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come out against the wars started by the imperialists in colonial and dependent countries.

It condemns the attitude of the UNO Commission in South Korea.

It calls on the workers in colonial countries to use appropriate methods in order to achieve the unity of the people in the struggle for national independence, democracy and peace, and to resist the imperialists' armed offensives.

December 10-12. — Constituent Conference of the T.U.I. of Land and Air Transport Workers in Bucharest.

December 13. — Despatch to the Secretary General of UNO of a report on measures of social and economic discrimination against workers on grounds of race or colour.

December 15-17. — Constituent Conference of the T.U.I. of Agricultural and Forestry Workers in Warsaw.

December. — The W.F.T.U. issues its programme of economic and social demands.

July 1949, February and July 1950. — The W.F.T.U. fights in the Economic and Social Council in order to bring about the application of concrete measures to prevent the spreading of unemployment and to improve the conditions of the unemployed.

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January 26. — The W.F.T.U. and the World Federation of Scientific Workers sign in Paris an agreement for collaboration.

February 1st. — The W.F.T.U. sends a protest against the condemnation of Lebanese trade unionists to the Lebanese government.

March 4th. — The W.F.T.U. protests to the Secretary General of UNO against the Economic and Social Council's decision to refuse the right to Non-Governmental Organisations, including the WFTU, to propose certain questions for the Council's Agenda.

March 13 and 14. — Secretariat meeting decides to break off all relations with the provocateur Salaj of the Yugoslav Trade Unions.

March 12-15. — Constituent Conference of the Chemical Industries Trade Unions International in Budapest.

March 15-19. — The W.F.T.U. takes part in the third session of the World Committee of Defenders of Peace in Stockholm, and issues an appeal to all trade unionists to support the peace campaign.

May 10-14. — Consultative Conference of the Trade Unions Internationals' Administrative Bureaus in Budapest.

May 15-24. — Executive Bureau and Committee meetings in Budapest.

The Executive Committee denounces the Scab International as the tool of the Anglo-American imperialists. This organisation is taking the lead in the repressive movements in capitalist countries against all those defending peace and social progress. It appeals to rank-and-file workers to unite at the place of work to change the unions under reactionary leadership into free and democratic unions and to achieve the final unity of all workers. The Executive Committee appeals to the workers to make a powerful contribution to the campaign for a just and lasting peace.

In a resolution on the problem of unemployment and full employment, the Committee stresses that in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, full employment is guaranteed, whereas in the capitalist countries, unemployment is steadily increasing. The National Centres are called on to mobilise the working masses to fight against unemployment and for full employment.

The Committee decides that the Trade Departments should expand their activity, with WFTU support and in close liaison with the working peoples. In addition, it decides to carry out the task of systematically informing the workers on the role of the splitters in the preparation of a new war, to support the oppressed peoples' fight for their national liberation, and to give wholehearted support to the Defenders of Peace Movement.

The Executive Committee notes that the leaders of the Yugoslav trade unions have exposed themselves as traitors to the cause of the working class, democracy and peace, and decides to expel these leaders from the Committee, while making a clear distinction between them and the valiant Yugoslav working class, fighting against Tito's fascist dictatorship.

July 5. — The W.F.T.U. issues an appeal to the workers of the world to organise a week of active solidarity with the Korean people.

In August 1950, the WFTU fights in the Economic and Social Council for real assistance for the Korean people and for the immediate cessation of the terrorist air raids and the extermination of the civilian population.

September 22-24. — International Mine and Metal Workers' Conference against the Schuman Plan, organised in Paris by the corresponding WFTU Trade Departments. This Conference is attended by delegates of British, Italian, Belgian, Saar, Luxembourg, Dutch and French workers. The French Government refuses an entry visa to the German workers' delegation. The Conference takes decisions aimed at coordinating the action taken in the different countries to defeat the Schuman Plan.

It is decided to organise an international day of struggle in the West European countries on 15th November 1950.

cities, the industrial machine, the basic culture and the creature comforts of which «Voice of America» spokesmen so proudly boast?

It is well to remember that the America which we know has risen out of the toil of the many millions who have come here seeking freedom from all parts of the world:

The Irish and Scotch indentured servants who cleared the forests, built the colonial homesteads and were part of the productive backbone of our early days.

The millions of German immigrants of the mid-nineteenth century; the millions more from Eastern Europe whose sweat and sacrifice in the steel mills, the coal mines and the factories made possible the

industrial revolution of the Eighties and Nineties; the brave Jewish people from all parts of Europe and the world who have so largely enriched our lives on this new continent; the workers from Mexico and from the East — Japan and the Philippines — whose labour has helped make the West and Southwest a rich and fruitful land.

And, through it all, from the earliest days — before Columbus — the Negro people, upon whose unpaid toil as slaves the basic wealth of this nation was built!

These are the forces that have made America great and preserved our democratic heritage.

They have arisen at each moment of crisis to play the decisive role in our national affairs.

The Strength of the Negro People

IN the Civil War, hundreds of thousands of Negro soldiers who took arms in the Union cause won, not only their own freedom — the freedom of the Negro people — but, by smashing the institution of slave labour, provided the basis for the development of trade unions of free working men in America.

And so, even today, as the National Labour Conference for Negro Rights charts the course ahead for the whole Negro people and their sincere allies, it sounds a warning to American bigotry and reaction. For if fifteen million Negroes, led by their staunchest sons and daughters of labour, and joined by the white working class, say that there shall be no more Jim Crow in America, then there shall be no more Jim Crow!

If fifteen million Negroes say, and mean it, no more anti-Semitism, then there shall be no more anti-Semitism!

If fifteen million Negroes, inspired by their true leaders in the labour movement, demand an end to the persecution of the foreign-born, then the persecution of the foreign-born will end!

If fifteen million Negroes in one voice demand an end to the jailing of the leaders of American progressive thought and culture and the leaders of the American working class, then their voice will be strong enough to empty the prisons of the victims of America's cold war.

If fifteen million Negroes are for peace, then there will be peace!

And behind these fifteen million are 180 million of our African brothers and sisters, 60 million of our kindred in the West Indies and Latin America, for whom, as for us, war and the Point Four programme would mean a new imperialist slavery.

The Issues of our Time

THESE problems — and especially the basic problem of peace — are clear to liberty-loving men around the world.

Shall we have atom-bomb and hydrogen bomb and rocket-ship and bacteriological war, or shall we have peace in the world; the hellish destruction of the men, women and children, of whole civilian populations, or the peaceful construction of the good life everywhere?

This for all men is the over-riding issue of the day. From it all other questions flow. Its solution, one way or the other, will decide the fate of all other questions which concern the human family.

For the warmakers are also the fascist-minded; and the warmakers are also the profit-hungry trusts

who drive labour, impose Taft-Hartley laws and seek to crush the unions.

Depending on how we succeed in the fight for peace, then, we shall find the answers to the other two major questions of the day.

Shall we have fascist brute rule or democratic equality and friendship among peoples and nations; the triumphant enshrinement of the «master races» theories our soldiers died to destroy, or liberty and freedom for the American people and their colonial allies throughout the world?

And finally, shall we have increased wealth for the already bloated monopolies in the midst of rising hunger, poverty and disease for the world's poor; or shall the masses of toiling men and women enjoy the wealth and comforts which their sweat and labour produce?



The Marshall Plan also operates in African territories for the purpose of «developing their agricultural and mineral wealth», according to official documents. These workers in the British colony of East Africa are the victims of «Atlantic» superexploitation in the cultivation of sisal, which has become a strategic raw material.

American Imperialism vs. the Colonial World

YES, these are the issues. They will be resolved in our time. Because in the five years since V-J Day the American trusts and the government which they control have taken their stand more and more openly on the side of a cold war which they are desperately trying to heat up; on the side of the fascist and kingly trash which they seek to restore to power all over Europe and Asia; on the side of the princes of economic privilege whose every cent of unprecedented profits is wrung out of the toil-broken bodies of the masses of men.

Mr. Truman and Mr. Acheson want us to believe that they seek peace in the world. But the people's memory is not so short.

How well and how bitterly do we recall that soon after Roosevelt died American arms were being shipped to the Dutch — not for the protection of the Four Freedoms, not to advance the claims of liberty — but for the suppression of the brave Indonesian patriots in their fight for independence.

That was in 1946, and today — four years later — we have the announcement of another programme of arms shipments to destroy a movement for colonial independence — this time arms for the French imperialists to use against the brave Viet-Nameŝe

patriots in what the French progressive masses call the «dirty war» in Indo-China.

These two acts of the Truman Administration are significant landmarks of our time!

They cry out to the world that our nation, born in a bloody battle for freedom against imperialist tyranny, has itself become the first enemy of freedom and the chief tyrant of the mid-century world. They warn more than half the world's population who people the vast continents of Asia and Africa that, until the course of our foreign policy is changed, they can no longer look to the U.S. government for help in their strenuous struggles for a new and independent life.

And, to be sure, they have already averted their gaze from us.

In every subject land, in every dependent area, the hundreds of millions who strive for freedom have set their eyes upon a new star that rises in the East—they have chosen as the model for their conduct the brave people and stalwart leaders of the new People's Republic of China.

And they say to our atom-toting politicians, «Send your guns and tanks and planes to our oppressors, if you will! We will take them away from them and put them to our own use! We will be free in spite of you, if not with your help!»

Africa in World Affairs

WHAT special meaning does this challenge of the colonial world have for American Negro workers and their allies?

We must not forget that each year 4,000 tons of uranium ore are extracted from the Belgian Congo — the main source of United States supply. And that Africa also provides more than half the world's gold and chrome, 80 per cent of its cobalt, 90 per cent

of its palm kernels, one-fifth of its manganese and tin, one-third of its sisal fibre and 60 per cent of its cocoa—not to mention untold riches yet unexplored.

And with this wealth, Africa produces also an immeasurable portion of the world's human misery and degradation.