protect her interests. The Yugoslav government has taken reciprocal measures, which do not exceed the bounds permitted by international law and the customs of international affairs, only as an answer to measures which have always first been taken by the governments in question who bear exclusively responsibility for the existing state of affairs.

"Allow me to remind you in this connection of the words of Comrade Tito which he recently spoke in a session of the People's Assembly:

'The government of the FFRY with regret declares that because of the determinedly hostile attitude towards the FFRY on the part of the USSR and countries of the people's democracies, it is in no way in a position on its part to effect any improvement of the relations with those countries. That regret is all the greater because the government and people of new Yugoslavia continue to nourish their sympathy towards the peoples of those countries and to wish to be at least to some extent on tolerable terms with them.

'I can from this position say both in the name of the government and in the name of the people of the FFRY that neither the people nor the government of Yugoslavia hold any kind of feeling of enmity towards those countries, that neither the government nor the people of Yugoslavia have in the past or today done anything against those countries which could injure the name of our socialist country. Everything which in that way up to now has been blamed against us by the leaders of those countries and asserted in many ways - is completely untrue and fabricated and the judgment of history will fall on those who have calumniated us.'

"That is comrades the reality of the policy which the government of the FFRY will continue to conduct towards the East European countries and in that sense will struggle for normal diplomatic relations with those countries. However, at the same time it is necessary to emphasise that the government will not indefinitely put up with the maltreatment of our diplomats in those countries and will be compelled to consider also certain new measures in order to protect our representatives from such maltreatment and humiliation."

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Discussion Follows

Petar Stambolic in the Chair opened the discussion. Djuro Salaj spoke considering the general effect of the discriminatory actions of the East European countries on the Economic Plan. He took the example of Hungary who ceased all delivery of industrial products to Yugoslavia to which she was bound on the basis of the interest-free credit which our government had given her to the amount of about 1,100,000,000 dinars. Djuro Salaj considered that such actions not only represent a violation of the basic principles of international co-operation but also greatly harm our working class and the people of our country who are building socialism. Thereafter Veljko Vlahovic spoke, amongst other things paying tribute to our diplomats in the East European countries who faithfully serve their country and people and by their dignified behaviour reply to the brutal attacks unprecedented in history to which they are there subjected.

Vladimir Simic followed, proposing that a body should be established within the committee who would follow and collect facts and material about all discriminatory and hostile actions by the leaders of the East European countries towards the FPRY.

Taking part in the discussion the Secretary of the Committee, Vladimir Dedićer illustrated the non-peaceloving character of Soviet policy towards Yugoslavia.

Sinisha Stankovic spoke of one of the most brutal actions of the leaders of the Soviet Union: of the forcible holding of our children in the USSR. He said that the illegal detention of our children who were there to go to school means not only violation of the basic principles of international private law but even of the Soviet laws which say that parents have the right to decide on the education of their children.

In connection with this question Dobrosav Tomashevich proposed that the government take the question of the detention of our children in the Soviet Union before UNO.

After that Vladimir Simic proposed the constitution of a committee to handle the enquiry into discriminatory actions against the FPRY.

All present unanimously stated that they agreed with the reply of the Foreign Minister to the question put by Mitar Bakic. The chairman proposed that the reply of Edward Kardelj should be approved and adopted and that the committee considers that the behaviour of the government on this question has been entirely correct, and also that the committee pay tribute to our diplomats in the countries of East Europe for their dignified behaviour in representing the interests of their country. Since this resolution was unanimously adopted it will be placed before the Assembly.

The Committee Considers Trieste

When the session continued the Chairman read a question which Vida Tomshic put to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The question read: "What attitude is the government of the FPRY taking towards the policy of the Italian government on the question of the FTT and separately towards the campaign which is being carried on in Italy over the elections held in zone B?" Vida Tomshic, in elaborating on her question, amongst other things said:

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"After many times repeated proposals of our government for an agreed solution of the question of the FTT by direct discussions between Yugoslavia and Italy, the campaign against Yugoslavia has been further fed by Italian official circles.

Our people who listen on the one hand to such/unbridled campaign against our country and on the other hand most painfully feel and with bitterness follow the unceasing attack on the basic national rights of our Slovene brothers in Italy and zone A with justice put the question on our relations with Italy, on the relations in which towards Italy hitherto there have been shown an exceptionally great measure of the love of peace and in which great sacrifices have been made".

Edward Kardelj then said:

Kardelj's reply

"You know that the peace treaty with Italy which was signed by our government in 1947, as regards the frontier with Italy, imposed a heavy sacrifice upon our country. Although it may be useful to certain people in Italy who very gladly forget, or wish to skim over hard facts with light phrases, for us to remind them of certain facts, nevertheless, I do not mean here to speak again of those sacrifices for the simple reason that I do not wish to have the past before my eyes but rather the future. There is no doubt that the peoples of Yugoslavia think with bitterness of the injustice which was done them by the severing of their fellow nationals, that is to say, ethnical territory, from them, but they just as clearly know that no kind of empty noise or loud sounding words from any side can change the existing situation, but it can, of course, corrupt the relations between Yugoslavia and Italy which certainly is not in the interests of either country. That the recent campaign in Italy against our interests in connection with the question of the FTT in which certain political circles in Italy have tried to carry out a repetition of the historically well-known nationalist outcry of the time of the Treaty of Rapallo. This repetition has not succeeded for the simple reason that the concrete circumstances today are greatly different from what they were at that time, and of these concrete circumstances, naturally, it is necessary above all to take account if it is wished to achieve results in international relations.

"Far from being - as I have already said - satisfied with the terms of the peace treaty with Italy, we nevertheless have always considered that the existing situation is a basis from which we must start in order to set up good relations between the two countries on the Adriatic Sea. And we have always considered that such relations are not only in the interests of the two countries but in the interests of peace in general. Therefore we have tried, in solving the problem between the two countries, to introduce as few elements as possible which might make a solution difficult. That is also the reason why the government of the FRY has replied to the various voices from Italy raised over the question of Trieste only sufficiently to make the attitude of Yugoslavia clear and for it to be clear both to those on the right and on the "left" who are raising the outcry, that their noise in no way impresses either the peoples of Yugoslavia or their government.

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"However that does not mean that Yugoslavia has not been in favour of an agreement with Italy on that question. On the contrary we know that the government of the FFRY in many rejoinders has expressed its readiness for such an agreement as long as it is based on mutual realistic understanding of the present-day position of things in the area of the FTT and that of the present-day situation in all respects, whether foreign political or internal, whether as regards ethnical, economic or cultural relations in that region. You know that the government of the FFRY has never opposed direct agreement with Italy over the FTT by the peace treaty, but the first pre-supposes the second as far as such a direct agreement would be possible. For Yugoslavia, naturally, as regards the FTT both the application of the peace treaty and the agreement with Italy mean the renunciation of important parts of ethnical Yugoslav territory, means in fact heavy sacrifice which will not be forgotten in the souls of our people. But we nevertheless consider at the present time an agreement under fair terms - and only to such an agreement would the government of the FFRY be able to agree - as better than the peace treaty and that above all because such an agreement would be a powerful contribution to the strengthening of peace in this part of Europe and the development of peace-loving co-operation between Italy and Yugoslavia. And only warmongers could today have an interest in acting against the development of such co-operation.

"In general, as concerns an agreement between Yugoslavia and Italy over the FTT, earlier - just at the time of the Paris conference - there was no objection by other powers. Also there was no objection when in the so-called agreement Tito-Togliatti there were formulated the possible bases for such an agreement between Yugoslavia and Italy. It is surprising and funny that now cominform propaganda comes down on the government of the FFRY simply because now - just as three years ago - it expresses its readiness to escape from the blind alley in which the application of the peace treaty has led as regards the FTT by direct agreement between Yugoslavia and Italy, and it is very entertaining to consider how the cominform wise men try "dialectically" to prove how the Tito-Togliatti agreement was good three years ago and bad today. However, the government of the FFRY in spite of the outcry from rightists and "leftists" abroad, nevertheless continues to remain a protagonist of such an agreement because it would be, especially if amplified by mutual obligations regarding the protection of national minorities - an important lever of peace-loving co-operation between our people and the Italian people. Such co-operation would be important for the position of peace in Europe.

"But such an agreement, naturally, does not depend only on our wishes, but also on the Italian factor. It would not, however, be possible to say that the way in which from the Italian side this question has been started has made easier the approach to its solution. On the contrary, it is our opinion that it has made it much more difficult. But it is quite clear that the demands formulated in the Italian official pronouncements in no circumstance present an acceptable basis for such an agreement. That which the Italian government now officially demands is in fact that which the government of the FFRY resolutely refused during the time of the Paris conference and to which the formation of the FTT was then presumed to be a lesser evil. It is very unrealistic and, to put it mildly, unprofitable to reckon that the government of the FFRY will now be able to accept what it was not able to accept in 1946. Of these demands themselves I do not have to inform you separately because you have learned of them in the press. In general they amount to the demand that more or less the whole FTT should go to

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to Italy, including in fact the main part of zone B which is under our military government and whose population is preponderantly Slovene or Croat. In short that in fact is not a basis for an agreement but a proposal for a unilateral solution in favour of Italy.

"With regard to such a state of affairs the government of the FPRY has been of the opinion that it would be senseless to indulge in further polemics on that question which could in no sense make easier its solution. Obviously we must, then, consider that today the conditions still do not exist for an immediate solution of that question.

"However, as comrade Tito recently said in one of his statements, that does not mean that that fact which is of course regrettable, has to be an obstacle to the further positive development of relations between Yugoslavia and Italy. On the contrary it can be hoped that a suitable development of relations and peaceloving co-operation between the two countries in the end will make easier also the solution of the question of the FTT.

"As concerns the second part of the question, namely the question of the attitude of the government of the FPRY towards the Italian campaign over the elections in the Capodistria and Buje counties I would like to say a few words separately.

"The elections in the so-called zone B were normal and indispensable local elections for the county people's council. Those elections, however, were utilised by certain political circles in Italy to organise a shameless, slanderous campaign against Yugoslavia in which the propaganda of the fascist remains and the cominformists simply competed in fantastic slanders. The version was put forward that Yugoslavia was preparing the annexation of zone B. There was mention of deaths and serious injuries at the elections, of people driven mad, of suicide, of half-naked people who were brought to the polling booths by the militia, etc., etc. The head of the military government of the Yugoslav army in zone B published a few days after the election, on the basis of confirmed and detailed reports, the statements of representatives of the press in Belgrade in which they denied all that campaign of lies and fabrications. The government of the FPRY did not consider it necessary further to take part in unmasking that campaign simply because it was not convinced that the lies were sufficiently credible to be believed in the world.

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The aims of this campaign were obvious. On the one hand it was intended to discredit the elections in zone B and to question whether the people in this zone had had the opportunity to express their will, and on the other hand it was intended to prevent, or at least to impede the possibility of an agreement between Yugoslavia and Italy over the Trieste question. As far as the first of these aims is concerned, it failed utterly. It made no difference how many lies there were, the real state of affairs and the real desires of the people in zone B could not be concealed. As far as the second of these aims is concerned, it was to a certain extent successful, that is to say it did hold up the settlement of the Trieste question, but this success is of no use to Italy nor to the consolidation of peaceful co-operation between Yugoslavia and Italy. In any case it should be emphasised that a campaign of this sort, of lies and slanders will make no impression on the peoples of the FPRY and their government in the defence of our national rights and interests.

Unfortunately the affair did not end here. You know very well that some of these trumped up statements from the anti-Yugoslav campaign and some of the anonymous "announcements" and "evidence" in their official announcements and speeches were used as serious arguments by the representatives of the Italian authorities. It remains for us merely to lament that the Italian government accepts the authenticity of these "statements" which have been picked up in the street and that they used these improbable and completely unauthentic announcements as a basis for their official attitude. However, in the name of Government of the FPRY I must announce that this Government is well acquainted with the situation in Zone "B" at the time of the elections, - also with a few insignificant incidents which happened amongst the voters, such as happen everywhere in the world at election times, - and because of that it can decidedly refute any argument concerning the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the elections in Zone "B". The people in Zone "B" could express their will freely and did so. It remains for the Government of the FPRY to respect this will and to protect it from terrorisation, such as various anti-Yugoslav elements try to organise from without. Where these attempts are leading is shown by the discovery of weapons on one of the ships on the route between Trieste and Capodistria. The Yugoslav Government is not disposed to overestimate this incident, but it certainly is a symptom of the atmosphere created by the unbridled anti-Yugoslav campaign which is headed jointly by the extreme right-wing chauvinist reaction and the Cominformists. If nothing else, this incident is a good object lesson that this is not the way to settle the pending questions between the two countries.

Finally I would like to stress once more that in spite of this, the policy of the Government of the FPRY has not changed in any respect towards Italy. We are deeply confident that the friendship between the Italian and Yugoslav peoples is possible and necessary and that nothing insoluble lies in the way of creating a firm pledge of peace between the two countries. Obviously success in this direction depends on whether the decisive factors in Italy will be in a position to pass over what old belligerent Italy claimed from Yugoslavia as being their ethnical soil. In other words, the result depends on whether and in what way the decisive men in Italy will be able to change the old imperialist policy which experienced the Second World War could be changed into a realistic policy of peaceful co-operation and mutual respect of the peoples on each side of the Adriatic Sea.

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Taking part in the discussion Franc Bevk spoke about the denationalisation policy of the Italian Government towards the 80,000 Slovenes who have remained in Italy. He mentioned a number of facts about the discriminatory methods of the Italian Government to Slovene education and culture and about the terrorisation of Slovene populace.

Make Bace, Ivan Regent and Vladimir Simic spoke about the chauvinist campaign against the Yugoslav Zone and other manifestations of Italian irredentism.

In the spirit of the unanimous attitude of the participation in the discussion, Petar Stambolic, who was in the chair, proposed the conclusion: that the Committee completely agrees with the Government's policy towards Italy and the Trieste question. The proposal was unanimously accepted.

ABOUT RELATIONS WITH GREECE.

The President read Sinisa Stankovic's proposal to "beseech the Foreign Minister to acquaint the members with the development of diplomatic relations between Yugoslavia and Greece and the attitude of the Yugoslav Government to the possibility of normalising these relations at the session of the Committee, so that the Committee should be able to discuss the question more closely.

Sinisa Stankovic came up to the rostrum and gave a brief explanation. He said:

"The serious deterioration of diplomatic and other relations between Yugoslavia and her neighbour, Greece, which happened after the war, was the direct consequence of the adventurist foreign policy, which the recent reactionary holder of the power in Greece practiced towards their neighbours and especially towards Yugoslavia. However, the recent elections in Greece have shown that the vast majority of the Greek people are opposed to such a policy.

One cannot deny that these elections have considerably changed the situation in regard to Yugoslav-Greek relations and on the other hand one cannot deny that the normalisation and settlement of relations between Greece and Yugoslavia are a serious factor in the creation of peace in the Balkans, and that the settlement of relations between two neighbour countries is a contribution to the general peace of the world."

Immediately after this Kardelj announced:

"Comrades, and People's Deputies, You have learned from Comrade Tito's report at the last session of the National Assembly that the Yugoslav Government had decided to take certain steps to normalise relations with Greece. For this aim preparations for resuming railway transport and post connections, the use of the free zone of Salonika by our state and the exchange of envoys between the two countries have been made. Naturally this facilitates a settlement of the question of the Greek children whose parents are in Greece and are demanding the return of their children. On its part the Yugoslav Government will do everything it can to settle the question as quickly as possible in the spirit of the United Nations Resolution about the Greek children.

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This does not mean that these measures have exhausted all the questions to be settled between the two countries. There are certainly some more questions which disquiet our people very much. Such a question would be, for instance, the position of the Macedonian minority in Greece. But even so, the above mentioned measures have taken a step in the direction of making possible regular contact between the two countries and the further normalisation of relations. There is no doubt that this fact represents a vital change in the relations between the two countries, when one considers what they have been from the end of the war until now.

The enemies of our country and the professional anti-Yugoslavs have naturally been writing rubbish about this and using this fact to slander Yugoslavia insinuating that the above mentioned measures for normalising relations between Greece and Yugoslavia have all kinds of political and military aims, which, in fact, they have not. It is typical that here too, the extreme right-wing reactionaries and every possible fascist element and Cominform anti-Yugoslav howlers in Greece and other countries have met on the same ground. This combined action is being repeated in other countries as well and is expressing exactly the same political line of present day Cominformism which, at the beginning of 1930, allowed fascism to come to power in Germany.

However, the reasons for which the Yugoslav Government has decided to adopt the necessary measures for normalising relations with Greece can be summed up in a word: peace. The Yugoslav Government has always considered that the correct relations with neighbouring countries - wherever this is possible, that is to say, wherever this is desired by both sides and the objective conditions exist - are one of the most important factors for the peace and security of our country. It is comprehensible therefore, that, in the light of its policy, the Government considers it essential to normalise relations with its neighbour country Greece, as soon as the opportunity presented itself. And so the meaning of the change in Yugoslav-Greek relations need be sought only in this. I am confident that all those who really care about the consolidation of peace will approve the attitude of the Yugoslav Government, and that this attitude will not appeal to those who would like to see the Balkans once more turned into a gun-powder barrel. Today more than ever the conditions exist for the Balkans not to be that any more - as far as the Balkan peoples are concerned, but that can only be the case if the Balkan peoples are in a position not to be the weapon of somebody else's policy. Anyway, Yugoslavia is nobody's weapon except that of her own people and that is why at present she is the strongest pillar of peace in this part of Europe. She will continue her policy of consolidating peace within her borders and normalising relations with Greece as elements of her policy.

When considering the normalisation of relations with Greece, one must naturally have in mind the factors which enabled the change in our relations with Greece to take place. The liquidation of the civil war in Greece allowed the internal development of that country to go its own way, whether we like it or not, but which we must reckon with as a fact. The defeat of the Democratic Army in Greece was also the consequence of Cominform policy as were also many of the failures suffered by the progressive powers in various parts of the world. No movement which becomes the tool of some power can enjoy the support of its own people for very long. Those who tried to use the Greek democratic movement as a tool of their foreign policy and in particular their policy

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against Yugoslavia bear the historical responsibility for the defeat of that movement.

After that, the danger of a dictatorship of a fascist and extreme reactionary group in Greece threatened. It is obvious that under such a government Greece would have become a contributing factor to tension in the Balkans; not to mention the harm it would have done to the Greek people and the remnants of democracy in that country. Both the Yugoslav Government and the masses of our people could clearly see that it would not have been possible to create normal reciprocal relations with that sort of Greece. This attitude has been expressed in our press more than once.

However, the fascist and extreme reactionary groups in Greece have suffered a defeat and have not succeeded in securing the authority for themselves. Without exaggeration we can say that this defeat contributed to the desire of the Greek people to co-operate with the peoples of Yugoslavia with whom the Greek people have no reason to live in enmity. On the contrary historical tradition speaks of the friendliness of these peoples and about the mutual struggle against foreign oppressors. The normalisation of Yugoslav-Greek relations was therefore undoubtedly a factor which could contribute to the maintenance of certain liberal forms of government in Greece and the decrease in the number of democratic victims.

On the other hand the peoples of Yugoslavia undoubtedly gain directly from the normalisation of relations, both politically and economically. The resuming of railway transport and the use of the free zone of Salonika will facilitate economic communication between our country and foreign countries. This is one more defeat for the economic blockade of Yugoslavia which the Eastern European governments are carrying on for a second year by now.

There, comrades, is the essence of the measures taken towards the normalisation of Yugoslav-Greek relations. I am confident that you will approve of these steps by which the conditions are prepared for the normalisation of Greek-Yugoslav relations. And finally it is perfectly clear that concrete relations between the two countries depend ultimately on the good will of the masses of the people of one country towards the other. Our people's sympathy for the Greek people has always been very strong. But it depends naturally on the character of the Greek Government's policy as to whether our public will support the further development of Greek-Yugoslav relations."

After this Lidija Sentjurs spoke about the attempts on the Soviet propagandists to use the normalisation of Greek-Yugoslav relations, which contribute to the consolidation of peace in this part of Europe, for their anti-Yugoslav campaign. Then comrade Lazar Mojsov spoke. This is part of what he said:

"The Macedonian people and the peoples of Yugoslavia cannot be disinterested in the fate of their brothers in Aegean Macedonia. They cannot watch uncared the brutal way in which the basic rights of citizens of national minorities in Greece are being abused, nor can they reconcile themselves with the policy of the denationalisation and political persecution carried out by the Greek reactionary rulers on the Macedonian minorities.

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Therefore, the continued persecution of the Macedonian minority in Greece is a hindrance to the complete normalisation of relations between our country and Greece and is certainly a hindrance to eliminating the mistrust which the Macedonian people foster, justifiably, because of the former policy of the Greek rulers towards this minority. One of the prime criteria on the basis of which the sincerity of the announcements and intentions of the Plastiras Government about the internal pacification of Greece, and democracy in Greece can be estimated* Plastiras's Government will show its desire for the complete normalisation of relations with our country if they bring an end to the brutal, barbarous policy which the previous Greek leaders carried out on the Macedonian minority, if they release all the Macedonians without reserve from the prisons and camps and the tens of thousands of deported Macedonians on death islands - if they recognise the basic minority rights of the Macedonians in Aegean Macedonia, which is to say, that they be allowed to use their own language, that they have schools in their language, as this is the minimum be guaranteed to a national minority in any civilised state. This is the indispensable condition which will contribute to the true normalisation of relations between our two countries."

Resuming the discussion the chairman Stankovic stated that the Committee had expressed its agreement with the steps taken by the Government for normalising relations between Yugoslavia and Greece and announced further that he would hand over a conclusion on these lines to the National Assembly.

Thus after four full hours the Committee for Foreign Affairs concluded its session. It showed that the People's Deputies were keenly interested in current international problems concerning the foreign political relations of our country.

("Borba" - 17th May 1950)

* will certainly be the relations of that government towards the Macedonian minority in Greece.

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NEW ANTI-YUGOSLAV PROVOCATION IS BEING PREPARED IN PRAGUE

Prague, May 16th.

The Czechoslovak authorities have undertaken illegal and discriminatory measures also against Radosav Bagajic, representative of the Yugoslav newspaper Agency TANJUG in Prague. Already on April 13th of this year, the Tanjug correspondent Bagajic asked, in the usual way, for an exit visa from the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as he desired to return to his country. With no reason whatsoever for refusing the visa and despite the fact that the consular procedure for issuing such visas is done in the shortest time possible in all countries, the Czechoslovak Ministry has not yet issued the visa, nor has it considered necessary to give an explanation for its discriminatory attitude. Although several interventions have been made by the Yugoslav Embassy in Prague, asking for Bagajic's exit visa, the Czechoslovak authorities have taken no notice of those interventions, and intend to keep the representative of the Yugoslav press by force in their country. Violating in this coarse and unpermissible manner the consular procedure which is respected in all civilized countries, the Czechoslovak authorities are applying in this case an act of discrimination and force of the worst kind towards the correspondent of a socialist country, preventing him to return to his own homeland.

This act of tyranny towards the representative of the Yugoslav newspaper agency, becomes even more obvious when compared with the way in which the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs had issued the exit visa to Vrbacki, correspondent of the Czechoslovak telegraph agency in Belgrade, who left Yugoslavia most recently. The Yugoslav consular authorities issued the exit visa to Vrbacki, correspondent of the CTA in the usual time taken for doing such services, not making any difficulties or preventing him to leave for Czechoslovakia. This correct procedure on the part of the Yugoslav authorities towards the Czechoslovak correspondent, has been answered by the authorities in Prague by the discriminatory and forceful keeping of the Yugoslav correspondent, an act equal to a provocation against socialist Yugoslavia.

This discriminatory and hostile act against the Tanjug correspondent in Prague did not take place suddenly and unexpectedly. The Czechoslovak authorities have been preventing systematically already for a long time the work of our correspondent and have made him pass through various discriminatory measures, which they are not doing with any of the other foreign correspondents in Prague, not even with the most reactionary representatives of the imperialist press. The authorities banned and confiscated several times and with no reason whatsoever the bulletin issued by the Tanjug Agency in Prague, until finally it was completely banned. The correspondent Bagajic has been prevented from having any information on Czechoslovakia, which is otherwise placed at the disposal to all other foreign correspondents, only because he published the truth on socialist building in Yugoslavia. He was not even permitted to be present during the usual press conferences, to which the representatives of all foreign newspapers and agencies were invited. This preventing of normal newspaper

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work was only a part of the organized hostile campaign and procedure which the Czechoslovak authorities had been applying against the representative of the Yugoslav socialist press during the last few months.

This forceful keeping of the Yugoslav correspondent in Czechoslovakia is being done at the moment when the regime of terror and ill-treatment of Yugoslav citizens is being more intensely applied each day, at the moment when the procedure towards the citizens of socialist Yugoslavia is criminal and unknown in a cultured country. These discriminatory methods against the representative of the Yugoslav press have been undertaken by Czechoslovak authorities right at the moment when, more and more often, cases of dreadful physical and psychic torture, ill-treatment and murder of Yugoslav citizens in Czechoslovak jails, are being discovered. Passing over all legal regulations and human consideration, and trampling upon the most fundamental rights of man, the Cominform authorities in Czechoslovakia show in this case, that they are ready to commit abominable crime and provocation, only in order to serve to the aggressive campaign and policy against Yugoslavia and in order to stifle the sympathies and respect which Yugoslavia enjoys among the Czechoslovak people. The method of forceful preventing the Yugoslav correspondent to leave Czechoslovakia, corresponds perfectly to the policy and spirit which reigns in the Cominform countries and to the usual way of concocting anti-Yugoslav provocations. This preventing of our correspondent to return to his country, according to this impermissible manner and according to the similarity of methods used in practice by the Cominform countries and applied in the organization of anti-Yugoslav provocations and trials, points to the fact that the Czechoslovak authorities are being led in this case, by shameful and criminal tendencies. This is also proved by today's report given by the Czechoslovak Telegraph Agency, in which the Yugoslav correspondent Bagajic is being shamelessly slandered and accused, through the mouth of the provocator and former typist in the Tanjug agency, Maria Franle, stating that he had been carrying out a spying activity in Czechoslovakia. Such methods in initiating a campaign and making such false accusations, are the best proof of the true aim of this forceful keeping of Tanjug's correspondent Bagajic, and point to the intention of the Czechoslovak authorities to organize a new anti-Yugoslav provocation. (Tanjug)

(Borba, May 17, 1950)

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ASSEMBLY OF THE CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION ENDS

In his report, submitted in the course of the first day of the session, the secretary of the Central Co-operative Union of Yugoslavia, Dr. Mihajlo Vuckovic referred among other things to the following:

That there are at present in the FPRY more than 18,000 co-operatives and co-operative unions with a membership exceeding 4 million; that agricultural co-operatives of the general type represent the most widely spread form of our co-operative movement; that their number grew from 5,041 at the end of 1945 to 9,060 at the end of the past year or if we want to express it by an index number we arrive at a figure of 179, and that their membership grew from 500,000 to 3,250,000 or to an index number of 660.

Even in their initial stage, while engaged only in exchange of goods, they became an important factor on the market. Their turn-over, which varied from 10 to 16 billion, grew to 18 billion dinars in 1948. On comparison with 1946, the index number of their total turn-over amounted to 177.

Speaking of the peasant working co-operatives, Dr. Vuckovic stressed the rapid rate of their growth. In comparison with the past year, their number grew by 486%, the number of their homesteads by 547%, and the size of their land holdings by 559%. Actually, there are now in our country 7,012 peasant working co-operatives with 377,163 households which means that they amount at present 16% of the total number of the peasantry. They own 1,978,125 hectares of land or 19.6% of the total arable area. Adding to this areas cultivated by co-operative farms of the general type and those belonging to the government sector, one must come to the conclusion that the socialist sector of Yugoslavia owns already more than 26% of the total area.

The Resolution

The resolution passed by the assembly points out that the principal task of the agricultural co-operatives of the general type is the promotion of agricultural production on their farms and struggle for higher yields. Co-operatives should not only engage in trading, but they should mobilize the working peasantry to participate more actively in solving rural problems, that is, in establishing and fulfilling sowing plans, in cultivating and taking care of crops, in land reclaiming activities, application of scientific methods of work in agriculture and stockraising, in establishing and realizing purchasing plans, and so on. In order to accomplish this they should assist individual farmers in hauling teams, machines and implements, fruit and vine nursery plants, fertilizers, in means for protection of plants, and so on. It is also pointed out that socialised democracy should constantly be promoted and extended for the reason that it should ensure the widest activity and initiative of co-operative members and that they should be urged to pay a greater attention to the problems of savings and credits in order to promote their homesteads and meet their requirements on the basis of self-assistance.

Co-operatives are also advised to pay greater consideration to the skill of their members and organise illiterate courses to be attended by every illiterate member and cultural-artistic entertainments, and so on. A matter of particular importance is that they should mobilize their membership for building co-operative centres which should become bearers of culture in our villages.

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The development of socialist democracy merits full attention of members of peasant working co-operatives who should oppose all attempts at violation of this principle. It is particularly important to establish a close co-operation between peasant working and agricultural co-operatives of the general type with regard to all matters concerning villages as a whole. Members of peasant working co-operatives should try to settle rural communal problems in co-operation with individual farmers, they should try together to promote agricultural production and they should assist each other.

After making reference to the necessity of protecting co-operative property, of caring properly for and of proper utilization of draft animals, of protecting co-operative buildings, and so on, the resolution points out that wherever introduced, the group system of work should be improved, and wherever it has not yet been introduced, one should study and try to promote the co-operative organisation of work and introduce this system as well as norms for every kind of job, classifying them according to exertions and required skill.

In addition to the extension and promotion of agricultural production (agriculture, stockbreeding, poultry raising, fruit growing, wine, vegetable growing, bee keeping and so on) one should pay a special consideration to the problem of building co-operative buildings, particularly stables and stalls, and orientate himself to quick and simple constructions from materials obtained from local sources.

The present delegates then addressed their telegrams to the Central Committee of the CP of Yugoslavia, to Marshal Tito and to the Federal Government.

("BERBA")

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JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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August 16, 1950.

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stipulates that only workers who have signed work contracts can be chosen into Workers' Councils, and further, "since most of the workers have refused to sign such contracts it is natural that only workers who have forgotten their class membership will get into the Councils, and thus create a privileged bureaucratic stratum of workers."

First - since practically every worker has signed a contract in our country it is natural that every worker can elect and be elected.

Second - our workers chose in fact the best amongst them for their representatives even before the passing of the law, because those workers prove their class consciousness through their conscientious efforts to build socialism. The broad socialist democracy being developed by our Party will never permit the formation of a privileged layer. In any case the law covers that point; Art. 2 states that councils are chosen for one year but that they, or individual members can be recalled before that period; Art. 6 states that no one can be a member of the Management Committee more than two years running, etc. The slogan "the factory to the workers" dare not even be thought of in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union because it is in opposition to the official, "faultless" teaching of the role of the state in the transitional period. Sd. M.B.

(Summary, BORBA, 16th August 1950)

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COMINFORM STRIFES WITH GREEK REFUGEES

Recently a group of Greek refugees arrived in Hungary from Yugoslavia. This is what was announced on that occasion by the cominform propaganda machine:

Tass, calling on a report of a correspondent of Telepress, told how the Greek refugees arrived in the Hungarian capital "having been snatched from a concentration camp in Yugoslavia" and how after that the paper talks of "the horrors which they had survived". The cominform Daily Worker 24 hours later repeated this Tass assertion, adding that the Greek refugees arrived in Budapest "after escape from a concentration camp in Yugoslavia".

What really happened to these refugees? The difference between these two statements alone shows that this "news" in no way differs from the other slanders produced by the cominform about Yugoslavia.

But the best thing is to consider the facts. In January this year a group of Greek refugees moved into Curuga and stated the wish to go to Czechoslovakia. Our authorities organised a reception station and food, fuel and furniture. At the end of January representatives of the CC Yugoslav Red Cross and our People's Authorities visited the reception station and discovered that the equipment had been completely ruined in only ten days and a wagon load of wood and a wagon load of coal already burnt. This group of Greek refugees hardly condescended to send their representatives to meet the Red Cross delegate. At the meeting the Yugoslav representatives showed that the Greek refugees had been provided with all the means necessary for life as long as they were in Yugoslavia. The cost of maintenance, the pay of the camp manager, of the caterer and book-keeper was paid by the Yugoslav Red Cross. The remaining duties such as cleaning, cooking, washing were left to the refugees to organise among themselves as they wished. The clothing of the children and their care in general was entrusted to the Red Cross. The refugees were enabled to organise themselves in their collective so that they could work and thus earn some money. The refugees were given means of communication with the Central Committee of the Red Cross through the Local Committee.

At the same meeting, at the end of January, Yugoslav representatives informed the Greek refugees that their departure from Yugoslavia did not only depend on our authorities but also on the authorities of those East European countries to which they wished to go and who still had not granted entry. The Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs five times made representations to the Czech Government, demanding that the latter approve entry for these refugees. However, the Czech Government procrastinated. In order to speed their departure it was suggested to the refugees that they appoint from among themselves a certain number of persons to go to Belgrade and visit the Czech Embassy to settle the question of their departure. The ^{chance} was also offered to these delegates to visit in Belgrade the Ministry of the Interior in order to verify that the Yugoslav authorities were not obstructing their departure. However, the group of Greek refugees, under the influence of cominform agitators, refused all these proposals. The behaviour of that group towards the Yugoslav authorities was, from the beginning, more than hostile.

This behaviour was provoked among them by the cominform leaders who incited them against Yugoslavia, trying to create as difficult a situation as possible in the reception camp for provocative purposes. In the end the Greek refugees were asked only to work for themselves in their collectives and thus order their life the way they wanted,

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in which they would have the assistance of the Yugoslav authorities. Rejecting the proposal of the Yugoslav representative the refugee provocateurs refused to draw up a list of the refugees in the camp, and even did not wish to notify their names!

The departure of this group, as in earlier cases already mentioned in our press, depended only on entry permits from the Czech authorities. However, the Czech Government refused to do that. In place of a reply from the Czech Government a proposal was suddenly made by Hungary to the effect that it was ready to accept the Greek refugees. The Yugoslav authorities accepted the proposal and on the 7th July, after talks in Budapest, reached agreement. The next day the group of Greek refugees were handed over to Hungarian representatives on the frontier. On that occasion it was announced on the Yugoslav side that if there were any other refugees who wished to go Yugoslavia was ready to send them if the Hungarian Government agreed to receive them. Why did Hungary accept those refugees instead of Czechoslovakia and why was cominform propaganda silent on the fact that the transfer was completed on the basis of a previous agreement with the Yugoslav authorities? Primarily the cominform leaders were trying further to use Hungary for their campaign against Yugoslavia. Besides that Hungary was chosen because cominform propaganda could much more easily assert that the Greek refugees had fled from Yugoslavia to Hungary rather than directly to Czechoslovakia. This is only in line with their propaganda in general which, as in the case of Von Kleist, is very forgetful when it is a matter of crossing the Hungarian frontier.

This is how the "event" appears on which Tass and the rest of the cominform report their inventions. There is as much "escape" or "concentration camps" in this affair as there is "sincere" and "friendly" intentions on the part of the cominform leaders towards these refugees. It is not necessary to prove very far that these refugees after all their miseries of the war days are continuing to be forced to play their pitiful role for the benefit of the shameless cominform combinations.

The facts are clear: Yugoslavia has nothing to hide as regards these refugees nor any reason to terrorise them or to hold them. That is not done in our country. We have besides invited witnesses to come and verify whether it is so. Many witnesses have already been, looked and made commendatory statements and asserted that it is correct. But in the countries under the control of the Soviet leaders facts show something quite different. The Soviet Government illegally and unjustifiably retains Yugoslav children, the Czechoslovak Government keeps Yugoslav citizens for months in its prisons, two Yugoslavs have already lost their lives in those prisons, the Rumanian and Hungarian Governments arrest dozens of Yugoslav citizens and intern members of the Yugoslav national minority and the Bulgarian authorities intern even the families of people who are in Yugoslavia, etc.

The Greek refugees who find themselves in Czechoslovakia and other East European countries, and whose families live in Yugoslavia have also been the subjects of this cominform practice. On the demand of parents children (according to a resolution of the General Assembly of UNO for which, amongst others Czechoslovakia voted) should be returned to their parents. To the Yugoslav note of the 7th December 1949 on the petition of parents to the Czech Embassy in Belgrade the reply was received that the Czech State bodies do not handle those questions at all, because their settlement is supposedly made by the Red Cross in Geneva! In the same way the Rumanian, Hungarian and Polish Governments have sternly refused to reply to parents petitions and to the notes of the Yugoslav government for the return of Greek children to their parents in Yugoslavia. The arrival of the Greek refugees in Budapest shows that Yugoslavia adheres to its international obligations. Why do the cominform leaders not have the courage to do the same in their countries?

(POLITIKA 2 cols.)

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MASS ARRESTS AND INTERNMENTS OF THE FRONTIER POPULATION OF
HUNGARY AND BULGARIA.

Recently, at the same time as the noisy cominform peace campaign and the most fantastic trumped-up news about Yugoslavia's alleged aggressive intentions, in Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania an increasingly intense policy of violence and terror is being carried on against the Yugoslav national minority and against all those who do not believe the cominform lies and slanders about socialist Yugoslavia. This is particularly severe in the frontier places and districts. Our press has already given a number of concrete examples of the forced shifting of the population along the Hungarian - Yugoslav frontier, where entire villages have been transported with all their belongings to unknown destinations. It has given instances of the terrorism of the Rumanian "Security" agents, of mass internment along the Yugoslav - Bulgarian frontier of all those who have relatives in Yugoslavia or who sympathise with her.

This terroristic "purging of the frontier areas" was at first flatly denied by the cominform propaganda and then, since facts are very obstinate things, they partly admitted it, saying that the victims of their measures of violence were "class enemies" or "fascists" and the like. Recently in Bucharest, in the tradition of the Budapest and Sofia staged trials, a trial was held. The object of it was to produce new material for propaganda and arrests. In Bulgaria and Rumania the Cominformists did not dare to organise reprisals for the cominform court comedies, which were a complete failure, but demanded new forms of them.

And thus in Hungary "protest meetings" have recently been held in the frontier villages at which the people speak about the alleged visit of Von Kleist and Scorzina to Yugoslavia, about units of the Yugoslav army being "armed to the teeth with American equipment" on the point of attacking the unprepared Soviet Union and the other Eastern European countries, etc.. To sum it up they said that the Yugoslav press was slandering them when it said that terror was being exercised on the frontier population in Hungary, adding that the "small number" of people arrested were all "sworn enemies of the Hungarian people and their independence. After these meetings, the persecutions continue. In the district of Sanrov, for example, the following people were arrested between the 20th and 25th July: Mojzesh Djordje and his wife, Bora Janosh and his wife, Med Marin and his wife, Tomashev Zhivko and his wife and ten year old child, Nadj Janosh Barishin Marko and Filakovic Marko. They were all arrested because they were "politically unsound", "Titoites" and kulaks. Actually the facts are thus: Med Marin, Barishin Marko and Nadj Janosh are amongst the poorest peasants in that village. Zhivko Tomasev was a doubtful person because he recently hid a "Provocateur" who was expelled from Yugoslavia.

In Bulgaria at the end of July this year more violent measures were taken in the frontier districts on the population. The Chervenkovites arrested entire Yugoslav villages near the frontier. In the Kustendil district up to the 2nd August, mass arrests were carried out in the villages of Sardev, Cheshnjins, Kobilje, Dragovats and Leshivats. In the district of Kula in the same period 7 families with a total of 30 people were arrested in the village of Rakovitsa, 2 families from Karesh and 12 from Kapetanovats etc.. Most of these were emigrants from the FPRY or

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people who had declared themselves as friends of Yugoslavia. The manner in which these people are arrested is particularly brutal. The houses are entered, the people turned out, shoved into lorries and taken off to special "reception stations", whence they are taken off in an unknown direction. For better control and for inspection some of the members of the Bulgarian Workers' Party from the interior assist the police in these arrests. They blockade the roads and patrol the streets.

This terrorism of the Bulgarian authorities, which has obviously been thought out in advance and is being carried out on directives, has aroused great embitterment amongst the frontier population and because of it many people have fled to Yugoslavia. Like the Hungarians, the Bulgarians at first deny these measures and then admit them, but, of course, they only apply to "a few enemies of the Bulgarian people".

As an "explanation" of these measures the Bulgarians, like the Hungarians, hold "conferences" in the frontier villages, at which they slander the FRY and praise the Soviet Union and her policy of peace. When they have carried out their "proletarian duty" the Chervenkovite "champions of peace" devote themselves to interning people. Thus on the 7th August most of the inhabitants of the district of Vidin were interned, and from the village of Kosovo 4 families were interned, from the village of Karatinats 4 from Delejna 6, from Bregov 10 and from Dragoman 7 families etc..

The Yugoslav National Committee for the Defence of Peace gives a true picture of these events in Bulgaria and Hungary; and the Hungarian and Bulgarian "protest meetings" and "protest conferences" a true picture of the words of the Cominform "champions of peace" and the arrests and acts of violence, a true picture of their deeds. In the light of this one can understand why the Cominformists keep quiet about the invitation of the Yugoslav congress for the defence of peace, since after an inquiry it would be impossible for them to organize "protest meetings" which would not prove that their peace-loving phrases are only a mask for the doubtful aims of a hegemonistic policy.

(Glas, 16th. August 1950)

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SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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No. 246

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August 17, 1950

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NEW YUGOSLAV MERCHANT VESSEL

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MASS INTERNING OF MACEDONIANS IN PIRIN MACEDONIA

Skopje, August 16, 1950

Refugees who reached Yugoslav territory after having escaped from Pirin Macedonia speak of the mass internment of entire Macedonian families in Pirin Macedonia, since August 1st, by the Bulgarian authorities. During the first ten days in August alone about 500 families from Blagojevgrad (Gornjo-Djumaški) and Petricki counties were interned, while similar internments are in preparation in the rest of Pirin Macedonia.

On August first and second, 300 families from Blagojevgrad county were interned; 40 of the families were from the city itself. The following families from the village of Gabrovo in that county were interned; among others: The family of A.A. Staninski (with four members), M. Indilazov (with eight members), B. Staninski etc. The following families from Dubocica were interned: the family of M.T. Mladenov, M.A. Todorov, I.T. Musrev, I. Koorlanov, and V.I. Mladenov. From the village Visje: G. Nacev (four members), G. Gogot (five members), K. Ivanov etc. From Lagodis: L. Grcki, and others. From Drenovo: M. Stojilov, and others. Also four families from Seliste, six from Pofrovnik, three from Zelendom, over fifteen from Lesko, etc.

The same measures were taken on August 7, 8 and 9 in the county of Petricko, when around 200 families were interned, 50 from the city. In this county, there were six families interned from the village of Gabren, one from Krusica, five from Jawornica, two from Blesnica and over 130 from the other villages.

It is with horror that the refugees speak of the terror and the frenzied campaign of the Bulgarian police authorities against the peaceful populace. A sixty year old man, Traiche Mircevski was badly beaten for refusing to enter a truck, and his wife was also beaten for trying to take a small rug along.

These mass internments show that the Bulgarian leadership, in its inability to stifle the desire of the Macedonian people of Pirin Macedonia for national freedom, has resorted to using such measures that border on the physical extermination of the Macedonian people.

(Borba, August 17, 1950)

LETTERS FROM PROGRESSIVE PUBLIC WORKERS OF AMERICA TO THE YUGOSLAV INFORMATION CENTER IN NEW YORK

New York, August 16/50

The Yugoslav Information Center in New York has received many letters from prominent progressives in America who greet the decision of the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defense of Peace and support the initiative of the Congress inviting all peace movements in the world to send representatives in order to investigate whether Yugoslavia is preparing aggressive operations, with the condition that a similar inquiry be carried out in the

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neighboring territories.

The following is stated in a letter from the well known American public worker Henry Pratt Fairchild, professor of New York university and member of the National Committee of the American-Soviet Society: "You are doing a good deed. I have a high opinion of your publications and I read them with great satisfaction. I was particularly impressed with your invitation to groups and individuals to visit Yugoslavia and judge for themselves. I was satisfied with what I saw during my visit to Yugoslavia last summer and I would like to visit your country again. However, I am not sure I can spare the time to do so in the near future."

"I read the resolution of the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defense of Peace with great care. Your invitation is truly a noble invitation - writes Cary MacWilliams, well known progressive writer and for many years contributor to the progressive magazine Nation."

Earnest Omelby, New York University professor also praises the resolution as having great significance for the creation of a foundation for peace and understanding between peoples. "I think he states - that it would be a good thing for the citizens of this country to visit Yugoslavia and other countries.

Upton Sinclair answered (sic) that he read the resolution with satisfaction and that he is sorry for not being able to visit Yugoslavia because he is writing a book.

Hugh Weston, member of the Massachusetts Peace Committee, writes: "I warmly greet the invitation of the Yugoslav National Committee. I consider Yugoslavia's stand correct and think that it should be adopted by other nations. I think that this invitation affords us opportunity to see the truth with our own eyes and thus put an end to the rumors circulating here. After a careful study of Yugoslavia's policies I am happy to say that I came to the conclusion that Yugoslavia is earnest in its fight for peace and equal relation between socialist countries. You can count on my support of your correct stand."

The secretary of the organisation "American Friends Service Committee," L. Hoskins, states that this organisation is considering the possibility of sending its representative to Yugoslavia. The same desire is expressed by the "Commission of World Peace." (Tanjung)

(Borba, August 17, 1950)

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GROUP OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF SRPSKE MORAVICE TRIED IN FIUME.

On August 14, 15 employees of the railway station of Srpske Moravice were put on trial before the District Court in Fiume being charged with theft. This group was involved in theft of tons of cereals, vegetables and clothing snatched from railway wagons. In that way damage was inflicted to both state and co-operative enterprises, as well as to certain individuals. The group was led by Franjo Jakovac, a warehouse keeper and other accused collaborated with him. In front of the court, they all pleaded to be guilty. The court passed sentences ranging from 5 months to 6 years of imprisonment with hard labour. The court was presided by Krsto Jezina.

Another trial is to take place in Fiume shortly against some managers of commercial enterprise "Pek-Pod".

La Voce del Popolo, August 15, 1950)

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NON-AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE USA ON POLICY TOWARDS CHINA

(London, 16th August,)

Foreign agencies report that Britain disagrees with the USA's policy towards China. As UP reports, the disagreement concerns President Truman's order to the American 7th Fleet to patrol the waters of Formosa and defend this island in case of an attack by the Army of PR China. Britain considers that this order might lead to American-Chinese conflict.

UP asserts that Britain finds herself in a very unpleasant position since she has recognised Mao Tse Tung's government. British representatives made it known earlier that in the case of a Chinese attack on Formosa the British fleet in the Pacific would stand aside. British fears and disquiet have especially been increased since the recent visit of General MacArthur to Formosa to make arrangements with Chiang Kai Shek for military co-operation between American and Kuo Mintang forces in the defence of Formosa. The British press protested at this visit and the arrangement, and the British Government has asked the USA to prevent any attack by Chiang Kai Shek's forces on continental China. The British Government considers that Chiang Kai Shek, whose air force recently bombarded some places near the Chinese coast, has broken Truman's order which instructed the American 7th fleet to prevent not only an attack by PR China on Formosa but also an attack by the Kuomintang forces on China. The British Government fears that Chiang Kai Shek's offensive actions will draw the USA into war with PR China and considers that that would have disastrous results throughout Asia.

Judging by reports from foreign agencies the USA are dissatisfied with the British attitude on Formosa. United Press reports that the US Government has asked the British Government what would their attitude be in the case of the Chinese Army trying to make an invasion on Formosa. Informed circles say that the American Government considers this question urgent and important and high level talks are going on about it. Military circles in Washington doubt whether the American 7th Fleet would be in a position effectively to resist a Chinese invasion of Formosa and therefore Washington is insisting that Britain openly declare whether her Far East Fleet would support the action of the American 7th Fleet or not. Britain, however, is avoiding a public statement on this question. The Foreign Office representative has only said that the action of Britain in the case of an invasion of Formosa is "a hypothetical question". He, however, denies the reports which have appeared in the press that Great Britain has asked the USA to place the island of Formosa under the protection of UNO. Almost the whole Indian press disapproves of MacArthur's visit to Formosa and the US policy towards China. AFP reports that the Indian News Chronicle, whose owner is an influential member of the Indian Parliament, describes MacArthur's visit to Formosa as "madness" and as regards American policy towards China asserts that the USA "obstinately refuses to understand the Asiatic spirit". The Statesman of New Delhi says of MacArthur that his visit to Formosa and the admiration which he expressed for the head of the Kuo Mintang "dangerously encourages an offensive" by Chiang Kai Shek on PR China.

(Tanjung)

(BORBA ½ col.)

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BRITISH-AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(Geneva, 16th August)

The British and American delegations yesterday presented the Economic and Social Council with a joint proposal for setting up a commission^{which} would examine documents relating to forced labour in the Soviet Union and report on that to the council.

Reuter reports that this proposal was presented after a speech by the head of the British delegation Corley-Smith who again accused the Soviet Union of holding on its territory over 10 million slave workers. Smith announced that this estimate was too low since in the last few years there have been many mass deportations in the USSR of the population to Siberia and Central Asia, including about 3 million people from the Baltic Republics and Moslem areas alone.

(BORBA)

CORLISS LAMONT DISAGREES WITH THE LEADERS OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

(New York, 16th August)

Corliss Lamont, prominent member of the National Leadership of the Progressive Party, has declared his disagreement with the attitude of the leaders of the Party in the Korean question and the question of the Soviet attitude in UNO. He is remaining a member of the Party considering that he can better serve in the party than out of it. Lamont, like John Rogge, agrees with Henry Wallace, but he does not agree with his leaving the Progressive Party.

Lamont is also a member of the National Committee of the Association for American Soviet Friendship. He has visited the Soviet Union a number of times and written books and articles on life in the Soviet Union.

(BORBA)

EXTENSION OF DEATH SENTENCE IN RUMANIA

(Bucharest, 16th August)

A law was published yesterday in Bucharest allowing the death sentence for all cases of theft or destruction of anything belonging to the armed forces. Imprisonment of from 3 - 10 years can be awarded to any person with knowledge of such an act and failing to report it.

(BORBA)

SENTENCE ON GROUP OF THIEVES OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

In the large hall of the mess of the factory of heavy machine tools in Zeleznik the people's court has sat for some days. In order that the workers could follow this trial, it was held in the afternoon outside working hours. This group of thieves of public property have been answering their charges in the presence of the collective of the factory.

70 offenders have inflicted serious damage on the factory at Zeleznik because they succeeded in uncovering a weak spot in which to operate. At the factory there is an industrial school where

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nothing has been grudged. For the use of this school the factory gave machines and tools. The group of offenders, under the leadership of Djura Rodic, a practical instructor at the school, made away with everything that arrived.

Djura Rodic made off from the factory with electrical motors, electrical material, magnetoes for motorcycles, windscreen wipers, carpenters' machines, paints, varnish, wire volt meters, etc. All to the value of over 670,000 dinars. Of course he did not work alone. He was helped in some of his activities by Branko Bracarevic, a carpenter from Belgrade who bought the things which Rodic took from the factory. Dusan Jerkovic stole, together with Rodic, he is also a practical instructor at the industrial school, the value of goods which he took amounts to 370,000 dinars.

The 17 in the dock are: besides Rodic and Bracarevic and Jerkovic, Rade Miljevic, metal worker in the motor factory in Rakovica who took from his factory carpenters' machines, insulated cable, gimlets, etc. and sold them, next Bozidar Ilic Manager of the tool store FTAM in Zeleznik who made off with metal saws, borers, etc. There is also storeman Djemal Kadic, and Milorad Pinteric Manager of the electrical store, Dusan Pavlovic and Slobodan Mitic practical instructor at the industrial school, and Dragisa Pavlovic clerk at FTAM, Moncilo Tanajotovic locksmith from Belgrade, Dragoslav Lukovic also instructor at the industrial school, Bogdan Aradski private mechanic, Franja Sodomka motor mechanic, Borevoje Djordjevic clerk in the firm "Udarnik" of Belgrade, Mihailo Ilkic painter with FTAM and Stasoje Dojinovic agricultural worker.

Although of various callings these were all solidly together in their plundering of national property. In the court they have continuously charged each other or tried to conceal their thefts.

The whole works collective of Zeleznik has had the opportunity to listen for days to the ~~entangled~~ defence of these people.

These large thefts were possible because the management of the factory did not take sufficient precautions. No kind of supervision was carried out of the instructors and clerks at the school during their departure from duty when returning home. It was easy for them to carry off materials, tools, machines and motors and to transfer them to the instructional workshops and from thence sell them or hand them over to acquaintances and "business friends". During the trial it was a number of times shown that there was no problem in taking things from the factory, because there was no kind of inspection. In the same way, in the instructional workshops no-one was concerned with what there was in it. In this way practical instructors in the school workshops were able to take off parts from separate machines and even whole machines, on the excuse that they were doing it to train the pupils and thereafter to take them away and sell them.

This trial has been a bitter lesson for the management of the firm, teaching them greater care for national property.

The District Court of Belgrade has pronounced the following sentences:

Djura Rodic 20 years imprisonment with hard labour, confiscation of property, Bracarevic condemned to death by shooting, Jerkovic 16 years imprisonment with hard labour and confiscation of property, Miljevic five years imprisonment with hard labour, Ilic 6 years imprisonment

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with hard labour, Kadic 1½ years, Pinteric 2 years, Pavlovic 2½ years, Mitic 1½ years, Dragisa Pavlovic 2 years, Panajotovic 1½ years, Lukovic 1 year, Aradski 4 years, Sodomka 1½ years, Djurdjevic 6 months, Mihajlo Ilkic to 2 months corrective labour and Vojinovic to 6 months. The Public Prosecutor has lodged a protest at the judgment on Rodic and Bozidar Ilic.

(POLITIKA 1 col.)

A NEW SHIP FOR THE MERCHANT NAVY

The Yugoslav shipping line has bought from the English shipping company "Ulster" the ocean-going ship Lord Glentorren which has already sailed in our Merchant Navy under the name Kosmaj 2. This is the fourth ocean-going ship after the Makedonija, Rijeka, Pula which our Merchant Navy has received this year.

This ship is of the same type as the majority of our big ships. 8,833 tons burden and 5,667 net tonnage. It is 123 metres long, 17 metres wide and cruises at 11 knots.

(POLITIKA)

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THE HYPOCRITICAL MASKING OF THE TERRORISATION OF OUR NATIONAL MINORITY IN HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Cominformists often speak about the position of the Yugoslav national minority in Hungary, and, attempting cleverly to evade the facts. They impute that our minority enjoys all the rights of Hungarian citizens. Thus in the broadcast in Serbian on the 13th of this month Radio Budapest attempted to justify the inhuman treatment of members of our minority by the Hungarian authorities. Naturally, for concealing Horthy methods of Magyarizing our elements and for inspiring chauvinist hatred and the spirit of Szent Istvan, the Budapest propagandists are being helped by many Cominform agents and, as usual, the police.

With that aim "protest" and "peace" conferences are being held in the villages where members of the minority live. The Hungarian police, for their part, see to it that there is a sufficient attendance at these conferences and find two or three people whose announcements will be quoted by the commentator of Radio Budapest. After all that, something like this is broadcast: "Hungary, moving along the road of Marxist-Leninist national policy ensures well-being and opportunities for cultural development to the South Slavs in Hungary. And after this comes an announcement to "back up" this statement.

How far this justification of the Hungarian Cominformists is hypocritical, and what sort of reception it will find especially amongst the Hungarian workers and the members of our minority is not necessary to say. But it is typical that the Budapest rulers were forced, under pressure of numerous protests on the part of Hungarians living in our country and general disapproval throughout the world, at least in some way or other to attempt to justify, or rather to conceal, their policy of denationalisation.

However, let us see the facts as they are. Not only in Hungary but in the other Cominform countries anti-democratic and inhuman treatment of the Yugoslav minority does not differ in the slightest today from the activities of the fascist regime. The Hungarian revisionists have exposed our compatriots to unheard of conditions and maltreatment, shutting down their cultural institutions at democratic organisations, forbidding them from using their mother tongue in the schools etc.etc. In this way, by preventing the national and cultural development of our compatriots the Hungarian Cominformists have brought into question the very existence of the members of our national minority.

Very soon after these measures, when the members of our national minority remained, so to speak, completely without rights, many arrests were carried out on all our compatriots who in any way refused to bow to the revisionist policy of the present Hungarian rulers. In this way all the former officials of the Democratic Union of the South Slavs in Hungary were arrested and in the village of Kicsmar 7 distinguished members of our minority were arrested, 5 in Szanto and in Mara, Macsmar, Magyaros and Konbej all the Yugoslavs who had taken part in the National Liberation war were arrested.

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But this was not sufficient for the Budapest rulers and they began spreading chauvinist hatred and practicing a revisionist policy employing the approved method of transporting entire villages. In this way the Hungarian police "secured" the frontier areas with the excuse of "removing the hostile elements" and "the doubtful and unreliable population". A month ago they ordered the members of our minority living in the district of Prekomurje to leave their houses and move out of the district within 48 hours. On the 30th July, the Hungarian authorities gathered together many Yugoslavs from the villages of Gare and Djurici loaded them into two wagons and sent them off to an unknown destination. From Bacsalmos 50 families were sent off. On the 23rd June about 2,000 Yugoslavs were driven from various places to Bacsalmos under armed escort and then they were taken off to an unknown destination by special trains. Because of all these measures several people committed suicide and many others have fled from their houses and hidden in the interior of the country.

CHETNIK ORGANISER AS A WITNESS AT THE BUCHAREST TRIAL.

Our Editors have received a letter from Miloje Fenlacki, a member of the CPY employed in the concern "Termoelektro" in Kostolac, in which he speaks about his father Rada Fenlacki the chief witness of the Bucharest trial. This letter gives the true picture of this Cominform agent and thereby shows yet again the methods used by the Rumanian Cominform leadership and the depraved characters they rely on in their struggle against our country.

In the letter it says: "In Borba of the 7th August 1950 an article appeared entitled 'A Vain Attempt to Justify the Terror Exercised on Our Minority in Rumania' which deals with the true meaning of the staged trial of members of the Yugoslav national minority in Rumania. In this article the witnesses at this trial Rada Fenlacki and Milan Mirkov are shown up in their true light.

"Since I am well acquainted with both these people, of which the first is my father, and lived in their immediate vicinity until November 1944, I would like to complete the picture of the character of my father.

"He went through the teachers' training school in Sombor before the First World War. During the First World War he was in Russia where he fought on the side of the Czarist Army against the Red Army and was twice wounded. I have seen documents-which he still has - which bear witness of this. At the end of the First World War he returned to Yugoslavia and was employed as a teacher first of all at Ridjica and in 1921 at Santov. After this he became a priest and in 1926 he went to Rumania. He settled in the village of Dinyes and became rich by dishonest means. Here he became acquainted with the archpriest of the diocese of Temisvar Slobodan Kostic and with his help he went to Temisvar as a school inspector of Serbian Orthodox schools in Rumania in 1938. Here he lived until the occupation in 1941 and at the beginning of the war he organised the Chetnik movement of the Serbs in Rumania in conjunction with the archpriest Slobodan Kostic. By the agreement Rada Fenlacki was to be the Chetnik leader in the district of Temisvar. He was formed of

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Serbs and Rumanians. During the entire time of the occupation Rada Fenlachki as a priest in his speeches in church called upon the people to "join the holy war against Bolshevism".... During 1944 and especially during the liberation and the capitulation of Antonescu's Rumania, he began to spread propaganda secretly through his friends saying that at the forthcoming congress of the Slavs in Rumania on the 9th May 1945 he was going to demand that the Rumanian part of the Banat should be included into Yugoslavia....

"During the occupation Milan Mirkov also used to come to Rada Fenlachki's house. One day Mirkov returned from the Eastern front decorated with Hitler's medal -the Iron Cross. Throughout the occupation Milan Mirkov strolled about in the uniform of Antonescu's NCO's, whereas those who are now on the accused bench of the Bucharest trial such as Bosko Ladic and Dr. Milos Todorov lived as outlaws in hiding from Antonescu's authorities.....

"I do not agree with what my father Rada Fenlachki did, because I deplore/cowardice and baseness of the servants of the Cominform who wish to disunite the workers movement in the world and I therefore publicly denounce him".

(BORBA 17th August 1950)

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JEZ'S FILM REVIEW.

"Love Story" an English Tonic Comedy.

Stewart Granger suffers from technology and sometimes from blindness. He takes refuge in a solitary modern hotel, which has about 200-300 guests and is surrounded by romantic rocks, mines, the sea and factories. Stewart often takes a walk amongst the limestone rocks and taps the stones with a small watchmaker's hammer. That is how he discovers Molly and Margaret. Molly is not a woman but the rare ore molybdenum. Margaret, on the contrary, is not an ore but a woman and a very pretty one too, although she composes too much music. She was told by the doctors that she would soon die, let us say, in about 40-50 years. That is why she came to this solitary holiday spot. Stewart's childhood friend Patricia is also here. She is a secret agent of a cigarette factory and smokes all the time although it is quite obvious that she does not like it. On the side she directs an open air review by Sophocles in a surrealist style but the performance is fortunately cancelled in time.

Both Patricia and Margaret are in love with Stewart because of this rivalry there are many small discussions and big slaps in the face, but everything ends well since they agree not to renounce him in spite of everything.

The film develops at an infernal pace: each half-hour something happens - either an accident in the mine or a world war, or Stewart's operation and things like that.

Finally Stewart and Margaret agree upon becoming a pair and Patricia retreats with Stewart's cigarette lighter.

An older gentleman is also roaming in the film. He is the mine owner and certainly wants to play a kind of role but because of the fault of the screen-play writer the description of his role was left out.

(JEZ, 12th August 1950)

CPYRGHT

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

No. 247

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE
DO NOT DETACH

August 18, 1950

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*

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P.2. THE "UNITARY EUROPEAN ARMY" AND GERMAN ARMAMENT QUESTIONS

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SECURITY COUNCIL

(Lake Success, 17th August).

In today's session of the Council there was still no decision on the question of a South Korean representative attending before the council.

Immediately before the session an unofficial meeting was held of members of the council at which, AFP reports, the Indian delegate Sir Benegal Rao again took up his earlier proposal to form a commission of the six non-permanent members of the council to handle the Korean question.

In the session the Cuba representative Alvarez accused the Soviet delegate of returning to the Security Council to defend the interests of the aggressor in Korea and of trying to put off treating important questions by interposing points of procedure.

The American representative Warren Austin asked for the agreement of the council with the resolution of the General Assembly, calling for the earliest attendance of a South Korean representative and the free entry of the UNO commission for Korea in all parts of Korea. He again demanded of the USSR to use its influence on Northern Korea to bring peace as quickly as possible to Korea. He also asked for the adoption of the principles accepted by this General Assembly, of free elections throughout Korea under UNO control. He acknowledged the Indian proposal of calling a special commission but did not, however, support it. The Kuo Mintang representative demanded that European colonial powers maintain their fruitful and friendly relations with Asia, rejecting the accusations of Anglo-American imperialism and aggression of the USA in the Far East.

The Yugoslav representative Ales Bebler stated that he did not wish to associate with either side in the Korea hostilities, emphasizing, however, that that did not mean that Yugoslavia does not wish to contribute to a solution of this question and the ending of the present serious situation which has been reached in the work of the Security Council in connection with that question. He supported the proposal of the Indian delegate for a special commission of the non-permanent members of the council.

The Norwegian representative confined himself to declaring that the North Korean government had not replied to the call of the Security Council of the 25th June to withdraw its troops behind the 38th parallel and demanded that no representative of Northern Korea should be permitted to attend sessions of the Security Council. He nevertheless recognised that before a final decision it would be necessary to hear both sides.

After the Norwegian delegate, Malik spoke, declaring, not mentioning whether it was in connection with the Indian proposal, that at this moment it was senseless to speak of the future of Korea. He accused the USA of blocking every proposal which had as its object the peaceful settlement of the Korean quarrel, adding that what was happening today was more a spreading of the war than an effort to establish peace.

The session closed at 22.25 and the next one fixed for Tuesday at 19.00 hours. (Tanjung)

(POLITIKA 1 col.)

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BELGRADE CINEMAS

Belgrade and Zemun have 21 cinemas. In summer an average of 30,000 people attend daily and in winter 50,000. This, however, is not sufficient, partly because of those 21 only those in the centre of the town show new films, and also because the majority of cinemas are concentrated in the centre: of the 15 cinemas in Belgrade 10 are between Trg Dimitrija Tucovica and Trg Republike.

There is some prospect of new cinemas. In general a new cinema will be opened alongside each new house of culture, as has already been done in the fourth and second rejons. There will be two more when the houses of culture of the sixth and seventh rejons open.

Why are not open air cinemas used in the summer months? The theatre in Topcider, according to the director of the town film showing company, is not suitable unless a special projector is acquired. The theatre on Kalemegdan is not used because the film showing company have not been able to come to terms on rent with the People's Committee of the first rejon.

Finally, the terrace cinema "20th Oktobar" for unknown reasons has so far not been adapted for film presentations.

As it seems this question is not treated seriously by anyone.

But that is not all. Not only are the open air gardens not used but many cinema theatres remain unused or serve other purposes. The former Corzois today a mensa for the sports club BSK. In Sarajevska there is a modern hall, the pre-war "Triglav" cinema. It is used for the present for conferences. It is said that later it will be opened as a cinema, but we have waited six years already.

There are other cases such as this. The director of the town film showing company says about these unused cinemas: "It is true that certain of these could be repaired and made fit for showing, but we have, you see, relinquished them.

The reasons preventing the town company from using gardens and former cinemas are not known. It is only certain that it is much easier to renew than to build from scratch, and it is already past the time when these cinemas, of which there are not enough in Belgrade, were at once returned to Belgraders.

(POLITIKA Summary 1½ cols.)

THE QUESTION OF A JOINT EUROPEAN ARMY AND ARMAMENT OF WESTERN GERMANY

In the French town of Strasbourg the Council of Europe has been sitting since the 7th of this month. The agenda includes many questions, amongst which are the Truman plan, the question of re-arming Western Europe, a draft convention on the rights of man, etc. However, at the first session they turned to the question of incorporating Germany in the European union of peoples and its re-armament and Churchill proposed a resolution on the formation of a "joint European army". Although Churchill's proposal was unexpected nevertheless it has been one of the main objects of the "European Assembly" which is attended by representatives of Turkey and Greece in addition to 104 delegates from the West European countries and 18 from West Germany and 3 from the Saar.

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This is the first time since 1933 that Germany has taken a place in an international assembly. The question of the entry of Germany into the Council of Europe was raised by Churchill at the beginning of this year. On one occasion in the House of Commons he said that he did not see any reason why the British, French and German soldiers should not be comrades in a combined system of defence. And at the first meetings of the Council of Europe which were devoted to the question of drawing Germany into the European defence system, Churchill supported the German case and demanded of the Assembly that it assure its German friends that we will defend their security as our own. The other representative of the British Conservatives Robert Boothby, who was the first to declare openly in the Council of Europe for the rearmament of Western Germany, announced before the German delegates that he did not believe that Western Europe can be defended if Germany remains outside. "If Germany enters the European Union she will have to make a full contribution to joint defence under the same conditions as the others." Many other delegates also declared in the same vein.

The view of the French and German delegates was awaited with the greatest interest. It is known that the French, especially since the second world war have almost always taken a hostile line when it has been a question of Germany. They have been driven to that by experience from two wars. The representative of France in the Council George Bidault in his speech devoted to the defence of Europe ignored the question of the rearmament of Germany. The second representative of France Paul Renaud, on the contrary, declared that the ranks of a European army must be open to German troops. He called on the German delegate to give his view on that question. The German delegates approached Churchill's proposal on the formation of a joint European army with great caution. While representatives of the government voted for the formation of the army the social democrats in laying down conditions tried to extract as much advantage as possible from this, for them, very convenient situation. In this connection one government representative declared that his government agreed in principle with the idea of forming a European army, while the Social Democrats hold the view that the acceptance of that idea would only be possible if West Germany passed from the status of an associated state giving an armed contingent to the position of an equal partner, both in the political plan and in the framework of a European army.

In the question of the re-arming of Germany there appeared an even more divided opinion among the West German delegates. The leader of the German socialists Karl Schmidt was strongly opposed to the rearmament of Germany, emphasising that the rearmament of his country would do a disservice to peace and the unity of Europe.

Although Churchill's proposal at the start met with a favourable reception and was adopted by a majority, considerable opposition appeared later in the discussion. The two opinions on this question also appeared in the Danish delegation. The majority of representatives of the Scandinavian countries came out against Churchill's proposal. It is significant that even among the British delegates there is a divided opinion. The Conservative representatives gave unanimous support to Churchill's proposal, while the opinion of the Labourites was divided. In commenting on this attitude of the British delegation Associated Press says that this division of opinion among the Labourites which will probably express itself in Parliament, might easily bring down Clement Attlee's Government and lead to new elections in Great Britain. Almost the whole British press expressed the view that the work in Strasbourg is without value. The Sunday Times says that an European army would never be homogenous and would always have the character of one composed of National Armies with separate languages, patriotisms and traditions. "A united European state is not a thing of the near future."

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ONE MORE FACT ABOUT THE "BULGARIAN WESTERN PROVINCES"

Judging by the reply of Radio Sofia, a certain article recently published in Politika inflicted a heavy blow on the champions of greater Bulgarian policy. That article told only the bare truth and so one need not be surprised if the Bulgarian reply was embittered. We will once again support this truth with facts, this time mostly taken from the Bulgarian reply.

The title of the article and the main topic put before the Bulgarian chauvinists in that article was: what are those "Bulgarian western provinces?" "The Western provinces is the name given to certain parts of Serbia by the Bulgarian chauvinists during the time of Ferdinand and Boris. From that time until now nothing has changed in Bulgaria in this respect: the Bulgarian rulers still use the expression "the Western provinces" meaning certain parts of the People's Republic of Serbia and at the same time we know exactly - both we in Yugoslavia and they in Bulgaria - what is understood by the "Western provinces". It means part of present Yugoslav territory which was allotted to Bulgaria at the peace at San Stephano in 1878. According to the peace treaty, the whole of Macedonia and certain areas of Eastern and Southern Serbia should have come under Bulgaria. At San Stephano the so-called greater Bulgaria was created and we should therefore not be surprised that the Bulgarian bourgeoisie emphasised this Bulgaria as their "national ideal".

However, unfortunately it was proved that San Stephano Bulgaria was not the national ideal of the Bulgarian bourgeoisie alone. Let us see what Vasil Kolarov thought of a Bulgaria of this type. In his book "Against Hitlerism and its Bulgarian Servants" he says: "The treacherous fascist clique are making base speculations on the grave disease of the Bulgarian people, which was brought about by the annulment of the San Stephano Treaty about the parcelling out of San Stephano Bulgaria by the great powers at the Congress of Berlin". The annulment of the San Stephano Treaty, he then terms as "flagrant injustice towards the Bulgarian people."

On page 132 of the "Lessons in History of the Bulgarian Workers' Party (Communists)" there is this sentence: "These imperialistic tendencies of the Bulgarian bourgeoisie and Monarchists, who for their part had ideas about the greatness, glory and consolidation of the dynasty corresponded with the aspirations for national unification of the Bulgarian people, for a San Stephano Bulgaria." In the same part of publication one can read about "Morava Bulgarians" which clearly shows the aspirations of the Bulgarian chauvinists which began with the San Stephano peace and goes on today.

The commentator of Radio Sofia feels much insulted because the People's Democracy of Bulgaria is being imputed with the aspirations of the San Stephano Peace. If he did not know it before, he will see from the two quotations that it is senseless to state that only two provinces are in question when speaking about the "western Bulgarian provinces", namely the Basiljgrad and Caribrod districts, of which the latter the Yugoslavs call Dimitrovgrad.

The above mentioned districts of the People's Republic of Serbia were under Bulgarian occupation in the last war.

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After the war, in the Peace Treaty, the Bulgarian Government recognised that the districts of Bosiljgrad and Dimitrovgrad were part of Yugoslav territory. However, right till the end of last year the Ministry in Sofia sent various acts and directives not only to Bosiljgrad and Dimitrovgrad but even to the district of Pirot.

These facts show that there are men in the Ministry in Sofia who do not know about the changes introduced after the war. It shows that such an attitude conceals an even worse background. The directives sent from Sofia to the districts of Bosiljgrad, Dimitrovgrad and Pirot at the end of 1949 best show how firmly greater Bulgarian chauvinism is embedded in the highest state institutions of the People's Democracy of Bulgaria. Such an occurrence is possible for the sole reason that the entire foreign policy of the present Bulgarian leadership is chauvinistic and aspires to the idea of greater Bulgaria. The explanation lies in the fact that official Bulgaria persists in making use of the phrase "western provinces", meaning parts of Eastern and Southern Serbia.

The commentator of Radio Sofia this time laments about the fate of the Bulgarian national minority in those Yugoslav districts. And the peasants, who according to him suffered from terrorisation by the Yugoslav authorities, recently wrote a letter to CC and Comrade Tito saying: "We, the members of the Bulgarian national minority from the villages of Rakita, Presek, Zvonac, Vucidol and Nasuskovica protest with disgust against the provocative writing about terror and violence which the committees of the people's authorities in these villages are alleged to perpetrate".

Let the commentator of Radio Sofia not worry himself about the fate of the Bulgarian national minority in Yugoslavia. Like all the other national minorities in this country the Bulgarian minority is allowed to develop freely and without hindrance and has exactly the same rights as all the other peoples of Yugoslavia. It is disgraceful to talk about the alleged hard life of the Bulgarian national minority in Yugoslavia while the Bulgarian authorities, at this precise moment, are carrying out large scale internments of entire Macedonian families in Pirin Macedonia. These Macedonians in districts under Bulgarian rule, who fight for their national freedom are dangerous, according to Bulgarian excuses. No one will take such naive lies as a reason for interning old people, women and children. We have said, and that alone is true, that the only sin of the Macedonians in Pirin Macedonia is that they have been deprived of their rights and are striving, as a national minority, so that the Bulgarian authorities will ensure them.

(POLITIKA, 18th August, 1950)

MARSHAL TITO RECIEVES THE AMBASSADOR OF INDIA.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock in Brioni Marshal Tito recieved the Ambassador of India Mr. Sen. Leo Mates, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs attended the reception.

Marshal Tito invited the Ambassador to stay for lunch.

CPYRGHT

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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25X1A

No. 248

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DE ACH

August 19, 1950

HEADLINES

BORDA

P.1. NEW YORK: ALES BEBLER SPEAKS IN SECURITY COUNCIL

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NEW YORK: "YUGOSLAVIA WANTS REAL PEACE" STATES GEORGE SELDES

*

E. DAVIS ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

P.3.

*

FAILURE OF "PRESS DAY" CELEBRATION OF COMINFORM: TRIESTE

*

FEAR OF BULGARINN COMINFORMISTS IN SPREADING TRUTH
ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA

*

WAR IN KOREA:

TOKYO: MACARTHURS TROOPS GET POHANG BACK

TOKYO: COMMUNIQUE OF AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS

LAKE SUCCESS: MACARTHUR REPORT TO SECURITY COUNCIL

TOKYO: S. KOREAN GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO MOVE TO PUSAN

PYONGYANG: N. KOREAN MORNING COMMUNIQUE

TOKYO: N. KOREAN OFFENSIVE TOWARDS TAEGU

CANBERRA: TALKS ON FORMATION OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH UNIT
FOR KOREA

PUSAN: REFUGEE AID ORGANISATION FORMED

WASHINGTON: OVER 40,000 MILITARY PERSONS TRANSPORTED TO
KOREA SO FAR

*

P.4. WASHINGTON: WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES DECREASE IMPORTS FROM
STATES AND INCREASE INTER-EXCHANGE

*

WASHINGTON: GOOD SURFLUSES BLOCKED IN USA

*

BRUSSELS: BELGIUM CP HEAD KILLED

*

BERLIN: RESISTENCE OF EAST GERMAN PARTIES AGAINST SOCIAL
UNITY PARTY INCREASES

*

BERLIN: CREATION OF AIR FLEET IN EAST GERMANY

ROME: WAR CRIMINAL GRAZIANI RELEASED

ROME: NEW BOOKS ON VATICAN "BLACK INDEX"

*

POLITKA

P.L. TRUTH MAKES ITS OWN ROAD

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WHITE GRAIN PURCHASE

By the 15th August in the country as a whole 56% of the total planned purchase of white grains had been completed. In the last week alone over 10% of the total quantity foreseen was bought up. In many districts where it has hitherto proceeded slowly, the purchase has now considerably speeded up. That especially applies to Macedonia, Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(BORBA)

WEST EUROPE REDUCES IMPORTS FROM USA

(Washington, 18th August)

Congress received a report from the Economic Co-operation Management giving details of the financial and economic position of countries of West Europe in the first three months of this year. In this period, the report says, the countries of West Europe have greatly reduced imports from the USA and have increased mutual trade exchanges. Trade has particularly increased between Belgium and Holland, Holland and Germany, France and England and Italy and Germany.

Industrial production has increased by 23% compared with pre-war. Production in West Europe, excluding Germany, has increased by 37%. Production of coal has risen above the average level in 1938 by 114 million metric tons. The greatest increase in all branches of production compared with last year has taken place in West Germany and Holland. Production of electrical energy, motor vehicles and textiles has been increased. Grain production per person as a result of the increase in population, is still 12% below pre-war.

In the first three months of this year 458 million dollars have been distributed for European economic recovery, making the total sum distributed to the countries in West Europe under the Marshall Plan 8,985 millions.

(BORBA)

CHAIRMAN OF CP BELGIUM KILLED

(Brussels, 18th August)

Reuter reports that last night the Chairman of the CP Belgium and Member of Parliament Julian Lahaut was killed in his apartment near Liege. Two unknown persons committed the murder and succeeded in escaping.

(BORBA)

FAILURE OF CELEBRATIONS OF PRESS DAY

(Trieste, 18th August)

In spite of great preparations and calls in the press not one Slovene came to celebrations of "Press Day" which the Italian cominformists organised in the village of Doberdob. The cominformists brought their groups from Gorizia, Vidmar and Trzice to hold the celebrations. (Tanjug)

(BORBA)

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THE FEAR OF THE SPREADING THE TRUTH ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA HAS ENRAGED THE BULGARIAN COMINFORMISTS.

The Sofia Cominformists have gained the right to rule the Bulgarian people thanks to the aid of the Red Army and the consent of their Moscow bosses. And they try by every means possible to justify the trust given them and strive to keep it even at the cost of betraying the interests of the people, the working classes and the peasants. One is ashamed to say this but it is a fact - the Sofia Cominformists have turned Bulgaria into a Danubian province. Everything that the young Bulgarian bourgeoisie did not allow at the dawn of the era of liberation, because of the struggle which the representatives and ideologists of that bourgeoisie carried on against Russian Czarist attempts to subordinate Bulgaria, has been allowed by the present leaders of the Bulgarian Communist Party at the price of betrayal. But in order to realise that betrayal the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people had to die, Kolarov had to have a quick death, hundreds and hundreds of the heroic sons of the Bulgarian people, who refused to dance to the tune of the Northern bear, had to suffer in prison or to vanish from the political stage; and finally after a special selection, after a special purge only those who had one "positive" quality - of carrying out the orders and desires of their overlords in a servile manner and of betraying the interests of their people without a qualm to safeguard the career they had reached in an underhand way, were allowed into the leadership of the Communist Party.

This is the only way that one can explain the fact that the Sofia Cominformists are so impudent and unscrupulous in their warmongering campaign against the people of Yugoslavia and their Communist Party in the organisation of frontier incidents and provocations. They became incosiderate when, on orders from outside General Pancevski was elected as Minister of National Defence. Again on orders from outside, he was chosen as a candidate for the Communist Party.

The Sofia Cominformists displayed their skill in applying the policy of their bosses, for which even the Eastern Asiatic despots can envy them. On the one hand, they organise meetings for collecting signatures of peace partisans and on the other hand they display tanks and artillery in the streets to infuse courage into the population which has been gripped by war panic. And if anyone reveals this Eastern Asiatic policy of playing with the interests of the people, the Sofia Cominformists completely irresponsibly deny the facts which the whole country knows. The Sofia quasi leaders are not in the least afraid because they are loosing the confidence of the people. They lost that a long time ago and have already ceased to feel the need of that trust. They have the Soviet Army to back them and the authority of a leadership which is supposed never to err and they have not much reason to bother about the confidence of their people, to think of their people and to take care of their interests. They have another greater aim - to defend the interests of bureaucratic hegemony. It is precisely because of these higher interests that they have renounced the treaty of friendship with Yugoslavia and the Bled-Evsinograd agreement. They have annulled the decrees regulating the question of passports for transport between the two countries and the question of dual owned property. They had to abolish anything reminiscent of the great friendship which developed between the Yugoslav and Bulgarian peoples and what

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is more important to eradicate any possibility of the Bulgarian frontier population of learning the truth about Yugoslavia because in this way the truth might penetrate to the entire Bulgarian people and become dangerous for the Sofia Cominformists. That is how the question of the Western Bulgarian provinces arose.

The Bulgarian Cominformists know very well the hidden meaning of the words "the Western Provinces". Bulgarian history and Bulgarian philology, the professors Miletic, Isirkov, Jordan Ivanov and Arnaudov have written and lectured many times on the subject of the Western provinces' being land to the West of the old Bulgarian frontier, which include towns of Nis, Pirot, Vranje, Leskovac and Zajecar, together with the districts around these towns. And when the Yugoslav press reveals the real meaning of the conception of the western provinces the Bulgarian political Tartuffes deny this, saying that Dimitrovgrad and Bosiljgrad districts are the Western Bulgarian provinces. Furthermore, they thought up a new accusation against socialist Yugoslavia saying that she wanted to turn these two districts into purely Serbian districts as part of Eastern Serbia. Even the children in Yugoslavia know that there is a Bulgarian minority in these districts. And the pioneers of Yugoslavia know that the question of these two districts was recently settled by the Bled Agreement. Who is to blame for thwarting that resolution? Why do not the Sofia Cominformists tell the Bulgarian people? Why do they hide the truth? Nothing is left for them now but to use that question for spreading chauvinist hatred amongst the Bulgarian workers against the Yugoslav peoples.

Present day Yugoslavia is not holding an anti-Bulgarian campaign, but the Sofia Cominformists on orders from Moscow are carrying on a raving anti-Yugoslav campaign. This, after all, is well known to all the Bulgarian people and the Sofia Cominformists are raving in vain because Yugoslavia makes no difference between monarcho-fascist Bulgaria and present day Bulgaria. Be calm - socialist Yugoslavia draws a distinction between the fascist regimes of old Bulgaria and its present Cominform regime. But this distinction is not of much advantage to the present Bulgarian bosses - not because they are worse than their fascist predecessors, no - they are flowers from the same garden - but because they are no better than them, not only in relations with us but in their relations with the Bulgarian people themselves.

Everything the Sofia press writes about the situation in these districts is false from start to finish. The Bulgarian minority in these two districts enjoys the same rights as any citizen of Yugoslavia, which the Bulgarian citizens in Bulgaria unfortunately do not have.

The Bosiljgrad district has 20 local people's committees and the Dimitrovgrad district 13. The Bosiljgrad district has 3 producer co-operatives, 56 elementary schools with about 3,00 pupils, 5 secondary schools with 600 pupils and 1 high school with 950 pupils. The Dimitrovgrad district has 6 producer co-operatives, 1 high school with about 700 pupils, a teachers' training school with 350 pupils a 7 seven-year schools with about 1,120 pupils, 34 elementary schools with 1,700 pupils, all together 45 schools with 107 teachers and over 4,000 pupils.

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These two districts are striving to liquidate illiteracy. In all the schools the teaching is in Bulgarian. The official language in district committees and institutions is Bulgarian. Could the Bulgarian Cominformists say that the population of Pirin Macedonia have similar liberty in their national culture and education? Of course they could not.

The fear of the unchecked spreading of the truth about Tito's Yugoslavia throughout Bulgaria has enraged the Bulgarian Cominformists. They have started a purge in Bulgaria worse than any in the time of the Turks. They have shifted ordinary Bulgarian peasants from the frontier line simply because they fear that they will sympathize with socialist Yugoslavia. Dozens and dozens of families are being transported into the interior of Bulgaria.

By doing this the Bulgarian Cominformists consider they will be able to save themselves from the dissatisfaction of the people, of the resistance of the people to Cominform policy. But the Bulgarian people survived the Turkish slavery and still exist. They will survive the Cominform pestilence and will continue to build up socialism, not as they do it today but in conditions of equality and full national independence.

Sd. Ivan Karaivanov

(BORBA, 19th August 1950)

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25X1A

NO. 249

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO [REDACTED]
DO NOT RE [REDACTED]

ust 20 & 21, 1950.

HEADLINES

BORBA - SUNDAY

- P.1. PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE PEOPLE'S FRONT OF YUGOSLAVIA IN CONNECTION WITH THE SECOND NATIONAL LOAN SUBSCRIPTION
- * BUYING UP OF GRAINS FROM THE PRODUCERS.
 - * RODOLJUB COLAKOVIC HAS OPENED WITH A SPEECH THE CHESS TOURNAMENT AT DUBROVNIK.
 - * ELECTION OF WORKERS' COUNCILS AND MANAGEMENT BOARDS IN VARIOUS ENTERPRISES.
- P.2. LET THE SECOND NATIONAL LOAN BE A SUCCESS. (3 cols.of reports from various places).
- * SKOPLJE: REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE PEOPLE'S FRONT ORGANISATIONS OF MACEDONIA.
 - * TITOGRAD: SPANISH DISABLED SOLDIERS LOOK OVER TITOGRAD AND WORK SITE AT LAKE SCUTARI.
 - * LONDON: ANOTHER BRITISH YOUTH BRIGADE COMING TO HELP BUILD THE STUDENTS' TOWN IN ZAGREB.
 - * ZAGREB: THE GOVERNMENT OF PR CROATIA HAS APPOINTED MEMBERS OF THE CABINET COUNCIL FOR LEGISLATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PEOPLE'S AUTHORITY.
 - * THE PEOPLE'S INSPECTORS - THEIR WORK AND TASKS 9 2 cols.)
- P.3. A NECESSARY BUT WRONGLY ORGANISED EXHIBITION (EXHIBITION IN A SHOP IN KN.MIH.STREET IN BELGRADE "PROPER WAY OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS").
- * CULTURAL LIFE (2 cols.of reports).
 - * BEIRUT: WHAT THE LEBANON PRESS WRITES ABOUT THE RESOLUTION OF THE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR THE DEFENCE OF PEACE.
 - * LONDON: STATEMENT BY WILLIAM RAST, MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' MOVEMENT.
 - * PROTEST VOICED BY ROUMANING MINORITIES IN YUGOSLAVIA (AGAINST SLANDERING OF YUGOSLAVIA).
 - * AGAINST SLANDERS AND MISINFORMATION: A NEW VON KLEIST PLAN.
 - *

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POLITIKA - MONDAY

P.1. WELL-KNOWN BRITISH WRITER H.BRAILSWORTH GIVES STATEMENT TO
POLITIKA CORRESPONDENT (2 cols.)

*

FOREIGN PRESS ON GREEK CABINET CRISIS

*

BRITISH LABOURITES PROPOSE MAKING OF "WORLD PLAN OF MUTUAL AID".

*

NEW YORK: REDS REMOVED FROM US NAVY

*

P.2. FOREIGN YOUTH EXPRESS THEIR VIEW ON YUGOSLAVIA.

*

P.3. PROBLEM OF OUR HOTEL INDUSTRY.

*

TRIESTE: TRIESTE YOUTH SPENDING SUMMER HOLIDAY IN SLOVENIA.

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YUGOSLAVIA IN THE EYES OF THE WEST by Koni Zilliacus

Two years after the break with the Soviet Union the West has only just begun to grasp the importance and meaning of Yugoslavia's stand. Yugoslavia is becoming a puzzle in the calculations of politicians and the subject of interest to the public and a factor in the cold war and the armaments race between the two great camps into which the world is divided.

The first reaction of the West when the news of the break in relations was announced with the publication of the cominform resolution was incredulity and a certain confusion. It did not appear possible that such a thing should happen.

The knowalls rushed to explain that all this was a put up job between Marshal Stalin and Marshal Tito to deceive the West (how and why was never clear). Former King Peter still has that view, as also General Franco and Miss Rebecca West. But it seems that this is their monopoly.

A third view was that all this was a family quarrel among states in which communism ruled and that it would sooner or later be ended by some compromise. The communist party of Yugoslavia would sacrifice a few of its leaders, change its policy and conform to the line. After that it would again be accepted under the cominform wing as a loyal and obedient member of the Soviet bloc.

Then it was expected that there would be a rising against the regime and that it might be overthrown and replaced by a reactionary regime leaning on the West. That was "the optimistic" view in official circles of the West. Alongside this view appeared the "pessimistic" view that the Soviet Union would provoke an insurrection which would split the communist party of Yugoslavia, throw the country into civil war, and finally lead to the establishment of a cominform regime under Soviet protection. Some even thought that the Soviet Union would attack and occupy Yugoslavia.

According to another theory Yugoslavia would have gradually to pass into the Western camp. As an argument was quoted the fact that she would be compelled to trade exclusively with the West, as a result of the cominform boycott and that as the danger grew from the Soviet Union she would demand alliance with the West for reasons of security.

Right up to today there are many people who hold one or other of these views, and various variations or combinations of them. Hitherto only a small minority in the West have understood that this quarrel will last long, because there is no prospect in the foreseeable future of coming to terms with the cominform, nor of the Soviet Union attacking Yugoslavia nor of its being attacked by the West. Still fewer are those who know that the Yugoslavs have strong reasons for their belief that they can hold out indefinitely thanks to the natural resources of their country and the successes so far achieved in the five year plan, and who know the unity and resolution of the government and people in building socialism and maintaining their independence from East or West, although they are always ready to co-operate with all on a basis of equality. Still fewer are those who today clearly see that the principles for which Yugoslavia fights in its quarrel with the Soviet Union are of the greatest importance for world peace and the future of civilisation.

The principal reason for the slow awakening of public opinion in the West is the feeling of helplessness and defeatism and a consistent refusal to look facts in the face, and also the apathetic drift towards war. A fanatical minority to be found among the leaders of all

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political parties and in the press show the whole world question as being one exclusively of the military strengthening of the American bloc against the Soviet bloc, considering the first as angels and the latter as devils with whom it would be a crime to conduct any kind of discussion. The great mass of our public opinion does not hold this view but has not clearly defined attitude nor any belief which would replace this attitude.

The idea of a small state standing erect and opposing both the one and the other great bloc seems unreal to people filled with fear and the feeling of their helplessness. There exists a general respect of Yugoslavia and approval of her attitude, but linked with a feeling that what she is doing represents only an incidental matter, too good to be true and having no connection with the world struggle between great powers on which the eyes of the people are fixed.

This state of mind among the broad public exists partly because of the fact that those who support the Anglo-American policy nor those who oppose it dare to look in the eye the question raised by the Soviet Yugoslav quarrel. These parties consider this quarrel as a confusing factor which disturbs their standpoint and threatens it. The Western adherents of the cold war against communism and the Soviet Union are able only to think in the direction of increasing the military strength of the Western bloc in proportion to the strength of the Eastern so as to continue the policy of trying to hold back "communism" (which they identify on the one hand with every serious colonial or social fermentation, and on the other hand with Soviet "expansionism and aggression"). From their point of view the Yugoslav revolt and stand can be utilised from a tactical point of view, at least for a certain time, to weaken the system of Soviet military alliance. But in order to recognise that the Yugoslav communist regime defends the important principles which should be supported also by the West, they would have to admit the need to change their political tactics and to clarify their aims. They are not willing to do that because in that case they would have to relinquish their aims or to expose themselves to the risk of losing the influence which they have on the spirit of their peoples.

What is Anglo-American political strategy at the moment and what are its aims?

Their strategy will use slogans as for example "the defence of democracy against communism", "self-defence from Soviet aggression", "union of free peoples", in order to put into practice the policy of intervention in the internal politics of other countries and of occupying and controlling foreign markets. The people whose government follows this policy undoubtedly believe that it is of advantage to the countries in which it is applied, and certainly the intervention of the USA, of course, has always been accompanied by economic and financial assistance in large measure. But the true results of this policy is offering support to reaction and counter-revolution, provoking civil war, bringing those countries which accept American help, that is to say partners in "American collective defence" to the status of political satellites, economic clients and political pawns and bringing these to bankruptcy in competition for rearmament, to which no end can be seen and whose cost quickly becomes insupportable. This American policy has already suffered complete defeat in China and found itself on the edge of defeat in Korea and Indo-China. Its nature in Western Europe was already clear in 1947, when the conservative-liberal paper News Chronicle, which is a fiery partisan of American policy, published a despatch from its New York correspondent which said that "American is preparing plans to help France to stop the growth of communism, as a part of its world policy of opposing communism everywhere where it

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appears that it might come to power I am informed from very responsible sources that the American State Department holds the view that it is in the interests of America to set up a independent, democratic and moderate government in France".

This policy which is to offer support "help in very appreciable quantity" in the course of the next two years - means that America has decided that even in those places where there is no question of Russian pressure, as is the case in France, Communism must be driven out at any price even should the French people on the basis of the present French contribution decide to elect a communist majority. The American Minister of Foreign Affairs would not regard that as a democratic government nor would he consider France as an independent country".

This policy leads to one where every serious social or colonial ferment in any part of the world is treated as "communism" and the cause of communism is not sought in the demands for drastic social and national changes by the people who suffer from exploitation, oppression and injustice, but in Soviet foreign policy. It is presupposed that "communism" has come about as a result of infiltration by Moscow agents and that it is a proof of the expansionism and aggression of the Soviet Union. As long as Anglo-American policy is founded on such beliefs, it is obvious that there is no possibility of ^{and tend to} the cold war and the armaments race with unavavoidably sooner or later annihilate civilization in a third world war.

But in the meanwhile this policy serves to hold up the demand for social changes and to prolong the stay in power of the old ruling classes and the old social movements. They do not want war, but they fear peace. It is necessary for them to make payments in connection with the armaments race and the political atmosphere of cold war in order to be able to withstand the people of the working classes.

As a result people responsible for Anglo-American policy cannot allow themselves to be honest with their people nor to think clearly, that is to say, to be honest with themselves. They can keep their people on the line of opposing changes by the threat that communism hides behind the wall, enemies of democracy and national independence since they are agents of the foreign power. The Soviet Union is looked on as wishing a world revolution and decidior by arms, because it is considered responsible for creating social and colonial disorder and for the activity of communist parties everywhere in the world.

Obviously the attitude of Yugoslavia is confusing and puzzling for those who have to justify that policy and to maintain the belief that that is a policy of "defending democracy against communism" and "self-defence against Soviet aggression". Because here is the case of a communist party and a people's democracy which is building socialism according to Marxist-Leninist principles, and which insists on its right to national independence. In international relations this party and its leaders take the view that they are bound to the accepted charter of the United Nations, especially to the basic obligations that they should not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and that all quarrels should be settled by peaceful means. In the country itself this regime is obviously sincere in so far as it has shown successes in that direction, in its wish that the rights of man, the respect of personal dignity, toleration for individual and collective minorities, in a word, for everything which in the West is understood by the idea of "democracy and freedom", be incorporated in the socialist society which they are building.

The independent attitude of Yugoslavia is tactically useful from a military point of view and also for propaganda purposes for the Western part.

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an independent Yugoslavia must be treated as less of an evil than any alternative. They in any case do not dare to behave towards Yugoslavia with open hostility because that would have dangerous effects on Western public opinion. But on the other hand Yugoslavia is a socialist state and the object of American policy which the labour government in a paradoxical manner supports (as the social democratic Weimar Republic entered a capitalist coalition because they were more anti-communist than socialist), is to fight and destroy socialism finally at the price of fascism or a third world war. Or it would be possible more correctly to say that this is the logic of American policy. That is the conscious goal of only a small number of people but a dangerous and powerful small number of reactionary fanatics.

As a result one may often hear among the partisans of the cold war in Great Britain and the USA that "in a certain respect, of course, Tito's Yugoslavia is less of an evil than a cominform Yugoslavia. But on the other hand Yugoslav communism is more dangerous for the West than Kremlin communism because it is in the European tradition and in that way more attractive to the workers of Western Europe, Great Britain and the USA". The prevailing doubt can be well summarised in the headlines of an article published in the New York Herald Tribune from its Belgrade correspondent "Yugoslavia - Help or Headache".

On the other hand those people in the West and unfortunately they still represent a minority who are sincerely and energetically against the Anglo-American policy of anti-communist intervention and anti-Soviet war preparations and who demand an ending of the cold war and armaments race, and the opening of discussions for the settlement of all questions with the Soviet Union and its allies, also are confused at the Yugoslav attitude. That is because the active movements for peace in the West are under the domination of the communist parties of their countries. This explains why "the partisans for peace" are weak in the USA and Great Britain and fairly strong in France and Italy. The communists are in the position to think only in their direction of strengthening the military power of the Soviet bloc against the West. It seems that they believe that the Soviet Government would achieve much if it could drive Yugoslavia into subordination. In any case they are for the Soviet Union, whether it does right or wrong.

Both in the USA and in Great Britain, without mentioning France and Italy, non-communists in the movements for peace dominated by communists are confused and unhappy because of the Soviet cold war against Yugoslavia and the wild accusations brought against Yugoslavia by the Stalin party. A small number try to believe, at least for public purposes, that the accusations are true. The others assert that without regard to wherein lies the truth about Yugoslavia the only important thing is to hold to the Soviet Union, however this is done, in view of the danger of war. A third lot even say that the whole of this question has little importance and no-one is interested in it and that the movement for peace should not be split because of it.

Those among us who see the central importance of the attitude of Yugoslavia because of its influence on the basic question of the attitude of the West towards communism still represent only a minority of a minority. We agree with "the partisans for peace" in rising against the cold war and the armaments race and in their demands that talks should be held for a general settlement of questions with the Soviet Union. We consider that the American policy of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries is not in harmony with the charter of UNO and cannot be reconciled with the maintenance of peace.

(owing to lack of time the rest of this article will appear tomorrow).

(POLITIKA Sunday)

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SOMETHING MORE ABOUT INFLUENCE OF CAPITALIST ELEMENTS IN THE VILLAGES

It is a long time now since the cominform radio stations started yelling about the difficult situation in the Yugoslav villages, about the "unrestricted power" of the kulaks, about the more and more difficult position of the small peasants, and about the supposed resistance which the working peasants are putting up. What is said and written in Paris does not differ from that which is said and written in the other cominform countries. The only difference is the language. The idea of all this is to throw dust in the eyes of the people, to show Yugoslavia in a wrong light and to tell their own people that there is at least one country - Yugoslavia - in which things are worse than in their countries.

The cominform propaganda is full of stuff about the "kulaks" in Yugoslavia for the simple reason that this is just the problem which worries them at home. Now, why should Radio Warsaw pick out Yugoslavia as an example of a country in which the kulaks have strongly entrenched themselves? Would not it have been more proper to have picked out Hungary in which big landholders have been left over 200 hectares of land, or Roumania or Czechoslovakia, the countries in which it is prescribed by law that land maximum should be 50 hectares, or Poland herself in which the "Schlachtichi" have been given 50 to 100 hectares of land (in the annexed territories)? The reason is that agrarian reform is not being properly carried out in all these countries. In Hungary the so-called "Knights" could not be deprived of their land. In Poland the RC Church has retained over 400,000 hectares of land. In Roumania many of the big landholders have proclaimed their land to be "exemplary agricultural estates", and so managed to fool the law. And yet the cominformists say that Yugoslavia is a country in which the kulaks are growing in strength. (In Yugoslavia the land maximum is 25 to 30 hectares). What a strange logic?

Naturally, the political influence of the village-rich is founded on an economic basis. In those countries where they have strong positions in the economy their pressure on the working peasantry is strong; their influence on the people's authority is bigger; in short, their resistance is stronger. And that is how the cominformists have arrived at the conclusion that in Yugoslavia, the country in which the kulaks have as much as 30 hectares of land, the chief executor of the kulak policy in the villages is the military-bureaucratic and police apparatus which is composed of specially chosen elements, speculators and kulaks of which (kulaks) there are about 2,000 in the people's committees". This required no comment and therefore we shall pass over to the situation in the countries which are giving us lectures on policy in the villages, because they have more kulaks and their influence on the people's authority is bigger. Machash Rakoszi recognised this in his speech delivered at the meeting of the CC of the Hungarian Workers' Party on 5th March 1949, when he said: "During the first months after the liberation of the country we, together with the entire peasantry - which means with the Kulaks also, went in the direction of liquidating big landholdings and the remnants of the Horthy regime. In order to facilitate our common road with the kulaks, we stopped at the limit of 200 hectares at the time of the agrarian reform". The consequence of this "common road" with the kulaks has been that 194,000 servants and land workers have not received land. Many of the landless people who have been given land of up to 8 hectares have not been given anything to work the land with. Because of all this the power of the kulaks and their influence on the other peasants has grown. Rakoszi himself has admitted this.

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Perhaps the situation is a bit better in Poland? Unfortunately it is not. This is seen from Zambrowsky's speech: "fact is that today the kulaks are numerically strongest political class in Poland. Its authority and influence on the working strata in the villages have been undenied but all the same it has not been either disarmed or paralysed or isolated. Its resistance to the people's authority is growing, and it will still make considerable difficulties for us." Zambrowsky, therefore, admits that the kulaks, linked up with the clergy, are putting up a bigger and bigger resistance. Now, you see, while Zambrowsky and the Polish press are accusing us of conducting a kulak policy, the responsible leaders of the Polish party admit, in another place, that all this is happening inPoland itself.

One of the pet themes of the cominformists, when speaking of our country, is - the buying up of agricultural products. Even here, the cominformists are making themselves appear absurd by claiming that our poor peasants give more than the rich ones. The best authorities on this are the village rich in Yugoslavia, who have felt the "ease" on their own backs. They would laugh at this, although now, at the time of the buying up campaign, they don't feel much like laughing.

In Czechoslovakia, the kulaks have been placed on the same basis as the poor peasants with respect to quotas. Czech kulaks own about 14% of arable land (60% of which is worked by hired labour) and last year they delivered only 18% of wheat. Another thing the Czech kulaks are influencing the small peasants and thus managing to obstruct buying-up. Last winter, when the buying-up campaign in our country was over, the Czech paper Rude Pravo was complaining of the poor results of buying up in Czechoslovakia, while the Czech paper Slobodno Selo wrote: "At some places the peasants are still under the influence of the kulaks".

And on the top of all this the cominformists are saying that our "plants are already showing signs of failure" - which is borne out by the "first results of the buying up campaign". The fact is that our plants are developing quite successfully - in one month the planned 56% of grain were bought up. And now, what can be said about some of the countries which are attacking us? Let us take Roumania for an example. Buying up was carried out in that country in 1948 and 1949, and no official results were ever published. What other reason for this can there be but - failure. Or let us take another example - that of Karlove Vari (Karls Bad) in Czechoslovakia. Last winter, at the time when most of maize was bought up in our country only 55% of that was bought up at Karlove Vari. What else do these results show if not that plans are failing?

(Sd.) DANILO VUKOVIC.

(BORBA Summary Monday)

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STATEMENT BY HENRY BRAILS福德.

London 20th August.

"It is my opinion that the Yugoslav National Committee of the Partisans of Peace did very well to invite all organisations and individuals in the world who have the cause of peace at heart to come to Yugoslavia and on the spot to confirm whether Yugoslavia is preparing for war against her neighbours."

Politika speaks about Henry Brailsford, saying that he has always striven for the rights of the working people and for co-operation amongst the nations. He has also done much to bring the USSR and Great Britain closer together.

The statement continues: "I am confident... that this invitation will contribute to the cause of peace in the world.

"I hope as well that we who visit Yugoslavia shall have the chance to see Yugoslav writers, public workers and economists and to learn about their position in your society today that we shall be able to see whether your people have their heart in the work of constructive tasks of peace or whether that people, as the Soviets confirm, are devoted today to preparations for war.

"I consider it the duty of all organisations striving for peace in the world to respond to the Yugoslav invitation to confirm the truth in all these matters.

..."I first came to know Macedonia and Macedonians in 1903 when I spent 2 or 3 months in Macedonia, then a Turkish province, as the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian immediately before the Ilinden Rising. At the beginning of August the rising against the Turks broke out. I remember the heroic struggle of the Macedonians and the frightful terror by which the Ilinden Rising was put down. 120 Macedonian villages were utterly demolished. Together with a few of my friends in Great Britain I helped to organise a special fund to raise large sums of money in Britain to help the Macedonian fighters liberate themselves from the Turkish yoke and build up the ruined Macedonian villages....

..."One of our first tasks was to care for the wounded Macedonian fighters of the Ilinden Rising. They were completely neglected and were without any medical attention, but it fell to our happy lot to organise special hospitals for them in Ohrid and Kostur. We also managed to render first aid to the many peasants who had no roof over their heads.

"During my stay in Macedonia I managed to get to know the Macedonian people. I fostered not only the ardent desire that Macedonia should achieve its national freedom but I also became acquainted with the tenacity and bravery of the Macedonians.

"Later, as a member of the Carnegie Commission for the Balkans I found myself once again amongst my Macedonian friends. In 1912 at Salonika I became acquainted with my old comrade Dimitar Vlahov. At his socialist club in Salonika the representatives of all nationalities Slavs Greeks and Jews gathered together and worked together harmoniously on the common cause of the working people. What I saw then gave me new hope in a better future.

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The chauvinism of their rulers at that time was the scourge of the Balkan peoples. However, in the Socialist Club in Salomika, I witnessed the birth of a new era - socialism, which had gathered the Balkan peoples together on common constructive tasks.

Many long years passed but at the end I see how our hopes of those days are being realised today.

(Sd. M. Subjic, POLITIKA, 21st August 1950)

EHRENBURG'S CONCEPTION OF AGGRESSION AND THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE.

Recently in Prague a congress of the so-called partizans of peace was held. It was a congress of an international organisation which the Soviet method of supreme commanding had turned into the instrument of its hegemonistic policy. The task of the congress was clear: for the assembled leaders of the Cominform "peace movement" to exert new pressure on the consciousness of the working people and to proclaim as enemies of the people all those (and these increase daily) who will not bow to the "wise leadership" and paper over the cracks of Soviet policy and its "infallible authority."

The cunningly thought up and even more cunningly carried out Cominform peace campaign, which with the added horror of the atomic bomb managed to efface other, more serious and vital sources of the dangers of war, has once again revealed its true character. Ilja Ehrenburg, the Soviet "champion of peace" contributed to this, possibly involuntarily, by his speech at the public meeting of the partizans of peace in Prague.

The well-known "Stockholm appeal" which the working people of the world had to sign nilly-willy (and who, when their eyes have finally been opened, withdraw their signatures in ever great numbers), emphasised as a basis of the struggle for peace - to forbid the use of the atomic bomb. That does not mean that war should be forbidden, nor that aggression should be abolished, nor the liquidation of political blocs and spheres of interest - but to forbid the use of atomic bomb. The Cominformists "creators of peace" by their Stockholm appeal have admitted, whether they like it or not, that they are not against aggression. How could they be against it when they are so ruthless towards Yugoslavia! In the Stockholm appeal they stated that they were against the use of the atomic bomb, in other words that they are against the use of atomic weapons only in the already existing aggression and are not fighting against it as such.

The revelation of this conception in Cominform or rather Soviet "peace policy" has aroused confusion even without the Cominformists. "The Soviet elder brother" felt that the Stockholm concealment of his hegemonistic policy and the artificial fog of the Soviet "adherents to principles" and "tenacity" in the struggle for peace were insufficient to put an end to strong penetration of the truth and the ever greater discrediting of the anti-socialist policy of the Soviet Union. And the talkative Ehrenburg was unable to conceal the thing which hurts them particularly in their present awkward situation. Speaking at the public meeting in Prague he said :

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"The enemies of peace deceptively ask why the partisans of peace are against the atomic bomb only and not any other bomb. The Stockholm appeal against the use of atomic weapons is just the first step on the road to peace.... we shall draw up a list of inciters of war who spread propaganda for a new war.... our enemies falsely state that we condemn only the atomic bomb and not aggression. That is a lie. Any interference in the affairs of other nations is aggression".

Ehrenburg then said that he had in mind the American intervention in Korea. It has become a custom for the Soviet leaders to apply the word aggressor to everyone but themselves and in the first place to socialist Yugoslavia which they have countless times proclaimed as the most aggressive country. Concerning the aggressive actions of the USSR, they keep silent and pretend to be ignorant of them.

Ehrenburg is not so uneducated that he could not realise that by aggression he meant only military aggression. But it appears that he consciously desires to cover up all forms of political and economic aggression, all forms of economic and political interference in the affairs of other nations. These aggressions, it is true, are not so obvious as military aggressions but they are equally brutal and have the same aims: transforming other countries into a field for exploitation by the "leading nation", the abolition of the principles of equality of nations and violation of the independence and sovereignty of other nations.

Does not the Soviet Union and, through its directives, the other Cominform countries wage an economic war against socialist Yugoslavia?

Is not the subordination of the economy of the Eastern European countries to the needs of Soviet economy, without regard to the interests of the peoples of these countries, a brutal form of the economic aggression of the USSR?

Is not the political subjugation of these countries to the momentary needs of Soviet hegemony a rude interference of the Soviet Union in the affairs of other countries?

And is it not extreme hypocrisy when Ehrenburg, in the name of this "wise leadership" once more attempting to blind the working masses of the world, solemnly pronounces that "any interference in the affairs of other nations is aggression". For the words of Ehrenburg, like the words of the Soviet leaders in general, remain as words alone, - and actions are something else. Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary Rumania etc. (not to speak of their conduct towards socialist Yugoslavia) are living examples of the Soviet words in practice and of the "principled" way in which they carried them out.

This time again Ehrenburg has fired a blank. There is a sharp contradiction between the principles laid down by the words of the Soviet Union and their practice. This contradiction corresponds completely to the contradiction in the Soviet "peace movement". The Soviet "peace movement" is not striving against aggression but against the use of the atomic bomb in the existing conflict. Ehrenburg's words cannot annihilate the facts of the Soviet hegemonistic policy.

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Ehrenburg says that the prohibition of the use of the atomic weapon is only the first step. The second step according to Ehrenburg is to "draw up a list of the inciters of war" which the working people of the world will probably have to sign again. That is the real character of the Cominform "struggle for peace": the Stockholm appeal and the list of inciters of war and not a campaign against blocs and spheres of interest, for peace amongst free and equally righted nations. And because of this Ehrenburg did not dare to propose any other measures in the struggle for peace and even less to appeal to the peoples to strive against war, against aspirations for annexation and subjugation, against those who do not hesitate to satisfy their hegemonistic appetites and drag humanity into new misery.

In the recent press conference in London, Ehrenburg, to the question put by the journalists, replied that the invitation of the National Committee of Yugoslavia for the Defence of Peace "does not concern them". Here Ehrenburg really did speak the truth. The fact is that Soviet policy is not interested now in the struggle for peace, but is feverishly interested in new forms for masking the bare hegemonistic face of its aims.

In Prague, Ehrenburg tried to advance along that path - and slipped over. And even the experienced Ehrenburg was not able to keep his balance on the slippery boards of the "Soviet struggle for peace".

(GLAS, 20th August 1950)

ONE MORE BRITISH BRIGADE FOR THE STUDENTS' BUILDING.

London, 19th August.

Last night a brigade of 48 British youths left London to participate in the building of the students' building in Zagreb. They are chiefly workers from factories in and around London and are members of the Labour Youth League. They will remain until the end of this year's works.

Before leaving the railway station the Brigade's secretary Jack Field announced: "We wish to express our admiration for the Yugoslav people and we think this is the best way of doing so. This is just the beginning. Next year I hope there will be many similar brigades. Our future task is to convince the British youth organisations and especially the socialist youth, of the unfounded stories spread by the Cominform representatives."

The Yugoslav Ambassador in London last night held a reception in honour of the students' brigade which has returned from Zagreb.

(BORBA, 20th August 1950)

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ANNOUNCEMENT BY A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS.

London, 19th August.

William Rust, a member of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students, at a press conference on his return from Prague, announced that the leadership of the Congress of the International Union of Students which has been held in Prague attempted to force the British delegation to change its attitude at the congress. As is well-known the British delegation, at the present congress in Prague demanded that the congress withdraw the discriminatory resolution about severing connections with the Students youth of Yugoslavia, which resolution was passed by the Executive Committee, although such a resolution can only be passed by the Congress itself. The British delegation together with the Scottish and Danish delegations refused to sign the peace appeal which was introduced at the congress, accusing the Soviet Union of being insincere over the real insurance of peace in the world. After that the British delegation was subjected to a sharp attack by Shellopin the Russian delegate and by Gromann the president of the International Union of Students.

(BORBA , 20th August 1950)

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PROBLEMS OF OUR CATERING: BELGRADE CATERING ENTERPRISES AMENDMENT.

With reference to an article about catering published on August 16, 1950 in "Politika" under the title "Catering in Belgrade should be decentralized", the director of Town Catering Enterprise in Belgrade, Josip Flajs sent a letter to the editors of "Politika" stating that the information given in that article is inaccurate and wrong. Among other things Flajs stated the following:

Each enterprise which is under the management of the Town Catering Enterprise has a deposit of about 5,000 dinars for sundry expenses. Therefore it is not true that all managers are obliged to apply to higher superintending officials for approval in case they need a box of tooth-picks.

It is also not true that our restaurants do not have a good supply of food and drinks. One should bear in mind that we buy them on the free market, which means that many difficulties must be overcome; therefore we can claim to have a good supply of food stuffs, with the exception of rationed goods.

It is not true that meals at "Jadran" are served on tin plates.

A limited quantity of crockery is kept in our warehouses, which is usually used for serving of meals to various delegations which come to Belgrade; therefore it is not true that we have three wagons of porcelain crockery unused.

It is not true that the Trade Union Council for Belgrade demanded that the director of this enterprise should be removed.

The fact is that all the waiters are uniformed and decently dressed.

There is a shortage of soda and mineral water, but it is the fault of those enterprises with which we had made contracts, but which failed to deliver a regular supply; therefore we are not to be blamed for that.

Our problems are quite different from those mentioned in that article with which our managements, as well as trade union branches, are very well acquainted, but miracles cannot be done, or expected to be done over night.

(Politika, August 20, 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

CPYRGHT

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

No.250

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22nd August, 1950.

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YUGOSLAVIA IN THE EYES OF THE WEST (Continuation)

But we see that that policy badly called "defence of democracy against communism" is supported by many millions of people in the USA, Great Britain and Western Europe, because of fear of communist parties as agents of a foreign power which does not respect democracy and human rights, and that this view is much strengthened by Soviet policy towards Yugoslavia. The way in which the Soviet Union treats Yugoslavia is quickly becoming the main argument to justify the cold war and scepticism at the possibility of getting peace with the Soviet Union by means of discussions, compromise or agreement. We who oppose such a policy come up against the answer: "You say that the leaders of the Soviet Union many times have said that capitalist and socialist countries must live and trade in a peaceful way one with the other, on the basis of mutual respect of the rights of each to conduct its internal affairs in a way which suits it. But look how the Soviet Union acts towards another socialist country - Yugoslavia".

It is not possible to fight against the official Anglo-American policy, which represents cold war, the armaments race and a refusal to carry on discussions, on the basis of any kind of passing over of cominform lies about Yugoslavia or with the attitude that the Soviet Union can do nothing wrong and accordingly it should have a free hand to treat Yugoslavia or any other small state exactly as it pleases, as also by efforts to ignore the problems created by the Soviet-Yugoslav quarrel. Accordingly a movement for peace in the West which looked realistically at the facts and which answers the questions which are appearing in the minds of men, must start with the demand that Western progressive opinion understand and support the principles on which Yugoslavia stands.

After this it would be necessary to present the demand for discussions for a general settlement of all questions on the basis of treating the Soviet Union and China as equal parties in the settlement of all outstanding problems in Europe and in Asia on the conditions that the USA and the USSR, as also all their adherents, once more confirm their readiness to keep to the obligations contained in the charter of UNO, not to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and to give real proof that they really mean to keep to these obligations. Proof of this should be given in such a way that the USA would end every political anti-communist discrimination and intervention in exchange the Soviet Union and the cominform countries would establish normal economic and diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia and cease the propaganda war against this country.

Those are the main currents in public opinion in the West as regards Yugoslavia and the problem which its stand raises in world politics.

What can Yugoslavia do to strengthen its position in the West?

First, of course, to continue to remain firm in the international field and to succeed in building socialism. The fact that Yugoslavia is really independent and has not made any political, military or economic concessions to the United States has an immense importance. Whatever they have said the Western powers are in fact ready to trade with Yugoslavia and to give her credit on that basis although the American and British Foreign Ministries undoubtedly will continue to hope that in time Yugoslavia will become so economically weak or be so frightened by the Soviet war of nerves that it will come into the Western camp.

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The greater freedom given to correspondents of Western papers, the facilities and encouragement given to people from Western countries to visit Yugoslavia and see for themselves, represent a most valuable contribution towards informing public opinion. Even if some correspondents or visitors send some ill-intentioned or frivolous report that fact will not be able to outweigh the reports of the others and the fact itself that there exists freedom to send reports. Even in the case of some news being bad, Western public opinion will be impressed by the fact that the correspondent has been able to send it from Yugoslavia. Finally, truth will prevail, and the truth about Yugoslavia - although she has certain imperfections, when properly estimated represents something good and encouraging.

The attitude of the West towards Yugoslavia is very slowly changing - not only the opinion of the governments and those in office, but also public opinion, and especially progressive public opinion is becoming conscious of the value and importance of Yugoslavia's stand from their point of view. The friends of Yugoslavia find an increasing interest and an increasing good-will. Time is on Yugoslavia's side.

(POLITIKA Sunday)

FOREIGN POLICY SURVEYEngland

The House of Commons has been summoned for the 12th September.

Since the decision of the Executive Committee of the Atlantic Pact for members to increase their efforts for defence, the defence chiefs in England have increased their pressure on the government to step up rearmament preparations. There is talk of increasing the term of military service from 18 to 24 months.

The USA

The Atlantic Pact countries will meet in New York on the 15th and 16th September. Before the conference Bevin, Acheson and Truman will meet. It is thought that they will consider, amongst other things, the question of accepting the 14 new countries who wish to join the Atlantic pact.

Henry Wallace and Thomas Emerson have resigned from the Progressive Party.

Congress has passed a law giving Truman wide powers to introduce rationing and price control. Congress has resolved that a certain number of atomic scientists and others come before the court for contempt of congress, because they refused to state whether they were or had been members of the communist party.

The Senate has passed with amendments, the law on immigration to the USA which makes it possible to expel from the country any foreigner, including foreign representatives, for public security reasons. The law is intended to limit entry into the USA and make it easier to expel persons suspected of "subversive activity."

Truman has signed a law providing 350 million dollars for the development of a submarine driven by atomic energy.

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The Security Council

No progress has been made in the Security Council. There has been much bad language, sometimes bordering on insults. Senator Austin accused Malik of obstructing any action to bring peace to Korea and to prevent the spread of hostilities. Malik again tirelessly repeated his attacks and demanded that the USA stop "savage bombardment of the peaceful population of Korea".

France

The conference of the six countries discussing the Truman plan has broken off work. They have produced a draft which envisages the direction of the organisation by an international authority. The setting up of a joint assembly which would be a type of parliament. The Council of Ministers would represent the link between an international authority and the individual government.

At Strasbourg MacMillan has presented a proposal which somewhat differs from the Schuman Plan and is intended to remove the differences in the views between France and England. Schuman appeared before the assembly and asked for its support for his plan. He announced that England will present its counter-proposals at the end of September, which might mean that in spite of all opposition it sees the value of such a union and is afraid of being left on its own.

Churchill made a proposal for the formation of a Joint European Army.

Belgium

The Belgian Parliament has passed the law on the transfer of the royal prerogative to Prince Bedouin. Van Zeeland was asked to form a new government which is entirely Christian Democratic.

Turkey

Seven directors and editors of left wing newspapers have been arrested in Istanbul. Their papers opposed the sending of Turkish soldiers to Korea.

According to an announcement by the Turkish Minister of Justice, the Turkish government have decided to take away their citizenship from all Turkish communists. A commission has already been established to work on the preparation of lists of persons who will be affected by this measure. It is stated that this has been undertaken "because of the communist danger".

Bulgaria has sent Turkey a note demanding that Turkey accept in the course of 3 months 250,000 Turks from Bulgaria. This demand will no doubt give cause for new disagreements between the two countries between whom there is already great tension. The Bulgarian demand which is very categorical will place Turkey in a very difficult position as regards accepting housing and employing such a great number of persons.

Germany

The People's Assembly of the East German Zone has ratified the agreement with Poland recognising the Oder-Nissa line as the permanent frontier between the two countries. The session at which this agreement was approved was attended by less than half the people's representatives.

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At the Council of Europe the German socialists have opposed the rearmament of Germany, claiming that that would be grounds for the Soviet Union immediately to attack Germany. In vain did old Churchill try to convince them that the USSR would not be able to find in that act a reason for a preventative war, because its plans had long since been worked out and could not be changed by such an incident. The German delegates remained unpersuaded.

Greece

An Athens Court has condemned to death 12 members of the communist party, out of 61 accused, 17 have been released and the remainder given terms of imprisonment. They were accused of plotting murder of Greek and Allied persons and of murdering the Minister of Justice Ladas and of causing disorder and carrying out sabotage.

The Cyprus delegation which is in London has asked the English government to recognise the plebiscite demanding unity with Greece. If they do not get satisfaction they will take the matter to UNO.

Korea

Almost nothing can be said of the military operations because the situation changes from day to day. In general the advance of North Korean forces and the withdrawal of the Americans continues only very much more slowly. In the last few days the American forces have gone over to a partial offensive which has given meagre results and was quickly stopped. On the other hand a carefully prepared movement of North Korean forces against the temporary capital of Tegu and on the river Naktong which should have opened a broad advance on Fusan which was frustrated by the strength of American air action which in the course of two hours dropped about 1,000 tons of bombs on the enemy lines.

It can be said that the war of destruction is more waged against towns and habitations than on the front itself.

Indonesia

On the request of the Indonesian government a conference is being held in the Hague on the inclusion of New Guinea into Indonesia. Holland does not agree that it is a part of Indonesia. In fact long before this conference it was announced that Holland on the instigation of America would oppose the unification of this island with Indonesia. Probably the talks will not result in the Indonesian demands being met.

The Indonesian Federal Parliament has proclaimed a new constitution changing the federal to a central state.

(Sd.) MILON.

(REPUBLIKA Summary 3 cols.)

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THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

"During the first ten days of August about 500 families from the districts of Blagojevgrad and Petric were interned, and there have been similar internments in the rest of Prin Macedonia ... The Bulgarian authorities not only interned Macedonians but also all those Bulgars who in any way and at any time have shown sympathy towards Yugoslavia...."

Such news is given by Macedonian and Bulgarian refugees who preferred to come over to Yugoslavia to being shut up in lorries and taken to the "interior" under guard.

The article gives many names of the Bulgars and Macedonians who have fled to Yugoslavia and the circumstances in which they left their country. Here are some of them.

Mihalkov from the district of Trno said that up to the time of the Resolution they had seen with optimism how the old disputes no longer existed and how there were no frontiers. But the Resolution surprised anybody and the leadership of the village were with the people. How did things go on then? During 1949 alone 314 villagers left the village. One by one the members of the leadership were removed and on the 3rd May, some Moscow jeeps drew up outside the district committee. The leadership was discharged without any voting or question. Obedient "leaders" were then "co-opted".

Alexandar Mirchev from the village of Dragojcinac, Kjustendil district spoke about how the houses in his village were covered with placards slandering Yugoslavia.

Compulsory conferences were held and at the same time people were being interned.

The secretary of the district committee in Dragojcinac, Stanisa Isterjev at one of the conferences said that there were "three regiments of the Serbian Army" in the village of Dozica near Bosiljgrad and that "these Serbs might easily attack Bulgaria". He went on to say that "the American Army was there with them".

Todor Aleksijev a member of the bureau of the district committee of Godec was asked why he fled to Yugoslavia. His answer was: "First of all I was not satisfied with the policy of the Bulgarian leadership and I sympathised with Yugoslavia. One morning on the wall of my house appeared the words: 'Death to Aleksijev, the Titoite!'"

The article speaks of the reception of these refugees in Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav Red Cross has taken care of them and they have been issued with ration-cards like any other workers before commencing work. The refugees said that there were no troop concentrations on the frontier, no trenches, no strengthening of police precautions, no camps with electric wires, no internments of peaceful peasants in Yugoslavia, whereas all these things existed in Bulgaria.

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The article goes on to speak about the organisation of groups whose job it was to prevent people from crossing the frontier. Who ever appeared suspicious to the group could be sentenced to at least 6 months forced labour. The Bulgarian authorities violated the agreement about dual ownership and forced their peasants to take the harvest from the fields of the Yugoslav dual owners and to hand it over to military reserve warehouses. In the districts of Kula and Trno the peasants protested and that is why they mobilised the army and police forces there.

The Bulgarian emigrants spoke about the alleged crime of the Yugoslav frontier guards who killed two Bulgarian frontier guards. The truth of the matter is this. A certain Bulgarian frontier guard Marko Simeonov, now a Capt., killed 20 Bulgars who were attempting to cross over into Yugoslavia. Amongst these were two frontier guards. But the Bulgarian authorities, as usual changed the thing around saying that it was "just one more proof to the Bulgarian people that Yugoslavia had all but attacked their freedom and independence and the best proof of this was the bodies of their two countrymen" (unfortunately these were unable to speak about their murderers).

Sd. D. Vukobratovic, DORLA, 22nd August 1950)

THE GHOST OF THE INQUISITION.

History records the inquisition as the darkest, the most reactionary medieval institution which tried in every way to crush anything which did not agree with church dogma. Amongst its victims were Giordano Bruno, Jan Huss, the works of Dante, Copernico, Galileo, Luther and others. One of the things which came out of it was the index libro prohibitorum, which was a list of books the faithful were prohibited from reading on pain of death by fire.

However, the inquisition has appeared again and the pyre and the "black list" are once more the order of the day. This time it has not only appeared in Rome, where the intervention of the Vatican has banned the works of Balsac and Rabelais, but where one at least expected, in the People's Democracies.

In Eastern Germany, which is controlled by the USSR and the United Socialist Party the works of 7 authors and musicians have been banned. In Bulgaria a whole series of political and economic pamphlets and books, literary reviews, novels stories and poems have been banished from state and social institutions, libraries and reading rooms. In Poland books by Yugoslav writers Cankar, Nator, Ivo Andric and Oskar Davico have been banned; and in Albania Yugoslav books have been burned since the Cominform Resolution.

When they are incapable of waging an ideological war then they resort to force. For this reason Viko Chervenkov banned the "Album of Gerogi Dimitrov" and deleted pages 21 to 24 of the "Selections from Georgi Dimitrov."

And so in Poland no one is allowed to know that Yugoslavia has her literature. There as in Bulgaria and Hungary and Eastern Germany the works of the Yugoslav writers are banned to prevent discussion. In the old times Marx countered Prudhome by writing against him just Engels wrote against Dühring and Lenin against the factionists. But the Cominformists find themselves faced with

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bourgeois writers such as Sartre, Andre Gide etc. and can only remove the difficulty by banning their works.

(Summary, BORBA, 22nd August, 1950)

GREAT BRITAIN'S GOLD AND DOLLAR RESERVES

Before the war, the gold and dollar reserves of the entire sterling area amounted to about 10 milliards (billion) dollars. After the war, the reserves fell down to 2,476 million dollars, which, coupled with destruction of industry, loss of shipping and loss of one third of the capital invested in foreign countries, marked a considerable reduction in the economic power of the sterling area. The post-war years have been marked for Great Britain not only by her enormous efforts to increase her industrial potential and export, but also by the constant decrease in the gold and dollar reserves. At the beginning of September 1949, these reserves had fallen down to 1,340 million dollars and, no doubt, this was the main reason for the devaluation of the Pound Sterling.

Opinions were divided on the devaluation of the Pound Sterling. Although no one considered that the devaluation by itself was sufficient to improve the economic situation of Great Britain, quite a lot of people thought that it could be expected that the devaluation together with the other measures of economic policy, would help increase Great Britain's gold and dollar reserves. However, three months after the devaluation the reserves were increased from 1,340 to 1,688 million dollars; at the end of the first Quarter of 1950, they were increased to 1,984 million dollars, and at the end of the second Quarter to 2,422 million dollars. The result of this was that the earlier sceptics changed their opinion, although the Chancellor of the Exchequer Cripps still warns, with reason, that one must not be carried away by the results achieved, but that steps should be continued in the direction of increasing exports and decreasing imports, particularly from the dollar countries.

The above figures convincingly speak of the continuous increase in Great Britain's gold and dollar reserves after the devaluation of the Pound Sterling. Now, the question is whether this occurrence is exclusively the result of devaluation and the economic measures which were undertaken subsequently, or whether they are the result of some other circumstances - maybe of some Mikawberian "happy turn". At the end of the first Quarter of this year, Great Britain showed an increase in her balance of payments of 40 million dollars, whereas her gold and dollar reserves showed an increase of 296 million. This figure of increase includes, in addition to the mentioned 40 million, also the 229 million from Marshall Aid and the 27 million from the Canadian loan. Under the date of June 30th of this year, there has been an increase in the balance of payments of 180 million, and the total increase in the reserves amounted to 436 million. This increase contains, in addition to the mentioned 180 millions, another 240 millions from the Marshall Aid and 18 million from the Canadian loan. But although in the total increases at the end of the first and second Quarters of this year the major part is represented by receipts outside of business transactions, the surpluses of 40 and 180 million dollars in the balance of payments are encouraging in view of the fact that in 1949 the balance of payments showed a deficit of 1,532 million and that the reserves in the same year fell 168 million below the 1948 figure. Activation of the balance of payments is the consequence of increased exports and decreased imports. In July of last year, the

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Sterling countries decided to lower their imports from the dollar area by 25 per cent, i.e., by 400 million dollars. During the first half of this year, the imports were lower by even more than the above figure. This has been followed by increased export, although less from Great Britain and more (raw materials) from the Sterling area. The United States' need to increase its stocks of raw materials has contributed towards bigger purchases from the sterling area countries of rubber, tin, manganese, chrome, jute, wool and cocoa. Since the beginning of this year, the prices of these raw materials have been going up, and this, too, has helped make bigger profits in dollars.

The tendency of improvement in Great Britain's balance of payments and, consequently, of increase in her gold and dollar reserves, which manifested itself during the first two Quarters of this year, will, as it now appears, not be interrupted during the third Quarter. Although it could have been expected that, because of the decrease in Marshall Aid, seasonal decrease of exports and expected increase in imports, the influx of gold and dollars would be decreased, it appears that the events in the Far East have created a favorable situation for the Sterling area. The big military credits of the USA will, no doubt, be utilized to a great extent for new and big purchases of raw materials from the Sterling area. Even up till now export of raw materials has represented $\frac{4}{5}$ of the value of all the exports to the USA, so that one can expect that the influx of gold and dollars will be increased during the present Quarter also. Naturally, one must also count with the fact that Great Britain will use raw materials from the Sterling area for her own armament, and that, for the same purpose, she will have to increase her imports from the USA.

Since the devaluation of the Pound Sterling, Great Britain's gold and dollar reserves have been developing under favorable circumstances, which are not a consequence of the devaluation but rather the result of the strained international situation. Consequently, one may expect that Great Britain's gold and dollar reserves will go up all the time until the international situation gets near a war situation. Great Britain's three-year armament program of 3,400 million pounds sterling, may have an unfavorable influence on the further development of her economic relations with foreign countries which means that there may be a decrease in the influx of gold and dollars, and even a decrease in her present day gold reserve. True, America's 4 milliard (billion) dollar aid to the Western European countries for the purpose of armament, will be of benefit to Great Britain, too, so that she will decrease her expenditures in her own currency and be less forced to expose her reserves to unproductive spending. All in all, Great Britain has profited by the "Cold War" to improve her paying ability towards foreign countries, and whether or not her gold and dollar reserves will be further increased - will depend on factors which are not connected with her economic policy but which might turn against her although up till now they have been favorable for her.

(Sgd.) J.P.

(Republika-August 22, 1950)

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REFUGEES FROM BULGARIA ON THE TERROR AND PERSECUTION OF THE BORDER POPULATION.

Friends of Bora Lecevski from Trno, Bulgaria have often heard him say "that everything will be all right when the Russian come". His opinion was shared by many others. But when Russians came, Bora and others began realizing that everything was not so well. After the Resolution, Bora was jailed as an "anti-national element". Recently, his family was deported like many others which are deported by the Bulgarian authorities because they have relatives in Yugoslavia, because of their failure in making deliveries, because of their opposition to the Cominformist policy, etc.

The fate of Bora Lecevski is the fate of many honest patriots and true anti-fascists of Bulgaria who in this or that way manifested their disagreement with the Cominform policy of the Chervenko Government of turning the rich Bulgarian country into a mere satellite of the Soviet Union. And the greater the resistance of the masses to such a policy, the greater are the terror and persecutions, arbitrariness and unlawfulness of the Bulgarian authorities.

From the very first day of the Resolution, the Bulgarian Cominformists began persecuting and maltreating all those who were supposed to be opponents of the policy of the Cominform even if they were not in possession of the actual evidence supporting it. Until recently the Bulgarian authorities have been imprisoning on a big scale only individual opponents of the Chervenkov regime. Imprisonments and persecutions were particularly numerous in Pirin Macedonia which is not surprising when one bears in mind that the Macedonians have been deprived of their national rights and that Chervenkov simply Bulgarized them.

Recently, however, together with numerous armed provocations on the frontier, the Bulgarian authorities have increased maltreatment of the population inhabiting border regions, and began jailing also families of the suspected people, of those that escaped in Yugoslavia or of those who have relatives in this country; imprisoned are not only those who are brave enough to criticize this or that act of authorities, but also their families. Every such person, irrespective of his "offence" is proclaimed by the Bulgarian Cominformists to be a "Titoist", so it is only a question of time when he and his family will be imprisoned.

People on the territory of the entire border region facing Yugoslavia are formally in a "home prison". One is not permitted to go from a village to a village without a special permit. And not only that, but one cannot go to his own field from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. without such a permit which is issued only to persons cooperating with the Security Service. As they have no confidence in inhabitants of these regions, the Bulgarian authorities are bringing there from the interior of the country armed members of the Bulgarian Workers Party (Communists) dressed as civilians, and policemen.

Since August 1, the Bulgarian Cominformists began deporting on a big scale whole families - old men women and children. Thus, they deported, for example, from Trno about 60 families, from Rakovica 7 and from Sredorek 10. Deportation on an extensive scale

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is being carried on also in villages of Sisinci, Aleksandrovo, Gradskopska Koliba, Kirijevo, Dragoman, and so on.

Many others, among which are 16 year old boys and girls are escaping from Bulgaria and finding their refuge in Yugoslavia in order to avoid persecutions and deportation. Refugees from Bulgaria, who are arriving here individually or in groups, tell us about the terror of the Bulgarian authorities, about hard economic conditions, arbitrariness of those who are now ruling in Bulgaria and accuse the Government of Vlko Chervenkov of being responsible for the existing misery and unlawfulness in Bulgaria, which he is illustrating as a particular proserperity.

The author of this articel then quotes some of the refugees as follows:

Ivan Ietkov from Makres, county of Vidin told him: "Assessments for peasants are so high that only a few od them can fulfil their obligations with respect to deliveries of wheat, cattle or wool".... "I was visited one day by Vasil Krstov, a devout Communist, now officer of the Security Service, who told me that I should join a peasant co-operative or count myself as dead one of these days." ... "There is no footwear in the villae. A pair of shoes is sold on the free market for 10,000 to 12,000 levas. Our village, with its 500 inhabitants, has been assigned only 20 pairs of shoes for the year".

The prevailing situation in Bulgaria is according to the refugees such that inhabitants of the border regions are forced to find refuge from their authorities either in their forests or in Yugoslavia. The number of refugees from Bulgaria is growing day by day.

(GLAS, 20th August 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

CPYRGHT

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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NO. 251

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August 23, 1950.

BORBA

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*

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*

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IN CONNECTION WITH FPRY NOTES TO BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT

The FPRY Ministry of Foreign Affairs handed notes to the Bulgarian government in connection with the unfounded and fictitious claims of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning actions toward Bulgarian citizens in the FPRY and refugees from Aegean Macedonia who are living in our country. The first note points out that the Bulgarian Embassy in Belgrade is very well acquainted with the fact that Hungarian citizens enjoy all the rights that all other foreign citizens in the FPRY have. At the same time the note stresses that the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs has on several occasions acquainted the Bulgarian Embassy with the reasons for the arrest of several Bulgarian citizens who were carrying out enemy and subversive activities. In this note our Ministry of Foreign Affairs underlines that the malicious distortion of facts and the presentation of the position of refugees from Aegean Macedonia in a false light, have for their object to justify and mask the discriminatory measures which the Yugoslav citizens in Bulgaria are exposed to.

In a separate note, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs refuted the claim of the Bulgarian Embassy in Belgrade concerning supposed discriminatory actions of our authorities against representatives of that Embassy.

Bulgarian Cominform leadership has totally adopted the combined practice of Goebbels' propaganda, Himmler's terror, Ribbentrop's method of sending diplomatic notes. This system has become so habitual that every new note sent to the Yugoslav government of late does not represent anything new or surprising, but, to the contrary, an example of systematic repetition of slanders against our country (notes are produced one after the other) and the recapitulation of all earlier false accusations regardless of the fact that they are disproved by facts.

However, what is the object of this incessant repetition of the same fabrications? On one hand its object is undoubtedly to convince the Bulgarian people that Bulgarian citizens are being arrested without reason in Yugoslavia, that the freedom of movement of diplomatic representatives of Bulgaria are restricted in our country, etc. But on the other hand, the Bulgarian Cominformists are in this way attempting to mask directly that which is occurring at home, i.e., the series of discriminatory measures against Yugoslav citizens in Bulgaria and the terror which is being effected against our people in Chervenkov's Bulgaria.

The facts that were included in yesterday's notes of the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to the Bulgarian government, show that things are exactly that way. Let us consider just one drastic example. The Bulgarian government asserts supposedly that the Yugoslav authorities prevented the Bulgarian Charge d'affaires and assistant military attache from moving about in Skoplje. The presentation of this event is quite dramatic in the Bulgarian version; during their stay in Skoplje, these two Bulgarian representatives could not move freely because they were constantly followed by two Yugoslav automobiles at a distance of nothing less than 50 to 70 meters and of course, full of agents; also there were agents in the hotel where they stayed, in the square, on the corners of streets and in the restaurant and cafe, so that every move of these two Bulgarian diplomats was covered. When one considers this fact he asks the question: Oh, how odd our country must appear to Eastern European Cominform representatives under the impression that every Yugoslav citizen is an agent.

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But the reverse of this and similar hurriedly composed detective stories which Hitler's Ministry of Foreign Affairs used abundantly during the Munich affair, is completely different. Our representatives in Sofia have quite a bit to say about this. For example, Branko Milijanovic, secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy, was twice refused to travel to the monastery of Ril in October of last year, by the Bulgarian authorities and our Military Attache, Major Ugrica was also forbidden to travel to Ruse -- all Yugoslav diplomatic representatives cannot move about even in the zone which is not off-limits to foreign diplomats.

These accusations concerning the persecution and arrest of Bulgarian citizens in Yugoslavia are made more absurd that the Bulgarian representatives in Belgrade and the Bulgarian government know that Bulgarian citizens living in the FPRY enjoy the same rights as do Yugoslav citizens. However, enemies and subversive persons must answer for their misdeeds in every country, and this includes our country, regardless of what their citizenship. The Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs acquainted the Bulgarian Embassy in Belgrade with the reasons behind the arrest of several Bulgarian citizens; amongst whom were the engineer Sergije Janakijev, Asen Georgijev Karlijev, Vasil Georgijev Datev and Georgeije Stojanov. For example, the Bulgarian government knows from an earlier note that Janakijev was arrested because of subversive and sabotage activities and is even better acquainted with his activities during the war in the capacity of employee of the German military command. Further, it knows that after liberation the Bulgarian authorities sentenced him for sabotage and sentenced his father to death by firing squad because of enemy activities. Today, it is obvious that it is not important what Janakijev did during the war. According to the notes of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs what is most important is that he was arrested in Yugoslavia because of sabotage (and that is just what the Cominform heads require from their agents) and precisely because of this he becomes an object of intervention and a newly fried "hero" of the Cominform.

The perfidy and cynicism of the Bulgarian Cominform leadership knows no boundry. Simultaneously, the Bulgarian government steps onto even more touchy ground in the attempt to justify the criminal work of several Bulgarian citizens. Namely it uses a transparent attempt to tie up the arrest of several Bulgarian saboteurs with the question of Aegean Macedonian refugees, trying to present them as Bulgarian citizens and then, twisting the facts, laments over their supposedly difficult position. But even this expression of the chauvinist aspirations of the present day greater Bulgaria powerholders is not anything new. It also serves for the justification of pressure, threats and arrests upon Yugoslav citizens in Bulgaria.

Let us now leave the region of diplomatic interventions and enter the sphere of everyday human relations. What can be said of the matter concerning a shepherd from Oslja (near Knjazevac) - Milan Kostadinovic - which happened on July 14 of this year. The 70 year old shepherd was watching his sheep in the proximity of the Bulgarian border on that date. He fell asleep and when he awoke he noticed that a few of his sheep had crossed the border. He set out to find them and ran into Bulgarian guards. Nothing was known of him for 13 days, and on July 27 three Bulgarian officers brought his body in a coffin and left it at the Yugoslav border. A commission of doctors examined the body and concluded that the deceased had a scar four centimeters wide on his head, the remains of blood in his mouth and nostrils, the right side of his neck was very swollen and had bruises which were inflicted before death, smaller sub-skin bleeding marks, and a large bruise on the right hip probably caused by a blunt blow. All these injuries indicate that the Bulgarian authorities beat him until he died. This is the manner which the barbarous Bulgarian authorities use on a 70 year old man, for whom a Bulgarian major cynically told our bordermen had intentionally escaped from Yugoslavia because he did not live

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under its regime.

The case of Kostadinovic is not singular but is sufficient to show that the Bulgarian authorities do not respect even the most basic human rights and use barbaric methods against everyone inspired with the Yugoslav spirit. All this, as well as the forced rescinding of Yugoslav citizenship of Yugoslavs in Bulgaria, cannot remain unknown to the Bulgarian people; all this, finally shows what methods are used by the Bulgarian Cominformists in order to scare their own people and increase hate against the peoples of Yugoslavia.

(Sarba-August 23)

STATEMENT BY HUGH WESTON

New York, August 22

"An honest peace movement cannot be based on a policy of interest spheres, on an imperialist policy of the USSR and the Western Powers"- stated Hugh Weston, member of the Committee for Peace of Massachusetts, to the Tanjug correspondent. "A true peace movement must be based on the desire of the great majority of people for peace, on the desire of enslaved and colonial peoples for liberation and the attaining of independence. A true peace movement must freely criticize the imperialistic policy and colonialism of Western Powers and must also freely and sharply criticize the Soviet Policy of interest spheres, criticize the movements inspired by the USSR which sacrifice the general interest of peace to particular interest of the Soviet Union and its desires to expand its interest spheres. Every peace movement which would only serve to expand the foreign policy of any of the great powers cannot mobilize the masses of the world and defend peace."

Speaking of the USSR campaign against Yugoslavia, Hugh Weston said: "The threats of the Soviet Russia leadership against socialist Yugoslavia are very dangerous. The Soviet leadership is shattering the unity of the international peace movement by such a policy."

Weston states that he has studied in detail and is studying all Cominform publications concerning Yugoslavia and is convinced that their accusations were vile slanders. "The enemy campaign of the Soviet Union against socialist Yugoslavia - continued Weston - undermined the faith of millions of progressive peoples in the good intentions of the Cominform leadership. The example of hostile policies toward Yugoslavia gave millions of progressive peoples throughout the world reason to doubt the words of the Cominform leadership which claimed that their desire was to preserve peace in the world. The campaign against Yugoslavia more than any other factor has brought the world in the present condition of danger from a new world war."

To the question as to what he thinks of the invitation of the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defense of Peace, Weston stated: "The invitation to peace movements and prominent public workers to investigate conditions in Yugoslavia and the suggestion that a similar inquiry be carried out in countries neighboring Yugoslavia, proves that your country is willing to be judged on the basis of facts. Such an investigation would lessen the danger of war because it would bring to light the true state of affairs and would show the world where the threat to peace in that part of the world lies."

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Concerning the resolution of the Yugoslav Committee for Peace, Weston said: "The principles put forth in the program of the Yugoslav National Committee should become the basis of a new honest international peace movement because they represent the only basis which would preserve peace. I know that the principles of that program can win the support of millions of people who do not agree with imperialist tendencies, but who also cannot agree with the dogma that the USSR acts on every question with papal infallibility."

(Borba-August 23)

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ALBANIAN BUSINESS

Sometimes their needs and sometimes their troubles induce the cominformists to repeat their outworn lies and slanders and again to organise armed frontier provocations in the "clear frontier area" towards the FPAY and so on. Very often these things happen together. Sometimes it is one plan, sometimes another, and in the same way it is first one country and then another which is prominent in the anti-Yugoslav campaign - according to the "wise" plans of the people in Moscow. Persecution, mass deportation of members of our national minority, provocations along our frontiers, are supplemented with new slanders and the actions by Zhivkov Farkash, Mehmed Shehu and others who call our army "fascist" and our country "aggressive", etc.

The cominform or rather Moscow bureaucratic leadership were hit by the great response to the congress of the National Committee of Yugoslavia for the defence of Peace throughout the whole democratic world. They were particularly hit by the response to the invitation of the congress. The cominform propaganda keeps silent about this, and continues its slanders unabated. These slanders merely show that the cominformists and their dishonest policy have come to a cul de sac and they fear the truth like living fire which has penetrated the democratic and peaceloving people of the world. In the latest campaign the Albanian rulers have a special place.

What do the Albanian rulers hope to get out of this? They expect, together with the other satellites, to devote themselves to preventing the ever more successful building up of socialism in our country. On the other hand by creating war psychosis they attempt to divert the attention of their working masses from vital questions which have arisen because of their policy, which ultimately prevents the consolidation of peace in this wart of the world.

The Albanian rulers charge Yugoslavia with massing troops against Albania. In actual fact during the last few months a large number of units from the Albanian army have been posted on the Albania-Yugoslav border and in the garrisons nearby.

Enver's henchmen think up tales about Yugoslav preparations for aggression and teach their soldiers to hate Yugoslavia. At all the political lectures it is mainly Albanian officers who speak. They are officers who have been for training in the USSR and they often have to speak in the presence of Soviet instructors. Skender Malic a frontier guard who escaped, said the following about this: "the political classes in my unit were held every afternoon. The main subjects were: how Yugoslavia had gone over into the imperialist camp, how Yugoslavia was preparing to attack Albania and how socialism was being built up in Albania thanks solely to the selfless assistance of the USSR. They told us that Kosmet had been Albanian and one day it would again be because the Albanians cannot tolerate the terror being exercised on the Albanian minority there.

One knows very well how the selfless help of the USSR appears. The Albanian rulers attribute to Soviet assistance that assistance which in fact Albania received from our country. But it is difficult to deceive the masses of the Albanian people by this. Now the Albanian government has announced a 2 year plan for the development of Albanian economy, attempting thus to mitigate the dissatisfaction of the working people and to demonstrate the "assistance" of the great Soviet Union. By this plan the USSR is bound to ship a sugar refinery with an annual capacity of 10,000 tons, a textile factory with a capacity of 20 million metres per year, an oil refinery and a pipe line from Kutzova to Valona, a distance of 42 kilometres. So far the USSR

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has only shipped the pipes, and these in any case would not have been difficult to procure. This "unselfish help" amounts to paying the Soviet Union in advance and raw materials and products of Albanian economy are being taken to the USSR all the time. Amongst the articles being despatched to the USSR are oil products, chromium, copper, wood, industrial plants, leather, meat, cheese and oil. These articles are loaded onto boats by night by Albanian soldiers and during the loading Albanian civilians are not allowed at the docks.

This dissatisfaction of the workers over the transformation of Albania into a raw material base for Soviet economy is quite natural. At the same time pressure becomes ever greater. In the villages so-called village guards are being organised. They are armed groups who are considered to be firmly in favour of Enver Hoxha. Their job is to defend the villages from doubtful people and to turn them into armed servants of the authorities. More and more people are being arrested in Albania, whose only fault is that they do not wish to be exploited. The families of the arrested are sent to concentration camps in Burs. The families of people who have fled to Yugoslavia are the most numerous. A certain Albanian soldier Ljuljes Nere, who fled to Yugoslavia, said that the people who had attempted to flee with him were arrested and two of them put to death. He said that their houses had been burnt and their families interned.

(Sd.) D.R.

(GLAS Summary)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

CPYRGHT

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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NO, 251

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH

25X1A

August 24, 1950

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THE DOG DOES NOT BARK IN ORDER TO GUARD THE VILLAGE - BUT BECAUSE HE IS AFRAID (A Serbian National Saying)

Two old friends met one day. They sat down and started talking about things. They talked and talked until they had nothing more to talk about. Then one of them said:

"Let us talk about the Cominform".

"Nuts," said the other, "that is a boring subject."

"Not boring at all, let us start and you will see".

"It is boring, I tell you. I bet you I can guess a year in advance all the things they will fabricate about us."

"And I bet you won't. Now I will tell you something and you won't be able to guess its source."

"All right, all right, - let us not quarrel about it. If you want to talk - shoot."

"Well, then, tell me if you can, who announced this: 'Last year 186 priests were hung in Yugoslavia without court trial, 32 of them were sentenced to death, 82 of them were imprisoned, 519 banished, and 89 disappeared. 4,314 churches were destroyed'."

"Who else could it be but the Vatican, some Civilita Cattolica, or the Giornale d'Italia".

"Right, you have guessed it. And now tell me who writes this: 'In Yugoslavia the priests are being constantly mistreated; there is no end to secret trials of priests. In the gaols, the priests are put to most horrible tortures. The authorities are resorting to all possible means to prevent the holding of church services'?"

"Bah, even small kids know about these stupidities of Fred Sparks which appeared in the Chicago Daily News. But what has all this to do with the Cominform?"

"Wait abit, you'll see. Now guess who writes this: 'Tito's janisaries have increased their terrorism against the unsubjugated priesthood; they have called off election of a new Patriarch which was fixed for July 10, and they have gaoled certain priests....'"

"My friend, all that is the same old song. Again some Italian paper, or maybe it is the French paper Monde"..

"And now you are wrong! Did not I tell you that it will be interesting, eh? That was written, my dear old friend, by no one else but the Literaturnaya Gazeta and broadcast by Radio-Moscow!"

"! ?"

And now we must tell our readers that these two friends are fictitious. But only they - and all the rest is quite true. Even that concerning the Literaturnaya Gazeta is quite true - although it is difficult to believe. Truly, when we look at it, it does not appear to be quite clear. Now, it is not surprising that those in the Vatican, and generally in the bourgeois countries, should fabricate "destruction of churches and servants of God" in our country. In those countries, the men are, let us say, God-fearing and such things have a high price. In those countries, even the Communists go to church regularly. For example, a member of the Central Committee of the

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Communist Party of France or Italy, goes to church and offers a prayer: "O Father, give strength to our weak forces. If the Red Army does not come to liberate us, help us Thou...and destroy the cursed Titoites!" That is how the things are in the West - and there is nothing to be said about it. But, you will allow, it is not quite clear that now in the USSR the "principled Communists" should start crying about the fate of the church and, in doing so, avail themselves of the literary works of the Vatican on the "Horrible terror applied to the church in Yugoslavia."

No, it is not clear! Are we to believe that in the USSR they have called to office one sleepy-stick-in-the-Mudovitch (name unknown in the literary world), stroked his fair hair, and said to him: "Serbian Patriarch Gavrilko is dead...and now fire away at them over there!"

"But how shall I do it," cried the frightened Sleepy-stick-in-the-Mudovic. "How shall I fire away without any facts?"

"Fire away even without any facts. You are supposed to be a writer, and you ought to have imagination, Licencia, Poetica and the like".

And so the Sleepy-stick-in-the-Mudovic fired away: "Tito and his henchmen did not like the independent attitude of Patriarch Gavrilko who in a manly way repulsed all the attempts at seizing the Serbian Orthodox Church and placing her in the service of the dollar democracy"Patriarch Gavrilko bravely withstood all the pressure of the foreign and domestic inquisitors and strongly censured the road taken by the reactionary heads of the Orthodox Church who have sold themselves to the American imperialists" "In vain did the Titoites try, by throwing in jail and sending to prison camps hundreds of priests faithful to Patriarch Gavrilko, to break the Patriarch and make him recognise the fascist regime introduced by the Tito clique"

And that is how Sleepy-stick-in-the-Mudovitch "fired away" at us. But let us make here just a "small" correction. Back in 1947, Patriarch Gavrilko made a public appeal to the Orthodox priesthood to fully co-operate with Marshal Tito's Government. One can see that Sleepy-stick-in-the-Mudovitch has not read the papers. "With indignation", says he, "did the Patriarch refuse to recognise the fascist regime"!

Up to here, one could say that it is alright: a "literary work" of some one over there. A personal inspiration, etc. But, the poor writer has not composed everything just by himself. We shall see at once - and the thing will be quite plain to us. Because, Sleepy-stick-in-the-Mudovitch also writes about how Patriarch Gavrilko wrote to the Patriarch of Moscow, Alexei, saying that "our tradition tells us to receive brotherly help and protection from Russia - that great power". Oh, yes! Traditions! Now, if we couple these traditions with the text about "the gaoling of our priests on the eve of the election of the new Patriarch" - we shall immediately see the trick.

That is why those in Moscow are feeling sorry about things. Now, you see, they have no success in overthrowing "that cursed Tito clique". Gog, O God! Another thing, the wise leadership did not overlook even celestial matters, and so in 1945, it tried to "put in order" the Serbian Orthodox Church. Patriarch Gavrilko went to Moscow and the all-Russian Patriarch Alexei laid before him a fine plan about the creation of a unified Orthodox Church headed by the All-Russian Patriarch; so that they could also educate us in religion and extend to us brotherly

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help! All in the spirit of the old tradition: now, have not the wise Russian Tzars through centuries, precisely through the church, been exercising their influence and carrying out their policy of colonization towards the other Slav peoples? We know this. We have learnt history. But, this is a useful thing for the policy of enslavement. That is why this practice has appealed also to the Moscow "Marxists" and "materialists". "Let us continue", they say, "these glorious traditions"!

That is what it is, then.

And that is why the Literarnaya Gazeta and Radio Moscow are crying over the "sufferings of the church in Yugoslavia". Because even through the church they cannot today interfere in other people's - in our own - things. And that is why they have attacked the new Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church, Vicentije Prodanovic: "He does not, they say, "distinguish himself by strong religion and a serious attitude towards the fate of the church" !! (Maybe because he, too, does not think of placing the fate of his church in Russian hands". "Immediately after consecration", writes Sleepy-stick-in-the-Mudovitch in the Literaturnaya Gazeta, and is followed by the Speaker of Radio Moscow - "the new Patriarch has declared that the Church will do everything on her part so that her relations with the state should be an inspiration to co-operational work".

Now you see, that is what pains them. The fact that in our country the church has voiced her solidarity with the state. And what a fine thing it would be if the church were, like at the time of the Tzars, to wait for blessing and confirmation from Moscow!? But times have changed and the good old believers do not exist any more.

That is how the matter stands with the Moscow "Marxistic-Leninist" crying about the "persecution and terrorization of the church in Yugoslavia". But you can look at it from any angle you like, it all boils down to this: the dog does not bark for the sake of the village - but rather because of the failure of the cominform calculations!

(Sd.) DJ. BOGOJEVIC

(BORBA 23rd August).

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AID TO THE INSTRUCTOR: NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND THE STAND OF THE
CCCPSU (b) TOWARD PRINCIPLE OF SOVEREIGNTY AND VOLUNTARINESS

All pre-socialist social-economic formations except primitive societies (the slave owner social set-up, feudalism and capitalism) are based on unequal relations with men, on the exploitation of one by the other, on the oppression of the workers, who are a majority without rights, by the parasitical ruling minority. That same relation of inequality, exploitation and oppression also exists between nations, between national states from the time of their creation and the taking over and development of capitalism. In the epoch of imperialism, the highest and final stage of capitalism, these relations reach a point whereby a handful of large, economically and culturally developed countries exploit hundreds of millions of people that are dependent and colonial. In spite of the fact that bourgeois science preaches equality and equal rights of peoples in contrast to the openly privileged ruling class of feudalism, in spite of the fact that everyone has the same rights according to law in the capitalist world, i.e., they are formally equal and free - they in fact are not equal or free. Bourgeois law in its essence boils down to the right of the bourgeoisie (the owner of the means of production) to freely and "legally" exploit the working class and the rest of the toiling masses. "Wholly private property" and its unhampered development compresses the vital context of bourgeois law. Hence the principles of equality and voluntariness of people - even though they are verbally approved - do not in fact exist; what does exist are the relations of overlordship and subordination, the relations of violence and dependence. Capitalism cannot and does not have equal and independent people.

In contrast to this, in socialism - the abolishment of capitalist production relations, the abolishment of exploitation of man by man, i.e., the liquidation of the source of enslavement and oppression - relations change greatly, not only between the peoples of one nation but also between nations who have succeeded of freeing themselves from capitalism through a proletarian revolution and taken the road to socialism. This change consists in the replacing of the relations of inequality, over-lordship, subordination, national hatred and isolationism, with the relations equality, friendship and mutual aid between peoples.

The science of Marxism-Leninism, the most progressive teaching in history, has clearly and unequivocally pointed out this law of social development.

But one must immediately add that this change is not^a simple transition from a lower social stage to a higher one, but a jumpy revolutionary one.

Socialism is not a social-economic formation, it is the transitional stage from capitalism toward Communism, it is a lower phase of communism. It has many bourgeois vestiges that prosistently fight against the new Communist elements but who slowly give in to the growing forces of Communism.

The first socialist state in the world was forged in the 1917 October revolution - namely, the Soviet Union. After the second World War the break in the capitalist chain was further widened and a whole series of socialist states came forth; socialism, according to the laws of social development goes forth to a total victory over capitlism.

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In socialist countries today we have: a state, a party, classes, money, trade, a division of labor, etc. All these are remains from pre-socialist social formation, especially capitalist formations. It is true, however, that these social aspects have a different character in socialism than in capitalism. Thus the socialist state (the dictatorship of the proletariat) differs from the capitalist state in that it is a weapon in the hands of the majority (the working class and all the toiling masses under its leadership) for the stifling of the vestiges of the exploitative bourgeois minority, in contrast to the capitalist state which is the weapon of the exploitative bourgeois minority for the exploitation and oppression of the broad working masses. Further, the classes in a socialist society (workers, peasants and the peoples intelligentsia) are no longer antagonistic as in capitalism, but friendly and cooperative, etc., And aside from all this it is the duty of Communists to tirelessly help in the weakening and ~~being~~ away of all these and other non-socialist vestiges of the past, right up to the time when a Communist society is developed.

Nations are also an inheritance of the past; they are, as has already been stated, products of the capitalist epoch. Since, on one side, social-economic development is different and unequal as pertaining to time and area, peoples do not go through a socialist revolution all at once, but at different times and in various stages of the struggle against capitalism, everyone in his specific cultural-economic way; and since, on the other side, every nation has its own language, economic and cultural life and psychological construction - the classics of Marxism-Leninism correctly foresee that the period of the fading away of states and their joining into one human society in Communism, will be a long one. Since the national question is a component part of the proletarian revolution, and since nations do not fade away with the transition from capitalism to socialism and hang on for a long time, - the science of Marxism-Leninism pays much attention to these questions.

Lenin points out that there are no people without national peculiarities and, therefore, if the Communist party wants to lead in the development of socialism and aims social development in the direction of Communism it should under no circumstances not take heed of the national question in its work. The basic principles in the framework of Lenin's solution of the national question are: self-determination until secession, voluntariness and national independence, sovereignty and the equality of peoples. What does that mean? That means that the workers and the working people in general, once they attain power, must - with the object of a united and successful struggle against capitalism and for the development of socialism-- guarantee every people the right to decide their fate independently, the right to their own independent national state. That means that all peoples must be guaranteed the right to voluntarily, without any influence or pressure, decide whether to live in an independent state or to live in a federation or con-federation with other peoples.

Small and undeveloped peoples must have the guarantee of full political and economic equality with large, developed peoples. Large and developed socialist states - in the object of drawing together peoples in socialism and strengthening the joint struggle against capitalism - are obliged to aid the small and undeveloped socialist states unselfishly and in a friendly manner so that they can develop socialism and attain the height of the developed socialist state, and thus secure an equal and independent development and wipe out the roots of inevitable differences between small and large states which would appear as the result of getting ahead or retardment in development.

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In the struggle against capitalism and for the development of socialism, small socialist states also do everything they can; non-obligatory, friendly mutual aid, is one of the principles on which relations between socialist states are founded. Even though great states have an advantage in the struggle against capitalism, the principle of priority, of a leading nation, is discarded in relations between socialist states as harmful to equal and independent relations between socialist states; socialist states solve all problems between them by agreement, and without injuries of the sovereignty and independence of peoples; in short, inter-relations between socialist states are based on equal rights of small and great peoples, backward and developed countries, on brotherly cooperation in the struggle for a total triumph over capitalism and the consummation of a communist society. Wherever power relations rule, hegemonist relations, socialism does not exist; Among other things socialism means the removing and destruction of the authority of the strong over the weak; the relation of powerful and powerless, leading and led, dare not exist between socialist states and all pretensions for an economic and social and cultural hegemony from whatever quarter must be nipped in the bud; exploitation follows oppression like a shadow; in socialism peoples are transformed from an object of exploitation to a subject of independent socialist development.

(continued on next page)

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Since the people's ways to socialism necessarily differ from each other as a consequence of differences in historic development, and because national characteristics are in the very heart of the people, and since the classics of Marxism-Leninism could not have foreseen the "ever more concrete forms which the peoples will create amongst themselves in the struggle for a new and classless society", - all the same "the right to self-determination and the principle of good will in relations amongst socialist states must necessarily be respected and applied until the state withers away, until communism is achieved," (M. Djilas, "Komunist" No. 5 1949, pages 51 and 52). In other words, one must respect the principle of sovereignty, the principle of national independence until a communist society is created. In this respect Lenin, throughout his revolutionary activities, was highly principled. He was against any kind of violence in relations amongst socialist states because, as he said this violence would undermine the victory of the proletariat. (Works III, 19th Ed., 267); conversely: the respect of the principle of good will and self-determination is a necessary condition for bringing the nations closer together. Lenin also attacked any national isolationism, fanaticism and hatred; nationalism is evil. It not only prevents nations coming closer together but it separates them and estranges one from the other, poisons their mutual relations and directs them to a war of annihilation. Thus according to Lenin, in socialism, people can freely decide whether they will live as separate independent national states or whether they will unite in one state organism; here it is important to adhere to the principle of self-determination, voluntariness and equality, and what form of inter-state relations the people will decide on (an independent national state, a confederation, a federation, a fusion etc., - , as Lenin emphasizes, as a question of secondary importance or even less, it is not vital. Of first importance are: the protection of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the strengthening of socialism the struggle against capitalism until the final victory over it. In order to achieve this it is imperative for the solution of any question of state independence or state boundaries amongst socialist states to instate close military and economic union of these states. This obligation, of course, is in no way forced, it is not a measure imposed by the stronger nations, but is of vital interest to all socialist peoples, small or great. Finally these questions inevitably pre-suppose: equality of the ruling workers' (communist) parties of the socialist states.

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The CC SUCP (b), with Stalin at the head, has adhered to these Marxist-Leninist principles in connection with the question of nationalities...as long as it has stood on the positions of a Marxist-Leninist idea of the world. Stalin himself has contributed to the enlargement and deepening of these principles. Anyone can see this from Stalin's earlier writings, speeches and reports on the question of nationalities. He has so many times emphasized real equality of nations, their independent existence as states, the right of the nations to self-determination including the right of secession, the impossibility, without the realization of the right to self-determination and independent existence as a state, to "organise union and cooperation between the nations in a unified world economy, which constitutes the material basis for the victory of socialism"; and has stressed that "union can be only voluntary, as a result of mutual trust and brotherly relations among the nations" ("The Question of Leninism", Belgrade 1946, pp 58-59); and has emphasized that "it should be made possible for national cultures to develop themselves and to flourish, to express all their potentials, so as to create conditions for them to merge into one common culture with one common language" ("Marxism and National-Colonial Question", Belgrade 1947, p 278), etc.

An what is today's attitude of the CC SUCP (b), with Stalin at the head, towards the principle of sovereignty and voluntariness, and towards the question of nationalities?

The Soviet party and state leadership has left the Marxist-Leninist road, the road of internationalism, and has taken the road of nationalism. It no longer recognizes or respects sovereignty and voluntariness of the nations, nor does it share the idea of their equality of rights. It also does not recognize equality of rights among the Communist parties: The Bolshevik party tends to subjugate, to the degree of slavery, all the Communist parties of the world; and in this it has succeeded in the countries of the so-called people's democracy and in the majority of the other communist parties in the world. In 1948, the leadership of the SUCP (b) wanted to put our own Party in this same shameful, stooge position. Instead of developing and deepening mutual trust and brotherly relations among the nations, as preached by Stalin in the earlier days, the Russian nation is today being presented as the leading nation, while all possible means are being resorted to, even thoroughly anti-Marxian and anti-socialist means, to put the nations in a subordinate, dependent position. Instead of economic cooperation and mutual aid, different peoples are being exploited (example: the peoples of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe who are in the sphere of interest of the USSR); or an economic blockade is being imposed upon peoples (example: the peoples of the FRG); Instead of mobilization of all the socialist forces in the world, for a definite overthrow of capitalism - we have bargaining with the Western imperialist and an imperialistic division of the world into spheres of interest...even at the expense of peoples who have already taken the road of socialism (example: the Carinthian Slovenes; betrayla of democratic Greece, and other examples).

Now let us look at some more facts.

First, in 1937 Stalin said: "In the old days, when the Tzar, capitalists and gentry ruled our country, the policy of the government was to make one people - the Russian people - a RULING PEOPLE, and all the other peoples to be SUBJUGATED, PERSECUTED. That was a beastly policy, a wolf policy...in October of 1917, Lenin said that from now on there must be neither ruling peoples nor subjugated peoples, that the peoples must be EQUAL and FREE. He thus proclaimed a new, Bolshevik policy- policy of FRIENDSHIP, policy of BROTHERHOOD AMONG THE PEOPLES OF OUR EARTH". (Marx and National Colonial Question", p. 278).

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However, ten years later, in 1945, this is what he said: "I drink in the first place to the health of the Russian people, because the Russian people is THE MOST DISTINGUISHED NATION of all the nations which make up the Soviet Union, because during the present war it has gained general recognition of all the peoples of our country as the LEADING force of the Soviet Union". After Stalin, all the Soviet theorists and authorities on the question of nationalities started yelling about the LEADING Russian nation, thus putting to shame the really great Russian people.

Today, instead of PEOPLE OF EQUAL RIGHTS - a LEADING (that is to say a ruling) nation. Something similar is emphasized even in the National Anthem of the USSR. "The great Russia," it is said in the hymn, "has gathered about itself the Soviet republics." Yes, the only thing is that one must bear in mind the fact that sometimes the hen, although she is a mother, is capable of taking off the feathers from one of her chicks with her beak! Yes, it was necessary to discard the International in order to compose a hymn to the mighty, THE ONLY Soviet Union.

(Sgd) Milija Stanic

Continued Tomorrow

(OMLADINA, August 22)

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FURTHER TERRORIZATION OF YUGOSLAVS IN BULGARIA

In March this year the Bulgarian government passed a law imposing Bulgarian citizenship on all Yugoslavs who live on the territory of Bulgaria. In order to give this undemocratic action at least some semblance of legality the Bulgarian government magnanimously set the period to the 1st September for all Yugoslav citizens to declare if they did not wish to comply. The cominform leaders of Bulgaria could easily extend that period because under the conditions of cominform terror in Bulgaria it would be naive even to imagine that a man could announce in writing to the Bulgarian authorities that he did not wish to be a Bulgarian citizen. That would at the least mean openly condemning himself, to being dismissed from his job, falling into the hands of the police and waiting for deportation, slavery or death.

As the 1st September, the end of the period is near the Bulgarian authorities have refined their methods of preventing any attempt by Yugoslav citizens to retain their citizenship. Thus, for instance, Yugoslav citizens are prevented from having any communication with out Embassy in Sofia. Letters from our embassy sent to our citizens informing them of registration are returned undelivered. The Bulgarian authorities also prevent our citizens from coming into personal contact with the Embassy. Besides that, Yugoslav diplomats have made representations at the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, asking that a notice be broadcast in the press and radio on registration. However, in the Ministry itself it was openly declared that any such attempt would be in vain because it was supposed that the Bulgarian papers "would not wish to publish such a Yugoslav notice" - which is not correct. The publishers of the paper Izgrej accepted a notice from our representatives but did not dare publish it without the approval of the Ministry of the Interior. Of course, in the end the notice did not appear, although the editors of the paper were willing for it to do so. In such circumstances, as it seems, it is impossible for Yugoslav citizens to resist accepting Bulgarian citizenship. In this way the Chervenkov cabinet will on the 1st September "manufacture" Bulgarian citizens out of Yugoslavs.

It should be noticed in passing that a large number of Aegean-Macedonians who live on the territory of Bulgaria are in the same position, because this decision on citizenship also applies to them. If they do not agree they have no other alternative than to return whence they fled.

In order somewhat to justify their discriminatory measures, starting with the open terror and ending with forcible imposition of citizenship on citizens of another country, the Bulgarian government are trying to explain all that as a measure undertaken to protect their own dignity, and the sovereignty of Bulgaria, etc., etc. But it is only one more proof that the cominform leaders in Bulgaria do not respect the basic rights of man. They have not only broken the peace treaty but also their own laws on citizenship, which say that Bulgarian citizenship cannot be given without the relinquishment of existing citizenship. But that is their common practice which they find essential in international relations. It would be of no use, therefore, to invoke the Bled agreement because cominform logic is to forget and break agreements when they are no longer profitable. Today the masters from Moscow demand a worsening of relations with Yugoslavia and a fanning of Coburg chauvenist pretensions and the courtiers readily carry out the order. That is at the bottom of cominform action against Yugoslav citizens, and at the bottom of the forcible imposition of citizenship on our citizens.

(BORBA Summary 1 col.)

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DELEGATION OF THE LABOUR PARTY COMING TO YUGOSLAVIA

(London, 23rd August)

Reuter reports that the Executive Committee of the British Labour Party has accepted the invitation of the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defence of Peace to send a delegation to Yugoslavia at the beginning of September. The delegation will consist of the Chairman of the Labour Party Watson, General Secretary Morgan Phillips and Ernshaw a member of the Executive Committee.

(BORBA)

HOW A SOVIET GENERAL TOOK OVER VON KLEIST

After our article "where is Von Kleist" appeared we received a letter from Horgosa from two people who were eye witnesses of the handing over of this and other war criminals to the Soviet authorities. We are publishing this letter not because it is necessary to prove where Von Kleist is as official documents already do that, but to show how the Soviet authorities took over this war criminal.

Amongst other things the letter from Kljajic and Sinkovic says:

"On the 5th March 1949 we were in the building of the district party committee in Horgosa. About 9 o'clock a militiaman came and informed us that the arrival of our commission from Belgrade was awaited and that the Soviet commission from Hungary would also come, to complete the handover of certain war prisoners to the Soviet authorities and that in this connection it was necessary to complete preparations of a place for these commissions to work in. Something after 10 our commission arrived, bringing in a closed car Von Kleist, Maximilian d'Angelis and a Russian sergeant. After 12 the Soviet commission arrived from Segedin in 2 motor cars. In one a Soviet General and 2 Majors and in the other soldiers and NCO's. The general and the majors entered the committee building. We had some rakija ready for them. They accepted it and drank "to Stalin". When we offered them another the general refused saying: "Russian officers only drink one but ^{the} soldiers may have more". Probably he wished in this way to avoid a second toast to Tito.

While the record of the handover was being prepared the Soviet officers stared round at the walls and the pictures of our leaders, reading the slogans. After the conclusion of the handover we invited them to lunch but they refused. The Soviet general talked a little in German with Von Kleist, put him next to himself in the car and they left. We watched them and were surprised that a war criminal like Von Kleist was driving together with a Soviet General.

The Soviet NCO's and soldiers were much more intimate. They talked with the people gathered round on the street and from the conversation it was possible to conclude that they believed very little of what their leaders told them about Yugoslavia".

(BORBA 1/2 col.)

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THE STOCKHOLM DOVES IN KARLSBAD.

Karlsbad is a spa known all over the world. Well kept parks expand into dark and large forests. There are quiet guest homes and luxurious hotels in the Hofraht "Pompei" style. Comfortable bathes with natural hot water cure bad digestion and diabètes.

After the liberation in 1945, many of these hotels got rid of (o, du mein Oesterreich) the good old Franz Josef names in a hurry and replaced them with the names of Anglo-American generals. They were wrong. Today on the promenades and quays of the Templa and the paths of the park, Russian generals, Russian diplomats and members of the high rankrg. bureaucracy are to be seen - it seems that the nice traditions of "Kurort encounters" from the novels of Tolstoy and Turgenev have come back.

That was probably the reason why the international film festival organized by the Czechoslovak officials this summer was held not in Marienbad as in the last four years but in Karlsbad: the older traditions were stronger than the younger.

The international importance of the Czechoslovak film festival (let us remember that two years ago at such a festival - in the spirit of the official festival slogan "For the New Man, for a More Perfect Humanity" - the showing of the Yugoslav film "Immortal Youth" was forbidden and its place was taken by an English criminal film) is distinguished by a very interesting although apparently paradoxal quality: the Czechoslovak film "Sirenes" won first prize at the Venice festival in 1948, although there were Russian films competing and the film festival in Czechoslovakia was the only international festival at which the Soviet film industry took part and naturally, their films received first prizes including the "Crystal Globe".

Their policy has shown itself to be transparent once more. Amongst the 25 countries taking part at the festival in Karlsbad the Soviet Union has won the majority of prizes, amongst them all the three first prizes for their films.

Zapototsky spoke at the festival and said: "Soviet experience has achieved much success in the cinematography of the Soviet Union the People's Republic of China, the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic. These countries owe their idependence and freedom to the great leader and friend of the working world J.V. Stalin"

The Soviet film director Kalatozov said: " I ask why Charlie Chaplin, who is renowned for his democratic persuasions keeps silent and does not vote for peace. Why does the well-known English actor Laurence Olivier say nothing? Why do Willian Weiler, Bette Davis, Willy Ley, Dudley Nichols in America keep silent. The time has come for decisive action. One can keep silent no longer. We cannot play hide and seek any more. If they wish to be faithful to their nation, they must raise their voices in defence of peace and help the campaign for signatures for the Stockholm Appeal".

.....Before and after the Stockholm Declaration the Russian press has written in quite a different tone about the progressive American director William Weiler as an artist. His great post-war film "The Best Years of Our Lives" was proclaimed as one of the best contemporary films. Now Weiler is being attacked from the political angle and this attack has no connection with art.

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SHORT NOTES ON KOREA

In order to help our readers orientate themselves in the complex problems connected with Korea, we are giving here a few data on that country.

In speaking about Korea we must bear in mind the fact that there exist two completely independent self-governing countries - North Korea which is fully independent from the Americans, and the South Korea, likewise less and less dependent on the Americans as the days go by. The only thing they have in common is armament and the love of peace.

The leaders of North Korea, like all the Slavs, have fair hair and blue eyes. They are tall fellows. They like drinking vodka and cursing all the OTHER imperialists. They have a very popular national custom of signing peace petitions. They have the greatest poets and scientists, who have invented everything ranging from a machine gun to a Swiss watch. Their most usual saying is the Korean saying: Vot Harosho! (that is fine).

The chiefs of South Korea use Jennet teeth, with which they chew gum, and they say: "O.K." Their favorite drink is Coca-cola; they drive about in Jeeps and go to movies. The South Koreans too have scientists who have invented many things useful to civilization ranging from the electric washing machine to the atomic bomb with which very quickly and without much difficulty, can clean out, earth and men. The South Koreans are tall chaps who like to go to China and to the cinema, though, of late, only to the cinema.

And there is the so-called Central Korea whose inhabitants indulge in fishing, growing rice - and dying from air attacks. The Central Koreans live in the ruins left by the pacifists. The opinion of the Central Koreans is not known - because no one asks them for it.

The Central Koreans have now been activated by their Northern and Southern neighbors. Almost every one of them is getting invitations to join a great "camp" and to participate in the appeal for world peace - outside of Korea. For this purpose, their friends hold meetings for them - to which the Koreans go with an iron-ration for two days. They get their uniforms and other equipment on the spot.

Of course, the conflict broke out through the aggression by the other side. The side attacked has bravely stood up against this aggression. Since the aggressor did not have enough guts to make an open attack, he has fallen back deep to the rear. However, he has not been able thus to deceive his victim, who has come after him to find him deep in the interior of his country.

Nevertheless, the forces of peace are winning. Up till now, about 200,000 people have signed the Peace Petition, plus another 20,000 who are either dead or wounded.

(JEZ- August 19)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

CPYRGHT

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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25X1A

NO. 252

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH
HEADLINES

August 25, 1950.

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Tokyo: Superfortresses Bomb Hungnam, Pyongyang

Pyongyang: Northern Korean Announcement

Pyongyang: Announcement of the Northern Korean Minister to Trygve Lie

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Tokyo: American Destroyers Bombard the Northern Korean Coast

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* WASHINGTON: ANOTHER GROUP OF AMERICAN RESERVES CALLED UP

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* WASHINGTON: CUTTING DOWN CREDIT OF THE MARSHALL PLAN

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P.2. PAPERS AND PERIODICALS. WHOM CAN THE GERMAN WORKERS TURN TO?

* FOREIGN YOUTH IN OUR COUNTRY

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P.3. CONCERNING AN EXAMPLE OF NON-APPLICATION OF THE METHODS OF PERSUASION IN FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

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How do the present-day Soviets look upon the contribution of nations to the general treasury of world culture?

Today the Soviet leadership is above all backing anti-Marxist, anti-dialectical ideas: the Soviet Union is the only country in the world where the science of Marxism and Leninism can be further developed and interpreted; that Marxism-Leninism is all that which is said or written by some Soviet leader; that those words are the law of socialist development and that those laws are valid for all countries and peoples; that today, in spite of the existence of many socialist countries, only one socialist country still exists, one Socialist homeland - the Soviet Union.

Further, the Soviets consider themselves today as the first in science. "The Soviet priority in science" is the expression which platonically fills Soviet paper. According to them, they are the discoverers of everything. Other peoples don't have the ability to develop science. Only Soviet scientists have. Not only that, many inventions and discoveries by scientists of other people are claimed by them. They praise Soviet science and "stress the tremendous importance of protecting and teaching of the priority of the homelands' science." "There is no doubt (states the "Boljsevik" of November 20, 1948, p. 40) that the question in connection with the proving and confirming of scientific priority of our country today is paramount for the development of Soviet patriotism and are therefore intertwined in the struggle between socialism and capitalism.".... "The protection of Soviet priority in the region of scientific discoveries is one of the primordial ideological tasks which the party has given to Soviet scientists." That self-praise has reached a point of being repugnant. Poor, old Munchausen today would hide so as not to be compared with the modern Soviet Munchausens. That which is being said concerning Soviet science in the USSR today can be described as Soviet scientific racism. Words such as: GREAT, MAJANIMOUS, POWERFUL, WISE, GIGANTIC, GENUIS, etc., were only used to such a degree in Hitler's Germany. Yes they do deserve a scientific priority in self-praise, since the world began such self-praise has not been seen! It seems that the actual poverty and misery must be made up and covered up by high power; resounding and thunderous phrases. Thus we find instead of the claim, of long ago, that every people has something to contribute to the general world treasure of culture -- the present day claim that the Soviet nation is the only one capable of scientific undertakings and that it is pre-destined to be the first in science.

On the otherhand, in as much as it is seen that Soviet science lags behind the science of other countries, propaganda is intensified that that lag be removed. Thus Stalin's 1946 non-socialist thought: "Not only catch up to, but in the shortest time surpass the scientific achievements outside the borders of our country" -- a thought which is considered not only Marxist and dialectical but also profound in the USSR today. In fact that thought is the slogan of circus competition, of bourgeois trade competition; "Take care, don't let anyone surpass you". That thought and those thoughts on the priority of Soviet science and the leading role of the Russian nation, that noisy self-praise --- Me, Me -- leads to the weakening and the stifling of the efforts of other people to contribute their part to the general treasury of world culture; all this leads objectively to the deterioration of other peoples to the positions of national Nihilism. Therefore, instead of stimulating not only Soviet, but other scientific workers we find the slogan: "Surpass the others and don't let them catch up because you are pre-destined to rule!" Such desires belong to bourgeois egoism and national chauvinism and creates new Gods and idols -- all of which have no affinity with Marxism-Leninism. Has the USSR forgotten that the essence of Marxism-Leninism is: The overthrow of capitalism, the overthrow of the system of exploitation and oppression, the victory of the proletarian revolution and the building of Communism; and not: the marathon race between the USSR and the USA? The placing of Marxism-Leninism in such a position in fact lowers the most progressive science in the history of

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man instead of developing and raising it.

The USSR and the CPSU (b) leadership does not shy away from other reactionary measures in the object of establishing Russian priority. Thus the Soviet General Suvorov -- one of the generals who stifled the French revolution, fought against the liberation struggle of the people and used the method of Small-Aga against the peasants of Pugachov's uprising, etc. -- is raised to the Heavens together with other reactionary personalities of the Tzarist period. Thus the Russian Tzarist imperialist policy in the Balkans is praised as a great liberation struggle. The languages of other people (French, English, German) which stand for truly great cultures, are proclaimed as bourgeois, commercial and mangy tongues, while the Russian tongue is called the tongue of socialism and Communism, in spite of the fact that Stalin, while he was still a Marxist, wrote that the language of the future, the language that will be founded on the joining of national (in form) and socialist (in context) cultures into one socialist culture both in form and in context -- that that language will not be either Great Russian nor German, but a new language. It isn't beyond the realm of possibility that one day Freud will be proclaimed as a progressive scientist because he said that Dostojevski was the greatest writer of all times and of all people. Thus we find instead of the withering away of the state, the state is glorified; instead of including the peoples masses in government, bureaucracy is strengthened -- bureaucracy that contagious disease, that underground and evil enemy of socialism; instead of handing over the factories, enterprises, etc., to the management of working collectives as their property, and instead of helping the development of that higher form of socialist property -- the strengthening of state property and the proclaiming of this as the highest form of socialist property, even though it is the lowest; therefore, instead of marching forward toward Communism we have a backstep to bureaucracy. Thus the state has, in the USSR, transformed itself into a means of persecuting the working masses instead of wiping out the vestiges of the bourgeoisie. And this in socialism!

Fourth -- truth is that lofty ideal toward which Marxism-Leninism is incessantly climbing and reaching step by step. Truth was the powerful weapon of Marxism-Leninism and the international workers movement with which great victories were won against Capitalism and will be won in the future by the proletariat.

The proletariat goes into the battle against the bourgeoisie with truth in its mouth and on its banners, with truth in words and in deeds.

How does this question stand today in the USSR? Even today USSR propaganda is feeding the world with stuff like this: the USSR is the greatest champion of peace and struggle against all the war-mongers; the USSR is a protector of small peoples against the aggressive imperialist countries; national independence is a condition for the further building up of socialism; a people who persecute other peoples cannot be a free people, etc., etc.... ad absurdum. But, all these words we have been hearing from the bourgeois countries ever since the days of the great Rousseau... all these words are only fine words, only a theory having no connection with reality. But, that is not the only misfortune. All these fine words are becoming a terrible weapon for fooling, for blinding the working masses of the world... a means for their subjugation. Disagreement and discord between theory and practice, between words and deeds... is one of the terrible misfortunes to which mankind has been subjected throughout its history. This injurious,

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reactionary, anti-Marxist method is today being applied with Herculean force and in world dimensions by the leadership of the SUCP (b) which once upon a time, under the leadership of Lenin, applied -- again with Herculean force and again in world dimensions -- quite a different method...the method of truth, the method of true Marxist linking up of theory with practice. Lies and slanders to which the leadership of the SUCP (b) and of the USSR are today resorting, among other means, in the object of subjugating and incapacitating a small truly socialist country, Yugoslavia, were for Lenin not only repulsive methods, methods of reactionary forces in the world, but he fought against them with all his might as against an evil which obstructs the progress of mankind, which eats from within the victory of the proletarian revolution. What else but a tyrant is the leadership of the USSR when it speaks of love of peace, of equality and brotherhood of the peoples, and in its deeds carries out something which is quite contrary to these words, - a tyrant of the same type as the imperialists from the West? Essentially, there is no difference between them. Because both the one and the other policy leads towards enslavement of peoples, and not towards their liberation and development.

And there is another way which the leadership of the SUCP (b) does harm to the international labor movement. The great deeds achieved by the Great socialist revolution of October 1917, and by the Soviet Union during the years of the building up of socialism have awakened in the hearts of the toilers of the whole world a great love for the USSR; the Soviet Union has gained enormous reputations among all the suppressed, among all the freedom-loving peoples of the world. Today, the Soviet leadership is misusing that great love and that great reputation. Under the mask of saviours and liberators of all the persecuted and enslaved, they today want to replace the capitalist slavery by another slavery...a Soviet slavery.

But, one should not lose sight of the fact that human society has progressed sufficiently to be capable of differentiating between a lie and the truth, and that it does not let itself be fooled so easily. The peoples of the world are getting aware, more and more as the days go by, of the fact that the present-day Soviet leadership has departed from the road of Marxism-Leninism, and that they cannot hope to be liberated by it from the capitalist yoke. On the other hand - despite the fact that the Soviet leadership is, by its getting stuck in the mud of revisionism and neopragmatism, inflicting serious blows to the international labor movement - the socialist forces are today stronger than ever, and they will succeed in destroying, in their onward march, not only the present-day revisionist obstacle of the Soviet leadership, but also all the other obstacles which may be put in their way of final victory of Communism over Capitalism. The victory of Communism over Capitalism is a law of social development and nothing can stand up against it, not even the Bolshevik party.

END

Sgd. Milija Stanic

(Omladina-August 24)

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CONSULTATION OF EXPERTS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW HELD IN BELGRADE.

In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY the consultation of professors of our Law Faculties and members of scientific institutes who teach international law was held. The consultation, at which the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Federal Government Dr. Milan Bartos was in the chair, was attended by representatives of federal institutes who practice international law. The object of the consultation was to exchange opinions and experiences and to achieve a unified theory and practice in this field.

So far they have discussed questions from the agenda of the Fifth Session of UNO and have dwelt on the work and reports of the United Nations Committee for International Law which recently met in Geneva. Special attention has been devoted to problems of the Law of Treaties in International Public Law, the codifying of Maritime Law, the formulation of the Nuremberg principles and drawing up a code of crimes against peace and the security of mankind. In this consultation the participants have closely observed our own practice and the needs and interests of our country. Individual subjects are being allotted to the various delegates for further study in International Public and Private Law in general and especially those questions which refer to our country.

When it had been stated in ^{the} reports and discussion that so far not enough attention had been paid to the younger generation of scientists in the field of international law, it was proposed that students working for diplomas and doctorates should be allotted questions of international law of great interest to our country (the Danube, the position of foreigners, Cominform discrimination etc.). Especial attention was given to actual problems of international, public, private and criminal law.

Scientists will read their reports at the next session. The members of the consultation at the same time condemned the abstract and obsolete teaching which has decreased in recent years.

The excellent reports of the younger scientific workers in this field were of great interest to the consultation.

This is the second consultation of this type and both these consultations have been held at the proposal of Edvard Kardelj, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(POLITIKA, 25th August 1950)

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DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES IN THE ELECTION OF WORKERS' COUNCILS.

The new law about the management of economic concerns has greatly strengthened the foundations of our socialist democracy. When one considers that for the four lists of candidates the workers have chosen the best and worthiest workers, shock-workers innovators and rationalisers, one can see how much the new law is contributing to democratic management of economic concerns. In almost all working collectives the elections for the workers' councils and management committees have been held in a very democratic way. But experience has shown that some syndicate officials and leaders of concerns have not adhered closely to the law and instructions. The main reason for this is that they have not sufficiently understood the democratic and fundamental principles for the management of our economy. The most serious mistake occurs in relations between the syndicate committees and the electoral commission. The leadership of certain syndicate committees consider that the electoral commission is their concern because they appointed it. This is incorrect. The syndicate committee as the representative of the workers appoints the electoral commission because in that way it is certain to be made up of people who have shown by their work that they will carry out their tasks successfully. However, from the moment of its appointment the electoral commission to a certain extent becomes a state body, working independently and relying on the assistance of the electoral commissions of the People's Committees. What often happened was that the syndicate committees imposed their will and crushed the initiative of the workers. The independent work of the electoral commission with the assistance of the electoral bodies and the People's Committees will prevent any attempts by the syndicate committees to influence the electoral commission.

..... In many concerns in Croatia, for instance, the syndicate leadership insisted on putting up several candidates' lists besides the list which the collective had decided upon, although none of the workers considered it necessary. These lists had to be rejected at the elections.

The people who organize and run the elections err most often because they are not well acquainted with the regulations. To prevent this more assistance should be given by the syndicate leadership and other capable state bodies. Certain people consider that the law and instructions are not well set out but have done nothing about studying properly because of this, higher syndicate and state bodies ought not to consider their duty as a pleasure-visit in a concern and at the elections but as a task to make sure the decrees of the law are carried out.

(Summary, RAD, 25th August 1950)

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AN EXAMPLE OF THE APPLICATION OF METHODS OF PERSUASION IN THE FRONT ORGANISATIONS

On the correct application of methods of explanation and persuasion of the masses depends both the strengthening of the ranks of the PF and its increase numerically.

The correct political working of a front organisation can best be estimated by the degree it uses methods of persuasion of the masses in its work to mobilise, or whether it uses certain other methods. If it departs from the methods of persuasion it infringes one of the basic democratic principles on which it is founded and prevents the development of the initiative of the masses. In certain front organisations there are cases of deserting the principle of persuasion and of the application of administrative methods, commands and even pressure which is all contrary to the need for conscious and voluntary effort by the masses.

We mention this in connection with a call sent out to its members by the County Committee of the PF in Novska. The call was sent to front member Antun Jagar to be sure to come to a meeting on a certain day to the local house of culture. The summons emphasised that the meeting was of unusual importance and that failure to come would be considered as neglect and hostility (the word neglect was underlined once and the word hostility three times in red pencil). A summons of such nature was not only sent to Jagar but to all members, a fact which was apparent because it had been run off on a duplicator and the name of each member written in by hand. That means resorting to administrative measures and means (when mere non-attendance at a meeting may be proclaimed as hostile) that the political work of the county committee PF in Novska is very weak, incorrect and even

We consider it necessary to show up this example of non-application of the method of persuasion and of bad leadership in a front organisation, and we hope that after the completion of the re-organisation of the front apparatus which will make possible quicker and simpler work and greater effort, this committee will begin to apply in its work the only correct democratic method - the method of persuasion.

(POLITIKA Summary 1 col.)

A NEW HOME MADE CAMERA

"Fotokemika" in Zagreb has now produced the first thousand of box camera FK. It takes 6 x 9 centimetre films has a speed of 1/30th sec. and apertures of 11 and 16 and a focal length of 1: 11. This first thousand are already on sale, together with 3 films each at a price of 2,240 dinars. A further 10,000 will be produced before the end of the year.

The factory is now working on the prototype of its first "mirror reflex". The prototype should be completed by next January.

(POLITIKA 1/3 col.)

TO WHOM CAN THE GERMAN WORKERS TURN?

This article starts with a reprint of the announcement of the formation in Germany of a new paper Freie Tribune to represent the independent communist opinion.

The article then reprints a passage from the new German paper. This passage says that the German workers cannot turn to the social democratic party which oscillates between the different interests of the American-British and French capitals and in this way often succeeds

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in giving the impression of being a true "opposition". Its leadership has become unfitted truly to lead and is no longer a socialist party.

The German workers cannot turn to the communist party which in 1932 got over 6 million votes in Germany, which the workers of West Germany now see as simply a projection of Soviet foreign policy. The measures carried out in East Germany of agrarian reform, reform of the schools, and of the monetary system, the dispossession of the big capitalists, etc., have not been acts of the German working class and its leaders; they have been introduced and carried through on the basis of directives from a Soviet general. This did not express the socialist forces of the German working class. Because the majority of members of the CP Germany today know that its leaders are simply instruments of Soviet foreign policy thousands of good sincere socialists have left it.

The relative strength of the German social democratic party as shown in the elections is undoubtedly the result of the non-existence of an independent German workers' party. Neither the social democratic party nor the communist party are in a position to carry out their most urgent tasks.

The editors know that a new political party is urgently needed to carry out the scientific principles of socialism and gather the working class and they know that the creators of such would be stronger than the apparatus of the reformists and revisionist leaders of the social democratic and communist party of Germany.

(POLITIKA Summary 1 col.)

PUBLISHING ACTIVITY IN THE ARMY

In the first year after the liberation, in addition to Narodna Armija the army published the two illustrated papers Front and Jugoslovenski Mornar. With the further development of life in military units these three were not sufficient. Accordingly in July 1948 it was decreed that each military district should publish its own paper and as a result 7 papers appeared, at first fortnightly and then weekly. At the same time a number of other new papers were introduced so that at the end of 1948 the army published regularly 8 papers in 135,500 copies and 3 illustrated papers in about 55,000 copies and Vojno-Politicki Glasnik and professional periodicals with a circulation of 126,100.

Publishing activity later further developed. For members of the army in the last 2 years about 427 books in 5½ million copies have been printed for their political and cultural education.

Now the 8 army papers have about 13,760 participants and soldier workers.

(GLAS Summary 2/3 col.)

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25X1A

NO. 253

August 26, 1950.

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*

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CIRCUS AGITATION INSTEAD OF WORK

For the past month the Cominform leaders of the CP Bulgaria have been occupied with a very serious job, namely, as incessantly repeated by Rabotnicesko Delo, to "guarantee bread for the people". The Party and administrative apparatus has taken on this truly difficult and delicate task.

Immediately after the recent third national confederation of the CPB, Cervenkov extended an invitation -- in fact an order -- in the name of the CC and the government to presidents of peoples councils, secretaries of party committees, management committees of peasant working cooperatives and to all agriculture producers, to carry out the harvest in the shortest time and "at the same time immediately begin threshing and organize the delivery of cereals on the basis of obligatory state orders and thus secure an uninterrupted influx of cereals to state warehouses".

A few days after this invitation -- order -- the pages of Rabotnicesko Delo began printing many articles, reports, etc.; in this connection, for example: "The First Duty of the Farmer", "Fulfillment of State Requirements is a Patriotic Duty", etc.

When one carefully scrutinizes everything published in the above mentioned paper in connection with the "securing of bread for the people" one gets the impression that it is not only circus agitation but also an unskillful agitation which uncovers the weak points of Cervenkov's regime and the deep distrust of the broad peasant masses toward it. This can be concluded not only from the content but also from the results of that agitation.

The whole Rabotnicesko Delo campaign doesn't contain a word concerning what has been done till now by the CCCPB and the government for creating conditions which would gradually transform obligatory cereal deliveries into socialist trade between the peasant producer and the state. The Bulgarian peasants waited in vain to hear whether anything has been done for the total liquidation of the price system which was established by domestic and German monopolist capital and which was adopted by the CPB leadership after September 9, 1944, since it was cooperating with Bulgarian financial capital. This price system kept the Bulgarian village in a state of poverty. The Bulgarian peasant waited to hear whether anything was done till now to replace peasant working power, which was included in industry and in the bureaucratic apparatus, with machines; waited to see whether anything is done on the supplying of peasant producers with industrial and handicraft goods in exchange for surpluses which they give voluntarily; waited to see if anything was done to clear up the questions: which peasant producers were considered as Kulaks by the CCCPB after the agrarian reform, the organizing of peasant working collectives and the nationalization of a large part of the means for production; what has been done for the introduction of corresponding changes in the state plan for cereal delivery according to the small - owner principle of farm work which still exists strongly in Bulgarian agriculture. And finally what has been done to date towards changing conditions whereby the Cominform execution of the obligatory buying up of cereals plan is not guaranteeing bread to the people, but to the contrary, taking bread from the people.

Bulgarian peasants await an answer to these questions. Alas, Rabotnicesko Delo doesn't concern itself with such petty matters. Its agitation is carried out in the following manner: "You must

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harvest and thresh within such and such a period and immediately hand over these specified amounts to the state warehouses. In the case that you don't obey this order you are Kulaks and public enemies".

Behind every case of procrastination, non-fulfillment of plan and the likes; Rabotnicesko Delo uncovers the weaknesses in Party organizations; inability of Party leadership and the failure of peoples councils.

And what does Rabotnicesko Delo name as the task for these organizations in order to "secure bread for the people?"

Among a lot of other childishness, Rabotnicesko Delo orders the peoples councils, because of accidental or intentional cereal conflagrations, to "follow the train schedule and secure a good guard when trains pass". An odd task! Train schedule in hand they assign guards against fire!

"In order that things are managed properly -- writes Rabotnicesko Delo -- it is necessary that Party bureaus and Communists are always on the field during work time, that they keep in touch with things but direct observation. It is necessary that one MANEUVERS WITH PEOPLE ELASTICALLY AND SKILLFULLY, as also with material means; that RESERVES BE INTRODUCED INTO WORK, THAT A REVIEW OF PLUSES AND MINUSES of the completed work be made everyday, and that weaknesses be discovered and straightened out..." (our italics).

What are these "skillful and elastic maneuvers?" What are these "introduction of reserves"? What are these "pluses and minuses" in a production which has so far developed mostly on the basis of small homesteads and which lacks machines and, according to Rabotnicesko Delo, continues threshing with harnessed teams.

In its July 28, 1950 issue, Rabotnicesko Delo orders the improvement of agitational-mass work in the village in order to strengthen "the struggle for securing bread for the people". What does this improvement consist of? Agitators have to get out on the fields, next to the threshing machines, at delivery stations and explain the CC orders in connection with state deliveries. But this is not all. Agitators have to tie up this question with the struggle for peace, the Korean conflict, the world movement for peace, headed by the USSR and Stalin, the glorious...and of course, by slandering Yugoslavia.

The closer the time for the delivery of cereals approaches, Rabotnicesko Delo becomes weaker in its agitation. Now the struggle is principally aimed against a Kulak: "Although entire counties have fulfilled 50 per cent of deliveries, the fulfillment of deliveries are not on time generally speaking. Tens of counties are lagging terribly. Why?" Since the entire campaign concerning the plan fulfillment was based on a line of circus agitation and not on reality, it is quite natural that Rabotnicesko Delo does not look to the opportunism and inability of the CCCPB but in the opposition of the Kulaks. With its back to the wall, Rabotnicesko Delo weakly admits: "The Kulak elements in the village do not sit idle. They spread malicious rumors about a coming war and the impossibility of fulfilling the state delivery plan, etc....It was noticed in certain places that the subversive work of Kulaks is getting results to a degree."

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However, it seems that the Bulgarian Kulak not only influences the middle and poorer peasant to abstain from delivering cereals but also influences members of the Party, as Rabotnicesko Delo admits. "It is too bad but members of the Party and even leading Comrades of the peoples councils are giving in to Kulak agitation in many sectors...The members of the CPB who have fallen under the influence of the Kulaks are playing the same flute: deliveries can't be met...Some local leaders do not show the necessary resistance to Kulak agitation and even themselves become the instruments of enemy machinations aimed against the fulfillment of the plan for state deliveries."

The peachy results of Gervenkov's policies! And since things have got to a point whereby the Bulgarian Kulaks are able to ruin the delivery plan and also get CEB members under their influence then it is clear that in the lamentable Cominform reality of Bulgaria, Kulaks not only play an important role but are winning positions of importance in the economic and political life of PR Bulgaria.

Signed: Ivan Piperov (Glas na Blgarite)
(Glas-August 26)

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CERVENKOV SETTLES UP WITH BULGARIAN ARTISTS

A few days ago a speech was published in Rabotnicesko Delo which was made by Cervenkov on the 26th May at a conference of Bulgarian painters (no-one knows why the speech which was made on the 26th May should be held up till August. Perhaps it had to be referred to Moscow to make sure it was "principled"). This speech is very interesting and important, not as a contribution to Marxist theory but because whether Cervenkov likes it or not it shows beyond doubt the cul de sac in which the Bulgarian painters find themselves (and not only they) because of the cowardly cultural policy of the Bulgarian leaders. The prevention of all critical discussions and the transformation of the ideological war against bourgeois influences into administrative orders and directives. In spite of all pharisaical phrases this can be seen in Cervenkov's speech and what is more, the rough reckoning given to all those who dare to disagree with the subjection of one art to another. Before going on to the speech itself we will make the matter clear by referring to certain events which immediately preceeded it.

At the end of April this year the Bulgarian press published a decision by the CC CPB on the state of Bulgarian painting and the most urgent tasks of the state Academy of Painting. Since it was claimed that this "state" was not satisfactory because of penetration by bourgeois formalistic influences directives were given to bring that art back to "health". This method of "healing" consisted of the formation within the academy of groups to study translations of Soviet university text books on that subject; to set up a cathedra for Russian classic and Soviet art; that students should continuously learn from the examples given by contemporary Russian art, etc.

So Bulgarian art, to liberate itself from "formalism" and decadent bourgeois influences, must learn to accept wholeheartedly and uncritically the art of Soviet realism. Of course they must not speak about it because it might occur to them that the work of Soviet painters, in as far as they appear at exhibitions, have become vulgar and subservient glorifications of Soviet bureaucracy and ceasing thereby to be a true art at all.

Every sensible man will consider it absurd to think that the struggle against formalist tendencies and decadent manifestations in art can be won overnight by resolutions and decrees rather than through a long process, not of decrees and prohibitions but by a long and resolute struggle of ideas. Now let us see what Cervenkov said: "We know that the Academy of Art has for the last 20 or 30 years been submerged in formalism, that the majority of our painters are educated in the spirit of formalism and, as was shown at the party congress, with few exceptions all our painters suffer from formalism to a greater or lesser degree..." And then again: "A huge majority of our painters love Soviet art and learn on the examples of this art".

So hardly a month after the resolution of the CC CPB that Bulgarian painters almost all suffer from formalism, they are all loving Soviet art and learning from its examples!

One might conclude that the painters were obedient, but are they really? They are not. The best proof is that Cervenkov had to call a meeting of painters only a month after the resolution, on the one hand to try to deal with the group of painters led by Alexander Gendov who had sent him a letter of protest, and on the other hand to take the opportunity to justify himself somehow by admitting that the CC had rather rushed matters. Obviously the Bulgarian CC soon after passing

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the resolution gathered from the reaction which it provoked amongst artists that formalism cannot be abolished by decree. Of course it was possible to find some "loyal" artists to greet the resolution with praise, others to listen silent and thirdly for some to repent publicly of their formalism, and some to ^{leave} the academy. But nevertheless after this not one of them will produce a true work of art. Therefore Cervenkov had to say "at the party congress it was emphasised that we will not and do not fight against formalism by administrative methods" etc.

That in fact means that the resolution of the CC CPB did not have an enthusiastic reception among Bulgarian artists, the majority of whom probably sincerely wish to create a progressive realistic art, but to whom it seems that the way to such is not through various "resolutions" nor in the blind copying of Russian and Soviet art.

However, to make sure that Bulgarian painters should not come to the false conclusion that this attitude of the CC permits now any great criticism, discussion or opinion, Cervenkov hastened to break all such illusions by his settling up with Gendov.

We will not waste time here with evaluating the work of Alexander Gendov, whose letter so aroused Cervenkov. Sufficient to say that he is among the most distinguished Bulgarian painters and a member of the CPB. Cervenkov did not say in his speech what Gendov wrote. He only said "for some time now a group of painters led by A. Gendov have been carrying out subversive activity ^{against} the party and the line which it has adopted on the question of art". After saying that the CC had shown great patience in wishing to convince this group Cervenkov accused Gendov of spreading hostile lies, fabrications and loathsome falsifications drawn from the arsenal of the Trotskyites, Titoites and all foul material from the imperialist camp, called him a high priest, an autocrat of the palette, etc.

It is significant how the CC CPB carry on "the ideological war". This is how Cervenkov settles with Gendov. "Let Gendov himself present his anti-party attitude, renounce all his Gendovism and promise that he will work to carry out the party directives. Then Gendov will be able to reckon that he remains in the ranks of the party"!

So: let Gendov publicly admit in sackcloth and ashes that he is a Trotskyist and imperialist agent and repent that it was his fault! And let him admit that he was wrong "but the wise Cervenkov has opened my eyes". Or - leave the party, and accept what follows among the cominformists. Better to repent. Then of course he would immediately be free from his false beliefs, cleansed of formalism and will create ripe artistic creations on the Soviet model. And he will again be respected and honoured. And so on, is it not so?

This then is "the ideological war" in the field of art in Bulgaria. "We will not fight against formalism by administrative methods" asserts Cervenkov. But let someone say that that is a pharisaical statement. Certainly not. Freedom of discussion and criticism in Bulgaria is permitted. Witness the case of Gendov! If any other artists wish to discuss the matter let them come forward. Cervenkov and the CC CPB have opened clear prospects - too clear!

(Sd.) D.B.

(BORBA Summary 2 cols.)

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WHY THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT THINKS UP FRONTIER INCIDENTS.

Recently the Albanian Telegraphic Agency has again broadcast one more of its usual "announcements" of frontier incidents which allegedly were carried out by Yugoslav frontier guards of the Albanian frontier. This announcement differs in no way from the standard announcements on the same theme which we are accustomed to hearing about from the Cominform factory of lies and slanders against Yugoslavia with the compulsory refrain of "provocateurs in the service of the aggressive plans of the American warmongers".

This news has been relayed by TASS and all the other Cominform loudspeakers. Although this news in its alarmist and fantastic character cannot be compared to the "discoveries" and "aggressive plans" of the Yugoslav Government towards Albania, such as for instance the story about Von Kleist, it has the same aim and purpose: to conceal the aggressive policy of the Albanian Government against the FPRY and the provocations of the Albanian frontier authorities on the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier, executed with the well-tried Cominform tactics - to ascribe to the Yugoslav authorities with those things which they are doing against socialist Yugoslavia and to accuse the Yugoslav Government of those aggressive plans which they are themselves preparing.

The facts of the matter are thus: on the 10th August the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs handed a note of protest to the Albanian Legation in Belgrade, against the incidents which the Albanian frontier bodies continued to carry out on our frontier. Only between the 1st July and 7th August Albanian soldiers 20 times violated Yugoslav territory and created frontier incidents firing on Yugoslav guards. On the 20th July, this year, on the Struga sector of the frontier Albanian soldiers made an ambush on Yugoslav territory attacking and wounding one of our frontier guards and on the 7th August, a Yugoslav soldier was wounded.

The Albanian Legation did not reply to this Note. However, instead of a reply the announcement of the Albanian Telegraphic Agency appeared on the 15th August. This announcement said that between the 6th July and 7th August, Yugoslav frontier guards had carried out many provocations. Amongst the rest it mentioned that on the 6th July, Yugoslav soldiers fired of mine throwers onto Albanian territory.

For this "serious incident" the Albanian Government has said absolutely nothing and has sent no Note of protest. Suddenly, just a few days after the Yugoslav Note of protest, the Albanian Agency hurried to inform the world of the "Yugoslav provocations" on the Albanian frontier, hoping for the support of the Soviet Agency TASS. TASS immediately broadcast this fabrication.

After two days it became clear why it had been necessary to think up this notorious incident against the Yugoslav soldiers. The Albanian Government, which was unable to reply to the Yugoslav Note returned the Note with the explanation that the Yugoslav frontier guards had carried out such and such an incident on the 6th July to the 7th August....

This then is how and why the Albanian Government has to think up frontier incidents on the Albanian Yugoslav frontier.

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COUNT SFORZA'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Rome, 25th August.

The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs today admitted that they were responsible for the many trespasses of the Italian fishing boats which sailed in Yugoslav territorial waters for the purpose of fishing without permits. In the written reply to an interpellation in the Senate, Sforza, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs emphasized that Italy had not yet paid Yugoslavia the 750,000,000 Lire, the annual quota for Italian fishing in Yugoslav territorial waters according to the Agreement concluded in Belgrade in April last year. Sforza also stated that the halting of Italian fishing boats in Yugoslav territorial waters and the confiscation of the catch and the fines pronounced on the crews of the Italian ships were in fact "the consequence not only of the fact that the agreement about fishing has not been ratified but also because of the non-payment of 750,000,000 Lire.

Finally Sforza stated that the Yugoslav authorities always freed the Italian fishing boats on payment of the fine. He said that "other responsible Italian authorities were examining the entire problem". Concerning the non-payment of the amount due, Sforza said that it was the result of the lack of interest of the Italian fishermen in fishing in the Adriatic.

However, ^{as} well informed circles in Rome say, Sforza's reply represents in fact the desire of the Italian Government to continue the present abnormal situation of Yugoslav-Italian relations. According to the statements of the Italian fishermen the Italian authorities support the owners of the Italian boats in refusing to pay the sum for regular permits for fishing, because it "pays them better" to pay a fine occasionally since many fishing boats successfully fish by night unnoticed by the Yugoslav authorities.

This support of abnormal relations in the Adriatic is also subscribed to by officials of the Italian Communist Party in fishing centres on the Italian Eastern coast and by official bodies of the CP Italy. They state that these incidents arouse dissatisfaction towards Yugoslavia. Unita and Nenni's periodical Mondo Operaio have several times recently written attacking the Yugoslav-Italian fishing agreement and encourage the Italian fishermen to fish in Yugoslav waters without permits.... All this certainly damages most of all the Italian fishermen because the owners of the ships usually succeed in making them bear the burden of the fine. This can be proved beyond doubt by the statistics of the Italian General Confederation of Labour which show the drop in the standard of living of the Italian fishermen in the Adriatic. In the last 7 months alone the fishermen's wages have dropped by about 15%. These facts show that the Cominform leaders are prepared, together with the contractors, to damage the interests of their own working classes and to defend the most outrageous speculation by the owners of the fishing boats so that a failure to conclude an agreement would be the inevitable consequence and thereby they would achieve their aim of spreading hatred against socialist Yugoslavia.

(BORBA, 26th August 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

CPYRGHT

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE
DO NOT DETACH

NO.255

27th & 28th August, 1950.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO WORLD

The first session of the Fifth regular meeting of the UN General Assembly is being awaited with great interest throughout the world. According to the UN Charter that meeting is called on the third Tuesday in September, i.e., on September 19, 1950. The Plenary session will be held in the New York exhibition hall in the small city of Flushing Meadow which is about 20 kilometers northeast of downtown New York.

The temporary daily agenda of this session is today in the center of attention of international political circles. That agenda consists of a long list of world problems which have been for the most part on that list for many years but which have remained not only unsolvable at such meetings, because of the controversies between the world powers, but have become a reason for the sharpening of new differences. However, new proposals from individual states have slowly been listed in addition to the initial 62 points. Right up till the day of the general debate of the Plenum, the daily agenda is not complete. The principal "bombs" usually show up at the last moment.

But in spite of the fact that the most pressing political points are still pending, the temporary list as well as the additional new problems, are sufficient to indicate the importance inherent in the daily agenda of the forthcoming UN General Assembly.

Even among the first eight points which concern only the composing of the Assembly and which usually develop without any difficulty, are labeled by informed circles as the beginning for the sharpening of world disputes. The presidency setup was the occasion for the two camp fight as far back as 1948. It is quite likely this will happen on this occasion as well. However, till now the question of the election and the report of the verification committee was, in essence, a legal formality. To the contrary, the forthcoming session of the verification of the full power of the Chinese delegation will be a political question of first class importance. Every state - member can be represented only by one delegation. However, on this occasion one can expect two delegations instead of one and that the majority of states will recognize the PR China delegates as the only one authorized to represent this Asiatic colossus. If -- and it seems certain -- the USA delegation persists in defending Chang Kai Shek government, the conflict will inevitably be sharpened politically while still before the verification committee.

Thus one is lead to believe that the general debate will commence in a very exciting atmosphere. The general debate has always been an introduction of the political struggle till now. The Korea question, the threat to peace, the question of Asian order, the European security threat, cannot remain untouched in the general debate. Thus every statement in the framework of this debate can have sensational significance since opinions dealing with the fate of the present human generation are being presented in the most important free tribunal of the world. Real conditions for peace and international cooperation will come forth. It is understandable that the present day reserve of the political circles of all state-members is connected with the measure and choice of the statements by their politically responsible governments in this debate. But the debate will not be able to hide the picture of the present day reality of the world situation.

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As usual, that general debate will become real instead of abstract as soon as the reports from the three councils are taken into consideration. The consideration of the reports of the security council in the political committee will bring forth, in its real state, the truth concerning Korea, Palestine and the disputes in India. On the other hand the report of the economic and social councils will give occasion to the representatives to analyse the economic and social problems in the world. The principal concerning the self-determination of the African and Asian peoples will be rekindled when the report of the trusteeship council is considered. No matter what sort of delegations are involved, this discussion gives the world a chance to see the truth.

However, that general part of the daily agenda contains a big sensation: the general secretary election. The mandate of Mr. Trygve Lie expires in early 1951, and that is the reason for electing a new permanent functionary to the highest position of the international organization. It is understandable that all governments are making plans concerning this election. They are not making official statements as to whether Mr. Lie will be re-elected or not. Bargaining for new concessions will be held off until the last moment.

The political problems do not promise a peaceful atmosphere at this time of general tense ness. PALESTINE, especially the internationalization of Jerusalem has brought the Jewish-Arabian question to a tense position. THE FATE OF THE ITALIAN COLONY, THE GREEK QUESTION will also be considered. But, all this will be an introduction to the real political problems - THE PROBLEM OF PEACE IN THE FAR EAST AND ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL. We shall also see the question -- as a **weapon** of the imperialists against the Soviet Union -- of respecting human rights in Soviet satellite countries. The "bomb" will be the American proposal which will accuse the USSR of not having repatriated prisoners. The basic struggle will be in the political committee.

There are many very important economic problems: the international action for full employment and economic world stability (before the general assembly for the first time); the economic development of economically undeveloped states; the concentrations of international efforts and means in the work of specialized UN agencies (the concentration of economic control in the world).

So-called social problems also promise to be political questions of the first order: the proposal of the convention on the freedom of information (for the first time before the General Assembly) the settling of the status of refugees and displaced persons (the present set-up ends in 1950).

The colonial problems this year will amount to the usual analysis of annual reports and on the consideration of the southeastern Africa questions, which South Africa unilaterally annexed - a question which has hung on since 1946.

Aside from a mass of administrative and budget problems which are intertwined with politics and technicalities, a series of legal problems have been placed on the daily agenda. Among these, the ones of first class importance are: THE FORMULATION OF THE NUREMBERG PRINCIPALS as a law concerning war criminals in possible future aggressions, A LEGAL CODE ON CRIMES AGAINST THE PEACE AND THE SECURITY OF HUMANITY, the creation of an INTERNATIONAL COURT FOR STATE TRIALS - states which threaten the peace or security in the world.

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These are all political questions dressed in legal attire and which come more as an expression of the present day world situation than as experienced in the Second World War. And as a crown on these political problems in legal form we have the draft of the DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES, in connection with which it will be necessary once again to discuss just in what measure and whether or not present day international law obliges states to refrain from pressure, intervention and aggression against other states and to cooperate between one another and preserve good neighbor relations.

At the last minute Mr. Trygve Lie for the first time took advantage of his right as general secretary to personally submit political proposals. He proposed that this general assembly pass a 20 YEAR PROGRAM FOR THE GUARDING OF PEACE THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS.

Here we have the daily agenda composed of problems of peace and war. It is a mixture of real living problems, conflicts and abstract proposals to preserve peace, to develop international cooperation and condemn pressure, intervention and aggression. That is why the world's public has with right turned its eyes toward the daily agenda and the work of this UN General Assembly which gives governments sufficient opportunity to prove their desire for peace and carry out their real peace offensive in actions.

Sgn: R.B.M.

(Politika -August 27)

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NOMINATION OF NEW DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA, HOLLAND,
SYRIA AND THE LEBANON

In a ukase the Presidium of the People's Assembly have appointed as **Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Holland** **Mato Jasic** former **Minister** to Canada. In a second ukase the Presidium have appointed as **Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Canada** **Rade Pribicevic** former Ambassador to Poland and **Milan Ristic** **Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Egypt** as **Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Syria and the Lebanon**, with his seat in Cairo.

(BORBA Sunday)

IT IS IN THE INTERESTS OF BOTH YUGOSLAVIA AND ITALY TO CARRY OUT THE
FISHING AGREEMENT

On the 13th April last year an agreement was concluded between this country and Italy on fishing rights in the Adriatic, according to which Italian fishermen are permitted to fish in 3 special areas. This agreement is undoubtedly of advantage to Italy. Our authorities went to meet the requests of the Italians, wishing to make this an example of their desire to normalise relations between the FPRY and Italy. Thus the agreement was made in Belgrade on the 13th April and should have come into force on the 1st May last year with a duration of two years. The agreement clearly states that Italy should pay in two instalments, on the 1st October 1949 and the 1st January 1950, compensation to the amount of 750 million lire. However since the Italian government have up till now not paid a single lire that agreement has not been able to come into force. This is admitted by Count Sforza, who in reply to a question by a senator said "the agreement has not been carried out since Italy has not paid the sum of 750 million lire of yearly rent."

But Italian fishing boat owners, contrary to the terms, continuously fish in the forbidden waters. Our authorities quite naturally have not been able to pass over this unnoticed and have arrested the fishermen and imposed various punishments - confiscation of gear, imposition of fines, etc. The Italian government has been regularly informed of all this and has been asked to impress on the fishermen not to continue to fish in the forbidden waters. However they have done nothing and shown no serious wish to settle this question. Our authorities, in their wish to establish normal relations and their trust that Italian officials will carry out their undertakings, have not applied certain serious sanctions which they have the right, especially when it is known that for example one boat has several times been caught in the forbidden waters.

On the other hand extreme reactionaries and the cominform elements in Italy take advantage of every occasion to attack and slander our country, writing that we "pirate" (in our own waters!), that "We are taking their gear from the fishermen" etc.

Thus the failure to complete the agreement on the part of the Italian government has resulted not only in preventing Italian fishermen from carrying on their trade, something which is obviously important to them as the same boats have several times been caught, but also made more difficult economic co-operation in general between the two countries.

Sforza in his reply said that the Italian government have urged the "responsible authorities" to find a solution to this question as quickly as possible. This gives hope that the Italian government have approached with greater understanding not only this question but

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also the question of economic relations between the two countries in general. We rightly are waiting for the Italian government to find means to guarantee the carrying out of the agreement on fishing in the Adriatic. That agreement was concluded on the request of the Italian authorities; it is in the interests of both countries and will contribute to the normalisation of relations and the setting up of closer economic co-operation between Yugoslavia and Italy.

(BORBA Sunday Summary 1 col.)

CELEBRATION OF YUGOSLAV NAVY DAY

The 10th September will be celebrated as Yugoslav Navy Day in memory of that date in 1942 when the Supreme Headquarters of the NLA established the first units of the partisan navy in Croatia. A Naval exhibition will be organised in Zagreb and Rijeka, showing the development of the Yugoslav navy, its heroic battles during the war and its building up since.

On the same day a memorial plaque will be unveiled in Olid to national hero Anta Bagat. There will be a commemoration number of Yugoslovenski Mornar and the almanac Buduci Oficiri Nashe Ratne Mornarice (Future Officers of our Navy) with illustrations from the work of pupils in the Naval Officers' School.

The main part of the celebrations will be in Split. There will be a ceremonial assembly (akademija) and a "Adriatic Night" on the eve of the celebrations. For the population there will be a showing of the home-made film "Mladi Kadar Jugoslovenske Ratne Mornarice" (Young Specialists of the Yugoslav Navy). On the day itself there will be a ceremonial inspection of officers and Naval employees. A landing will be carried out on the island of Cilov, showing the experience of our sailors in the liberation war.

On the 10th September the second class of the Naval Officers' School and the first class of the Technical School will pass out.

There will also be various sports events in Sibinik, Rijeka, Pula and other places. The Hajduka Club will play a football match in Split and there will be swimming competitions between Adriatic clubs.
(Tanjug)

(BORBA Monday Summary 1/2 col.)

WHEAT PURCHASE COMPLETED IN VOJVODINA

The purchase of white grain in the Vojvodina is coming to an end. This year Backa and Srem have had a rather better harvest than the Banat. Amongst the first to complete or exceed plans were Kulski County, the town of Sremska Mitrovica and the town of Sombor, while the majority of counties have purchased nearly 90%. The Banat counties, where the harvest fell short, have lagged behind the most. Besides this the purchase is being completed in a shorter period than last year.

In addition to the above paragraph there is a two column article by Olga Jovanovic.

(BORBA Monday)

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DISMISSAL AND INTERNMENT OF MINISTERS IN HUNGARY

(Budapest, 27th August)

It has been learned that the former Hungarian Minister of Justice Istvan Ris has been interned, while the Minister of Light Industry Djerdj Marosan has been dismissed and interned. As is known these two were both prominent members of the Social Democratic Party.

It is also said that there will soon be dismissals of the Ministers who were members of the Peasant Party, and who today represent it in the Hungarian government. As first on the list of Ministers to be dismissed the name of the present Minister of Justice Podnar is mentioned.

In Budapest circles there is talk of a new reconstruction of the Hungarian government in which Istvan Dobi, the present Premier will fall. The new Premier would be the present Vice-Premier Macas Rakosi. However, the same circles assert that Farkas is also mentioned as a future Premier, that in connection with that a proposal has been sent to Moscow and only approval and agreement from the Politbureau of the CC CPSU(b) is awaited. (Tanjung)

(BORBA Monday)

SENTENCE ON FORMER HIGH OFFICIALS IN SOFIA

(Sofia, 27th August)

The trial has been held before the District Court in Sofia of a group of former Assistant Ministers and high state officials accused of high treason and espionage activity which is, as the indictment says, "inseparably connected with the activity of the accused at the Trajco Kostov trial".

Two of the accused have been condemned to life imprisonment and the remainder to periods of imprisonment from 8 to 15 years.

(Tanjung)

(BORBA Monday)

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AFRAID OF THE TRUTH

(In connection with the latest Note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY to the Polish Embassy in Belgrade).

On the building of the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw there was, until recently, a display board on which no propaganda material with the exception of photos showing the development of our country was displayed; not even slogans or any other written text. However, despite this, on the 18th of this month a representative of the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and told that the display board on the Embassy must be removed "because of the unfriendly behaviour of the Yugoslav Authorities towards the Polish Embassy in Belgrade". However, the Polish authorities did not wait for the display board with the photos to be removed but sent their men some time after midnight (!) to remove it without even informing anyone in the Yugoslav Embassy.

Because of this behaviour of the Polish authorities the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY, on Saturday August 26th, delivered a Note of protest to the Polish Embassy in Belgrade.

And now let us look and see how much truth there is in the "explanation" given in connection with this by the representative of the Yugoslav Embassy there and what is, in fact, behind this anti-Yugoslav behaviour of the Polish authorities.

On August 17th there was put up on the Polish Embassy in Belgrade a display board with provocative material about the supposed struggle for peace by the Soviet Union and the other East-European countries, about the collecting of signatures for the so-called Stockholm "Peace Petition", etc. On the same day as the display board was put up on the Polish Embassy in Belgrade someone took off a part of the propaganda material. The Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs saw in this "unfriendly behaviour of the Yugoslav authorities towards the Polish Embassy in Belgrade".

In its Note to the Polish Embassy the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY categorically denies that the Yugoslav authorities had anything to do with what happened in front of the Polish Embassy in Belgrade. However, there can be two possibilities in connection with the destroying of propaganda material from the display board on the Polish Embassy in Belgrade. One possibility is that the display board was damaged by irresponsible persons who have no connection with the Yugoslav Authorities, in which case there can be no excuse for the removal and carrying away of the display board from the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw.

The other possibility is - and there are strong reasons in favour of it - that the Polish Embassy itself organised the tearing of the propaganda material from its display board so as to create a reason for the removal of the display board from the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw. Now, here are reasons in favour of this second possibility:

The display board on the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw was there for a long time; Polish working men passed by it, stopped in front of it and looked at the photos, and by looking at the photos of the building up of Yugoslavia they surely believed less and less the lies told by the Polish cominformist leadership. This naturally did not go to the credit of the Polish ruling circles. And so there had to be found a reason for removing those "heretical" photos from the sight of the people of Warsaw. In order to achieve this there appeared on the

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morning of August 17th a propaganda board on the Polish Embassy in Belgrade (and, can you believe it, it was damaged on the first day) and already on August 18th a representative of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanded that the display board be removed from the Yugoslav Embassy in Belgrade.

That all this was arranged can best be seen from the fact that on the morning after the theft of the display board from the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw Radio Warsaw had an article ready in which it most strongly attacked the Yugoslav authorities because of the supposed "unfriendly behaviour towards the Polish Embassy in Belgrade".

It is quite clear that the reason for this most recent Polish manoeuvre has been the fear of the truth about Yugoslavia. And the people of Warsaw, like all the rest of the Poles, see very well that this truth is being hidden from them. The Polish rulers did not dare remove the display board from the Yugoslav Embassy during the day, when the people of Warsaw could see it, and so they gave orders that the display board be removed during the night - at a time when there is hardly a passerby on the streets of Warsaw.

The removal of the display board from the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw will not prevent the truth about Yugoslavia from making its way; it can only serve as another proof of how afraid are the Polish rulers that this truth will penetrate still further among the Polish masses.

(POLITIKA Sunday)

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Delirious murmuring about the character and essence of a people's democracy was brought to an end by the leaders of our Party. Adhering closely to Marxist theory concerning the revolution and the state and generalizing about theoretical revolutionary experience of our people they explained that a people's democracy is in fact the dictatorship of the victorious proletariat, that both in form and content it is both revolutionary and socialistic, that it is not a bridge between two social systems, but that it represents a strong movement on the road to the building up of socialism and, taking as an example Yugoslavia and what our people have achieved, they have pointed out the direction to the development of the people's democracy, emphasizing that the authority of the people, in the form of people's committees which can be elected and removed is their main support.

After the Fifth Congress of the CPY, the Cominformists forced by the general development of events, the successes in the building up a socialist democracy in our country and the theoretical conclusions of our Party which practice has proved even more decisively, had to admit that a people's democracy had a socialist character of authority and was prepared to break up the old state apparatus - by decrees from above without revolutionary initiative and the participation of the masses. On this line, with great pains, the law about people's councils was passed in Poland this year, the law about the people's councils in Hungary and in Czechoslovakia the Minister of the Interior "reorganized" the existing local authorities.

The ice began to crack but it has not shifted yet, for these laws were intended for a peace-time bombardment of the old apparatus and by their origin they could not have been the weapon of the masses in the struggle for the establishment of the local bodies of the people's authorities. They were born into the world with complexes and a number of organic faults which are the consequence of Cominform revision of the Marxist theory about the state in general and the theory about the withering away of the state in particular. From this revisionist stand point came the relations of the Cominformists to the people's authorities. The fact is that even before these laws the local bodies were step-children in countries under Soviet domination. And this was not accidental. It is the natural result of the adoption of contemporary Soviet practice in this field.

The local authorities are the fundamental bodies of the socialist state, they are the mass bodies of the working people. Through them the people take part immediately in the direction of their state. The democratic spirit of the entire socialist system of authority is reflected in the role, the capacity and the forms of its local bodies how much right they actually have and how they carry it out in practice. The strengthening of socialist democracy comes about during the process of the development of the local authorities, the strengthening of the self-determination of the people in the broadest sense of the word. The process is reflected in the systematical transference to local organs of those capacities and competencies which do not have to be on the level of the central bodies. It is the expression of confidence in the masses, in their revolutionary initiative and their ability to direct.

To be continued in tomorrow's Bulletin.

(BORBA, the 27th August)

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THE ROLE AND TASKS OF THE DISTRICT AUTHORITIES IN COMINFORM COUNTRIES

A gang of people started building a house but when they got near the roof they saw that the whole thing was shakey. They climbed down and they saw that there were no foundations - they had forgotten them.

Something similar to this national story exists in the way that the rulers of Eastern Europe build "a people's democracy" there with the unselfish direction of "the elder brother". This has been going on for five years since they wisely awaited their liberation and happily attained it from the distant Kuybishev district part of their country.

They had not got on very far with this building. Certainly they had hurried to put up the roof and had painted the walls, put out the flag and written up slogans, but they are only now laying the foundations. The orthodox "Marxist" purists in the East talk very little about theory and even less carry it out in practice as far as the foundations of the socialist democracy, local authorities and people's committees are concerned. The official cominform teaching is not concerned with the question of the organisation and form of the people's authorities throughout the land, their building up, the problems of their democratic spirit, their role in the system of a socialist democracy, the tasks of the people's committees as the highest authority and the director of economy as a whole, culture and social activities. It treats people's democracies as a kind of hybrid, as a kind of bridge between capitalism and socialism, as a third system.

In the spirit of these conceptions, in which it could hardly be expected that the Soviet theorists would name a day in the future when they would begin building up socialism in the people's democracies and introduce the changes that went with it, the new state from Danzig to Burgas has been set up on the foundations of old authority. In the Eastern countries the apparatus of the bourgeois state was not destroyed - it was continued. Under the seal of a people's democracy the old state mechanism was extracted, **taken over entirely** from the former fascist and semi-fascist regimes both in form and content.

The bourgeoisie was then removed from the helm - by the bayonets of the Soviet Army. What should have happened then, when the "working masses" came to power under the leadership of the Communist Party?

Lenin says: "The workers, having taken over the political authority, will break up the old bureaucratic apparatus, they will demolish it to the foundation, not a stone of it shall remain, they will replace it by a new one which will consist of workers and employees only, and measures to prevent from becoming bureaucratic will be taken at once. These measures have been thoroughly analysed by Marx and Engels...." (The State and the Revolution, page 99).

Instead of breaking up the old bureaucratic machinery the leaders of the new democracies have taken it over, carrying out changes of personnel, only in the leading positions - they have only dismissed district and regional prefects, the highest ranking officers, mayors and village leaders from the fascist times and new ones have been appointed by ministerial decrees. That is all. And in order to prevent "confusion and dual authority" they liquidated the people's authorities right at the start, wherever it appeared ^{to be} on the initiative of the masses, in that objectively revolutionary situation immediately after liberation, thus converting it into a barren appendage of the old state mechanism and taking away any authority and competency. In Czechoslovakia the attempts of the people's authority degenerated into bureaucratic administrative bodies, in Poland it has become a kind of political body for inspection without any authority, in Hungary they turned them into political commissions and in Bulgaria they became fused with the political organizations.

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

CPYRGHT

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

NO. 256

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE
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August 29, 1950.

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MARSHAL TITO GIVES LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF MR. & MRS. DAVIES

Bled, August 28

The Premier of the Federal Government, Marshal Josip Broz Tito, today gave a luncheon honoring Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Davies, undersecretary of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain.

The luncheon was also attended by Mr. Charles Peake and wife, Mr. Mason, secretary to Mr. Davies, and Leo Mates, assistant minister of foreign affairs FPRY, as well as Pavle Beljanski, deputy protocol chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

KARDELJ RECEIVES MR. DAVIES

Mr. Ernest Davies, who spent part of his annual vacation in Dubrovnik, visited Bled yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the British Ambassador Mr. Charles Peake. He was received by Edvard Kardelj, vice premier of the Federal Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Davies leaves Yugoslavia tomorrow and returns to London.

(Borba-August 29)

CP ITALY ORDER IN CONNECTION WITH OPEN LETTER BY DAVID DOMENICO

Another little article concerning Yugoslavia was published in the organ of the CP Italy, UNITA. In it -- nothing new. The writer, a certain Kirilo Rijabin, was, like the rest of his Cominform pen brothers, in a very miserable position: to prove something without having proof. However, there is a tested recipe for this operation -- argumentation with the aid of "well-known facts". But why once again serve the readers this tasteless and indigestible food? There was no other food to serve. The writer of the article used an even 18 "well-known arguments", naturally without any foundation, and finished the article promising to follow it up in future UNITA issues.

All in all this isn't worth mentioning, but something else is important and that is the intensified activity of UNITA which comes directly after the CP Italy leadership once again called its entire membership to its feet. Hanibal ante portas! A new enemy before the gate of the tottering palace! The authority of the Cominform leadership has been shaken up considerably by the appearance of the Open letter which was addressed to the Italian public recently by the former member of the CP Italy, David Domenico. (This unbeliever, who dared ask the leadership unpleasant questions about Yugoslavia, was excluded from the Party because of "traitorous work".) The open letter had a much greater echo in Italy, what with its lucid and unequivocal arguments, than did the confused jabbering of the editorial staff of UNITA. First of all, David Domenico gives the reasons and the conditions surrounding his CP exclusion, what methods the Cominformists use against disobedient peoples and recalcitrant individuals; just what the revisionism of the Soviet leaders consists of; what relations between socialist countries should be; and many other well explained principal postulates. Domenico then mentions the various facts that are really well-known, such as the statement by Togliatti on Yugoslavia made before the Cominform anathema. He also mentions statements which are at present being made by progressive people throughout the world who have become convinced of the lies in the Cominform propaganda and have seen the daily failures of the workers movement in Italy caused by blind adherence to the policy of the Soviet leaders.

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The CP Italy leadership correctly appraised the danger Domenico's open letter held toward its already weakened authority . and it placed into action its entire propaganda apparatus, simultaneously increasing its campaign of lies against Yugoslavia. This, of course, includes UNITA with its petty articles on Yugoslavia which have been published and which, as the paper promises, will be published. But, can documented arguments be opposed by fabrications which are more transparent with each passing day? They cannot--and those sitting in the CPI directorate are well aware of this. And since the voice of truth could not be drowned out by the clamor of UNITA and other similar papers, this was attempted by other, more radical measures.

First of all, the CPI directorate forbade its membership to read the open letter of Domenico. The letter, therefore, was placed on the "index of forbidden books" in the best of medieval inquisition style. But even the CPI leadership cannot be so infantile as to believe that today, in the 20th century, it can forbid the people to read, speak or think. Therefore they have mitigated this order slightly by suggesting to the party members that they simply ignore the open letter and forget that it ever existed. And finally, when they came to the conclusion that this order as well was bound to fail, they gave party members the task of collecting copies of the letter and handing them in -- they even offered awards to those who collected the most!

Alas, a wise leadership! Aside from so many burning problems which daily pop up, the Italian communists have the additional task of scampering about collecting copies of the anathematized open letter. In order to somehow "get them out of circulation".

Just what will happen to these copies when a sufficient quantity is collected can easily be surmized. We just don't yet know exactly whether it will be a public burning of the simple kind or possibly with an accompanying ritual. Truly it wouldn't be a bad idea if a medium sized manifestation were afforded to the celebration regarding the burning of this heretical letter and at the same time this would give another occasion to extend proofs of obedience and devotion to the "omniscient one".

But the CPI probably knows that the wheel of history does not turn back and the time has long passed when pyres could strangle the voice of truth. They also must know that much can be learned from history and from their own history in particular. Truth -- which was spread by Bruno, Bannini, Galileo -- could not be stopped by medieval pyres. Today even less can be achieved by these methods, i.e., by trying to stifle the truth concerning the revisionism of the Soviet leadership, concerning the truth about Yugoslavia and concerning many other facts which are daily becoming more well-known in the true sense of that word.

(Borba -- August 29)

NINTH CHESS OLYMPIAD

Standings: Yugoslavia -- 19.5; West Germany -- 16.5;
USA -- 15.5; Holland -- 15.5; Argentina -- 15. (1);
Belgium -- 14.5; Chile -- 13.5 (1); Finland -- 12.5;
Sweden -- 12; Peru -- 10.5; France -- 10;
Austria -- 9; Italy -- 8.5; Denmark -- 8;
Norway -- 7; Greece -- 3.5.

The Olympiad continues.

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And finally, in order that this dependence be even further consolidated, the people's councils are not even entrusted with economy on a local scale; they have no material basis and live from grants. Without a material basis self-determination is an empty phrase. In the light of this even the property of the old local bodies, abolished by the law, "becomes state property" and is not under the management of the people's council.

Such councils, restricted in their authority and rights to the advantage of the bureaucratic - centralistic bodies have to "keep in permanent contact with the masses of the people". This contact is very indistinct, for the present law does not foresee electoral meetings as one of the most important forms of the participation of the people in executing authority. There is no mention of an electoral body, its role in the work of the local authorities, their mutual co-operation, the obligations and responsibilities of these bodies towards the electors, and the control of the masses. It is true that it mentions "the submission of public reports about the activities of the people's councils", but to whom, how and to what extent remains unknown.

This is how the Polish law appears, and it ought formally to establish the local authorities, and at the same time to deprive them of any power. The law speaks for itself of how the Cominform leaders, who have over-slept the time in the struggle and in the fire of the revolution when they should have dug the foundations of a new society now, like the masons in the story, added the foundations ~~underneath~~ ^{underneath} their model democracy, which foundations have been imported from the Soviet Union and worked on the design of the old building. By making decrees of this kind it is not possible either to fill up the void in the system of authority or to put an end to the general stagnation in these countries and prevent the crisis of socialist democracy, which came about because of the revision of the basic conceptions of Marxism and the neglect of the general laws of development. By all these and similar half measures, the Cominformist balcony which hangs between earth and sky can have no support from the ground. The masses will not allow themselves to be suppressed so much nor can they be deceived for long. The truth about Yugoslavia, and that means the truth about a true socialist democracy, will give them the support and the strength to achieve their rights. So far in the controlled socialist world darkness of conscience and morals reigns, but the dawn is beginning to rise and a new day must come.

(BORBA, 27th August 1950)

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PUBLISHING ACTIVITY IN FPR OF YUGOSLAVIA DURING 1949.

The Directorate of Information has published an informative handbook about publishing activity in Yugoslavia. In 1949, the total number of edited books and brochures amounted to 3,563, which were published in 26,669,616 copies.

The total number of books published by the People's Republics is as follows:

Serbia	1,847
Croatia	1,029
Slovenia	
(in Slovene)	393
Bosna and Hercegovina	146
Macedonia	
(in Macedonian)	133
Montenegro	15
Total	3,563

2,939 of these were written by domestic authors and published in 21,780,667 copies, while the remaining 624 were written by foreign authors and published in 4,888,949 copies.

A table about this would read as follows:

Kind or subject of a book:	Amount of books:	Amount of copies:
1. Philosophy. Dialectic materialism.	6	12,000
2. Social-political questions.	1,021	10,035,442
3. History. Geography.	78	546,089
4. Linguistics.	27	92,343
5. Natural sciences. Mathematics.	219	1,580,893
6. Applied sciences.	820	3,999,311
7. Literature.	335	2,955,825
8. Art. Dances. Sport.	244	843,357
9. Religion.	24	132,480
10. General questions.	165	1,582,022
Total	2,939	21,780,667

Books published in the languages of national minorities in 1949:

	Number of books:	Number of copies:
in Hungarian	34	330,100
in Albanian	58	439,557
in Italian	41	106,250
in Slovak	29	72,300
in Rumanian	9	32,000
in Turkish	2	18,000
in Rusine	2	5,000

Translations from	Number of books:	Number of copies:
Russian	474	3,936,149
French	30	227,800
English	33	209,400
German	38	190,600
Bulgarian	11	94,000
Polish	3	60,000
Czech	10	57,000
Spanish	6	49,000

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Translations from	Number of books:	Number of copies:
Italian	8	31,000
Hungarian	4	19,000
Greek	2	15,000

The total number of edited translations of books and brochures amounts to 624; they were published in 4,888,949 copies.

These figures reveal a constant increase not only in regard to pre-war, but also in regard to post-war publishing activity.

A considerable increase can be noticed especially in the publications of books on the languages of the national minorities. Before the war, there were hardly any books and brochures published in Albanian, Turkish and Rusine languages.

(Republika, August 29, 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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No. 263.

6/5th September 1950.

HEADLINES.BORBA

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STATEMENT OF COMRADE EDVARD KARDELJ ON STAND OF THE FRY
TOWARDS THE WAR IN KOREA.

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LAKE SUCCESS: SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION.

*

FOR GREATER SUCCESS OF PEOPLE'S LOAN: BY THE FIFTH DAY
3,672,569,000.

*

DELEGATION OF BRITISH NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PEACE ARRIVES
IN BELGRADE.

P.2.

BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF SUGAR BEET PROCESSING.

*

INCREASED PRODUCTION IN B and H COAL MINES.

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END OF SPY TRIAL IN BELGRADE

The second accused, Trajan FLOR, was questioned in the continuation of the trial of a group of traitors who worked against the freedom and independence of our homeland upon the orders of the Rumanian Ambassador in Belgrade.

The accused FLOR tried to present all of his ties with the escape of Koriolan LUPSIC and other spy tasks which were assigned to him by the Rumanian Embassy, as a result of his "awkwardness" to "find his bearings" in a complicated political situation. However, to the questions of the presiding judge and the prosecutor he admitted that he had four meetings with Ambassador RUDENKO at the Rumanian Embassy, and that the first meeting was immediately after the Cominform resolution's announcement. He further admitted that Rudenko put him in contact with BUGNARIJE from whom he received illegal material.

In the beginning the accused Flor did not admit that he had received that material for the purpose of making more copies. But when he had the question put to him as to why he received the third accused, Vladislav SIMONOV, at his home, the latter bringing a typewriter and a duplication machine for the purpose of copying the material which was given to him directly by Flor, he then admitted his guilt.

During the hearing Flor further asserted that he put Simonov in contact with the Rumanian Embassy, and the latter there submitted a slanderous article against the FPRY.

To the question of the presiding judge as to whether he had decided to escape across the border, the accused Flor replied that Lupsic was preparing him for it. However, as the first accused had already stated, Rudenko came out against the escape of Flor into Rumania since he was a wealthy peasant and the "Yugoslav press" could use that fact for propaganda purposes.

The accused Simonov admitted that he organized the printing of illegal material in the home of the accused Flor at Banatsko Novo Selo, and that he came into contact with the Rumanian Embassy through him. The Rumanian Embassy gave him illegal material for duplication and dissemination, he admitted, and he himself wrote slanderous articles against our country. By a partial answering of questions he tried to present all of his hostile work as a "desire" to acquaint himself in detail with the controversy between the leadership of the USSR and Yugoslavia. However, his assertion fell through when the presiding judge asked him how many copies he made of the articles published in the papers Nova Borba, For a Lasting Peace and People's Democracy. The accused stated that he made 200 copies of such articles.

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He admitted that he disseminated that material outside of his group which consisted of himself and five other employees of the institution where he worked.

The Public Prosecutor summed up the prosecution yesterday. He underscored that the trial had proven that the work and criminal acts of the accused must be considered as within the framework of the plotting counter-revolutionary activities which the Soviet State leadership and its satellites have been carrying out against our country, its state and party leadership since the Cominform resolution. Since that enemy and counter-revolutionary activity did not receive support from the people's masses, the Soviet and other types of revisionists began to mobilize, through their diplomatic representations in our country, various wavering individuals and spies to carry out subversive and counter-revolutionary activities against our people.

Such individuals, continued the public prosecutor, we see before us in the persons of Lupsic, Flor and Simonov whom the Rumanian Ambassador organized, assigned tasks to and suborned them to do subversive work against the FPRY.

The Public Prosecutor then pointed out that the plotters-- Ambassador Rudenko and other members of the Embassy--forgot the struggle of our delegation for the interest of the Rumanian people at the Paris Conference and forgot the political and economic sacrifices of the Yugoslav people who, during difficult days in Rumania, sent thousands of carloads of wheat to Rumania and extended other economic aid as well.

The prosecutor ATANACKOVIC once again clarified with documentation the counter-revolutionary and plotting character of Rudenko, and other Rumanian diplomatic representatives during yesterday's hearing. Rudenko personally enlisted Lupsic for enemy work, giving him the task to go through the villages inhabited by the Rumanian minority and organized conferences where the members of the Rumanian national minority would be incited against the FPRY leadership, as well as to hand out illegal material and organize subversive groups. Realizing the Lupsic would soon be discovered, Rudenko decided to personally organize his escape, stating that it would even be useful if Lupsic was caught by our state organs, since: "If they arrest you-- said Rudenko--that will be of use to us because we will announce how the members of national minorities are oppressed in Yugoslavia."

In connection with Flor the prosecutor pointed out that he, under the pretext of bringing Rumanian cultural societies libraries up to date, visited Rudenko who put him in contact with the press attache. He received illegal material from the latter and in turn gave it to Simonov, who was living in his home. Flor went further and took the task of trying to

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get Lupsic across the border into Rumania with the aid of some of his friends. He accepted the task of organizing groups and asked for directives for the work of traitors of our country, living abroad, through articles and letters which he personally brought to the Rumanian Embassy.

Ending the prosecutor pointed out that Lupsic and Flor, although deputies of the Rumanian national minority, did not succeed in enlisting a single member of the Rumanian minority in their enemy work.

After the defense ended, the accused spoke and Lupsic underscored the proper behavior of the investigation authorities during their investigation and during the trial. He stated that he could not believe that the counter-revolutionary propaganda of the USSR and its satellites would take on such monstrous proportions and even less that the struggle for so-called truth which they proclaim would use such undemocratic measures--even force. Flor, the second accused, admitted in full his criminal acts which were proven at the hearing and accepted the defense of his defense attorney. The third accused, Simonov, stated that when he began his traitorous work he could not have them believed that the controversy would take on such scope ; he had believed that there would be a peaceful solution of the controversy between our party and the CC CPSU (b). He asked the court to consider his work not as a struggle against the present order of the FPRY, but as "a desire that he personally and the few persons connected with him acquaint themselves with the real truth."

With this the trial ended. The sentences will be announced at 6:00 p.m. today.

(BORBA, September 6, 1950)

IN CONNECTION WITH THE INCIDENTS ON THE YUGOSLAV-ALBANIAN BORDER

Propaganda maneuvers of the Albanian Government have become more frequent of late. Albanian border guards are provoking incidents on our border. Our Government immediately protests to the Albanian Government because of this but receives no answers to its notes since the Albanian Government has no facts which could reinforce its actions. However, soon after a note is sent the Albanian telegraph agency suddenly announces how the Yugoslavs (!) carried out new violations of the Albanian border. This of course is immediately carried by Tass, Pravda and Izvestije, which point to the "aggressive" intentions of Yugoslavia. The object is clear: first, to show Yugoslavia as a country which is supposedly preparing to attack Albania; second, to conceal at the same time the Albanian armed provocations and serious

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border violations.

For purposes of illustration, we will mention only a few border incidents caused by Albanian frontier organs, and because of which our Government sent official protests to the Albanian Government. However, all these incidents were made to appear as caused by Yugoslavia, instead of Albania, by the Cominform propaganda.

On July 25 Albanian soldiers fired upon Yugoslav territory from the Albanian village of Pentar, 12½ kilometers north of the estuary of the river Bojana. On August 6, on the border near Delisenica, 5 kilometers northeast of Debar, a group of 15 Albanian soldiers opened heavy machine gun fire and fired about 300 rounds on Yugoslav border guards who were 100 meters within the Yugoslav border. Our patrol only withdrew further into the Yugoslav territory and did not reply to this attack. On August 8 a group of 12 Albanian soldiers crossed the frontier line at a point 12 kilometers to the southwest of the village of Restelina near Hill No. 2122 and went 50 meters inside the Yugoslav territory. On August 11 the Albanian frontier guards moved four frontier stones five meters inside the Yugoslav territory near Hill No. 790 at a point 9 kilometers to the southwest of Djakovica. On August 15 three Albanian soldiers went 100 meters inside the Yugoslav territory near Hill No. 2475 at a point 10 kilometers to the northwest of the village of Zirovnica, and on that occasion fired in the direction of the Yugoslav territory. On August 18 near the Yugoslav blockhouse "Sveti Ilija", at a point 2 kilometers to the south of Ljubaniste, the Albanian frontier guards opened rifle fire on our territory.

And now you have a picture of the incidents at the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier which, according to the Cominform propaganda, were provoked by the Yugoslavs. And, as we have already said, instead of an official reply to the Yugoslav notes of protest, the Albanian Government has simply made a small exchange--it has turned the attacker into the attacked and vice versa. But, this is no novelty for the Albanian rulers. The Albanian propaganda, like all the other Cominform propagandas, has for a long time been applying this maneuver.

Let us only remember the case of "flying by Yugoslav aircraft over Albanian territory" in July of last year. At that time both the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the entire Albanian propaganda apparatus raised a great ado about the violation of the Albanian air space by the Yugoslav aircraft. At that time, like today, the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs resorted to metamorphosis: Polish aircraft G-47 No. 5, Soviet aircraft Sp-47 No. 004, Soviet aircraft Iz-12, Hungarian aircraft MASOVJET Ha-lia, which flew over the Yugoslav territory to Albania, with the knowledge of both

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the Yugoslav and Albanian Governments, were metamorphosed into Yugoslav aircraft. Naturally, the entire Cominform propaganda immediately started yelling about the "imperialistic" intentions of Yugoslavia towards Albania. You see, the same story as today, only instead of Yugoslav aircraft, this time Yugoslav soldiers who are firing at and violating the Albanian frontier.

Our Government has several times warned the Albanian Government of the provocations made by its organs, and has proposed the undertaking of measures which would clear any misunderstanding with respect to the frontier marks (new and clearer indications of these marks). And not only that, our Government has asked that there be set up a mixed commission which would examine all the frontier incidents and cases of "violation" of the Albanian frontier, about which the entire Cominform propaganda is trumpeting so much. But, the Albanian Government has refused all that. Naturally, that is understandable. It would not pay the Albanian Government to have a mixed commission which would only have to ascertain frontier incidents provoked by the Albanian frontier guards by the order of their superiors. In such a case the Albanian Government would find itself in a very awkward position--it would have to make some kind of excuses. As it is, the Albanian rulers are keeping to the already tested Cominform's methods: we shall accuse Yugoslavia of various frontier incidents and we shall thus serve "higher" aims of the Cominform propaganda, i.e., we shall prove at all costs Yugoslavia's aggressive intentions towards the small country of Albania.

All these irresponsible steps, taken at the Yugoslav-Albanian border by order of the Albanian Government, will in no way contribute towards the establishment of a good neighbor policy between Yugoslavia and Albania. But, at all events they will achieve one result--they will still further unmask the Cominform propaganda as being war-mongering propaganda which only harms the peace and international cooperation.

(POLITIKA, September 6, 1950)

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DISPUTE ABOUT FORMOSA ON SECURITY COUNCIL AGENDA FOR SEPTEMBER MEETINGS.

The significance, as well as delicacy of the Formosa question as one of the problems of the Far East has been underlined recently by President Truman's order for the withdrawal of McArthur's message to the American war veterans and Truman's open letter to general McArthur in which it was pointed out that general McArthur was supposed to perform military, but not political functions. The question of Formosa had become especially complicated since June 27, 1950, when, after the opening of the armed conflict in Korea, Truman issued orders to the 7th American fleet about "neutralizing" Formosa in order to prevent any possible assault by the PR of China armed forces. Such a decision, Truman stated, was necessary because "the occupation of Formosa on the part of communist forces would be a direct threat to the security of the Pacific", furthermore "it would endanger the function of legitimate, as well as necessary activities of the USA in that zone".

This decision of the American government met with strong reaction in China stating that Truman's declaration about Formosa was a mere provocation, the Mao Tse Tung government declared that it could not hinder their plans in connection with Formosa, which, in spite of all, would be liberated according to the previous plans. Truman's statement saying that "the decision about the future status of Formosa will be taken after the settlement of the question of the peace treaty with Japan" was also strongly criticized in the PR of China. The government of the democratic China considered it as a violation of agreements reached at the Cairo and Potsdam conferences, namely that Formosa would belong to China after the capitulation of Japan.

But the question of Formosa has also a short history. After the successful operations of the People's army of China in Asia, on January 5, 1950, Truman declared that on Formosa no military assistance should be offered any longer to Chiang-Kai-Shek. This statement of Truman's was thought to be an expression of wishes of the USA for remaining neutral in the conflict between the People's army of China and the remnants of the Chiang-Kai-Shek troops. Therefore this declaration was approved by a great number of commentators of the western press, who believed that any interference of the USA in the question of Formosa would involve an armed conflict with the PR China, which would in fact mean the beginning of another world war. In the meantime, the political circles of the republican party in the USA sharply attacked Truman because of this attitude in requesting that Chiang-Kai-Shek should be aided at all costs, not only financially, but also with arms. But official American policy refused any sort of military help to Chiang-Kai-Shek till the outbreak of the conflict in Korea. Two days prior to the event on the 38th parallel, Acheson, the secretary of the United States Department of state said that Truman's declaration of January 5 still remained valid.

Truman's order issued to the American 7th fleet to "neutralize" Formosa only two days after hostilities started in Korea, encouraged the supporters of a policy in favour of helping the Chiang-Kai-Shek troops in their struggle against the People's army of China. While the commentators of the west pointed out that American interference in the problem of Formosa was a risky experiment because of the possibility of war between USA and the PR China, having in view the Chinese preparations for the invasion of Formosa, on the other hand those who supported the idea that help should be given to Chiang-Kai-Shek, as well as a policy of suppression of the "communist bogey" by armed intervention, raised their heads, and, encouraged by this act of the American government, called for a war of salvation, considering Formosa to be definitely included

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Among the latter, the minister of the American navy Frances Mathus and general McArthur in particular came out strongly in favour of this policy.

At Boston, on the occasion of 150th anniversary of a naval shipyard, Mathus stated that USA should proclaim its readiness to declare war "if need may be", to force collaboration in the interest of peace. "We should express our determination, he said, to cooperate on peace at all costs, even at a price of embarking on a war". His speech met with opposition and disapproval among the political circles in America. The American Secretary of State for foreign affairs refused to bear the responsibility for this speech stating that the minister did not represent American policy and added that "the USA was not inclined to start any sort of a war".

The presidency of the government also refused to be responsible for the speech stating that it had not seen the speech before it was delivered, while the ministry of defence pointed out that the speech did not voice its attitude. Even Mathus himself said to the journalists that his intention was not to express the government policy, but that he spoke "in his own name". In this way this event was smoothed over.

But soon afterwards, when the situation became still more intense. McArthur's message to war veterans was announced, on the occasion of their annual meeting, which could cause new tension of the whole situation and might be unfavourably interpreted in regard to the American government if it were not withdrawn at the request of Truman. Considering Truman's order about the "neutralization" of Formosa as a definite decision to include this island into the American defence system, in his message addressed to the veterans of war McArthur stated that, according to United Press reports, "the occupation of Formosa on the part of a power which is not friendly to us would yield to the enemy a military base in the very centre of the American strategic borders". According to Reuter's report, this message of McArthur was due to be announced on August 27, but in a telegram to the chairman of the Federation of war veterans sent on that day McArthur informed that "he received instructions to withdraw his message". In that connection Truman declared that USA consider the future legal status of Formosa to be consolidated through international action and that USA does not have any aggressive plans on that island, nor in regard to the PR China. The White House announcement said that McArthur's message was withdrawn "in order to avoid confusion over the USA's standpoint towards Formosa".

The potential increased tension, as well as further sharpening of mutual relations between the PR China and the USA in regard to the problem of Formosa, would not surprise the observers as much as it would worry them because of the possibility of surpassing the limits of a struggle in the field of diplomacy. But the decision of the Peking government to put the question of Formosa in front of the UNO, practically carried out on August 25, when Chu En Lai sent a telegram to the secretary general of the UNO, Trygve Lie and to the presiding Soviet delegate to the Security Council, Malik, was interpreted by the western press as a decision of the PR China to give up its intentions about invading Formosa.

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The USA representative in the Security Council, Austin agreed that, according to the Chinese proposal, the problem of Formosa can be taken into consideration, but he pointed out the following: "action undertaken in Formosa at the time when that island was the battle field of a conflict with China", and "the conflict is a threat to the security of UNO forces which operate in Korea", furthermore, "the action of the USA has been impartial and aimed at neutralization", as well as that "its action does not prejudice the future decision on the political status of the island".

Evidently, the American diplomacy is trying to justify its measures by a need for protecting the rear of its forces in Korea. But in the meantime, the prospects for a quick liquidation of the armed conflict in Korea do not seem very encouraging. Therefore this excuse will probably continue to be given as an argument of the present American policy towards Formosa. The question of Formosa has been put on the Security Council agenda, but for the time being its fate is exactly the same as of all other problems which have been on the Security Council agenda since the beginning of August and which still are awaiting their solution.

(Glas, Sept. 3, 1950.)

AGAINST SLANDERS AND DISINFORMATION.

The Italian weekly paper "Vie Nuove" (New Paths) has been struggling against the fast decline of its circulation by either announcing competitions for the election of a "beauty Queen", or promising prizes to those who may contribute something to the increase of copies sold; or publishing sensational headlines: briefly, it uses all possible means, which, by the way, also the rest of the party press in Italy is forced to use in order to survive, because - owing to its adherence to the Cominform line - it is gradually being deprived of its reputation it once enjoyed among its party members. However, this paper still occasionally deals with foreign policy problems, which in the case of this and other CP papers in Italy means to attack Yugoslavia. Recently, certain Mario Schetini wrote in this paper how the fishermen from Pescara are "waging war against Tito".

The reporter first introduced an old municipal councillor Don Luigi on the scene. Don Luigi used to visit poor fishermen while they were dozing after lunch, because of the heat, and woke them up one by one, in order to ask them to sign the Stockholm declaration. Just when they were ready to go back to sleep, somebody else appeared on the scene: the reporter Mario Schetini. Then the fishermen awoke. Protests against the atomic war were heard from everybody, and because they already talked about war, they also said something about Yugoslavia to the eminent journalist. They need to catch fish in the vicinity of the Yugoslav coast, but there they are considered as "bandits", persecuted and prevented from fishing. Having somehow brought Yugoslavia in in connection with the Stockholm declaration, the reporter added what one fisherman said against the atomic bomb.

There is really no wonder why the circulation of this and other party paper has been fast declining, if their peace propaganda is being carried on in such a peculiar and unconvincing way (it, in fact, is bound to be like that when lies are used as arguments). There is no doubt that the fishermen from Pescara,

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as well as all the working people in Italy, are very interested in the maintenance of peace. But the actual fishermen from Pescara and other places in Italy have quite a different point of view about the struggle for peace than "Vie Nuove". If the reporter Mario Schetini would only appear among them, he will not be told about war against Yugoslavia, but asked first of all to say why according to an agreement 750 million liras were not handed to Yugoslavia as payment for the right to fish; furthermore, why the owners of the fishing boats preferred to pay penalties to the Yugoslav authorities occasionally than to pay regularly for their permits; finally, to write about their own wages, which were reduced by 15% in the course of the last seven months, because their employers make them actually pay for those penalties.

But the aim of the leadership of the CP of Italy, as well as of its press, is not to protect the interests of the working people, who would mostly benefit from the observance of the agreement about fishing; on the contrary, they are prepared to sacrifice the interests of the masses on the account of anti-Yugoslav machinations, if there is the slightest opportunity of slandering Yugoslavia.

The working people of Italy is not at all interested in hypocritical manifestations of peacefulness. It demands action directed towards the establishing of peace in addition to a real struggle for better conditions of life. But the leadership of the CP of Italy quite unable to do anything except work out a resolution on paper, in case of either struggle for peace, or struggle for recognition of workers rights. Furthermore, in connection with the settling of relations between Yugoslavia and Italy, it reveals its real aspect as an agent of the Soviet hegemonistic policy, which prefers the relations between the two countries to get worse, even at the expense of the Italian workers.

(Borba, Sept. 5, 1950)

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TRUTH AND FREEDOM (continuation)

by Skender Kulenovic.

I think that in the story they only complete it. Because just recall the last blow by the writer in his critique. In the moment when we leave this company, when we cast our last glance on the company, a glance which should embrace everything and grasp the pith of the matter, - our glance falls on those who have sunk into their "daydream" and "megalomaniac plans". They remain contented in their dreaming - without even a thought of copying the others. They remain contented. With justice. Certainly "certain big shots from a large institution" will not because they have done nothing in the story. Nor will that "still unknown big shot of whom no-one knows for sure what he does" - nothing has been allotted to him; because his part in the story has been only to be wisely and importantly silent". General Navala escapes from that company, perhaps he will not return to the villa - If he only gets a place in a trade union hostel or if he finds some shock-worker (if we are to believe his sister-in-law and the Assistant Minister's wife). The only one who they can still fear is the Minister Stef; but not even his sister-in-law is afraid of Stef. They can then peacefully dream, and by all appearances, not only dream but even realise their dreams. Is that picture of Copic's correct, truthful? Can it help understanding of the struggle which has been mentioned? I leave the writer and readers themselves to draw the conclusion.

I will leave out at the end, such questions as for instance: the characterisation of the personalities, the psychology, the situation, etc. - That does not seem to me in this connection of such importance; but I cannot avoid mentioning something which strikes me particularly. Copic, who is otherwise a true humourist, does not seem to me here to be funny, indeed this is the first time that he has appeared to me to be unfunny: And those two or three sparkles of humour (personality and cypresses and the sister-in-law's question "and how do our comrades estimate him?") are quickly submerged in that impression which becomes ever more gloomy as the sketch draws to its end.

This shows how even a talented writer cannot give an untruth any kind of artistic verity, nothing - not even a satirical criticism! Here at the same time is an example how from an old woman's point of view without any loftiness and breadth of vision it is not possible to understand the very complex truth of our life, nor artistically to grasp it. And finally here is an example which although small very clearly shows the tremendous things connected with freedom of artistic creation.

What is the use of freedom as an article of the Constitution and of freedom as a passion and courage of my soul if I myself am free of the truth!

(KNJIZEVNE NOVINE - 29th August 1950).

ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF CONCLUSION OF A PEACE TREATY BETWEEN THE USSR AND EASTERN GERMANY

A few days ago the Hamburg paper Die Welt announced the supposedly confidential draft of a Peace Treaty between the USSR and the East-German Democratic Republic. This news was relayed by the Western press agencies, which assigned considerable importance to it, while official and semi-official circles in London, Washington and Bonn assumed, although with a certain amount of reserve, an attitude of the possibility of the conclusion of such a treaty.

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According to Reuter, the proposed peace treaty announced by the paper Die Welt provides for the withdrawal of the Soviet occupation troops within six months after the date of conclusion of the treaty and a demand that the troops of the Western Powers be withdrawn within the same period of time, particularly from Berlin, since the Soviet Government holds the view that this treaty concerns Germany as a whole. Eastern Germany is to be allowed to form a Police Force of 100,000 men, a "Frontier" Police Force of 50,000 men, and an "Auxiliary Force". Also to be allowed will be the introduction of 2 year compulsory military service in the present Soviet occupation zone, production of light armament, and five years after the conclusion of the treaty unrestricted production of aircraft and ships as well. In the cited proposed peace treaty it is stated that the USSR considers the Yalta agreement as having been "lost by limitation", and it no longer considers itself bound by the Potsdam agreement which, it states, the Western Powers have violated. The draft peace treaty also provides for some other questions, as the withdrawal of the Western Mark from circulation in Berlin and of reparations for Eastern Germany, etc.

The United Press Agency has published a similar report naming the Bonn Government's Ministry for General-German Affairs as its source of information. According to this Agency, the spokesmen of the said Ministry state that the West-German Chancellor, Adenauer, knew two weeks ago about the existence of this agreement. There has been a similar reaction both in Washington and London to the news on the possible conclusion of a peace treaty between the USSR and the East German Democratic Republic. According to the France Presse Agency, the American official circles are not confirming this news, but all the same consider that, in their opinion, "something of the kind is logical and even likely". Washington experts on the German question say that it appears quite possible that the USSR will, after the Parliamentary elections which will be held in Eastern Germany on the 15th October, create conditions for the East-German Government to avail itself of the propaganda based on the conclusion of the peace treaty. In the opinion of experts, the eventual peace treaty between the USSR and Eastern Germany would represent a higher bid in connection with the new concession which will be granted to Western Germany by the short-coming revision of the occupation statute. The American High Commissioner for Western Germany, John McCloy, who is momentarily in Washington for talks with Truman and other functionaries, has declared that the reports on conclusion of a peace treaty with Eastern Germany are only a propaganda manoeuvre. The American High Commissioner's representative in Berlin has said that such a treaty "obviously would not bind the West-German Republic, nor would the Allies recognise it".

Representatives of the British Foreign Office refuse to give their opinion on the authenticity of the text of the supposed peace treaty which the USSR is prepared to conclude with the East-German Government. The British semi-official circles consider the mentioned draft as a propaganda procedure designed to parry the concessions granted by the Western Powers to the West German Government and to point out that the USSR will not be less "magnanimous". It is considered in London that the Soviet Government will, before deciding on Eastern Germany, wait to see how far the concessions by the Eastern Powers to the Adenauer Government will go. As it is known, the foreign ministers of the three Western Powers will deal with the Occupation Statute of Western Germany at the meeting scheduled for September 12th.

On the other hand Chancellor Adenauer has sent a new memorandum on the occupation statute to the High Allied Commission, supplementing the earlier memorandum on "security". The contents of this memorandum, which McCloy has submitted to Washington, has not been revealed, but it can be discerned from articles which have appeared in the West-German

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press. According to the West-German press, the Adenauer Government is no longer content (as in the previous memorandum) with greater sovereignty in the realms of home and foreign policies, but demands: 1. end of the state of war; 2. replacement of the occupation statutes by an agreement between the federal government and the Allied Government, and, 3. drafting of this agreement by the mixed German-Allied commissions, which, in fact, means giving absolute sovereignty to Western Germany.

These and similar reports, which appear more and more frequently in the press, show that the political and military questions of Germany have, of late, taken the first place in the plan. By and large, it appears that the Big Powers are trying to consolidate their positions behind the facade of giving greater independence to the Governments which have been formed in their respective zones. However, all overt and behind-the-scene combinations show that the measures which the Big Powers are now making are not only in disharmony with the basic aspirations of the German working masses for the creation of a unified, independent and democratic Germany, but also they are opening for the German people a perspective of still greater disunity and dependence.

(RAD 5th September, 1950).

STATEMENT BY EDWARD KARDELJ ON THE ATTITUDE OF THE FPRY TO THE WAR IN KOREA

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Edward Kardelj, has sent the following reply to a question by the editorship of Borba on the attitude of the FPRY to the war in Korea:

The attitude of Yugoslavia to the war in Korea is settled by the following factors:

1. Yugoslavia is in principle and in practice in favour of the right of every people to self-determination and against interference in the internal affairs of independent states. Starting from that standpoint she, naturally, harbours sympathy for the natural and historically mature aspirations of the Asiatic peoples to be free and independent. And so, socialist Yugoslavia gives moral and political support to oppressed peoples, if their fight leads to real freedom and real independence. That applies also to the Korean people. It is known that Yugoslavia in its international political activity has always supported the right of the Korean people to unity, to independence and to choose their government and way of life without interference by foreign powers. Unfortunately that has not come about in Korea. That country has become the object of a fight between foreign influences, a fight for the domination of the world.

2. It is quite clear that under these circumstances the Korean problem is a part of the general question of peace in the world, which cannot be considered separately. Those who bear the responsibility for war in Korea must have known that such a war would profoundly threaten world peace, encourage all the forces of aggression, speed up the war machines of the great powers and universally increase all international antagonism. So it has come about. The fact that they have, in spite of that, at this very time started on that road indisputably confirms that they do not care for world peace, and still less for the freedom, independence and unity of the Korean people, but are only interested in exploiting the justifiable struggle of the Korean people in order to extend their hegemony. It is clear to everyone today that the Korean war is a savage blow to the affairs of peace in the world, simply because it serves foreign hegemonistic interests.

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3. It is a generally known fact that in Korea there exists a mass liberation and democratic movement which expresses the aspirations and wishes of the Korean people in their struggle for independence and unity and in their fight for democratic rights. However, the hopes of liberation of the people's masses have, here, as in many other parts of the world, been misused for the purposes of foreign hegemonistic politics which hide behind lying stories of help to the Korean people in their fight for their independence. And just because of that armed action of the Northern Korean government does not lead towards true liberation of the Korean people, although it subjects them to terrible sufferings, and their country to the destruction of war. It is obvious that the Korean people at the present time and in the actual circumstances in which it finds itself should search for other ways in its struggle for its independence and unity, not allowing its struggle to be transformed into an instrument of foreign hegemonistic politics. Only that way would it make foreign intervention in Korea and a new threat to world peace morally and politically impossible. Contrary to that, the Korean people has been thrown on the way which, (as Comrade Tito has said), does not lead to its independence, and the sacrifices which it makes today are not sacrifices for its own interests. What is more, not only does the war in Korea threaten world peace, but also brings into danger those achievements which the Korean people have already fought for and won. Once more it has been confirmed that the leaders of a liberation movement, whenever, whether consciously or unconsciously, they become the instruments of foreign hegemonistic tendencies, must inflict harm on their people and the movement which they lead. Can it be said that the Korean people are now nearer true independence and unity than they were before the present war? No, certainly not! But all to those who desire an aggressive war, have well utilised and will continue to utilise the Korean war further to undermine peace and for a still quicker preparation for war. Such circles exist both in the West and in the East, in spite of the noisy propaganda trumpetings about the love of peace.

4. The people of Yugoslavia cannot avoid comparing the events over Korea with the fact that they are already in the third year of uninterrupted, unscrupulous aggressive action on the part of the cominform governments, led by the government of the USSR against socialist Yugoslavia, just because its working people defend their right to make their own decisions on their soil. This aggressive policy against socialist Yugoslavia most convincingly speaks of the actual true policy of its organisers in other parts of the world. There can be no doubt that those who pursue an aggressive, hegemonistic and anti-socialist policy towards socialist Yugoslavia cannot pursue in other parts of the world a different policy, i.e., a peace-loving, democratic, socialist policy of true equality of rights and the brotherhood of all peoples. The policy of the cominform chiefs long ago ceased to correspond to the interests of human progress and therefore inflict damage on all those progressive and liberation movements which become their instrument. All their present noisiness about their loyalty to peace and about the aggressiveness of others will not be able to hide their part of the responsibility for the war in Korea and for the threat to world peace in general.

5. It is accordingly obvious that the peoples of Yugoslavia cannot make common cause with such a policy which is directed against the interests of world peace, and at the same time inflicts only damage and misfortune on the Korean people. Besides that, they cannot lose sight of the fact that the present war in Korea in the last resort is a result of foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the factual division of that country into two spheres of interest. In accordance with such facts, the government of the FPRY has adopted a corresponding attitude in the Security Council. The Yugoslav delegate immediately at

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the beginning of the war in Korea made efforts to bring about a cessation of operations, that both sides should be heard and that a form of mediation should be found which would prevent the prolongation of the war and the danger of its extension. However, in that direction success was not achieved. Nevertheless, the government of the FPRY considers that it will most help the affairs of peace if it continues strictly to adhere to such a policy, consistently refusing to support any hegemonistic tendencies in Korea and trying to find a way to limit and as quickly as possible to liquidate the Korean war. It is self-evident that the Government of the FPRY will thereby continue to proffer moral and political help to the Korean people in their struggle for unity and for true independence. Along these lines our delegation will act at the next session of UNO, endeavouring by its work to contribute to the quickest possible settlement of that question for the sake of maintaining peace in the world, and also in the interests of the Korean people themselves.

(BORBA - 6th September 1950).

ON THE STREETS OF BEIRUT

The writer comments on the composition of Beirut, an oriental town with noticable French influences. He describes a walk in the markets, among the merchants and moneylenders (one of these only 12 years old). He says in the ^{Lebanon} there is a system of free trade. The harbour is the free zone and this has enabled the Lebanon to become the principal supplier of the countries of the near and middle East. Last year over 1 million tons passed through. The owner of the harbour is a French company. In the post war years import has been mainly from the Western countries, led by the USA and followed by Great Britain and France. The same proportions apply to the other countries surrounding the Lebanon.

When the Korean war broke out goods disappeared from the Libyan shops, to reappear a week later at higher prices.

Outside the harbour lay an American aircraft carrier and a number of destroyers. The people commented with fear on the American fleet manoeuvres in the Mediterranean. Was that not the sign of the start of a new war? Would the Korean war spread to Europe? What had the Security Council decided? The population of Beirut are asking these questions while a dozen ships lie in their harbours with the stars and stripes at their mastheads. As always in such circumstances the traders do good business. Prices trebled times when American sailors appear in the market.

The harbour abounds with nightclubs and bars. For the inhabitants a most interesting spectacle was drunken American sailors. There were about 3,000 that evening in the town. After midnight the military police appeared. The writer was interested to watch their method of work. They would enter the bar, a number of drunken soldiers had thrown the glasses about the floor. The police approached a couple and asked them to leave. A blow of the fist was the answer. Truncheons got to work and in a second the unconscious drunks lay in a pool of blood on the floor. With ready arms they were thrown in a taxi which took them off to their ship. The patrol went on with a dozen taxis following. The taxi-drivers were waiting for new victims of the military police. That paid them well. At every 20 paces the picture repeated itself and the column of taxis got smaller and smaller.

The next evening we left Beirut.

(Sd.) MLADEN GAVRILOVIC

Approved For Release 2001/09/06 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006300190001-0

(GLAS - Summary 2 cols. - 6th September)

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WHY THE CONCLUSION OF THE PEACE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA IS POSTPONED.

A meeting of the Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union was called for the 7th September to work out a peace treaty with Austria. This is the 258th meeting since the beginning of 1946 when for the first time the Resolution of the Moscow Conference of 1943 concerning the regulation of relations with defeated countries was put into practice. In the previous sessions the Soviet Union's desire to put off the conclusion of a peace treaty with Hitler's ally Austria was clearly seen.

The Soviet Union has so far put up various excuses for indefinitely postponing an agreement about the remaining articles of the peace treaty with Austria. The Soviet Union, through its representative Zarubin has emphasized the question of German property in Austria as the first obstacle in reaching an agreement. This manoeuvre was of great advantage to the USSR - the question of German property was settled in such a way that the Soviet Union gained everything she sought in exchange for dollars which the Western Powers paid to the Soviet Union for withholding her support of Yugoslavia's rightful demands. These demands were that Slovene Carinthia, ethnographically inseparable from our country should be included into Yugoslavia. Immediately after this Zarubin made another demand - that there should be direct negotiation between the Soviet Union and Austria about compensation for occupation expenses or, as the Soviet representative put it - about paying for "the relief and services" which the USSR had offered to Austria since the war. However, the Soviet Union handed the Austrian Government such a high figure that it was questionable whether Austria was in a position to pay. The Austrian Vice-Premier Adolf Scherf stated that Austria was prepared to meet all her debts to the USSR, although Austrian business circles were of the opinion that the sum demanded did not correspond to the value of the goods received. The Austrian Government put forward several suggestions to clear up this disputed point but so far the Soviet Union has not replied.

After that the Soviet Union put forward other objections. It is well-known that an agreement was reached a long time ago about the article of the peace treaty concerning the denazification and demilitarisation of Austria. But Zarubin raised the question again. And this how they made a new excuse for holding up work on the peace treaty. At the beginning of 1949 a Nazi Party called the Federation of Independence was formed in Austria before the parliamentary elections arranged for the 9th October 1949, the electoral law about candidates of the new electoral groups was brought up for discussion to the Federal Commission. The electoral law was primarily concerned with the Federation of Independence. Thanks to the sponsorship of the Soviet Union the new law was approved and the Federation of Independence entered in the elections. And when this Nazi Party gained 16 members in Parliament the Soviet representative announced that it was too early for a peace treaty with Austria because the country has not been denazified. Besides that we have the evidence and the announcement of the leader of the Federation of Independence the Nazi Slavik, a former SS officer (who in the name of people who shared his opinion demanded that their political orientation should be towards the East) concerning the Soviet Union's determination to carry out denazification. Slavik explained his demand as being one way to solve the question of the ex National Socialists, for practice in the Eastern Zone of Germany had shown that under Soviet administration no one was asked what they had been but rather what they were now.

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In their political machination about the Austrian peace treaty, the Soviet Union did not even try to make more or less convincing demands. As one of the latest excuses for delaying the agreement Zarubin stated that it was necessary first of all to settle the question of internationalizing Trieste. The Soviet Government accompanied this demand with an official Note to the USA, Great Britain and France written on the 20th April, this year. The Note demands that the Trieste question should be solved as soon as possible. But neither the Soviet Government nor its representative Zarubin, nor the Soviet press, which reviewed the Note exhaustively were in the position to explain the relation of the Trieste question, which could not be separated from the peace treaty with Italy, with the signing of the peace treaty with Austria. However, the aim was reached - the meetings were postponed still further.

One might ask what aims the Soviet Union has in holding up the conclusion of a peace treaty with Austria by all possible means. Western political circles consider that the Soviet Union does not wish to discontinue her occupation of Austria, because she would be obliged to withdraw her troops from this country and thereby from Hungary and Rumania as well where even today there are Soviet military units who remained there with the excuse that they are maintaining connections with Austria. Besides that the Soviet Union has important material advantages from occupying Austria. The Soviet authorities in their Zone keep the Austrian crude oil production in their hands and control the entire exchange of goods, they dominate a number of former German undertakings which have now become the property of the USSR etc.

The Soviet policy is to the advantage of the Western Powers because on the one hand it enables that to show that they are champions of peace and the independence of the people both before the Austrian people and the whole world, and on the other hand it enables them to retain the supremacy in their Zones unhindered. All the consequences of the Soviet manoeuvres are borne by the Austrian people alone. They pay the expenses of occupation both of the Eastern and the Western occupation authorities and await their political and economic independence with impatience.

Signed: I.B.

(RAD, 6th September, 1950)

TRIESTE INHABITANTS PROTEST.

Trieste, 5th September.

In a number of discriminatory measures taken against the Slovenes in the Anglo-American Zone of the FTT, yesterday the President of the Trieste Zone Palutan refused to issue a permit for displaying the Yugoslav, Slovene and Italian flags with the Red Star in the corner in connection with the 20th anniversary of the shooting of anti-Fascists at Basovio and restricted the posting of propaganda placards to this place alone. In connection with these frequent discriminations a meeting of representatives of the CP FTT, the Liberation Front of the Slovene people of the FTT, the Slovene-Italian Anti-Fascist Union, the Anti-Fascist Slovene-Italian Women's Union, the Union of Anti-Fascist Youth, the organisation of Former Political Victims and the representatives of the leadership of the United Class Syndicates was held in Trieste yesterday.

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A Note of protest was sent by the meeting to the director of civil affairs of the Anglo-American Zone of the FTT General Edelman. This Note condemns the anti-Slovene and anti-democratic activities of the agents of the presidency of the Zone. The letter says that the agents of the presidency of the Zone were not entirely to blame for these measures of discrimination, but the Anglo-American Military Government which allow members of its lower bodies to uphold a chauvinist policy towards the Slovenes was also responsible.

At the same time, representatives of progressive democratic organisations of the Anglo-American Zone of the FTT, in their letter, demand that General Edelman receive them as soon as possible so as to explain to him about the measures of discrimination...

..... The representative of the Anglo-American Zone was obliged to submit to the demand of the democratic population. Yesterday afternoon, he gave permission for the display of these flags and extended the permit for placards to the entire Anglo-American Zone of the FTT and to the centre of the town of Trieste. However, the representatives of the progressive Trieste democratic organisations protested against this decision as well.

(BORBA, - 6th September 1950)

THE HARD POSITION IN ALBANIAN PRISONS.

Tirana, 5th September.

Because of the ever greater dissatisfaction and opposition of the Albanian people to the hostile policy of their Government towards Yugoslavia, the Albanian authorities continue their ruthless measures and their mass arrests throughout the whole country. The prisoners are treated inhumanly and instances of violent death are not infrequent. The Tirana prison Sigushmita has become renowned for its ruthless regime. All the prisoners sleep on the concrete floor and their only food is 300 gr. of maize bread per day. Col. Neston Uyaniku who immediately after the Cominform resolution was arrested in Skadar because he did not agree with the resolution recently died because of the conditions in the prison. His son Djemal a lieutenant of the pre-army training in Kavaya was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. Lyuto from Fir a lieutenant serving in Ginoastro died from whipping. Throughout Albania there are camps where entire families exist including even children and old people. In Vomias, a camp near Tirana there are 800 families mostly with small children. All the prisoners in this camp are from the Southern Albania. Prisoners from Northern Albania are placed in the camps near Berat. Their position is very hard and their treatment rough. The camp at Tepelen for families from Merdit is also notorious. Entire families are placed in all these camps whereas in the camp Himkri there are only men and the majority of these are from Northern Albania.

(BORBA - 6th September 1950)

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PRESS CONFERENCE OF THE BRITISH NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PEACE

London 4th September.

John Laurence, a British journalist and member of the delegation of the British National Council for Peace, who is leaving for Yugoslavia tomorrow announced; "We shall speak the truth and the truth only of what we see in Yugoslavia". The delegation is visiting Yugoslavia as guests of the Yugoslav National Committee for the defence of Peace to see for themselves whether the charges of the Cominform are true or not.

John Laurence continued: "We shall examine the charges carefully as impartial observers. We are a peace delegation and as such we send the best wishes of the British Partizans of Peace to the Yugoslav Partizans of Peace. We shall examine in particular the cominform accusation that Yugoslavia is preparing for war against her neighbours and that the Anglo-Americans have established military bases there. The result of our researches will at the same time be a reply to the charges against Yugoslavi".

Lesla Schmitt, the director of the Concil announced at the opening of the press conference that the executive committee had welcomed the invitation of the Yugoslav Committee with great satisfaction, and had accepted it. He pointed out that there had been no reply from Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania either to the Yugoslav invitation or to the British request to visit these countries. The London Legations of these countries merely stated that the demand had been passed on to the "capable authorities". When asked whether further steps had been taken to obtain a reply from these countries, Schmitt replied that the demand had been given five weeks ago and there was still time for delegations to visit these countries.

(Borba 5th. September 1950)

THE BRITISH PEACE DELEGATION REACHES BELGRADE

The delegation of the British National Council for Peace reached Belgrade yesterday evening by plane. The delegation was composed of the Oxford professor Idris Foster, the journalists and essayist Kenneth Ingram, the journalist John Laurence, the Secretary of the Peace Pledge Union and member of the National Council of the Pacifist Federal Union Sydney Bailey and Manchester Guardian's representative Mark Arnold Forster.

The delegation was met at the ~~Meridrome~~^{by} the President of Praesidium of the People's Assembly of PR Slovenia and the President of the National Committee for the Defence of Peace of Yugoslavia Josip Vidmar, the Secretary of the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defence of Peace Mile Vitorovic, the director of the Faculty for Journalists and Diplomates and member of the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defence of Peace Dusan Timotijevic and Marija Vilfan member of the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defence of Peace.

(BORBA - 6th September, 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

CPYRGHT .

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

NO.264

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE
DO NOT DETACH

25X1A

September, 1950.

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Sept. 5, 1950.

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YUGOSLAV EMIGRANTS IN USA ALWAYS BEHIND NEW YUGOSLAVIA ..

New York, September 6/50

A meeting of Americans of Yugoslav extraction was held in New York. The FPRY ambassador, Vladimir Popovic, and representatives of Yugoslav institutions in New York were invited as guests. The meeting was opened by the vice-president of the Friends of New Yugoslavia Club, Anton Garma, who pointed out that Yugoslav emigrants in the USA will always support new Yugoslavia.

"The Soviet leadership is trying in every way to destroy a small people because that heroic people will not follow its dictates"- said Aleksandar Jusic. He pointed out that the emigrants will never abandon the righteous cause of the Yugoslav peoples. He spoke of the condition of the weekly Cominform paper Narodni Glasnik as an illustration of the feelings of the Yugoslav emigrants in the USA. That paper had a large circulation while it wrote the truth about Yugoslavia, but as soon as it began to slander Yugoslavia its circulation decreased rapidly and it had to change over from a daily to a weekly. "The condition of that paper best shows on whose side the Yugoslav emigrants are"- said Jusic.

Ambassador Popovic spoke upon the request of the audience. He said that the people of Yugoslavia are fighting by word and deed for the consummation of UN principles and are therefore behind the desires of millions of ordinary folk throughout the world. Ambassador Popovic warmly thanked our emigrants for all the aid they are extending to the peoples of Yugoslavia. (Tanjug)

(BORBA, September 7/50)SENTENCES PRONOUNCED AT TRAITOR TRIAL

The trial of the traitors and spies LUPSIC, FLOR and SIMONOV has ended. The following sentences were pronounced: Koriolan Lupsic was sentenced to ten years hard labor and three years loss of civil rights; Trajan Flor to 7 1/2 years of hard labor and two years loss of civil rights; Vladislav Simonov five years hard labor and one year loss of civil rights. (Tanjug)

(BORBA, September 7/50)AUTHORITIES TRYING TO SHUT DOWN SLOVENE SCHOOLS IN TRIESTE

The school department of the Anglo-American Military Command has received over a hundred letters from organisations of progressive Slovene teachers, parents and students, protesting against discriminatory measures against Slovene schools. The letters protest against the continuation of fascist measures in Slovene schools. The letters stress the present conditions in Slovene schools in the Anglo-American zone as showing the desire of the Anglo-American authorities and the Trieste school authorities to gradually shut down all Slovenian schools.

(BORBA, September 7/50)

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IN THE SERVICE OF THE TRIESTE CAPITALISTS

Recently since the Trieste workers' position has begun to get worse and worse, the reactionary policy of the Vidalites has become fully apparent in all their actions. Until recently Vidali at least partly tried to conceal his close co-operation with the factory owners and bosses. Today he apparently no longer considers that necessary. His closest co-operators have been responsible for replying to the demand of the workers of Trieste's public warehouses for increased wages by saying "they have not the right to demand increased pay because the general economic situation in Trieste is very unfavourable".

This announcement proves how far the Vidalites have left the revolutionary Marxist line. Instead of leading the workers in their fight for their rights and denouncing the policy of the Trieste capitalists, the Vidalites are defending the owners against the interests of the owners. Obviously this attitude makes it easier for the workers to decide to dismiss all the workers who continue to demand increased pay.

For their anti-working class activity they find various excuses. They not only dodge every opportunity of supporting the workers in their rightful demands, but most obstinately refuse any co-operation in the actions which are undertaken by the United Class Trade Unions, today the only fighters for the rights of the working class of Trieste. The United Class Trade Unions recently asked the Vidalites and other Trade Unions to support the demands of certain workers that their employers should pay wages according to the labour agreement. The Vidalites refused, excusing themselves by saying that "all their Trade Union leaders were on holiday".

The departure from the revolutionary line by the Vidalite cominformists is also apparent in the way they fan chauvinist passions against the Slovene inhabitants. The Vidalites in the factories of Trieste have put out of work 30 workers of Slovene origin. With the help of the Vidalites the employers also dismissed a large number of Slovene youths. The Trieste cominformists are alone responsible for the failure of a large number of strikes organised with the support of the United Class Trade Unions. As a result of this treachery of 35 strikes which have been organised from January to May this year 22 failed and 9 ended with only partial success. With this assistance employers have succeeded in refusing in that period in all 70% of the workers' demands.

At the same time the influence of United Class Unions on the struggle of the Trieste workers steadily increases. The Trieste workers today already mostly are convinced of the treachery of the Vidalite Trade Unions, while in a great number of cases they have recognised the fighting action of the United Class Unions whose policy is concerned exclusively with the interests of the working class of Trieste. This was shown at the elections for the new factory committee in the "Ilva" foundry. The cominformists who in co-operation with the management of the works succeeded in forbidding United Class Union's list, got, in spite of pressure on the workers, only 62% of the votes. On many of the voting papers the workers wrote that they did not want to elect Fascists and traitors to the working class. They had a similar defeat at the harbour workers elections. When their candidate was defeated in favour of Anton Bouk who was recently excluded from their fraction.

Having completely renounced the interests of the Trieste working class Vidali and his cominformists are only directing their efforts in one direction, to blacken Yugoslavia with lies and slanders. But the Trieste workers are increasingly turning away from them towards their only true representatives - the United Class Trade Unions.

(Sd.) M.H.

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LIST OF OFFICIAL RATES OF EXCHANGE NO.16

Albania	100 Lekas	100.-
Austria	100 Austrian Schillings	192.3077*
Belgium	100 Belgian Francs	100.-
Bulgaria	100 Bulgarian Levas	17.544
Czechoslovakia	100 Czech Crowns	100.-
Denmark	100 Danish Crowns	725.164
Egypt	1 Egyptian Pound	143.558
England	1 English Pound	140.-
Finland	100 Finnish Marks	21.739
France	100 French Francs	14.285
Holland	100 Dutch Florins	1,315.79
Italy	100 Metropolitan Liras	10.-
Canada	1 Canadian Dollar	43.351
Hungary	100 Hungarian Florins	425.-
Germany	100 German Marks	
	Eastern zone of oc.1,200.-	
Germany	100 German Marks	
	Western zone of Oc.1,190.476	
Norway	100 Norwegian Crowns	700.-
Poland	100 Polish Zlots	14.-
Roumania	100 Roumanian Lei	33.33
U.S.A.	1 American Dollar	50.-
Switzerland	100 Swiss Francs	1,143.427
Sweden	100 Swedish Crowns	966.184
Turkey	100 Turkish Liras	1,776.83

Note:

1. The above rates are used for conversion of foreign exchange and currencies, when a charge is made for commission and expenses (on the basis of a tariff);
2. The above are medium rates of exchange applied both in the case of buying and selling, without any other additions or reductions. Therefore, there are no other rates of exchange in use except the medium rates of exchange.
- 3.* The rate of exchange for the Austrian Schilling is applied only for payments other than for goods and for the sale and purchase of effective Austrian Schillings. Payments for goods with Austria are made through an account in "clearing" dollars

From the National Bank of the FPRY, Central Office,
August 23, 1950.

(OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE FPRY
August 30th 1950).

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THE COMINFORM "EXPLANATION" OF OUR ECONOMIC SUCCESSES.

The Cominform has termed Yugoslavia's economic plan as an "adventurous plan", "unattainable megalomania" and so on.

..... Recently at the fair in Trieste many Yugoslav products were displayed, such as lorries, and machinery etc. An Italian Journalist, Sergio writing in the Cominform paper il Lavoratore said "we know that Yugoslavia has many minerals and that her fruit and fish canning industries are highly developed" but he was much surprised to see up-to-date lorries and precision machinery. He immediately finds an excuse for his surprise: the machines were not produced in the FFRY but they had brought foreign "pre-fabricated" machines provided with Yugoslav trade marks to the fair!

We believe that Sergio was surprised at what he saw at the fair, but he was hurt as well to think that Yugoslavia was able to produce these things despite the anathema from Moscow and despite the tales about the "megalomania" and "adventurism" of our Five Year Plan.

(BORBA - Summary - 7th September 1950)

MEETING OF THE BRITISH PEACE DELEGATION WITH MEMBERS OF THE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL PEACE COMMITTEE.

This morning the British National Council for Peace met the following people who represented the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defence of Peace: Josip Vidmar, the President of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of Slovenia and President of the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defence of Peace, Miroslav Vitorovic Secretary of the Yugoslav National Committee, Dr. Sinisa Stankovic Academician and President of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of FR Serbia, Miroslav Krleza writer and Vice-President of the Yugoslav Academy of Science and Art, Isidora Sekulic, writer, Vida Tomsic President of the AFW of Yugoslavia, Radovan Lalic, professor, Marija Vilfan Assistant-Director of the Directorate of Information of the Yugoslav Government and Dusan Timotijevic, Principle of the Journalists and Diplomates School.

Josip Vidmar in the chair opened the meeting and greeted the British delegation.

whose chief John Laurence spoke in the name of the British delegation Lord John Boyd Orr who is at present travelling through Dalmatia. He said that their visit to Yugoslavia would have much reaction not only in Great Britain but throughout the whole world and amongst all true champions of peace.

The meeting lasted over 2½ hours and was carried on in a most cordial atmosphere.

(BORBA - 7th September 1950)

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SESSION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

Lake Success, 6th September.

Immediately after the opening of today's session of the Security Council, the Soviet delegate Jakov Malik submitted the text of the Soviet Note of Protest which was handed to the United States' Government in connection with the incident with the Soviet aircraft which was shot down on the Western coast of Korea. The protest Note states that the American Government is responsible for the incident because the Soviet aircraft was flying unarmed outside the zone of Korean military operations. Malik mentioned that he did not demand that the Security Council discuss this question, stressing that it concerned exclusively the United States and the USSR. Replying to this the American delegate Austin, announced that the Council was entitled to act as it considered necessary over the Soviet Note of protest, adding that the American delegation would demand the Council to discuss the question. The British delegate Gladwyn Jebb in the chair mentioned that the Council was fully entitled to review both the Notes it had received: yesterday's American Note and today's Soviet.

The members of the Security Council then went on with the debate started yesterday about Korea. The delegates of Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt and Kuomintang China were in favour of the American resolution which calls upon all member-countries to refuse to give assistance and encouragement to Northern Korea since she has refused to respect the decisions of the Security Council. The representative of Southern Korea, who took part in the debate but has not the right to vote expressed the hope that the American resolution would be accepted and the Soviet rejected. Malik protested against this announcement, because he considered that the Southern Korean delegate was present merely to give information and not for putting forward his opinion.

Gladwyn Jebb as the British delegate announced that he supported the American resolution and that he would vote against the Soviet resolution, one point of which foresees the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the invitation of a Northern Korean and a Chinese representative to the session, and another which demands that American bombing in Korea cease.

After the debate the American resolution was put to the vote and 9 delegates voted for it. The Yugoslav delegate abstained from voting. The Soviet delegate voted against the resolution and put the veto on its being adopted in the Council. This is the Soviet's 44th veto.

Before the first Soviet resolution was put forward, the chairman mentioned that the invitation to the representative of Southern Korea to participate in the session remained in force only if the resolution were rejected, at the same time proposing that the text of the Soviet resolution be changed in this direction. However, Malik insisted that the Soviet resolution should be voted on in its original text. 8 delegates voted against the Soviet resolution and 2 delegates, the representatives of Yugoslav and Egypt abstained from voting. Only the Soviet delegate voted for the resolution.

(BORBA - 7th September 1950)

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A GROUP OF FRENCH WRITERS IN OUR COUNTRY.

A group of progressive French writers who have come to learn the truth about Yugoslavia have arrived in Ljubljana. The group consists of Claude Avelan who was in Yugoslavia in 1933 when the Pen Club congress was held in Dubrovnik., Max Dovier the President of the Pen Club of Belgium who had written several books on the First World War and Jean Divignaux, who has been to Yugoslavia before. He was a member of the CP France and was expelled this year.

The group also included Louis Martin Sofier who wrote novels before 1918 and took part in the resistance movement in the Second World War. Now he is the president of the National Committee of French writers. Clara Maleraux was a member of the CP during the war and collaborated in the first Viet Nam revolutionary movement. Edith Thomas a novelist has been to Yugoslavia. Last year she was expelled from the Communist Party.

De Bosse a Belgian painter is on his way to Yugoslavia.

Today the group of French writers was shown around the Ljubljana University library and the town by the Slovene writer Matej Bor.

(BORBA - 6th September 1950)

THE GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANISATION IN YUGOSLAVIA.

The General Director of the International Health Organisation Dr. Brock Chisholm who has visited Yugoslavia is leaving our country today. He has visited health institutions in Belgrade, Sarajevo and Zagreb. He emphasized that the Yugoslav health organisations have made great efforts to overcome epidemics and to improve the health of the nation.

(BORBA - 6th September 1950)

BULGARIAN INTERNMENTS.

Sofia, 5th September.

Arrests and internments of people opposed to the terroristic measures of the Bulgarian Security agents continue. These internments are reported from Delenja place in the Vidin district the families of Petar Petrov, Teodor Petrov, Flora Genov, Angel Stanov, Todor Jonchev and Atanas Starev and 9 other families from a place called Gazov. The interned families from the Vidin and Kula district succeeded sometimes in sending messages from remote places such as the vicinity of Karnobit, Korten, Kazanlk, Trpnjak, Burgas, Jambol or Donja Dobrudja. The life of the people interned is very hard, many old and ill people are amongst them. Many of them write to their relations to send them food stuffs, since the camp food is very poor.

(BORBA - 6th September 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

CPYRGHT

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH

25X1A

No.265.

8th September 1950.

HEADLINES.

POLITIKA.

P.1.

FOURTH DAY LOAN TOTAL: 4,262,858,000.

*
LAKE SUCCESS: SOVIET PROPOSAL ON AMERICAN BOMBING
REJECTED.

*
LONDON: LABOUR PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR YUGOSLAVIA.
*
BRAILSFORD ARRIVES IN BELGRADE.

P.2.

CHERVENKOV'S TACTICS ON THE VILLAGE.

*
BISHOP OF DJAKOVO RECEIVES DELEGATION OF BRITISH
NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PEACE.

*
PARIS: INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND MEETING.

*
LONDON: INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY CONFERENCE BEGINS.

*
ROME: STRIKE OF ROME GAS-WORK WORKERS.

*
PRAGUE: TWO DEATH SENTENCES PRONOUNCED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

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PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF B and H TO HAVE 8TH REGULAR SESSION.

*
ON THE EVE OF THE ZAGREB FAIR.

*
OFFICERS TO BE COMMISSIONED ON NAVY DAY.

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WAR IN KOREA.

Tokyo: North Korean Break-through Stopped.

Tokyo: North Koreans Take Waegwan.

Tokyo: North Korean Communique.

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WORKERS' COUNCIL OF MARIBOR AUTOMOBILE FACTORY AT WORK.

*
IN NEW CIVIL COUNCILS OF BELGRADE WORKERS WILL BE
CHOSEN ACCORDING TO THEIR SPECIALITY AND THE JOB THEY
PERFORM.

*
LOCAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES OF VALPOVO COUNTY INDEPENDENTLY
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IMPROVEMENT OF WORK IN MONTENEGRIN PF ORGANISATIONS.

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BELGRADE WARD FRUIT AND VEGETABLE ENTERPRISES CANNING
FOR THE WINTER.

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- P.1. VIENNA: SUGAR FACTORY IN AUSTRIA CLOSES DOWN.
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NEW DELHI: SIKH TRIBE LEADER ARRESTED.
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REPATRIATION OF AUSTRIAN CHILDREN FROM THE FPY.
P.3. SUBURB MARKETS NOT PROPERLY SUPPLIED.

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- P.1. DUBROVNIK RENAISSANCE FESTIVAL BEGINS.
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P.3. ADENAUER'S PROPOSAL FOR WEST GERMAN ARMAMENT.
*
NAVY TRAINING.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA

Sept. 6, 1950.

- P.2. REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH-WEST MACEDONIA,
A PUBLICATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE FOR
THE NATIONAL HISTORY OF THE MACEDONIAN PEOPLE.
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SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC

Sept. 6, 1950.

- P.3. LET US PREVENT THE SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

LA VOCE DEL POPOLO

Sept. 6, 1950.

- P.1. IMPORTANT RESOLUTION OF **THE** CLASS TRADE UNIONS
CONCERNING THE ECONOMY OF TRIESTE.

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ADENAUER'S PROPOSALS FOR REARMING WEST GERMANY

Adenauer recently presented the Allied High Commissioners with a proposal for the rearmament of Germany. Immediately afterwards he gave an interview to a New York Times correspondent, explaining his demands.

He had asked for greatly strengthened police forces which should be equipped with heavy weapons and tanks. He emphasised that such steps were necessary as the result of developments in Korea and the greatly strengthened police forces in East Germany. He said that the people's militia in East Germany amounts to 260,000, including 80,000 "Bereitschaft" groups living in barracks. According to Adenauer the latter are armed with tanks and heavy artillery. Besides these forces East Germany has forces for internal security, while West Germany has only 96,000 in the forces armed only with truncheons and revolvers.

As Adenauer said, in spite of the Atlantic Pact the system of European defence is not sufficient, the organisation of police in West Germany absolutely does not correspond with the needs. He therefore asks for the creation immediately of a force of 60,000 infantry and tank troops and that the West German police, including this 60,000, should be increased to 260,000. In a commentary AFP mentions that this demand was the result of advice to Adenauer by former Generals von Manteuffel and Guderian.

Adenauer's demand has surprised Bonn political circles in that the Chancellor did not inform his government in advance of his intention to take this step and even told the press before holding a meeting of his government.

After his return to Bonn Adenauer had a meeting with the leaders of the parliamentary groups in his coalition. The Christian Democrats, the Free Democrats and the German Party, it was afterwards announced that agreement in principle was arrived at.

Some days later a secret meeting was also held of presidents of the 11 West German regions. They agreed to accept the Chancellor's demands on reorganisation of the police. They decided to equip and instal in barracks mobile police, and that in case of need police of one region could be put at the disposal of another.

The leader of the Social Democrats, Schumacher also in fact agrees with Adenauer, except that the latter has "too easily accepted obligations which the Allies wish to put on Germany in the framework of the general defence plan, without at the same time giving the Germans compensation in the form of equality of rights in all fields."

There has been wide comment on these proposals. The American authorities regard them favourably. McCloy announced that Germany will be included in the defence of Europe. Dean Acheson denied some press statements that Adenauer had asked for rearmament with the specific demand to create a West German Army. Adenauer had merely presented the security situation as he saw it, especially as regards the rearmament of East Germany.

The French Government, as stated by official sources, favourably regards the proposal in "the interests of internal security". But the French government does not agree that the police should be armed with heavy weapons and placed under the German Federal Government. The French view is that police should be under regions and only put at the disposal of the government in cases of exceptional need.

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Most of the Western Press supports Adenauer's proposal. The British Economist says the Soviet Government should be publicly told that these armed forces of West Germany will be kept in direct proportion to the forces in East Germany and if the latter increase so will be the former. The English Spectator has the same opinion. The Times considers that the creation of a federal force is probably the only practical way in which the Germans can participate in the defence of the West. On the other hand the Socialist Unity Party paper Berliner Zeitung says that with Adenauer's interview the re-militarisation of West Germany has entered a new phase.

In any case the consolidation of affairs in Germany and the creation of a United Independent and Peace-loving Democratic German Republic is in no way served by rearmament and the reintroduction of the military spirit, either in East or in West Germany.

(Sd.) M.H.

(RAD 8th September, 1950).

LABOUR PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR YUGOSLAVIA

(London, 7th September)

Today a delegation of the Executive Committee of the British Labour Party left by aeroplane for Yugoslavia. The delegation, which comes on the invitation of the Executive Committee of the People's Front of Yugoslavia consists of the Chairman Sam Watson, the General Secretary Morgan Phillips and one member Harry Ernsdawe.

(POLITIKA 8th September, 1950)

HENRY BERESFORD ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

Yesterday, together with his wife, the well-known British public worker Henry H. Beresford arrived in Belgrade. He has come as a guest of the Government of PR Macedonia and will stay some days in our country.

At the time of the Ilinden^{rising} in 1903 Mr. Henry Beresford was amongst the first European progressives who raised his voice against the Turkish atrocities committed against the Macedonian people. As Professor at Glasgow University he wrote a series of articles protesting against the Turkish atrocities at that time.

In October of the same year together with his wife he visited Bitoj as head of a group of medical workers, giving medical help to Macedonian fighters for freedom. In the following year he published a book on his impressions of Macedonia. In the course of the second world war he continued to express his sympathy for the Macedonian people's fight for liberation. He followed the Yugoslav people's struggle and called on the other Balkan peoples to take an example from Marshal Tito's soldiers.

(POLITIKA 8th September 1950).

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CHERVENKOV'S TACTICS IN THE VILLAGE.

In Bulgaria which is expressly an agricultural country this year's period for the buying up of the harvest has brought to light more than ever before the difficulties created by the Government's policy in the village. At present the situation in the village is the fundamental problem dealt with in Bulgarian press and this means that it is at the same time a burning question for Chervenkov's leadership of Bulgaria.

The campaign for the buying up of grain was started by Chervenkov's personal appeal to the peasantry, which the Bulgarian press presented as "an appeal for progress of the homeland". The Bulgarian press at the beginning of the collection of crops immediately announced, in bold headlines, information about "the 100% handing-in of grain" in certain villages. The front pages of the Bulgarian newspapers were almost daily covered with the so-called "endless flow of telegrams and reports to Vlko Chervenkov", which, it confirms, are sent by the peasants because they have handed over the state quotas of grain. However, the Bulgarian papers themselves show that - in spite of the great concern of the leadership and even of Chervenkov - the situation is not as rosy as it is made out to be.

On the 19th July, Rabotnichesko Delo announced the Central Committee's directive which makes the task of conscientiously supervising the gathering in of wheat imperative, so as to render impossible "the infernal plots of the enemy". To illustrate the disposition of the village workers today - after two years management by the Bulgarian Cominform leaders - the best example is the following task set "from above," and announced in Rabotnichesko Delo No. 200: "The Party organisations and the People's Councils must organise supervision throughout the country. They will have to muster the entire people to preserve the grain... They must publicly brandmark the enemy and punish the offenders severely..." The paper Otechestveni Front in its number of the 4th August published in a prominent place an appeal to speed-up the handing over of the grain: "Ceaseless work and the full mobilisation of labour is essential". Rabotnichesko Delo of the 19th August enumerated many failings in the buying up and stated that in the district of Tolbuhin depots for grain had not been found until the representative of the Ministerial Council came and threatened them with "an extremely severe punishment". The same article mentions that in the district of Nikopolje the handing in of grain was behindhand and therefore many of the presidents of the village people's committees had been dismissed. Some of them had been expelled from the Party and the Fatherland Front and others had even been sent to court.

All these particulars about unmasking "the enemy" the threats of "severe punishment", the dismissal of district leaders etc. throws a dark shadow over the so-called stream of telegrams and reports in connection with the celebration of the birthday of "the great teacher of the Bulgarian people Vlko Chervenkov and the celebration of the great historical day of the 10th September."

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If the people shower Chervenkov with telegrams about the 100% of handing of the grain, why would the leadership, headed by Chervenkov, have to call upon them to mobilise their powers and speed up the handing in of grain to fulfil their quotas?

However, in spite of all that, the handing in of quotas is not being satisfied. A few days ago the Ministerial Council had to intervene again. New resolutions about new measures were announced. In order to justify this latest pressure, in the Bulgarian press there were articles about the alleged resistance of the peasants in Yugoslavia over the buying up of grain, and about how "the insubordinate" peasants will not hand in their surpluses, and how "the prisons and hard labour camps" were full up with peasants, etc. Zemedelsko Zname announced further that in the Yugoslav prisons "200,000 peasants were rotting away in prison". Such news, of course, is thought up to mitigate the dissatisfaction of the Bulgarian peasant masses, who, according to Chervenkov's logic, should learn the lesson that, after all, in Bulgaria it was not "as bad as it might be".

This is the only thing that remains to the Bulgarian leaders to persuade the Bulgarian peasants and the entire people, since these leaders are Cominform agents and divided from the people. And "the flow of telegrams and reports to Chervenkov" are not even intended for internal use, but are intended to recommend these leaders even more highly to their Moscow bosses, who have subordinated the interests of the Bulgarian people to their hegemonistic policy.

(POLITIKA - 8th September 1950)

THE BISHOP OF DJAKOVO, ANTUN AKSAMOVIC, RECEIVES THE BRITISH PEACE DELEGATION.

Antun Aksamovic the Bishop of Djakovo and member of the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav National Committee for Peace has received the members of the delegation of the British National Committee for Peace. He conversed with them for more than an hour. After this the members of the delegation were entertained at a luncheon at Avala given by the Yugoslav National Committee.

(POLITIKA - 8th September 1950)

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF B AND H.

By Ukaze of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of PR B and H, the People's Assembly of the PR B and H is summoned to its 8th regular session for the 26th September, 1950.

(POLITIKA - 8th September 1950)

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REPATRIATION OF AUSTRIAN CHILDREN FROM FPRY

Belgrade, Sept 7/50

The Yugoslav Red Cross repatriated on September 6, 1950 a group of 56 children of Austrian nationality whose parents are in Austria.
(Tanjung)

(CLAS -September 7/50)

WORKERS WILL BE CHOSEN ACCORDING TO THEIR SPECIALITY AND THE JOB THEY PERFORM IN NEW CIVIC COUNCILS OF BELGRADE

At ward people's committee meetings that will be held during this month, new civic councils, which will have the right of decision in connection with all questions involving the work of the people's authorities, will be formed and attached to commissions. Proposals and criticisms of citizens will be put into effect much quicker through these new councils. Practice hitherto did not oblige commissioners to accept and carry out council decisions. However, the various commissions will be obliged to effect the decisions of councils, within the limits of possibility.

The new method of operation and more complex tasks have also necessitated a better composition of councils. Hitherto prominent workers and PF members were chosen as council members, regardless of their qualifications. Thus there were cases, for example, where a construction commission didn't have a construction expert or an education commission was without an educational worker, teacher or professor. In the future, the best citizens will be named for councils, but in doing so one must take care that they are named to the council which best suits their qualifications.

These new councils will enable the inclusion of the broadest people's masses in the economic, cultural and health development of their wards. For example, the civic councils attached to the Commission of Trade and Supply will pass decisions granting or rescinding consumer cards in accordance with existing legal decrees, will decide on the locations of shops of the entire trade net of the ward and will control the profitability of operation of the co-operative and state trade net of the ward. Councils attached to the Commission for Trade and Supply will also control the hygienic conditions of shops which handle food commodities. Councils attached to commissions of communal affairs will, among other things, pass decisions concerning the repair of certain streets, the lay out of parks and will consider proposals of house councils. The Council for Education, attached to the Commissions for Culture and Education will treat the problems of opening children's playgrounds, school kitchens, libraries, etc., while the Council for the People's edification, attached to the same commission, will pass decisions on measures concerning the improvement of the people's education and will occupy itself with courses for illiterates and with the work of people's university. The Council attached to the Commission for People's Health will concern itself with actions for fighting epidemics, suggest measures for health protection and pass decisions on the holding of obligatory hygiene courses. The new civic councils are not yet meeting officially. They will begin operations only after the people's committees name them at their meetings. Upon the suggestion of ward people's committees and mass organisations, around 500 citizens have already taken upon themselves the task of being direct representatives of the people in the people's authority.

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CPYRGHT

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No. 266

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE
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25X1A

September 9, 1950

Headlines

BORBA

P.1. EIGHTH DAY LOAN TOTAL: 4,451,230,000

*

MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES LORD JOHN BOYD ORR

*

MARSHAL TITO AWARDS POCKET WATCH TO SHOCK-WORKER

*

BRITISH LABOR PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

*

BRITISH PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION VISITS FACTORY

*

BRITISH PEACE COUNCIL MEMBERS VISIT COLAKOVIC

*

WORKER'S COUNCIL TAKING OVER VARIOUS ENTERPRISES

*

50TH BIRTHDAY OF MIHO MARINKO

*

P.2. SEVEN YEARS SINCE DAY OF ISTRIAN PEOPLE'S UPRISING

*

WORK OF PEOPLE'S INSPECTION IN SLOVENIA COULD BE BETTER

*

CELEBRATION OF NAVY DAY IN BELGRADE

*

DELEGATION OF YUGOSLAV NEWSMEN LEAVE FOR LONDON

*

NATIONAL DANCING ENSEMBLE (WINNERS OF INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL IN ENGLAND) TO PERFORM IN BELGRADE

*

BUYING UP OF MEAT AND CATTLE

*

P.3. SISAK BLAST FURNACE TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

*

NEW RAILLINE OPENED

*

TWO SIGNIFICANT MEASURES IN MARIBOR ENTERPRISES

*

PARISCP SPAIN AND UNITED SOCIALIST PARTY OF CATALONIA OUTLAWED

*

LAKE SUCCESS: REPLY OF TRYGVE LIE TO PR CHINA GOVERNMENT

*

ROME: ITALY REQUESTS ARMAMENT AID

*

TRIESTE: INJURY OF BASIC NATIONAL RIGHTS OF SLOVENE INHABITANTS

*

LAKE SUCCESS: SOVIET PROPOSAL ON ANNUAL REPORT REJECTED

*

LONDON: 257PH MEETING ALSO WITHOUT RESULTS (DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING)

*

LONDON: FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THREE WESTERN POWERS TO CONSIDER MORE AUTHORITY FOR WESTERN GERMANY

*

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P.3. BONN: PRESIDENT OF WEST GERMAN FEDERAL COUNCIL ELECTED

*
PARIS: INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND SESSION

*
WAR IN KOREA

TOKYO: NORTH KOREAN TROOPS TAKE JONGCHON

TOKYO: SITUATION ON KOREAN FRONT

PARIS: UNESCO APPROVES CREDIT FOR KOREA AID

*

P.4. PHOTO INDUSTRY FOUNDATION SET

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NEW RULES OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION IN BELGRADE AND VICINITY

*
BASIC DECREE ON BUYING UP OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS PASSED

II. POLITIKA

P.3. ROLE OF MERCHANT MARINES IN FIVE YEAR PLAN

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UNEXPLOITED EXPORT RESOURCES

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P.6. LIQUIDATION OF GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ENTERPRISE FOR CATTLE AND CATTLE PRODUCTS

III. GLAS

P.2. NIS ON WAY TO BECOME GREAT CITY

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DEPARTURE OF OUR SCIENTISTS FOR INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

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P.3. HARD TO SELL GOODS IN BELGRADE SHOPS

IV. RAD

P.4. RUMANIAN ECONOMY IN THE HANDS OF "SOVROM'S"

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P.5. NEW INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN B. & H.

*
SUPLJA STIJENA BECOMING GREAT MINE CENTRE

V. 20 OKTOBAR

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SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC

September 7, 1950.

- P.1. OLD CATHOLIC PRIEST SUBSCRIBED 10,000 DINARS FOR THE NATIONAL
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PREPARATORY WORKS ON THE MOTOR HIGHWAY ZAGREB-LJUBLJANA:
*
THICK LAYERS OF KAOLIN IN MACEDONIA.
*
P.3. MODERN DRYING PLANT PLUS INSTALLATIONS FOR A WAREHOUSE RECEIVED
IN EXCHANGE FOR A MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.
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NOVA MAKEDONIJA

September 7, 1950.

- P.3. LET US BUY UP THE LAST NOT PURCHASED QUANTITIES OF WHEAT.
*
NEW MACEDONIAN DOCUMENTARY FILM ABOUT CO-OPERATIVES: "OUR PRIDE".
*
7 FOLKLORE FESTIVALS TO TAKE PLACE IN SLOVENIA DURING SEPTEMBER
AND OCTOBER, 1950; SLOVENS FROM CARINTHIA TO PARTICIPATE.
*

LA VOCE DEL POPOLO

September 7, 1950.

- P.2. THE SHIPYARD "SCOGGIO OLIVI" AT POLA.

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MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES LORD JOHN BOYD ORR

(Belgrade, September 8th)

Marshal Tito today received Lord John Boyd Orr, President of the British National Council for the Defence of Peace, and his wife, at 6 p.m. Lord and Lady Orr stayed for dinner.

(BORBA - 9th September)

DELEGATION OF BRITISH LABOUR PARTY ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

The delegation of the Labour Party, visiting Yugoslavia, arrived in Belgrade at 8 o'clock Thursday night. In the delegation are: Sam Watson President of the British Labour Party, Morgan Philipps, Secretary of the Party and Harry Ernshawe Member of the Executive Committee of the Party.

The delegation came upon the invitation of the Executive Committee of the People's Front of Yugoslavia. The British guests were met by the General Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav Front, Dr. Blagoje Neskovic, Djuro Salaj CC President of the YFTU, Milo Jovicevic, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the PFY and Ninko Petrovic President of the Executive Committee of the Belgrade PF.

(BORBA 9th September 1950)

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BRITISH NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PEACE VISIT COLAKOVIC

(Belgrade, 8th September)

The President of the Council for Science and Culture of the Federal Government, Comrade Rodoljub Colakovic, today received representatives of the British National Council for Peace, headed by Lord John Boyd Orr.

(BORBA - 9th September, 1950)

DELEGATION OF YUGOSLAV NEWSMEN LEAVES FOR LONDON

(Belgrade, September 8th)

A delegation of the Yugoslav Federation of Newsmen, going to visit England as guests of the British Government, left for London today. The delegation consists of: Miroslav Vitorovic, General Secretary of the Yugoslav Federation of Newsmen, Dusan Blagojevic, Assistant Editor of Borba, Frane Barbijeri, Assistant Editor of Naprijed, Miran Nogrín, Assistant Editor of Ljudska Pravica, Zdravko Pecar, Editor of Međunarodna Politika and Jasa Almuli, Editor of Tanjug. The delegation is accompanied by the British Vice-Consul at Zagreb.

(BORBA - 9th September, 1950)

INJURY OF BASIC NATIONAL RIGHTS OF SLOVENE INHABITANTS

(Trieste, 8th September)

The action of the Anglo-American zone FTT police of taking off Yugoslav and Italian (with Red Star) flags, which began two days ago in Bazovica upon the orders of the police inspector, was continued by Vidalite cominformists in Slovene villages. In Cerovljici and Lonjer

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in the vicinity of Trieste - a group of Vilaites, aided by cominform groups from Trieste, tore up many flags with red stars and wrote anti-democratic slogans on some houses, during the night.

The Vidalites and the civil police carried out these anti-Slovene and anti-democratic actions in spite of the fact that the Presidency of the zone in Trieste permitted the display of flags with red stars. and the posting of posters.

Members of the Civil police ordered inhabitants of Sesljan to remove flags, under the threat of arrest. Since the majority of the inhabitants refused to remove the flags the police removed them themselves.

Protesting against the joint action of cominformists and civil police, progressive Trieste papers write that the ripping of Slovene flags and posters means a violation of the basic national rights of the Slovene inhabitants. Primorski Dnevnik writes that this action is tantamount to fascist actions, referring to the time when groups of so-called Squadrists attacked Slovenes and Slovene institutions.

(Tanjug)

(BORBA, 9th September, 1950)

ELECTRIC CURRENT CONSUMPTION

The General Directorate of Electro-economy of the People's Republic of Serbia has issued an order prohibiting the use of electric current for hotplates, flatirons, electric heaters and the like during the time from 18.00 to 29.30 hours every day, except on Sundays and state holidays, on the following territories: Belgrade, Zemun, Pancevo, Rakovica, Obrenovac, Smederevo, Pozarevac and the neighbourhood and Kragujevac, Cacak, Titovo Uzice, Rankovicevo (Kraljevo), Krusevac, Svetozarevo (Jagodina), Cuprija, Paracin and the neighbourhood.

Those who violate this order will have their electric current cut off and will be fined up to 10,000 dinars.

All electric current consumers, particularly those who use electric current for motors, hotplates, flatirons, heaters and the like are requested to restrict the use of electric current to the absolute minimum between 6 and 11 in the morning and 6 and 8.30 in the afternoon.

The order is effective immediately.

(BORBA - 9th September, 1950.)

BASIC REGULATION ON SALE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The government of the FPRY has promulgated the basic regulation on the sale of agricultural products with a few important novelties in planning planting and deliveries to the state. This regulation helps harmonise sowing plans with delivery plans.

In addition to the stipulation that producers must be assessed with regard to compulsory deliveries, which was partially done in 1949, there is something new in the method of fixing assessments. Its implementation will give full expression to the democratic manner of preparing planting and purchasing plans in which our working peasantry will fully participate. The procedure will be as follows: executive board of local people's committees make proposals for assessing producers on their respective territories. Seven days later, the obligation of each farmer must be discussed at a conference convoked for this purpose. Any remark made by a farmer against his own or any other assessment must be duly discussed. Seven days after that, executive boards of local people's committees must submit their proposals together

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with remarks made against them by farmers to their county people's committees. After establishing assessments county people's committees are to return such plans to the villages concerned. Assessments are only then to be entered into farmstead lists and farmers at that time must state the kind and quantities of cereals to be planted. In this way every producer participates directly in establishing his own sowing plan, in other words, he proposes it and the conference either accepts or rejects it.

If, in spite of this, any producer should find his obligation unsatisfactory, he is entitled to file his complaint to the executive board of the county people's committee, eight days after entering such assessment into his homestead's list at the latest.

Another basic feature of the new regulation is that an assessment once fixed cannot be increased since such an act would be contrary to the validity of the decision with regard to assessment. This will help us to avoid repetition of many former failures evinced in planting and deliveries. This regulation also eliminates the possibility of reducing assessments which are now fixed for a period of one year (this applies to all homesteads except those whose crops have suffered because of inclemencies).

The new regulation of the federal government will now permit the working peasantry to participate on a widespread scale in the establishment of our producing plan and to struggle against speculators who are avoiding fulfillment of their obligations towards the state.

(BORBA - 9th September, 1950).

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RUMANIAN ECONOMY IN THE HANDS OF "SOVROMs".

Present day Rumania represents an obvious proof that the building up of socialism and the strengthening of the economic power of a country is impossible without a planned direction of economy. So far only one plan has been made in Rumania, that was the One-Year Plan for 1949. In the official explanation of the plan it says that its aim is to raise industry to the pre-war level and to create the conditions for passing a long term plan. However, it is not difficult to guess the real aim of the plan, if one takes into consideration the fact that Soviet economic experts have worked it out. Instead of a five-year plan which should have been initiated this year, a one-year plan was passed again and the five-year plan postponed to the period 1951-55 because the second Soviet post-war five-year plan will begin in 1951 and the Rumanian economic plan must adapt itself to this one.

But setting aside the aims, the Rumanian economic plans cannot contribute to the improvement of the economic situation in the country, since they apply to an insignificant proportion of the economy of Rumania. The fundamental and preponderant part of Rumanian economy remains outside the plan, for these are run by the so-called "Sovroms", the Soviet-Rumanian mixed companies. The Rumanian authorities have no control over the affairs of the mixed companies, because the entire work of these companies is directed by Soviet directors, experts and advisers, who are responsible solely to the economic agents of the Soviet Union.

The first mixed Soviet-Rumanian companies were founded in 1945, when the Soviet Union, through these companies, established their control over Rumanian transport. By the mixed company "Tars" the entire internal air-transport of Rumania came under Soviet control. Through the mixed company "Rat" the entire Rumanian shipping on the Danube came under the Soviets. And through "Sovrom Transport" the Soviets became the bosses not only of land, river and sea transport but of the shipyards at Galatz, Braila, Turn Severin and other places.

Rumania is well-known as one of the main oil producing countries of the world. And so one can understand why the Soviet Union seized the whole of this important branch of Rumanian economy. Today the Soviet-Rumanian company "Sovrompetrol" became the actual owner of the refineries which formerly belonged to America and other countries. Besides that the Soviet Union controls the affairs of the Rumanian petroleum companies "Muntania" and "Petrol-Export", which, without the approval of the Soviet Union, cannot dispose of their products.

One one branch of economy, nor the natural wealth of the country has been spared from Soviet exploitation. Over 25% of the entire territory of Rumania is covered with forests of excellent quality. Almost half of the exploitation of these forests is done by the mixed company "Sovrom Lemnu". The metal industries are likewise controlled by "Rasita" and many other industries are controlled by mixed companies such as "Sovrom Metal", "Sovrom Carbune", "Sovrom Chim", "Sovrom Insurance", "Sovrom Film", "Sovrom Constructor", "Sovrom Tractor" and numerous other Sovroms.

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The principle of creating mixed companies on the basis of equality and mutual assistance in essence should be very beneficial, but the methods and form of the Soviet mixed companies represents a typical example of the imposition of unequal relations between a great power and small subordinate countries. The principle upon which the work of these companies is based speaks of this. According to the peace treaty with Rumania all German property in this country belonged to the Soviet Union. One must remember that during the war Hitler's Germany greatly increased Rumania's industrial potentials, turning that country into one of her most important suppliers of war material. Because of this the USSR has inherited a very considerable property. After dismantling factories and carrying off equipment to the Soviet Union a large number of concerns belonging directly to the Soviet Union remained in Rumania, which provided the capital for the mixed companies. However, there are great numbers of mixed companies in which the Soviet share is only in the administration, that is to say the directors, engineers and other experts, as is the case in "Sovrom-Tractor". When this company was founded, the Soviet Union promised to furnish the necessary machinery finally it came out that they had sent only a director and an adviser. The set-up in the mixed companies is thus: the Rumanians must provide the labour and the raw material and equipment and the Soviet Union invests only sequestered property or else directs the production. Thus in "Sovrom-Transport" Rumania invested all her ships and shipyards with their entire equipment and labour, and the Soviet Union gave her contribution in the form of the ships she found in Rumanian harbours.

What advantage the Soviet Union reaps from these mixed companies is shown in the way the Soviet Union speculates with Rumanian oil. Drawing this precious product from the Rumanian oil wells as their part in "Sovrom Petrol", the Soviet Union sells it at world market prices to Eastern and Western Europe, as her own product. Furthermore, Rumanian oil on orders from the Soviet Union is being sold from one Cominform country to another. Thus Poland, whose foreign trade is controlled by the USSR resells Rumanian crude oil to Bulgaria and Bulgaria cannot import one gram of foreign goods without the approval of the Soviet Union. This example will show the damage done to Rumanian economy. Rumania is well-known as an exporter of wood, one of the small number of independent Rumanian concerns, "Lemnu Export" tried to sell its wood in the Near East. The Soviet-Rumanian mixed company "Sovrom Lemnu" offered wood at much lower prices. The Rumanian concern could not stand the competition and sold their wood without making any profit.

The Soviet periodical "Novoye Vremya" No. 32 of the 9th August this year gave a review of the Rumanian display in Moscow. The writer of the article writes: "Crude oil... was greedily exploited by the American, British and German trusts for many years and Rumanian oil reserves were drawn off".

And today? Today the trusts Standard Oil Company, Columbia, "Greditul Minier" have been taken over by "sovroms". One can understand that the author of the article did not mention that the methods of exploitation remained the same. Is it any easier for unemployed Rumanians of whom there are still tens of thousands to seek employment in vain at the Soviet firm "Kraska" which was once the German concern "I.G. Farbenindustrie"? Is there any difference for the Rumanian workers if their products are taken off to the West or to the East, except perhaps a difference in direction?

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FOR PROPER RELATIONS WITH OUR FOREIGNERS

Since the war many foreigners have come to our country, to get away from the difficult economic position in their own countries and to lend their skill to the building up of socialism in our country and enjoy the great benefits offered to them here. Many have come because they are well disposed towards our country and its struggle for political and economic independence. Their skill is absolutely necessary to us and we must therefore give them every opportunity to make the best use of it.

Their successes have been recognised; for instance in Sarajevo 29 foreign workers have been proclaimed shock workers, in Pola 100 etc.. This shows that the foreign workers in our country have a socialist conception of their work.

One of the major problems is the question of material supplies for our foreign workers (food, accommodation etc). For this the Federal Government passed an Order concerning supplies for foreign workers on the 5th April 1945.

The City People's Committee of Zagreb has been exemplary in carrying this out. They have issued special cards and opened several special shops where the foreign workers receive guaranteed supplies. Other places, such as Skoplje, have not been so conscientious.

The most usual injustice, however, is the misuse of the technical skill of these foreign workers. Often they are turned on to doing ordinary manual labour. This is serious because their technical skill is necessary for us.

Sometimes, because of bureaucratic tendencies, there have been instances of foreign workers not receiving their ration cards in time. Those responsible might ask themselves how these people, who have difficulties in making themselves understood, can get along without them.

Another difficulty is that some people fail to realise that foreign workers are just as much intitled to recognition of their work as their own people are.

It is also important to make contracts with foreign workers, and they are glad to do so.

It is the business of the syndicate organisations to see after the foreign workers; to see that they have concluded contracts, to correct their faults, to find accommodation for them. Briefly, it is the task of the syndicate organisations to improve the life of the workers as much as possible.

Recently the German workers in our country held a consultation in the premises of the League of Syndicates of Yugoslavia in Belgrade, and the Italian held one in Pola. They clearly outlined the problems of the foreign workers. Since then the Federal Ministry of Labour has taken steps to clear up vague questions, such as marriages, sending money, categorization, etc.

(RAD, - 8th September 1950)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

CPYRGHT

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

No. 267

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RESOLUTION OF THE EXTRAORDINARY PLENARY SESSION OF THE CC CP CROATIA

Yesterday in Zagreb an Extraordinary Plenary Session of the CC CP Croatia was held.

Having listened to the report of the Politbureau of the CC CP Croatia concerning the revealing of hostile agents of the cominform in the CC CP Croatia and having held a discussion, the Plenum of the CC CP Croatia passed the following

RESOLUTION

~~After the~~ The Plenum states that Rade Zigic, Dusko Brkic and Stanko-Djanica Opacic, concealing themselves in the High Party forum, have been working ~~for a~~ cominform attack on our country, against the line of our party and its Central Committee. These two-faced people Rade Zigic, Dusko Brkic and Stanko-Djanica Opacic have testified that they are agents of the cominform and, formally agreeing with the party line in the party forums, have been working against the economic measures of our party, against the tempo of our socialistic industrialisation, against the realisation of the five year plan, against the line of our external policy, against the security of our homeland and the building up of socialism in the FPRY.

Rade Zigic strove to sabotage the completion of the five year plan by concealing the neglect of basic tasks in the alleged struggle for secondary tasks, throughout the land he sabotaged all the economic measures such as: the buying up, the activation of labour, the mobilisation of squads; he tried to render useless all economic resolutions directed towards the carrying out of our economic tasks. With the pretext that our exports were unprofitable, he strove to weaken the efforts in carrying out the plans for foreign trade for the aim of undermining the industrialisation of the country.

Outside the Central Committee, through the country he attempted to demobilise and weaken the struggle for carrying out tasks, tendentiously spreading doubt about the possibility of the building up of socialism, belittling our economic successes and magnifying the difficulties.

In the field of international politics Rade Zigic, in spite of the diligent and clear attitude of the FPRY on the subject of the defence of independence and the protection of peace in the world, spread and popularised the cominform politics of terrorising and the policy of division into spheres of interest which the leaders of the USSR are practising, and thus becomes an open agent of cominform slanders and hegemony of the government of the USSR.

In this position he attempted to impede the unmasking of cominform policy and to create a rift in our ranks.

When called upon to explain his attitude towards the party and the party line, Zigic attempted to launch a slanderous attack on the party and the members of the CC, but compelled by facts and proofs, he admitted his anti-party attitude in the main, which revealed him as a cominform agent.

Dusko Brkic (according to what he himself admits) joined the ranks of the communist party not impelled by the irreconcilable class struggle for the victory of socialism, but because of his persuasions on the line of some mystical Slavism which even today prevents him from accepting the line of the party against the attacks of the USSR. When called to answer for his work which was contrary to the line of the party, he replied that he admitted the correctness of the CC and the party and tried to explain his actions by saying that in the situation which has arisen between the cominform and our country he was unable to work because of his personal attitude towards Slavism.

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Dusko Brkic, as the most responsible economic leader, skillfully sabotaged the fulfilment of business tasks of the Five-Year Plan, by transferring labour to secondary and unimportant tasks. Thus he instilled confusion and nervousness amongst the cadres. All this was done with the object of demobilising manpower and delaying the completion of key projects. Through his overt chauvinist behaviour, he tried to disrupt the fraternal relations between Serbs and Croats.

Stanko Canica-Opacic had the same stand concerning all questions as did Rade Zigic and Dusko Brkic. He tried to obstruct economic development, sabotaged the fulfilment of export plans, and neglected work in his department. When in the field, he fought against our economic measures (buying-up, the inclusion of man-power in economy, etc.).

Rade Zigic, Dusko Brkic and Stanko Canica-Opacic worked together in this enemy activity. They formed an anti-Party group and attempted to form a Cominform faction in the Party. That faction was supposed to undermine the confidence of the people in the Party and cause demoralisation. Among other things, they spread slanders that areas which had had Serbian uprisings are being neglected, but kept quiet about the fact that Dusko Brkic was named by the CC to direct the development of these areas of uprising and that Rade Zigic and Stanko-Canica-Opacic were supposed to help him in that job, because of their functions in economy - therefore in as much as there were omissions and mistakes in the carrying out of the Party line in the development of those areas, they are most responsible for this.

Unmasked at the meetings of the CC CP Croatia Politburo held on August 26, 27 and 29 and on September 3, not having support in their anti-Party and anti-people work neither in the Party nor from the people, they are trying to create public confusion by showing how they supposedly submitted their resignations to their jobs in public work because they disagreed with the policy of the CC. Making use of the fact that they were Serbs, they tried to interpret their supposed resignation as an expression of the stand of the Serbs in Croatia, which in fact is the Cominform line, which intends to disrupt fraternal relations between our peoples, and particularly between the Serbian and Croatian people.

Rade Zigic, Dusko Brkic and Stanko Canica-Opacic have betrayed our Party, the workers of our country and our people, who are fighting a stubborn struggle for the victory of socialism, who are carrying out a principled struggle against the hegemonist and non-peace loving policy of the USSR's Government, against the attempts of the USSR's Government to subjugate the peoples of Yugoslavia, who are fighting for the victory of a policy of peace and equality between peoples and states.

All of their work was aimed against the development of socialism in our country and against the independence and security of our homeland.

The CC CP Croatia Plenum therefore decides that Rade Zigic, Dusko Brkic and Stanko Canica-Opacic be expelled from the ranks of our Party as anti-Party elements and as enemies of socialist development and enemies of our socialist homeland.

(BORBA - 11th September, 1950)

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BRITISH NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PEACE DELEGATION DOES NOT GET PERMISSION TO VISIT COUNTRIES NEIGHBOURING YUGOSLAVIA.

Sarajevo, 10th September.
The British National Council for Peace delegation which came to Yugoslavia upon the invitation of the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defence of Peace, today gave the text of a letter, which was sent on 6th September to the diplomatic representatives of the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, to newspaper men. The letter once again asked for permission to visit these countries and thereby find out whether the governments of those countries are preparing war against Yugoslavia.

The first requests to visit the above mentioned countries were sent from London towards the end of July. However, no replies to either of the requests have been received.

The letter which Mr. John B. Laurence, head of the British National Council Peace delegation, submitted to the diplomatic representations of the above mentioned countries in Belgrade, upon his arrival in Yugoslavia, states: "I write to you as the head of the British National Council for Peace delegation which has visited Yugoslavia in order to check up on the accusations of the Cominform about the preparations of an aggressive war against your countries and the creation of bases for aggressive military preparations of Britain, the USA and other countries. As you know, the FFRY Government claims that such aggressive preparations are not being carried out on Yugoslav territory, but, on the contrary, that it is the Government of your country that is carrying out war preparations against Yugoslavia."

The letter further states that because of this the British National Council for the Defence of Peace has requested the diplomatic representatives of the countries neighbouring Yugoslavia to grant them a permit whereby they could visit their countries. The delegation expresses the readiness that if the permit is granted before week's end it will still be able to prepare its visit to these countries.

The delegation has not received any sort of answer to its request so far. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 11th SEPTEMBER 1950)

DELEGATION OF SPANISH REPUBLICANS LEAVES PARIS FOR YUGOSLAVIA.

Paris, 10th September.

Last night a delegation of Spanish Republicans left Paris for Yugoslavia. The delegation is made up of many prominent leaders and representatives of the Spanish anti-fascist movement in France. The delegation will travel throughout our country as guests of the Yugoslav Society of Volunteers in the Spanish Civil War. Amongst the 22 members of the delegation we find Riquelme, a general of Republican Spain, Jose del Barrio and Felix Montiel, former members of the CC CP Spain, Dr. Ajuaca president of the general movement of Catalonian Republicans - which enlists all Catalonian anti-fascists, Ortego, secretary of that movement, Bartomi Salvador general secretary of the Catalonian invalids organization, and other prominent progressive Spanish Republicans.

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A reception was held in honour of the delegation prior to its departure from Paris. Ambassador Petrovic expressed his conviction that this visit would further consolidate friendly and fraternal ties between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Spanish Republicans.

General Riquelme answered, saying that his people would never forget the contribution of Yugoslav volunteers in the Spanish civil war. He said that the example of Yugoslavia inspires hope to Spanish anti-fascists. He said that this visit is being made with the intention of studying Yugoslav reality on the spot.

(BORBA - 11th September 1950)

ACTION IN ACTION.

Having made one "sensational discovery" concerning Von Kleist Action feels that it should come out with another one.

The stage is now transferred to Italy. In one of its recent numbers Action learns from Rome that "Italian political police has worked out a series of measures from breaking up democratic organisations. Under the instruction of the American teachers..." "Of course, the main role belongs to Yugoslavs" : "... with this object in mind - writes Action - it is planned to use two Trotskyite groups and various Yugoslav organisations in Italy."

The article mentions "semi-official co-operation between the Yugoslav Ambassador Ivekovic and the American," and "large funds which Ivekovic has at his disposal for propaganda activities and information activities of Yugoslav organisations in Italy... The origin of these funds is not known, but it is known that they do not come from Belgrade."

Action knows very well that this "new discovery" about supposed Yugoslav-American plotting against Italian workers' movements will have the same fate as the Von Kleist fable. But work is work: a lot of lies must be dusted onto Yugoslavia.

(GLAS - Summary - 11th September 1950)

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ONE MORE TRIAL

A few days ago in Prague another trial was held. The producers, as those last year in Budapest and Sofia, have given their precious contributions to the history of monstrous trials.

In what way is the Prague trial similar to its precursors? The Prague trial does not differ from the Budapest and Sofia trials either in the fabricated charges or in court procedure. All these are aimed to persuade the entire democratic public that socialist Yugoslavia, which has invited all well-intentioned and sincere adherents of peace to come and visit her, is a danger to the order in the Eastern European countries and to peace in general.

This time 16 Yugoslav and Czechoslovak citizens are on trial. They are all charged with espionage, terrorism and subversive activities against the state of Czechoslovakia. And since, of course, such work cannot be conceived without an extensive spy net in the country itself a certain number of Czechoslovak citizens have been charged together with the Yugoslavs. According to the indictment these Czechoslovak citizens are incorrigible fascists who have not only lived in freedom but have reached important places in the state apparatus. How did these Yugoslav citizens come across the Czechoslovaks for this espionage? But of course this work is directed from fascist Belgrade and for this work they must look for co-operators amongst fascists!

After the reading of these very scanty indictments without concrete examples of the activities of these people the judge appeared. He strove to get an admission from those accused which would correspond exactly to the indictment, a thing unknown in legal practice. He has shown us one more special method - to question the main accused, who ordinarily has to charge the others, in the presence of all those accused. That is probably done in order that they should more easily be able to confirm everything they are accused of.

On the examples of his colleagues in Budapest and Sofia the Prague judge saw to it that court procedure developed according to plan. Naturally suggestive questions had to be present as also preventing the accused from speaking further if it was noticed that he was digressing on to other subjects, etc. It was not in the least surprising that the judge opened the questioning of the first accused, Kevic, with the words: "Since you admit that you have had much practise in espionage" At this the accused interjected, in confirmation of his own statement "Yes, yes". What else could the accused have said when his accusers imputed that he was already engaged in espionage in Czechoslovakia in 1945 and when he knew perfectly well that he must confirm this since the entire leadership of Yugoslavia, according to the cominform, was in the service of the gestapo even before the war.

The judge played his role through to the end. He put the following to the accused: "Mr. Filat, you have heard the questions which have now been put to Mr. Kevic". The accused spoke of his activities and the judge interrupted him: "Afterwards you came under the command....." and he detained him further: "Yes, that's right, just finish your sentence Alright". He forced an answer from the accused. Then the second scene: "Would you kindly Mr. Mijavec, the same way as Mr. Filat, say". And to the accused Kraker: "Just briefly, not so generally. Just say the main points". And so this is how the new kind of judge in the new court procedure appears. And what about the crimes of the accused and the activities undertaken for the execution of their tasks? The judge is not interested in these for this is not his task. Because of this it is impossible to find out anything about these in court.

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-It is clear from all this what was desired from this trial. In their commentaries Rude Pravo and Lidove Novini have confirmed this. It was intended to "prove" that the activities of the accused were for the benefit of "the Yugoslav fascist clique" and that it was all in connection with the plans revealed at the Rajk trial in Budapest. It is true that so far the trial "proved" that the use of leadership worked for the destruction of the movement in the Eastern European countries, and now the producers of the Prague trial have revealed that those countries were supposed to divide off from the Soviet Union and to become united in some kind of Danubian federation. And so it took a year for the producers of the Prague trial to come upon this "sensational" discovery. However, they have wasted so much time in vain when it could have been confirmed at the Budapest trial.

But for the producers of the Prague trial something else was necessary. Although in every trial of this kind certain Yugoslav diplomatic representatives have been included, at the Prague trial the producers found it necessary to charge the consular representative Kevic so as to justify the bad treatment and persecution of our diplomatic representatives in Czechoslovakia. The Prague indictments prove the accused were for their espionage making use of the Yugoslav people's front in Prague, in order to justify the arrest and death by torture of Dimitrijevic, the President of the front. But the anti-democratic procedure with diplomatic representatives of a foreign country, unprecedented in international relations cannot be concealed by these state trials any more than they can wash away the blood of innocent men.

(St.) Z.M.

(POLITIKA - 10th September)

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PF YUGOSLAVIA AND THE LABOUR PARTY DELEGATION

On the 8th and 9th of this month in the premises of the Executive Committee of the PF Yugoslavia a joint meeting was held, with Milovan Djilas in the chair, of representatives of the PF Yugoslavia and the delegation of the Labour Party of Great Britain. At this meeting they exchanged opinions and discussed questions which interested them both.

FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
PF YUGOSLAVIA

(BORBA - 10th September)

COMRADE MOSA PIJADE RECEIVED MR. H. N. BRAILSFORD

The Vice-President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the FPRY Mosa Pijade yesterday received the celebrated British writer and public worker Mr. Henry N. Brailsford and his wife in the Presidium. The conversation between the British writer and Comrade Mosa Pijade lasted about one hour.

(BORBA - 10th September)