

***Workers of all lands, unite!***

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

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



**No. 19, (235) FRIDAY, May 9 , 1953**

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## **EIGHT ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT VICTORY**

With the passage of the years there stands out more and more clearly the world-historic significance of the great victory won by the Soviet Union over German fascism in World War II, a victory which changed the entire course of world history.

With the passage of the years peace-loving mankind becomes increasingly conscious of the grandeur of the liberation mission of the Soviet Army, which brought freedom and national independence to many nations.

International reaction and its mercenary press hacks—experts at falsifying history—tried in every way and are trying

now in every way to belittle the great historic role played by the Soviet Union in smashing German fascism and Japanese militarism. But lies, being shortlegged, will not get them very far!

The peoples of the world know very well that it was none other than the Soviet Union, which, in single mortal combat, annihilated the fascist beast and saved the peoples of Europe and world civilisation from the fascist pogrom-makers. And no falsifiers of history, no enemies of peace and democracy will ever succeed in erasing this deathless exploit of the Soviet people from the memory of the nations.

The second world war, prepared by the forces of world reaction and unleashed by Hitler Germany and militarist Japan, constituted a deadly danger to all mankind. Its organisers sought to destroy or weaken the Soviet Union—the bulwark of world progress and civilisation—to deprive the peoples of Europe and America of their independence, to destroy democratic freedoms and further enslave the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries to establish a regime of serfdom throughout the world.

Having risen, at the call of the Communist Party, in the Great Patriotic War against the fascist invaders, the Soviet people set themselves the aim of upholding the freedom and independence of their homeland, of helping the enslaved peoples of Europe to throw off the fascist yoke, of ensuring a stable peace and international security after the war. In pursuit of this noble aim the Soviet people bore the brunt of the struggle against fascism and made the greatest sacrifice.

The victory of the Soviet Union was a triumph of the greatest dimensions for the Soviet social system for the ideology of equality of races and nationalities, for the ideology of Marxism-Leninism. The Soviet social system triumphed—the most viable, most stable and most progressive system in the world. The Soviet state system triumphed, the state system

which is a brilliant example of genuine democracy, an example of a powerful, indomitable, united multi-national state. Victory went to the Soviet Army, the army of a new type, the army of the liberated workers and peasants educated in the spirit of internationalism, in the spirit of respect for the peoples of other countries, in the spirit of preserving and ensuring peace among the nations.

The glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the organiser and inspirer of all the victories of the Soviet people and their Army. The great inspiring role and organisational work carried out by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union merged into one and directed towards the common goal all the efforts of the Soviet people, subordinating all their efforts to the cause of defeating the enemy. The monolithic unity of the Party was the decisive prerequisite for ensuring the victory of the Soviet people over Hitler Germany. The Soviet people inspired by the Communist Party, motivated by the life-giving Soviet patriotism, demonstrated that they are capable of surmounting all difficulties and of emerging victorious from all trials.

The armed struggle of the Soviet people against the fascist invaders was headed by J. V. Stalin, brilliant, leader and the greatest captain of all times and of all peoples. The name of Stalin—organiser and inspirer of the victory over fascism—is revered by all progressive mankind and will be revered by the generations to come.

The great liberation struggle of the Soviet people merged with the struggle of all the peoples for independence, for democratic freedoms. The popular masses regarded the brilliant victories of the Soviet Army at Moscow and Stalingrad, at Kursk and Belgorod, at Kiev and Minsk, at Leningrad and Tallin, at Jassy and Lvov, on the Vistula and on the Njemen, on the Danube and on the Oder, at Vienna and Berlin as victories for the cause of progress, democracy and peace and they

actively helped the Soviet Army to smash the fascist beast.

The victory of the Soviet Union over fascism marked a turning point in the life of many peoples. This victory saved mankind from enslavement by German and Japanese fascism and paved the broad highway for the peoples of the world fighting for a lasting peace and for a people's democracy.

The peoples of Central and South-Eastern Europe, liberated by the Soviet Army from Hitler tyranny, overthrew the rule of the landlords and capitalists and established the people's-democratic system in their countries. An outstanding victory over the forces of imperialism was won by the great Chinese people under the leadership of their glorious Communist Party. The establishment of the German Democratic Republic was an act of great international significance.

Having rid themselves of the imperialist yoke the peoples rallied together in the mighty camp of peace, democracy and Socialism and in close fraternal unity, with the help of the Soviet Union, are successfully marching towards Socialism.

The interests of the Soviet Union and the cause of world peace are indivisible. During the second world war the peoples of the U.S.S.R. regarded it as their task not only to win the war, but also to prevent the outbreak of fresh aggression and of another war, if not for ever, then at least for a long time to come.

In the post war too the Soviet people are fighting perseveringly to prevent a new war. All the efforts of the Soviet Government are devoted to this noble aim. Its powerful voice resounds throughout the world, exposing the warmongers who seek to plunge mankind into a new slaughter and to threaten world civilisation once more.

The Soviet Union is the indestructible and reliable mainstay of peace. Proceeding from the Lenin-Stalin thesis on the possibility of long-term co-existence and peaceful

competition of the two different systems—the capitalist and socialist systems—the Soviet Government holds that at the moment there is not a single controversial or outstanding question which cannot be solved by peaceful means on the basis of mutual agreement between the interested countries.

The peace loving policy of the Soviet Union has the wholehearted support and agreement of the entire camp of democracy and Socialism, of all progressive mankind. The Soviet Union always backs its peace suggestions with concrete deeds. Everybody knows that after the war the Soviet Union considerably reduced its armed forces and launched titanic peaceful construction for the benefit and happiness of the people. Everybody knows that, ever since the end of the second world war, the Soviet Union has not conducted any hostilities anywhere. The Soviet Union has not built military bases on foreign territory and has not engaged in subversive work against other states. Everybody knows that the Soviet Union resolutely stands for a Peace Pact between the five Great Powers and always advances clear and concrete proposals as a basis for solving all controversial international problems.

But the states of the Anglo-American bloc, the allies of the U.S.S.R. in the second world war, immediately after the war renounced the line of policy agreed upon and laid down in the decisions of the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam Conferences. The whole world knows that the states of the Anglo-American bloc have reverted to the old prewar path—the path of hostility towards the U.S.S.R.

Recently the heads of the Governments of these countries made statements on the question of peace. But their words about peace are in no way backed by concrete deeds. All progressive people, honest people throughout the world ask the legitimate questions to which they get no answer. Indeed, if the U.S. ruling circles stand for peace why are they continuing their political and economic blockade of the Chinese People's

Republic, why are they trampling upon its lawful territorial rights, including the right to the Island of Taiwan, and why do they deprive China, the biggest country in the world, of its national rights in the United Nations Organisation?

If the ruling circles of the Anglo-American bloc really are for peace why do they not give up their policy of militarising Western Germany, why do they back the revanchist circles there, why do they prevent the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and its transformation into a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving state?

If the ruling circles of the Anglo-American bloc are for peace why do they drag out the truce negotiations in Korea, advancing fresh “arguments” every time, leading to the holding up of a truce, why do they not stop the feverish arms drive, why do they continue to extend the network of military bases around the Soviet Union and the countries of people’s democracy, why do they continue to stockpile atom bombs, why do they threaten with atomic war and finally, why do they refuse to conclude a Peace Pact between the five Great Powers?

No diplomatic cunning can help in evading these questions. World public opinion is interested not in empty declarations but in facts.

All people of good will regard it as a vital task to whet vigilance and to step up in every way the struggle for peace and international security.

The peoples of the world hate war. They are battling and will continue to battle with ever greater resolve to preserve and consolidate peace.

There can be no doubt whatever that if the peace movement still further intensifies its activity and enhances its organisation, if it further extends and strengthens its ranks then the great struggle waged by the peoples for peace will be crowned with success.



## **ALL-POLAND CONFERENCE ON PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN PROBLEM**

Over 300 delegates representing all sections of the Polish people and delegations from France, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Western Germany attended the all-Poland conference in Warsaw on the subject of peaceful settlement of the German problem.

Professor Kulczynski, Chairman of the Polish Peace Committee, who addressed the conference on the peaceful settlement of the German problem, stressed that the friendly relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Polish People's Republic testify to the possibility of a positive settlement of the question of mutual relations between the German people and their neighbours.

A representative of the French Committee for peaceful settlement of the German problem said that French patriots are resolutely battling against ratification of the war treaties, against the formation of an aggressive "European Army" since this army constitutes a threat to the freedom and independence of France.

A delegate from the German Democratic Republic stressed that the people of Germany would never recognise the criminal Adenauer treaties.

A member of the West German delegation stated that the people in Western Germany are waging a persevering struggle for the freedom and independence of the German people, against transforming Western Germany into a springboard for aggression.

The conference adopted a resolution which reads in part: "The Polish people have insisted more than once and continue

to insist on a just settlement of the German problem in conformity with the national interests of the German people and their neighbours”.

## **LETTER FROM WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS TO LEADERSHIP OF “INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS”**

The World Federation of Trade Unions has published the text of a letter addressed to the leadership of the “International Confederation of Free Trade Unions”, signed on behalf of its Executive Bureau by Di Vittorio, Chairman, and Louis Saillant, Secretary-General. The letter reads in part: Under present conditions the working people are made to bear the entire burden of the arms drive; this means that without peace they will not be able to raise their material and cultural level.

This just conviction, shared by all working people, obliges trade union organisations to utilise every opportunity for joint efforts in establishing and preserving world peace.

Hundreds of millions of people in all countries urgently call upon the five Great Powers to conclude a Peace Pact.

At the present moment when conditions have been created for the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem and for ending the bloodshed in Korea, it is necessary to obtain firm guarantees that peace and the security of the peoples will be reliably protected on the basis of preserving the independence of every nation. Consequently, we make the suggestion to you that joint action be taken in support of the popular movement, for crowning it with the signing of a Peace Pact between the five Great Powers.

## **FOR PEACE PACT!**

### **Reply of Governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and German Democratic Republic to Letter from Commission of Peoples' Congress in Defence of Peace**

#### **Polish People's Republic**

The Government of the Polish People's public has declared its full support for the Appeal of the Peoples' Congress to the Governments of the five Great Powers and the suggestions contained therein.

The reply of the Polish Government signed by Foreign Minister Skrzyszewski, reads part in part: the people of Poland, engaged in creative peaceful labour, steadfastly adhere to the point of view that the preservation and consolidation of peace and of peaceful co-operation between states with different systems are possible...

The Polish Government has always believed and believes now that an exceptionally vital factor for easing the international tension would be a Peace Pact of the five Great Powers which would determine for a long period the peaceful development of international relations.

The Polish Government expresses its profound conviction that all international questions should and can be solved by means of negotiations and mutual agreements.

## **Czechoslovak Republic**

A telegram sent by Viliam Siroky, Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Republic, to the members of the Commission of the Peoples' Congress, reads in part: The policy of the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic, which unswervingly upholds the interests of the peace-loving people of Czechoslovakia, and insistently urges democratic and peaceful co-operation between the nations, fully corresponds to the demands of the world peace movement.

The Czechoslovak Government fully supports the suggestion that the five Great Powers which according to the Uno Charter bear the main responsibility for preserving peace, should meet and on the basis of the existing international treaties and in the spirit of respect for international law and the democratic rights of all peoples, solve controversial international questions.

The Czechoslovak Government is firmly convinced that the conclusion of a Peace Pact would be an effective step along the road of consolidating world peace, and in this way would translate into life the common desire of all peace-loving mankind.

## **Hungarian People's Republic**

On behalf of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, Erik Molnar, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has replied to the letter received from the Commission of the Peoples' Congress.

The liberated people of Hungary, says the reply, regard peace as the main prerequisite for their creative labour and have firmly insisted on its preservation. Evidence of this is the 7 million signatures with which practically the entire adult

population of the country expressed its point of view about the signing of a Peace Pact between the five Great Powers. This explains why the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic wholeheartedly supports every initiative directed towards easing the international tension.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic steadfastly adheres to the principle that the different social systems can peacefully co-exist provided both sides are ready and willing to co-operate.

### **Rumanian People's Republic**

The Government of the Rumanian People's Republic wholeheartedly supports the Commission of the People's Congress in the matter of signing a Peace Pact.

The reply of the Rumanian Government, signed by Gh, Gheorghiu-Dej, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, reads: Expressing the profound loyalty of the Rumanian people to the cause of peace and co-operation among the nations, the Government of the Rumanian People's Republic welcomes the initiative of the Peoples' Congress and is convinced that agreement between the five Great Powers, and the signing of a Peace Pact would put an end to the present international tension and remove the threat of a new war and of fresh misfortunes for mankind.

The Government of the Rumanian People's Republic is convinced that, by means of negotiations and agreements based on the sincere desire of the interested countries for peace, regulation of all controversial questions can be achieved, thus strengthening the cause of universal peace and international security.

## **German Democratic Republic**

Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, sent a letter to the Commission of the Peoples' Congress, in which, on behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, he supports the Appeal of the Peoples' Congress to the Governments of the five Great Powers.

A Peace Pact of the five Great Powers, says the letter, is of exceptional significance for the German people since the easing of international tension by means of negotiations would facilitate also a peaceful solution of the German question. This, undoubtedly, would speed up the realisation of the resolute demand of the German people for the formation of a united, independent, peace-loving and democratic Germany, for a peace treaty with Germany and for the subsequent withdrawal of the occupation forces.

## **GAINS FOR FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS**

The municipal elections held in France on April 26th and May 3rd demonstrated the growth of the influence of the French Communist Party throughout the country. The elections have shown that the Communist Party remains the first party in **France**.

In most industrial areas and settlements the Party polled more votes than in the previous elections. Its success was most pronounced in the Paris area: it won 3 more seats in the Paris municipality, the number of people voting for the Communists increased considerably in the working-class suburbs of the capital. From 50 to 70 per cent of the electorate in 22 communes (Seine Department) voted for the Communists. Big gains were recorded in the Seine et Oise, Nord, Pas-de-Calais Departments, in Marseilles and in districts in Lyons and Toulon.

The suggestions for a minimum programme advanced by the Party in the second round of the elections met with an eager response all over the country. They ensured joint lists of Communists, Socialists, and in some cases Radicals, in more than 60 communes.

In the second round the joint Communist-Socialist-Radical lists everywhere secured more votes than the separate lists of these Parties taken together in the first round.

These results were achieved despite active resistance on the part of the leaders of the Socialist Party who acted once more as servile lieutenants of the bourgeoisie. The Right-wing Socialist leaders went so far as to expel Socialists who had agreed to a united front.

The first political manifestations of the united front arising

from the municipal elections found a wide response among the working class and the people. No doubt, this movement will develop further in the coming weeks and months.

## **ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF JACQUES DUCLOS, SECRETARY OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY**

An attempt was made on the life of Jaques Duclos, Secretary of the French Communist Party, on May 5 Montreuil, a Paris suburb. The would-be assassin entered Jacques Duclos' Parliamentary office and demanded to see him. Threatening Jacques Durlos' secretary, the man whipped out a revolver. At this point he was detained but he succeeded in burning his documents before the arrival of the police.

The arrested man turned out to be a former criminal. The reactionary press pretends that he is a lunatic. Actually this latest abortive attempt on Jacques Duclos' life is the outcome of the rabid anti-Communist campaign of the fascist groups together with the Government patronising them.

As is known the first attempt on Jacques Duclos' life was made in October 1950 in Auch (Gers Department) when two grenades were thrown at him while he was addressing a meeting. Ten persons were wounded at the time, but the culprits "were not found" by the police.

## **INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY OF WORKING PEOPLE IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE**

May Day—the day of international solidarity of the working people and fraternity of the workers of all countries—all the peoples fighting for peace, for democracy, for Socialism and against the incendiaries of a new war, demonstrated their growing unity which is gaining in strength, their militant solidarity and determination to take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and to defend it to the end.

This was a joyful, bright spring day for the Soviet people cemented in unbreakable moral political unity. During the May Day demonstrations in Moscow, capital of the Soviet Union, in the capitals of the Union Republics, in all towns and villages throughout the country—everywhere the working people proudly demonstrated their great achievements in the struggle for Communism and in consolidating the might of their socialist homeland, gained under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet people addressed warm words of greetings to the working people in the countries of people's democracy, to the great Chinese people, and to the heroic people of Korea. They hailed the German and Japanese peoples and the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries fighting for peace, freedom and national independence.

The slogans inscribed on the May Day banners called for friendship of the peoples of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union in their struggle to prevent war and to ensure lasting world peace.

In the mass demonstrations, festivities and friendly gatherings there were manifested the joy and enthusiasm of the

Soviet people, the confidence they have in their strength, in their happy future and also their confidence that realisation of the policy elaborated by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government will make the morrow of every Soviet citizen still happier and richer than yesterday.

With great successes in creative labour the people of China celebrated the international festival of the working people. In thousands-strong demonstrations in Peking, Shanghai, Mukden, Canton, Chunking and in many more towns and villages the free working men and women of China, expressed their determination to fulfil with honour under the leadership of the Communist Party of China the first Five-Year Plan of national construction and to ensure continued success in building a powerful people's-democratic Chinese state.

Mass and inspiring popular demonstrations took place in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, in the German Democratic Republic and in the Mongolian People's Republic. The working people of these countries demonstrated their indomitable desire, under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties, to achieve still greater success in building the new life, to make the mighty camp of peace, democracy and Socialism stronger, to consolidate the inviolable friendship and co-operation with the U.S.S.R.

The May Day celebrations in the capitalist countries were marked by the further growth of the forces of peace and democracy; their keynote was the strengthening of the unity of the working class and of all working people.

The mass demonstration in Paris which brought together working people of varying trade union affiliations lasted five hours. The demonstrators demanded an end to the repressions against progressive organisations and public figures, an end to the wars in Viet Nam and Korea, an end to the policy of militarisation and arms drive, and called for better conditions for the working class and for all the working people.

Mass rallies and meetings took place in Italy. Speakers at these meetings expressed the determination of the people of Italy to preserve and extend unity, to fight against the threat of a new war and every attempt of the reactionaries to do away with the democratic gains of the working people.

Since the authorities banned the May Day demonstration the working people of New York held a May Day meeting which lasted for four hours and brought together some 25,000 people. Those present at the meeting warmly greeted the speeches of the genuine representatives of the people demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea, the signing of a Peace Pact between the Great Powers and a peaceful solution of all controversial international problems.

Not for tens of years has London witnessed such a mass demonstration as that which took place on the traditional first Sunday in May. Responding to the call of the London Trades Council 60,000 demonstrators appeared on the streets. "Immediate negotiations among the five Great Powers to ensure peace!"—such was the central slogan of the demonstration. The participants in the meeting which followed the demonstration unanimously adopted a resolution extending fraternal May Day greetings to the working people of the world and vowing to fight for peace and friendship among the nations, to defend their vital rights and to consolidate the unity of the working class.

Hundreds of thousands of working people in different parts of India demonstrated on May Day under the slogans:

"End the war in Korea!", "We demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territories of the Asiatic states!", "We demand the signing of a Peace Pact between the five Great Powers!"

In Japan more than 1,600,000 people participated in the May Day meetings and demonstrations held at 424 points throughout the country. A 500,000-strong demonstration in

honour of the day of international solidarity of the working people, took place in Manila, capital of the Philippines.

In the countries of Europe, in the Near and Middle East, in Latin America, Africa and Australia, in all corners of the world the working people celebrated their great festival. On May Day many millions of people spoke up for peace and friendship among the nations, for ending the wars now in progress, for the right of the peoples to decide their own fate, for national independence and democratic liberties.

Millions expressed solidarity with the peace policy, of the Soviet Union, China and the other countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism, based on the conviction that there is not a single controversial or unsettled question which could not be solved by peaceful means on the basis of mutual agreement of the interested countries.

The strengthening of international solidarity and the unity of the working people in the struggle for peace is the guarantee for successful realisation of the noble strivings of all peace-loving peoples aimed at averting the threat of a new war.

## **SELECTION AND TRAINING OF CADRES IN RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY. P. Borila, Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party**

In the new historic conditions which arose from the liberation of Rumania by the glorious Soviet Army, when our Party became the ruling Party, the question of selecting, allocating and training cadres assumed a decisive role in the activity of the Party.

After winning state power the Party was faced with the task of leading the working class and all working people in the struggle for doing away with the economic backwardness of the country, for turning it into an advanced socialist country with a highly-developed industry and mechanised agriculture. For this the Party needs cadres with a good understanding of the Party policy, capable of firmly and consistently pulling it into effect, upholding it and fighting for it. The Party was confronted with the need to select and train numerous cadres not only for Party work but also for providing leadership to all state bodies, to all branches of the national economy and cultural upbuilding.

“The Party cadres”, J. V. Stalin teaches, “constitute the commanding staff of the Party; and since our Party is in power, they also constitute the commanding staff of the leading organs of state”.

The Party would not have been able successfully to head the struggle for building Socialism had it relied solely on the former underground activists, had it failed constantly to replenish the ranks of the leading functionaries with younger members. In this vital matter our Party deemed it necessary to

steer for a combination, for a union of old and young cadres in a common symphony of leadership of the Party and the state.

Thanks to the great ideological and organisational work, to the consistent application of the Lenin-Stalin principles in selecting, allocating and training cadres our Party has educated tens of thousands of splendid Party functionaries, leaders for all branches of the national economy, culture and state administration. These cadres are boundlessly devoted to the Party, they guard as the apple or the eye the unity of its ranks, strengthen their contact with the masses and persistently light for implementation of the policy of the Party and Government.

The problem of selecting and training Party cadres is indissolubly bound up in our country with the broad measures for training cadres for the entire national economy. Our Party and the Government have created favourable conditions for the training of an intelligentsia drawn from the midst of the people. The cultural revolution has opened wide the doors of schools and universities to children of workers and working peasants—establishments which in the past were accessible only to the sons and daughters of the exploiting classes. New institutes have been opened for training engineer-technical cadres such as the institute of the coal industry, rail transport, the power institute, etc. Compared with 1938 the number studying in technical and vocational schools increased fourfold while the student body has more than doubled. Each year tens of thousands of highly-trained specialists are added to the ranks of people working in the national economy, in science and culture. By the end of the Five-Year Plan the schools of the labour reserves will have trained 140,000 skilled workers for socialist industry.

The road to the mastery of technique and science is wide open to all workers. We have vocational schools, courses for improving skills and stakhanovites schools in our socialist enterprise and offices. A considerable number of workers are

full-time students in the courses opened in higher-educational establishments. Party and state workers, managers of enterprises and heads of offices attend evening courses or take correspondence courses.

A big contribution to the matter of raising the technical level of production is being made by the workers, technicians and engineers who specialised in the U.S.S.R. The more than 12,000 stakhanovites and 100,000 foremost people in industry constantly mastering technique and advancing it are another powerful reserve for constantly replenishing the ranks of the engineer-technical personnel.

The workers and the peasant members of the co-operatives—winners of state prizes, heroes of socialist labour, stakhanovites like Nicolae Vasu and Dumitru Arjan, and engineers like Vasile Dicu—until recently a rank and file worker—all represent the sprouts of the new intelligentsia coming to the fore from the ranks of the working class and working peasantry.

While carrying out extensive measures aimed at moulding a new, people's intelligentsia, the Party, is at the same time, drawing the best part of the old intelligentsia into socialist construction. While urging Party organisations always to display vigilance in relation to enemy elements from among the ranks of the old school, the Party teaches its members to provide favourable conditions for every specialist who desires to serve honestly the cause of the working class, the cause of socialist construction, to provide conditions enabling him to unfold his abilities.

Taking to heart the advice of Lenin and Stalin to the effect that every Communist should know the laws of development of society and be able to apply theoretical knowledge in the practical work of socialist construction, our Party devotes close attention to the ideological training of its cadres.

In the 1951-52 study year alone, nearly 12,000 members

completed the one-year, six-month and three-month Party schools. In the 1952-53 academic year these schools will graduate nearly 20,000 functionaries. The evening universities of Marxism-Leninism, the courses for the history of the C.P.S.U. and the other links of the Party education network are attended by 445 thousand members and non-Party people. At a plenum of the Central Committee of the Party in October 1952 a plan was approved for intensified ideological work. Study by all members and non-members of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, of J. V. Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." and the documents of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. contributes to raising the political level and to the ideological moulding of cadres.



Our Party demands from all its organisations that in all their practical work they take as their starting point J. V. Stalin's thesis that cadres are the gold fund of the Party and the state, the most precious and the most decisive capital, that the cadres must be treasured, carefully trained and patiently helped to grow and perfect themselves. The Party teaches that the first duty of every leader and of every Party organiser is carefully to study the merits of every functionary, boldly and in good time to promote new people, to assign them to the jobs in such a way that each worker is given the maximum opportunity to display his abilities and that the selection and allocation of cadres correspond to the political line of the Party.

This explains why the work of selecting and allocating of cadres must be accompanied by measures designed to create favourable conditions for the work of the activists.

For this purpose our Party first of all is doing all in its power to develop inner-Party democracy which means freedom for the Party masses to decide questions connected with our

development, enhancing the initiative of the Party masses and developing among the Party members the feeling that they are the masters in the Party. By collectively discussing and solving all important questions of Party and economic work, by developing self-criticism and criticism from below we create conditions for moulding new functionaries, new leaders drawn from the ranks of the Party.

The annual branch meetings, the district and regional Party conferences held recently, and the criticism and self-criticism which characterised them testify to a considerable growth of consciousness, initiative and the feeling of responsibility on the part of every Party member.

Thousands of new people have been entrusted with responsible Party and state work. Nearly 50 per cent of the members elected to the leadership in the Party organisations are newcomers. The majority of members have their assignments. Attendance at Party meetings is higher. The leading role of the Communists in production is growing all the time; there are more Party members among the stakhanovites and leading workers in agriculture.

However, it would be wrong to rest content with what has been achieved. Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej has repeatedly drawn attention to the shortcomings that are still observed in the work with cadres. "For the purpose of strengthening the Party and the people's-democratic state", said Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej, "for the purpose of developing our socialist economy we need increasing numbers of cadres.

"The lack of cadres, observed in many sectors of our activity is largely due to our poor work in this sphere, to the lack of systematic work in training and promoting young cadres. Bold advancement of young cadres to responsible posts, their correct allocation, their Party education and improvement of their professional qualifications must be the constant concern of all leading Party bodies, beginning with the

Central Committee”.

There have been cases of cadres being selected not in accordance with their political and professional qualifications but on the basis of kinship and crony-ship. As a result of this harmful practice intolerable conditions are created, enabling a handful of picked cronies cover up one another, paint their work in rosy hues, place their personal or group interests above Party and state interests, and stifle criticism and self-criticism. For example, the former, Party secretary of the Jalomita regional committee appointed to responsible positions in economic establishments his relatives and cronies some of whom proved incapable and dishonest while others were even avowedly hostile elements.

Bureaucratic methods which have not yet been eliminated are also an obstacle in the way of correctly selecting and allocating cadres. There are still many instances of cadres being selected on the basis of formal data, without careful study of the merits and demerits of the Party functionaries, without personal contact with them. There have been cases when a leading body in the district or regional organisation selects cadres only on the basis of their personal statements. Then, there are Party workers who shout themselves hoarse in favour of Party decisions but in practice do not fight for their implementation. “Leaders” of this kind included, for example, the manager of the Hunedoara iron and steel works who displayed negligence in relation to his duties, stifled criticism from below and isolated himself from the masses. Then, there are such “leaders” as, for example, the former manager of the rail shops in Simeria and the former manager of the “Unio” plant in Satu Mare who, in order to evade responsibility for their passivity and for violation of Party and state discipline, deceived the Party and the Government, reporting false data on fulfilment of the plan.

Regarding bureaucratism as a highly dangerous obstacle in

the way of socialist instruction our Party unremittingly combats bureaucratic methods in the Party and state work.

“We must not lose sight of the fact”, says Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, “that new bureaucrats have appeared alongside the old bureaucrats inherited from the state and economic machine of bourgeois-landlord society. This refers to persons from the ranks of the working people who, upon being promoted to more or less leading posts become conceited, isolate themselves from the masses and become infected with the accursed disease of bureaucratism and indifference to everything that has to do with the working people, with their work and daily life.

“We declared, merciless war on bureaucratism and will wage it with all resoluteness not in words only, but in deeds”.

Many defects in the work of Party organisations are explained by the absence of verification. Some regional committees adopt not a few excellent decisions and resolutions, but they forget that success depends not on the number of decisions adopted but on verifying how these decisions are carried out. What is most important is how the regional and local organisations fulfil and translate into life the decisions of the Central Committee of the Party and of the Government, and also how they carry out their own decisions, how they combat distortions of the Party line in their localities. Absence of correct methods of verification leads to serious blunders and mistakes. In the Macin district, Galati region, some functionaries committee a number of grave errors, distorting the Party line in the matter of the socialist transformation of agriculture. These errors became known only after delay caused by the Regional Committee which did not verify in time how the Central Committee decisions were carried out.

“A proper check on the fulfilment of decisions”, wrote J. V. Stalin, “is a searchlight which helps to reveal how the apparatus is functioning at any moment, exposing bureaucrats

and red-tapists to full view”.

Verifying how decisions are carried out facilitates the timely elimination of shortcomings in selecting cadres, in promoting new, capable workers. Hence, well-organised verification of the carrying out of decisions is an important means for improving the work of selecting cadres, of allocating and training them.

Many Party organisations do not display sufficient resoluteness in carrying out the directives of the Party about promoting young men and women to leading posts in Party, state and economic bodies.

Some Party committees confine themselves to a definite number of leading workers whom they move from one post to another and whenever they promote new workers they forget that they must help and train them. Characteristic in this respect is the example of the Party committee in the non-ferrous metals combinat in Baia Mare, which, instead of carrying on work among the cadres, instead of patiently training them, took upon itself administrative functions, removing recently promoted functionaries from their posts. For example, 5 secretaries were dismissed in one branch organisation in the course of a year.

The Party organisations must display keen vigilance in the matter of selecting cadres. Unfortunately, some Party, state and economic organisations display carelessness and gullibility in this matter and forget that socialist construction in our country is taking place in conditions of sharp class struggle. The result is that sometimes work in Party, state and economic bodies is entrusted to people whose political past is doubtful.

The line of the Right-wing deviators in relation to cadres caused serious harm to the Party. After the Party emerged from the underground the deviators opened wide the doors of the Party to unverified, alien and careerist elements.

Luca, who carried on counter-revolutionary activity in the

ranks of the Party, placed enemy elements in leading positions on the pretext that they were “irreplaceable specialists”. He openly advocated abandonment of the practice of taking political qualifications into account in the matter of selecting workers, that no attention be paid to social origin and past activity; he frustrated the promotion of honest Party members, especially workers, to leading posts and conducted a policy of discrediting the cadres.

The Party is now waging a stubborn struggle to overcome the harmful consequences of this enemy policy, constantly enhancing its revolutionary vigilance and teaching the members strictly to adhere to the Lenin-Stalin principles of selecting and training cadres.

We are confronted with great tasks. The carrying out of the Five-Year Plan in four years calls for mobilising all the creative energy of the people. The guarantee of successful fulfilment of these tasks is profound study of the rich experience of the C.P.S.U., the raising to a new, higher plane, of the entire work of selecting, promoting, allocating and training of cadres by every Party organisation. Close study of the merits and demerits of every functionary, careful training of cadres, selecting cadres in keeping with their political and professional qualifications, bold and timely promotion of young workers, support for the cadres in their practical work, verification of how they fulfil Party decisions—these are the major tasks which our Party places before its organisations.

## **PREPARATIONS FOR WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN**

The call of the Women's International Democratic Federation to hold the World Congress of Women on June 5-10 has been supported already by women's organisations in many countries; women in India, Australia, Austria, Finland, Iceland, Sweden, Bulgaria and Mexico and in other countries have expressed their desire to participate in the Congress.

In Denmark a committee of 28 women has been formed to prepare for the Congress. Their number includes Elin Appel, former member of Parliament, T. Ditlevsen, writer, Inger Hamburg, trade union functionary, Ruth Hermann, Chairman of the Danish section of the Women's International Democratic Federation, I. V. Meller, actress, A. Noak, sculptress, and others.

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

### **Volume 30 Of V. I. Lenin's Works In Hungarian Translation**

The "Szikra" Publishing House has put out in Hungarian translation a 50,000 edition of Volume 30 of V. I. Lenin's works. Most of the materials contained in this volume appear in the Hungarian language for the first time.

### **Selected Works Of Mao Tse-tung Published In Bulgaria**

The Publishing House of the Communist Party of Bulgaria has put out Volume I of a four-volume edition of Mao Tse-tung's Selected works, translated from the Russian edition.

### **Stalin Enrolment In Mexican Communist Party**

In memory of Comrade Stalin the National Leadership of the Mexican Communist Party has announced a "Stalin enrolment".

The Mexican Communist Party has intensified its activity for closer contact with the masses. "La Voz de Mexico" notes the active work of the Party organisations in Pueblo, Comarca, Lagunera and other places where action took place for raising wages, for fulfilment of the collective agreements, trade union

democracy, land for peasants and other demands of the working people.

## **Libraries For Branches Of French Communist Party**

On the instructions of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party libraries under the auspices of the Party branches are being organised. Each library has four sections, organised in consecutive fashion. The first section contain Comrade Stalin's collected works, the first volume of which recently came off the press in French translation, and will house the subsequent volumes accordingly as they come off the press: it also contains "The History of the C.P.S.U. (B). Short Course", "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.", Maurice Thorez's "Son of the People" and volume 2 of his works. The second section includes a number of the main theoretical work of Marx, Engels, Lenin: the "Communist Manifesto", "Civil War in France", "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism", "State and Revolution", "Left-Wing Communism, an Infantile Disorder" and also the "Brief Biography of J. V. Stalin", the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., materials of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. and works by leaders of the French Communist Party. The third section which includes works by Lenin and Stalin, also contains the selected works of G. Dimitrov. Books by the Soviet writers—Gorky, N. Ostrovsky, Panova, Fedin, Fadeyev, Polevoi and others are found in the fourth section.

The libraries will be of great help to the French Communists in raising their ideological level.

## **Non-Party Activists Of Rural Organisations Of Socialist Unity Party Of Germany**

Until recently the rural organisations of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany devoted but little attention to rallying around themselves non-party activists. This was due to the sectarian attitude displayed by many Party rank and file members and even by leading functionaries of the Party committees in relation to work among the peasants.

The example of the Neubrandenburg region testifies simultaneously to the erroneous nature of these views and to the vast opportunities for activity among the peasants. The Party branches in the producer co-operatives in the villages of Knüppeldamn, Käselin, Rogeez and Leizen in the Röbel district of the above-mentioned region have organised groups of non-Party activists. Led by the Party organisations these groups helped to complete the spring sowing in the briefest possible time. They are helping to organise and consolidate work-teams and to improve the labour discipline. The non-party activists in the Karl Marx producer co-operative (Allentreptow district) regularly study in the Party education network and carry on agitation among the working peasants. In Nerdin (Anklam district) they did an excellent job during the sowing.

The Party organisations in these villages devoted close attention to work among non-party people and to agitation and always lent a ready ear to the criticism and needs of the non-party people.

## **Raise Level Of Party Education**

## **Communist Miners In Zabrze (Poland) Diligently Raising Their Ideological Level**

Zabrze is one of the most important coal centres in the Stalinogrod county in Poland. The leading miners form the backbone of the Party organisation here. The Party members in the town are studying and acquiring political knowledge. The number of courses in the Party education network has doubled this year, rising from 98 to 182. The increase in the number of students is even greater. We devoted special attention to enrolling engineers, technicians, foremen and head-miners, both Party and non-party, with the result that over 600 engineers and technicians are now attending Party courses.

In those Party organisations which pay close attention to education the activity of the members has grown. Many of those who attend the courses become, for example, worker-correspondents.

The recent elections to the Party bodies demonstrated that the study contributed to the numerical growth of the Party activists: a large number of the members attending the courses and schools were elected to Party bureaus and committees. In the coming year many of the students will function as tutors. In the Rokitnica pit the study resulted in a considerable increase in the number of subscribers to newspapers and magazines and led to a greater demand for library books.

The results of the Party education depend largely on the tutors. Many tutors conduct their classes skilfully and in an interesting way, linking the study material with the work of the enterprise and of the Party organisation. For this purpose the tutor Comrade Sobolewski calls on the manager or on the trade union organisers prior to the classes in order to become better acquainted with the life of the enterprise. Prior to his lectures Comrade Cuber (Ludwig pit) talks with the leading workers. Tutor Comrade Czech (Zabrze Pit) shows close interest in the

work of his students. Most of his students participate in the discussion and take notes. The tutor himself has a note-book in which he enters the progress of his students.

The regular seminars held in the town consultation centre enable the tutors to get an understanding of the decisions of the Central Committee of the Party and of the questions agitating the Party organisation in the town. They also give methodological help to the tutors. For example, the leaders of the seminars make use of ordinary literature.

However, the Party education still suffers from serious shortcomings. Not all tutors prepare themselves thoroughly for the classes. Not enough attention is devoted to getting the students used to independent reading. The seminar leaders rarely attend the classes. There have been instances, for example, in the Pstowrki pit when the education became a secondary matter for the Party organisation.

**P. BRZOZKA**

**First Secretary,**

**Zabrze Town Committee,**

**Polish United Workers' Party**

## **Party Organisations And Production Questions**

### **Correct Combination Of Political And Economic Work Ensures Successful Fulfilment Of Plan**

At the beginning of the year our combinat in Trzhinc, Czechoslovakia, named after V. M. Molotov, was not fulfilling the assignment for pig iron, steel and rolled metal. Despite this, however, we succeeded not only in reading the target for the

first quarter but in producing several thousand tons in excess of plan.

This success was achieved largely as a result of the increased activity of the Party members, correct combining of political, and economic work, and, also as a result of the active work of the trade union and youth organisations.

Once or twice a month the Party committee in the combinat holds enlarged meetings with the participation of the activists at which production questions are discussed. Meetings of the committees of the Party organisations in the departments are held every Tuesday, to which the department heads are invited. The Party committees are in constant touch with the members and help them in their mass-political work.

Striving all the time to rally the workers and employees for fulfilment and overfulfilment of the plan, the Party members see their primary task in culcating among the workers social consciousness, in educating them in the spirit of care for state interests, for the interests of the people. Without interfering in any way in administrative functions or technical leadership, we put the question of increased production in the forefront of the work of our Party organisation and severely criticise shortcomings in our work.

It was the Party organisation that initiated the fight for better organisation of labour and for developing socialist emulation. On the basis of the individual pledges which were discussed in all sectors of the factory, a general long-term pledge was taken, the indices of which are brought to the knowledge of all workers. Some of the pledges have been fulfilled already.

Many of our workers have been rewarded for their exemplary work. The best workers are joining the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia: since the beginning of the year 50 new members have been recruited.

**P. GAIDYS**

**Deputy Secretary, Party Committee, V. M. Molotov  
combinat in Trzhinc**

## **Austrian Communists Study**

The first educational year now drawing to a close in the system of elementary study in the Austrian Communist Party resulted in the accumulation of much valuable experience. It can be said right now that the year was highly successful. On June 1, when the educational year ends, certificates will be presented on behalf of the Central Committee to the more than 25,000 people who studied in 2,000 circles and regularly attended evening classes. In addition over 10,000 Party members, although not regular attenders at classes, also considerably enlarged and enriched their political knowledge.

Speaking of the successes it is necessary to point to a number of shortcomings which the Party will take into account in preparing for the second study year. Shortcomings manifested themselves, for instance, in the fact that the class leaders did not do their work properly. Here and there they paid too little attention to those members who, after attending classes once or twice, dropped out for a variety of reasons.

Some Party organisations put all the work connected with the study onto the shoulders of tutors and class leaders.

The large number of classes called for a correspondingly large number of tutors with the result that very often comrades lacking adequate political training were appointed tutors. Not infrequently the leadership of Party organisations failed to give the necessary help to the tutors and this detracted from the quality of the classes.

At the moment the Party organisations are generalising the experience of the first educational year and are drawing

concrete conclusions for themselves. The Communist Party of Austria, taking into account the experience of the first educational year, is elaborating the programme for the second year which begins in autumn.

**FRANZ STROBL**  
**Member of Central Propaganda Department,**  
**Communist Party of Austria**

## **PRESS DAY IN SOVIET UNION**

The working people in the towns and villages of the Soviet Union celebrated May 5 as their traditional Press Day.

The Soviet press, founded by the Communist Party and its great leaders—V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin—regards as its basic duty the struggle for building Communist society, for all-round strengthening of the great multi-national Soviet state—the mainstay of peace and security of the peoples, the struggle for the further all-round development of socialist industry and further consolidation of the collective-farm system, for continued growth of culture and well-being for the Soviet people. A powerful means for the Communist education of the working people, collective propagandist, agitator and organiser of the masses, the press of the country now building Communism gives full support to all that is new and forward looking to everything that contributes to the successful advance.

By its active struggle for the great cause of Lenin-Stalin, for steadfast realisation of the policy elaborated by the Communist Party, for peace, friendship and co-operation among the peoples, against the preparation and unleashing of a new war, the Soviet press has won the love and respect of the masses, and has developed into a mighty force. At present the Soviet Union has 8,300 national, republican, territorial, regional, district and local newspapers with a total circulation of over 41 million copies. There are, in addition, hundreds of magazines and periodicals published in the languages of the numerous people inhabiting the U.S.S.R.

Surrounded with the solicitude of the Party, the Government and the people the press in the Soviet Union is developing and becoming stronger year by year. Proof of this is seen in the fact that the total editions of books published in

1952 numbered 851.5 million copies—a 12 per cent increase over the previous year and an 88 per cent increase compared with the prewar 1940. Total editions of books issued in 1952 on social-political and social-economic problems amounted to 243.5 million copies,—a 40 per cent increase over 1951. The classics of Marxism-Leninism were published last year in 86 million copies, excluding the 1951 printing by 34 million copies.

The materials of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which adopted the new Party Rules and outlined the programme for the fifth Five-Year Plan have a big circulation. Total editions of the Congress materials reached 96 million copies. The new Rules of the Party, the Congress resolutions, reports and the speeches made at the Congress were published in 50 languages.

During 1950-52 nearly 5,000 books in 27.6 million copies were published in the Soviet Union dealing with the advanced methods of work in the different branches of the national economy.

In 1952 book editions in the sphere of belles-lettres exceeded 185 million copies, a fourfold increase compared with 1940. Editions of books by writers of the fraternal republics increased particularly. Text-books for elementary and secondary schools and for higher educational establishments were published in big editions.

The steady development of the Soviet press is striking testimony to the concern displayed by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government in meeting the growing cultural requirements of the Soviet people.

The meetings which took place between press workers and printing workers in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and in the capitals of the other Soviet Socialist Republics registered the big successes achieved by the press of the Soviet socialist state, its growing contact with the masses and with the worker and

peasant correspondents—active assistants of the Soviet press in developing criticism and self-criticism, in eliminating shortcomings and in exchanging the positive experience of the Communist construction. Similar meetings were held throughout the country—in enterprises, offices and on collective farms. The 41st anniversary of “Pravda” was celebrated by the Soviet people as the birthday of the press of a new type, as a great national holiday.

## **135TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF KARL MARX**

### **Working People In Soviet Union Study Marx's Works**

The working people in the Soviet Union widely celebrated the 135th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx. Talks, lectures and reports devoted to the anniversary took place in Moscow enterprises, offices and educational establishments on May 5. Photo exhibitions were organised in libraries.

The works of Marx and Engels, great leaders of the working class, have had a tremendous circulation in the U.S.S.R. During the years of Soviet power they have been published in the languages of 64 of the peoples inhabiting the U.S.S.R., and in foreign languages, in editions exceeding 60,700,000 copies. Marx's "Capital" has been published in ten languages in editions amounting to 4,666,000 copies.

This year Soviet readers received in Russian translation 200,000 copies of Marx's "Civil War in France", published in Moscow. In Kiev, Riga and Vilnius the "Critique of the Gotha Programme" was issued in the Ukrainian, Latvian and Lithuanian languages. Marx's "Wage-Labour and Capital" was published recently in the Uygur language in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan.

### **Karl Marx Commemoration Year In Germany**

In connection with the 70th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx (March 14) and also in connection with the 135th

anniversary of his birth (May 5) the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany decided early this year to make 1953 a "Karl Marx Commemoration Year". Later the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany aligned itself with this decision.

To mark the 135th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx meetings devoted to this remarkable date are being held and reports and lectures delivered in the German Democratic Republic and in Western Germany. The press of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Communist Party of Germany, and the entire democratic press in Germany are featuring articles and other materials devoted to the life and work of Karl Marx.

From 1945 up to March 1953 the "Dietz" Publishing House issued 15 work by Marx in editions totalling 1,980,000 copies 11 works by Engels in editions reaching 2,515,000 copies and 11 works written jointly by Marx and Engels totalling 1,250,000 copies.

The Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin Institute of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany prepared for the press a three-volume edition entitled "Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on the History of Germany". Volume I which is now on sale includes works by Marx and Engels covering the history of Germany beginning with ancient history and ending with the XVII century. Volumes II and III, containing works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin devoted to German history in the XIX and XX centuries will be published shortly. Recently the "Dietz" Publishing House, in the series entitled the "Library of Marxism-Leninism" published "The German Ideology", by Marx and Engels, a collection of articles written by Marx and Engels and published in 1848 in the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung" and also Marx's "Herr Vogt".

The Government of the German Democratic Republic, has decided on a number of measures to perpetuate the memory of

Karl Marx.

On the basis of this decision the Order of Karl Marx has been instituted in the German Democratic Republic. It will be awarded to individuals, collectives, enterprises and different state and public organisations of the Republic for outstanding political, economic and cultural achievements in the planned construction of Socialism in the German Democratic Republic and in the struggle for a united, independent, democratic and peace loving Germany.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic decided to rename the town of Chemnitz Karl Marxstadt and the Chemnitz Region the Karl Marxstadt Region.

The Government of the Republic has decided to institute a Karl Marx scholarship in the higher educational establishments of the Republic as the highest award for outstanding success in studying Marxism-Leninism.

Leipzig University will henceforth be known as the Karl Marx University and busts at Karl Marx will be placed in the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic and also in the Berlin and Jena Universities.

## **ERNST Thaelmann Work-Team Holds Production Conference**



The Ernst Thaelmann work-team in the Berlin electric bulb plant has called upon the working people of the German Democratic Republic to develop without socialist emulation in honour of the "Karl Marx Commemoration Year."  
Photo: Ernst Thaelmann work-team holds production conference.

The Ernst Thaelmann work-team in the Berlin electric bulb plant has called upon the working people of the German Democratic Republic to develop all-out socialist emulation in honour of the "Karl Marx Commemoration Year."

Photo: Ernst Thaelmann work-team holds production conference.

## **FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN BULGARIA FULFILLED AHEAD OF TIME**

The State Planning Commission and the Central Statistical Board under the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic published a report on the results of the fulfilment of the first Five-Year State Economic Plan (1949-53). The report says that the plan for the basic items was fulfilled ahead of time.

The Five-Year Plan for industrial production was fulfilled in three years and ten months. Output of industry as a whole during 1952 rose 2.3 times compared with 1948, and more than fourfold compared with 1939. A new branch of industry in Bulgaria—machine-building—was founded and consolidated during the Five-Year Plan period and production of many vital types of goods initiated.

Output of consumer goods in 1952 increased twofold compared with 1948 and threefold compared with 1939.

The number of the agricultural co-operatives, by the end of 1952, reached 2,747, embracing 60.5 per cent of the cultivable land. By the end of 1952 the country had 12,295 tractors (in terms of 15 h. p. units), and 1,363 harvester combines.

As a result of the rapid development of all branches of the national economy the number of factory and office workers increased during the four years of the Five-Year Plan by 333,043. There is no unemployment in the country.

Rationing was abolished, and two reductions in state retail prices effected. The average mal annual wages per industrial worker was 38 per cent higher in 1952 than in 1939. Incomes of peasants—members of the agricultural co-operatives—also rose during the Five-Year Plan period.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC DURING FIRST QUARTER**

According to the Central Statistical Board of the State Planning Commission of the German Democratic Republic the plan for gross industrial output for the first quarter of 1953 was fulfilled 96.2 per cent. The enterprises of socialist industry fulfilled their production plan as a whole by 96.7 per cent. The plan was overfulfilled for output of gas, coke, rolled steel, big machine-tools, caterpillar tractors penicillin, etc.

Spring sowing was begun in good time throughout the Republic. By the end of the first quarter sowing of grain and bean crops had been completed on 80 per cent of the cultivable land. There were 3,789 producer co-operatives in the German Democratic Republic by the end of the first quarter. Whereas in the first quarter last year the average productivity per tractor (in terms of 30 h. p.) was 23 hectares, this year it rose to 61 hectares.

Overall turnover of foreign and internal trade, compared with the first quarter 1952, increased 12 per cent. Trade with the countries of people's democracy increased 14 per cent and with the Soviet Union—19 per cent.

## **NATIONAL ECONOMY OF ALBANIA ON UP-GRADE**

A report has been published concerning fulfilment of the plan for the first quarter of 1953 in the Albanian People's Republic.

Compared with the first quarter of 1952, industrial output rose 12.6 per cent, with output of cotton fabrics increasing 108 per cent, footwear 8.8 per cent and furniture, 23.4 per cent.

Compared with last year the area sown to crops increased 11.2 per cent. Turnover of the socialist sector of trade rose 16.3 per cent and there was a 17.9 per cent increase in the number of workers.

## **WITH SOVIET UNION FOREVER! Jan Drda**

At the end of March we welcomed on our Western border 20 citizens of Czechoslovakia whom air gangsters, imperialist and Titoite agents, forcibly flew to Western Germany. They were ordinary working people, Communists and non-party, whom chance had brought together on board the same aeroplane. Despite blackmail, threats and promises not one of the patriots betrayed his national honour, every move of theirs in captivity was that of a conscious and militant collective. I happened to speak to them on their arrival. What was it that worried them most during their forced sojourn in Western Germany?—What worried us most was the thought that for eight days our work was at a standstill, that fulfilment of our pledges and assignment was delayed. We are in a hurry to get back to our machines, to our offices. We must make up for lost time.

That was what one of them, Comrade Krjicka, said to me, fully expressing the thoughts of his companions. This is what now occupies the minds of all Czechoslovak working people. In an ore-mine which a year ago fulfilled the plan only 80 per cent. I saw a new diagram charted by the miners. In it no provision was made for output below the 100 per cent mark. I was surprised but the miner-comrades told me: “We don’t want to waste paper on any such provision. Never again shall we drop below the 100 per cent level”.

To overfulfil the plan—such is the aim of our people. To utilise Soviet experience to the utmost—such is the means for victorious realisation of the aim. The most remarkable feature of this great initiative of our working people is that the hundreds of thousands of builders of the new life in Czechoslovakia will forever retain in their hearts the words spoken by Comrade Gottwald in one of his last speeches.

He said: “To utilise the Soviet experience on an increasingly wider scale, and, step by step, approach ever nearer to the Soviet model—such is one of the main laws of development of the people’s-democratic countries. Thus, every stride that brings us closer to the Soviet model, to the society that has already built Socialism and which experienced, for us too, many growing pains, in experimenting and finding new forms of life, signifies our success and considerable progress a long the path to Socialism”.

These golden words of Klement Gottwald have gripped the minds of many people and every day they are translated into hundreds of living and daring exploits. There is but one skilled miner in the team of high-speed coal cutters in the Przhybram pit, headed by Vaclav Geilik, formerly a truck-driver and today the holder of the Order of Labour and the Order of the Republic. And yet they were able, at a depth of 1,400 metres (the deepest pit in Europe); to cut a distance of more than 100 metres per month. Hitherto the average cutting per month was from 10 to 20 metres. And when miners in the Voiteh pit succeeded in cutting a distance of 60 metre it seemed that was a record that would not be beaten for a long time. But there came to the fore the team headed by Geilik which cut a distance of 118.5 metres per month.

How was this done?

The Soviet school! Such is the explanation given by the high-speed cutters, who decided not to stop at this figure.

The Soviet school, Soviet methods and Soviet technique also help the team led by Kotzur in the large pit named after the Czechoslovak Army in Karvin. This team raised productivity fivefold in deepening the shaft, fulfilling the assignment in 15 instead of 24 months, despite the fact that it consists only of 8 people instead of the 15 it had hitherto.

With a dictionary in his hands, the engineer Menshik began to study the Soviet sources and later drafted a working plan.

We regarded it as a text-book, said Comrade Kotzur, writing about this.

Recently in the National Assembly I met another leading Czechoslovak innovator Karl Kizlinka the holder of an Order. He was anxious to see the Minister of general Machine Building. Kizlinka had just solved an important technical problem concerning production of ball-bearings. When I asked him how he went about the job he said with a smile: "Well, I consulted the Russians".

"To consult the Russians" is a remarkable new saying now becoming a feature of our new life. It is to this rule that our leading men in industry—shock-workers, innovators and stakhanovites—are indebted for their best successes. Many prominent workers take pride in the fact that they need not wait any longer for translations of Soviet technical books and pamphlets for the systematic study of the Russian language enables them to make the acquaintance from original sources of the latest achievements of Soviet technique and of the experience of Soviet experts of socialist industry. It was precisely the Soviet experience that enabled the metal workers in the "Konev" steel works in Kladno to pledge, in honour of May Day, 190 high-speed smeltings, thereby fulfilling the plan by 101.5. However, they have already, performed more than 300 high-speed smeltings. This substantial overfulfilment of plan on the basis of Soviet experience was a kind of May Day greeting from the Red Kladno—to the Soviet Army which liberated Prague, Kladno and Czechoslovakia as a whole eight years ago.

A splendid feature of our leading workers—innovators and stakhanovites—is their daily concern for disseminating this precious Soviet experience among the broad masses of the working people.

A great festival took place in Slovakia on May 2. In the mountainous part of Orava, once the poorest and most

backward corner of the bourgeois Republic, the Slovak working people put into operation the first aggregate of the Orava hydro-electric station which will play a decisive role in the electrification of Slovakia.

Our people are building quite a few such hydro-electric stations on Czechoslovak rivers. Soon there will not be a single hamlet in Czechoslovakia without an electric bulb, without the throb of electric motors and electric milking-machines on the co-operative dairy farms. Step by step, day by day the working people of Czechoslovakia, on all the fronts of the Five-Year Plan, are striving to ensure that life for the working people becomes more joyful and happier and that the Gottwald plan for ensuring happiness for all the working people is speedily fulfilled.

In April when the National Assembly discussed the multi-billion state budget hundreds of worker and peasant delegations came to the Assembly where, with a full sense of their responsibility as masters, they took part in this important state deliberation. It is the rule in Gottwald Czechoslovakia that the state budget shows a favourable balance of several billions. A vital place in the budget is taken by public education. One example suffices, say the higher educational establishments and their flowering under people's democracy.

There were 18,796 students in bourgeois Czechoslovakia in 1935, while more than 10,000 people with higher education roamed the cities and towns in search of work. Today the number of higher education establishments has increased threefold compared with the pre-Munich Republic, and the student body numbers 42,244. In addition 12 thousand people are embraced by other forms of higher education. The needs of our factories, of our socialist industry for highly-skilled cadres are so great that they could, without any difficulty, provide jobs for twice the number of this year's graduates from the higher educational establishments. The working class—the master of

the new Czechoslovakia—allocates for higher education 1,580 per cent more funds than the former bourgeois Republic. Splendid prospects open up before the tens of thousands of talented sons and daughters of the working people.

Our working people have learnt and are continuing to learn the splendid art of linking their daily selfless work with the grand and joyful prospects opened up for us by the life-giving teaching of Marxism-Leninism and by the inspiring example of the Soviet peoples. Our working people have learnt to dream, they have learnt to see the image of the morrow and of the day after, to plan them boldly and. to fight boldly for the realisation of their dreams. We now have thousands of people who can see through the scaffolding to the bright morrow and the splendid edifice of the victoriously built Socialism, and who are able to direct all their energy and abilities towards this concrete and splendid prospect. The bearers of the treacherous, cosmopolitan Benes bourgeois ideology, profoundly alien to our people, sought to inculcate in our Czech and Slovak people the feeling of inferiority. Benes and his hirelings disseminated the false “theory” of the “Czech little man” who must not take part in politics, who should sit at home and entrust his fate to the arbitrariness of the big imperialist sharks.

What splendid people, what genuine heroes of socialist construction are making their appearance in our people’s-democratic Czechoslovakia! What thoughtful masters, what valiant fighters for world peace are enthusiastically working on the construction sites of our Five-Year Plan! The inspiring example of the Soviet people, the bond of fraternal love with this mighty socialist people, the loyal fraternity and alliance with the peoples of all the people’s-democratic states, the pride in the successes won, the knowledge that the Czechoslovak people’s-democratic state is also a “Shock-Brigade” of progress and peace—all this evokes in our working people feelings of great pride, feelings of resolute determination, of

profound responsibility for the building of Socialism in our country.

Our constructions of Socialism are rising rapidly. And rising still more rapidly on the construction sites are new people who display greater irreconcilability towards yesterday's mistakes the farther and the clearer they see our morrow, people who love, to paraphrase the words of Mayakovsky, the homeland they have now and three times more the homeland they will have in future.

The rosy and already concrete dream that we, too, shall victoriously build Socialism in Czechoslovakia, has penetrated to the broad masses of the working people. Their great creative enthusiasm, their steadily growing creative initiative will realise that of which former generations could only dream, Czechoslovakia, too, will become one flowering orchard of Socialism, a happy, peaceful and prosperous home for the working people.

More than 60 years ago our classical poet, Jan Neruda, a great democratic fighter, who enthusiastically welcomed the working-class actions of the eighteen-nineties, bequeathed to his people verses in which he penetratingly foresaw:

“The sun will rise over the fields of the Czech lands and then in Czechia the day will be bright and there will be beautiful roses everywhere”.

This day dawned for the working people of Czechoslovakia eight years ago, the unforgettable day when the Soviet Army, after liberating Prague, liberated the entire country and opened before our people the path to the new life. And beneath the banner of Lenin-Stalin we shall win this life, following the path indicated to us by Klement Gottwald: “With the Soviet Union forever!”. Along this path we are now marching under the leadership of Antonin Zapotocky, his comrade-in-arms.

## **HUNGARY ON EVE OF ELECTION. Oskar Betlen, Alternate Member, Central Committee, Hungarian Working People's Party**

The election to the State Assembly in Hungary will be held on May 17. The people as a whole are enthusiastically preparing for this momentous day in the life of the country.

Four years have passed since the last election to the State Assembly in 1949—years replete with significant achievements. Today the Hungarian People's Independence Front, uniting all sections of the working people, all the patriotic forces of the country, appears before the electorate to report substantial achievements. It can say that the grand programme for which the People's Independence Front sought a mandate from the electorate four years ago was completed well ahead of schedule.

The town of Sztalinvaros has been built on what was bare steppe only four years ago, and a few months hence a second giant blast furnace will be giving the country pig iron. Four years ago the village of Barcika, situated on the bank of the River Sajó, knew of electricity only by hearsay. Today a big power station is being built at Barcika and a modern town, which the people have named "Bekevaros"—the town of peace—is rising nearby. In addition to the hundreds of newly-built and modernised enterprises, branches of industry new to Hungary have been created in the past four years. To-day Hungary produce mining equipment, equipment for the building industry, and harvester combines. The first penicillin factory has been built and Hungary's first ball-bearing plant will be commissioned shortly.

During the first three years of the Five-Year Plan—1950-

52—the national wealth rose 25 per cent. Consumption of consumer goods increased tremendously. The overall wage fund of factory and office workers increased between 1949 and 1952 by 87 per cent. In 1952 the population bought twice as many bicycles as in 1938; three times as many motorcycles and four and a half times more radio sets than in 1938. Compared with 1938 the number of citizens embraced by the social insurance network doubled, the number of secondary school pupils increased two and a half times and the student body in the higher educational establishments fourfold. Nearly 3,000 rural and 4,000 factory libraries, 1,600 cinemas and 2,000 rural and factory Houses of Culture, and clubs were opened during the first three years of the Five-Year Plan.

The outgoing State Assembly enacted the law concerning defence of peace which proclaimed instigation to war as an action punishable by law.

Hungary has further strengthened its friendly bonds with the great Soviet Union which gives it such valuable help in developing the national economy; its bonds with the people's-democratic countries have become even closer. Hungary also endeavoured to extend trade relations with all other countries.

In 1949 the people unanimously voted for the candidates of the People's Independence Front. The successes achieved in the past four years have further consolidated the people, strengthened still more the alliance of workers and working peasants and the bonds of the Communists with non-party people.

Every day of the past four years and the grand development taking place in the country testify that the Government and the State Assembly, guided by the Hungarian Working People's Party and its leader Comrade Matias Rakosi, have done all that they were mandated to do by the electorate, that they have not deviated one iota from the programme which the electors and deputies, the working people and the

Government jointly discussed and gave the force of law.



The election manifesto of the People's Independence Front outlines its programme: the newly elected State Assembly will enact as a law the second Five-Year Economic Plan for 1955-59, fulfilment of which will signify that socialist society has been built in Hungary.

Some 647,000 tons of steel were produced in 1938. By the end of the second Five-Year Plan annual steel output will amount to 3.5-4 million tons. Some 9.3 million tons of coal were extracted in 1938. By the end of the second Five-Year Plan output of coal will rise to 40-50 million tons. Annual output of electric energy in 1938 was 1.3 billion kwh, by the end of the second Five-Year Plan it will be 10-12 billion kwh. In 1938 there was practically no irrigated land in Hungary, but during the second five-year period some 650-700 thousand holds will be ensured against drought. A quarter of a million new flats will be built, with the result that approximately every twelfth citizen will receive a new flat. Real wages of the working people will rise 50 per cent. Eight-year education will be made obligatory in the countryside and secondary school education in towns and industrial centres.

Such are the aims which embody the aspirations and strivings of all the people of Hungary. Such are the aims which rally around the Government, around the People's Independence front all the people and all sections of the people, Communists' and non-Communists.

The successes of the past years deepened the confidence in and love of the working people for the Hungarian Working People's Party and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic. This profound confidence is a striking proof of the genuine democratism of the people's-democratic system. This

confidence in and unity of the people with the Party and the Government render superfluous the election intrigues and buying of votes which, together with naked violation and restriction of electoral rights, characterise elections in the capitalist countries. In Hungary the election campaign has been launched with the active participation of the working masses.

A splendid manifestation of the profound democratism of the coming election were the nomination meetings at which the working population discussed and decided who should be included in the candidate lists. In factory and in village, in research institute and higher educational establishment the electors discussed the nominations and decided whether, the candidate whom they want to entrust with the great work of managing the state is worthy of representing the working people. These meetings, at which every nomination was critically discussed, demonstrated a democratism in the electoral system in Hungary that cannot even be imagined under capitalism. It was not fortuitous that at these meetings the working people frequently recalled the 1931 election when, although a number of parties were in the field, not a single candidate of the agricultural workers, poor peasants and industrial workers who comprised the overwhelming majority of the population, was elected. On the other hand, 61 landlords and big farmers, 5 industrialists and 15 bankers were elected.

It is understandable that in the current election the working people are nominating industrial workers and working peasants, engineers and scientists, workers in the realms of literature and art, physicians and teachers. Together with the Communists there is a big percentage of non-party candidates; in addition to workers and peasants. administrative personnel and heads of business establishments there are among the candidates also the clergy.

The profound democratism of the election is also manifested in the fact that the nomination meetings developed

into talks between the members of the Government and the population. At these meetings the working people discussed questions affecting the life of the country, the international situation and the fight for peace. The electors spoke about the programme of the People's Front, about the achievements of the past four years, described their own experiences and their own development. They dwelt also on the tasks of the coming years and gladly pledged to do their bit in fulfilling these tasks.

A splendid manifestation of the profound confidence of the people, of their unity, and of their love for the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian Working People's Party—the leading force of the Hungarian people—was the fact that at every meeting the working people unanimously nominated Comrade Matias Rakosi as their first candidate.

The electors boldly criticised the shortcomings still observed in the work of our offices and state bodies. They pointed out that in some of these bodies bureaucratism and formalism are manifested in relation to the requirements of the working people, that we still have people who do not observe the law and act in an arbitrary manner. In its programme the People's Independence Front called upon the working population to support it in the struggle to get rid of mistakes and shortcomings, against misdeeds, for strengthening socialist law. And the working people enthusiastically pledged their support at the nomination meetings. Another vital factor of the democratism of this election is the fact that the Government frankly tells the people about shortcomings in their work so that the people should have a clear understanding of the achievements and the shortcomings of the past years.

After the nominations meetings were held all over the country at which the candidates addressed the voters. The population displayed exceptional activity in regard to these meetings. For example, in Pecs out of a population of one

hundred thousand 60,000 attended the meeting.

In the election “peace emulation” —a remarkable labour movement launched in honour of the election on the initiative of the personnel of the Gheorghiu-Dej shipyard—many enterprises already by the end of April had considerably exceeded the record results achieved on the eve of the liberation celebrations. The working people are expressing their determination not only to vote for the splendid election programme of the People’s Front, for the remarkable aims of the Five-Year Plan, but also, to realise them. In the Klement Gottwald electrical plant, for example, there is a “ballot-box” in which the working people, upon finishing the day’s work, drop messages reporting the production results achieved during the day, reporting what they did on that day for the programme of the People’s Independence Front, the programme of peace, work, prosperity and of further advance.

In its election manifesto the National Council of the People’s Independence Front also outlined the basic line of the foreign policy of the Hungarian People’s Republic:

“We are for peace because we know that war means poverty and tears, death and destruction. We have no war monopolies waxing rich on the slaughter of millions of people. We have the law forbidding instigation to war...

“The friendship and alliance of the Hungarian People’s Republic with the Soviet Union and with the people’s-democratic countries will be, as in the past, the reliable guarantee of peace for our homeland...

“The Hungarian People’s Republic sincerely and unconditionally desires to take part in international co-operation among the peoples. Consequently it insists on the satisfaction of its lawful demand—contained in the Peace Treaty—that it be admitted to the United Nations Organisation”.

The Hungarian people as a whole are rallying in firm unity

around this programme of the peace policy of the Hungarian People's Republic. The working people of Hungary joyfully and enthusiastically support the great struggle waged by the Soviet Union for lasting world peace. In the May 17 election the people will demonstrate that Hungary cannot be diverted from the path of fighting for peace, that all peace-loving peoples in the world can regard the Hungarian nation as a true ally and friend.

## **RESULTS OF XVI CONGRESS, COMMUNIST PARTY OF SWEDEN. Erik Karlsson, Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of Sweden**

The XVI Party Congress held on April 3-6 in Stockholm is an important milestone in the life of the Party. The Congress adopted the new programme of the Party "Sweden's Road to Socialism". The report submitted by the Central Committee dealt in detail with vital questions of the present strategical and tactical line of the Party. Special attention was devoted to tactics and to methods of work among the masses. The ideological, political and organisational unity of the Party found expression in the fact that the Congress fully approved the line of the Central Committee. This is an excellent starting point for our further activity.

The Congress was attended by 329 delegates and 52 members and alternate members of the Central Committee and the Control Commission; 94 per cent of the delegates were industrial workers and 5 per cent office employees. The tiny number of peasant-delegates testifies to one of the weaknesses of our Party, insufficient work among the peasants, especially when it is recalled that peasants number almost 25 per cent of the population.

About one-fourth of the delegates were metal workers, about one-sixth were building workers; over 80 per cent belonged to trade unions, and of these over 30 per cent carry on leading work in their unions; 77 of the Congress delegates were members of municipal and other elected bodies; 61 per cent belonged to the cooperative movement; 26 per cent to tenants associations and 17 to sports organisations. These figures are

clear testimony to the contact of the Party with the mass organisations and of its striving to extend its influence in these organisations.

Submitting the report of the Central Committee Hilding Hagberg, Chairman of the Party, stressed that the vital task facing the Swedish people is defence of peace and national sovereignty. The war incendiaries, the chiefs of the North Atlantic bloc, are feverishly building military bases on the territory of Norway and Denmark—Sweden's neighbours. The Americans are penetrating deeper into the economic, political and cultural life of the country. The anti-national foreign policy of the ruling circles, including the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders who head the Government, seriously endangers peace and the national independence of the country. Enslaving agreements arising from the "Marshall Plan" are foisted on Sweden. In foreign trade there is now, as in the past, a one-sided orientation of the West, due to the fact that the Government gives way to the Western powers, especially to U.S. demands.

In these conditions the main task of the Party is to help in every way the development of the peace movement. The Party must help in every way to unite all freedom-loving and peace-loving Swedes in their right against the forces of war, against sacrificing national sovereignty for a genuine Swedish foreign policy free from aggressive alliances, aimed at safeguarding peace and national independence.

The report of the Central Committee devoted close attention to the economic situation in the country. The speaker pointed that there are symptoms of the beginning of an economic crisis; unemployment is making itself.

The Congress unanimously adopted the text of an open letter to the workers of Sweden, urging them through the medium of the trade unions and by other means to demand from the Government and the authorities that effective

measures be taken to avert a deepening of the crisis and the growth of unemployment. With these aims in view the letter calls for the extension of trade with the countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe; it demands that living conditions be improved and the purchasing power of the population raised by reducing taxes, raising wages and nationalising those enterprises which have ceased production, etc.

Comrade Hagberg dwelt in detail on work among the masses and on the tactical questions linked with this work. The outcome of the general election which took place in conditions unfavourable for the Party showed that the Party maintained its positions compared with 1950. Success has been achieved in the current elections for the trade union boards. The elimination of certain sectarian tendencies in the work among the masses will facilitate the rapid growth of the Party's influence in the mass organisations and among the people as a whole.

We must work hard, said Comrade Hagberg, to establish the closest contact with the masses of Social Democratic workers, to carry on propaganda among them, reveal to them our sincere desire for unity and for the co-operation of all workers in the struggle for their common cause. Only in this way shall we succeed in isolating the Social Democratic leaders from the masses. In this connection our work in the trade unions is of decisive significance for all our activity among the masses.

Congress also discussed the organisational side of Party work among the masses. The Party organisations are given the task of devoting greater attention to work in the enterprises and of strengthening the Party organisationally in the enterprises. Simultaneously it stressed the need for better training of cadres, for political study by the members and for raising the ideological level of the Party. The district bodies must be strengthened and transformed into operative political organs

directing the Party's work among the masses.

In his report devoted to the Party press Comrade Gunnar Ohman pointed to the need for better circulation of the Party press among the masses of workers. He also dwelt on many aspects of the content of the Communist press. Perseveringly educating the members in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism the Party newspapers must, at the same time, be mass newspapers elucidating everyday problems of the life of the working people, must help the Party in mobilising the masses in the struggle for their demands.

On behalf of the Central Committee, Comrade P. O. Zennstrom submitted a report on the significance of the world historic service rendered by J. V. Stalin. The speaker pointed to the need for the members to study J. V. Stalin's works, Comrade Zennstrom announced that the Central Committee had decided to publish J. V. Stalin's works in Swedish translation.

Set Persson, formerly a member of the Central Committee, opposed the political line of the Party and advanced a sectarian, inimical "platform". In connection with the striving of the Party to establish unity with the masses of Social Democratic workers Set Persson opposed the leadership, insolently charging it with "opportunism" and "liquidation tendencies".

In his view "real unity" is possible only with those workers who have already broken with the Right-wing leaders, as for those who have not done so, they, he claimed, must be fought by all means of propaganda.

The Congress resolutely rejected this opportunism wrapped in "left" cloaking. After thorough discussion in which many delegates from the enterprises and trade unions took part, the Congress approved—each delegate voting by name—the political line and practical activity of the Central Committee. All present, with the exception of Set Persson, voted for this decision.

The complete failure of Set Persson's attempts to take the Party onto a false path marked the end of the activity directed against the leadership of the Party, activity which he and a tiny group of associates had carried on for years. The resolute condemnation of this "platform" and of Persson's anti-Party action testify to the maturity of the Party cadres. The "left-radical" phrase-mongering found no support. The Congress unanimously supported the Party leadership in its endeavour to strengthen the contact with the masses, to wage a decisive struggle against the Social Democratic leaders and to isolate them.

Over a period of two months discussion took place both inside and outside the Party of the draft of the new Party programme, submitted by the Central Committee.

C. H. Hermansson, who delivered the report on this question, stated that valuable suggestions had been made during the discussion. On behalf of the political Bureau the speaker proposed that, on the basis of these suggestions, some changes be made in the text. The basic points of the programme contain all analysis of the capitalist system in Sweden; they characterise the danger to the cause of peace and independence of the country emanating from the policy conducted by the ruling circles, including the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders; they recognise the path of people's democracy as being suitable for the workers and all working people of Sweden for establishing people's rule and for building Socialism.

The speaker stressed that "correct application of this programme will help our Party, step by step, to develop the activity of the popular masses. Today this activity must contribute above all to the fight for peace, national independence and democracy, for ensuring jobs for the working people and raising their standard of living; and tomorrow it must contribute to the struggle for establishing people's rule,

for Socialism”.

After thorough discussion the Congress unanimously adopted the programme as amended.

XVI Congress of the Communist Party of Sweden demonstrated the ideological, political and organisational unity of the Party. It put an end to the left-opportunist grouping. In his statement Sven Linderot, Secretary of the Central Committee, stressed the need for struggle against all “Left” and Right opportunist elements. Unity of the Party is essential to us as air. Therefore, all Communists must persistently carry out the correct line of the Party.

Hilding Hagberg was re-elected Chairman of the Party by the Congress. Those present gave the Party leader a great ovation. A number of new, younger comrades, who won distinction in Party work in recent years, were elected to the Central Committee.

Of exceptional significance for the participants of the XVI Congress and for the entire Party were the attention and the solidarity of the fraternal parties in other countries. Especially inspiring was the welcome accorded the greetings from the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union. With feelings of wholehearted gratitude the delegates heard the greetings from the Communist Party of China and the Korean Party of Labour, from the fraternal Communist Parties of Great Britain, U.S.A., Italy, India, from the Hungarian Working People’s Party and many others. The participants of the Congress warmly greeted the guests from Poland, Bulgaria, France, the German Democratic Republic, Western Germany, Iceland, Norway, Denmark and Finland.

The XVI Congress of the Communist Party of Sweden will, undoubtedly, be of great importance for extending and intensifying the activity of the Party. The Party is now united and consolidated, it has a correct political line for the present situation and aims formulated in the programme for a longer

period.

## **SWISS REACTION RUNS AMOK**

On April 22-28 the Swiss Federal Court in Basel heard the case against Emil Arnold, editor of “Vorwärts”—central organ of the Swiss Party of Labour—member of the Political Bureau of the Party and Member of Parliament. The official reason given for the legal persecution of Arnold was the speech delivered by him in Budapest on May 11, 1951, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Organisation of Journalists.

In that speech Arnold correctly characterised the situation in Switzerland and told the gathering about the alliance of the ruling bourgeoisie in Switzerland with the U.S. monopolies, about the profits made by Swiss capitalists on the war in Korea and about the role played by Switzerland as a centre for U.S. espionage. He mentioned the determination of the overwhelming majority of the population of Switzerland to uphold national independence, to preserve and strengthen peace. Just now this speech is regarded as being aimed either at “encroaching on the independence of the Federation or at damaging it, or at getting a foreign power to interfere in the internal affairs of Switzerland...”

Although the absurdity and falseness of these charges are patently obvious the court sentenced Arnold to 8 months imprisonment and deprived him of his civic rights for a period of two years.

This trial is an attempt on the part of Swiss reaction to intimidate its political opponents, to intimidate those who expose the anti-people’s policy of the ruling clique.

Comrade Emil Arnold is known and respected by the international working-class movement. During the first world

war, he as one of the leaders of the revolutionary youth movement in Switzerland, fought against the imperialist war, for peace, taking the side of the “Zimmerwald Left”, the side of Lenin. The people of Switzerland and all honest people throughout the world express their sympathy with him and pledge him their support.

## **FACTS EXPOSE...**

### **Saint-Etienne—"Slum Capital"**

The town of Saint-Etienne in France has acquired unenviable fame as the "capital of slumland". 24.5 per cent of the houses in the town are more than a hundred years old and 26.2 per cent—over 70 years; 34 per cent of the dwellings lack elementary sanitary facilities. In rainy weather the hovels of the poor stream with water.

The French Government "cannot find the money" for new houses in Saint-Etienne. And how, indeed, can it find the money when only recently it allocated 2.5 billion francs for building tankdromes in the very vicinity of Saint-Etienne.



### **Victims of War Preparation In Belgium**

A report issued by the "National Defence" Commission of the Belgian Parliament states that last year 83 servicemen were killed and 1,820 injured in rail, road and air accidents. In addition, 43 civilians lost their lives during military transport operations. The spokesman for the Commission acknowledged that his data were "incomplete" and that the Commission "had not yet received complete data for all the accidents that occurred in 1952".

Thus, even today, the war preparations in Belgium are taking their toll of blood!

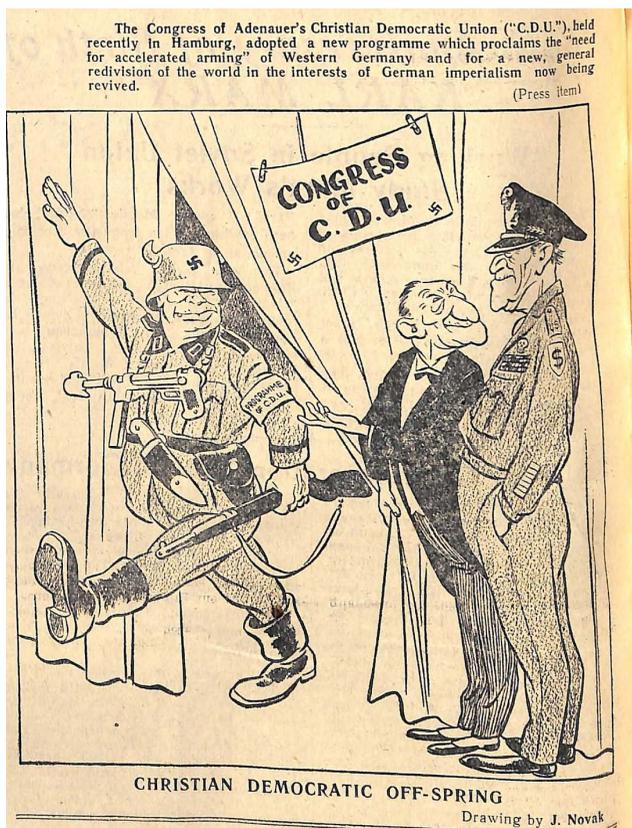
## **Slave-Traffic in Japan**

According to the Tokyo radio nearly 11,200 cases of slave-trafficking were registered in Japan last year, almost double the number reported in 1951.

The Tokyo radio, unable to conceal the reasons for the growth of slave-traffic in Japan, bashfully announces that it is the outcome of the “economic depression in the countryside” and of the “decline in the textile industry”.

## CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC OFF-SPRING. Drawing by J. Novak

The Congress of Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union ("C.D.U."), held recently in Hamburg, adopted a new programme which proclaims the "need for accelerated arming" of Western Germany and for a new, general re-division of the world in the interests of German imperialism now being revived. (Press item)



## **POLITICAL NOTES**

### **As In a Conquered Country**

Not long ago three men of the U.S. occupation army in France were arrested in Paris: Sergeant Laurence and Corporals Weber and Klyde. Armed with revolvers they engaged in robbing French citizens. On the night of their arrest they wrought havoc in a bar, the woman bartender being severely wounded. A search of the car which they used yielded blood-stained male clothing which, apparently, had been removed from the body of another victim of these bandits in military uniform.

This particular case is but one of the many outrages perpetrated by American soldiers in France. Under the “high patronage” of Ridgway and his accomplices in the French Government, the tens of thousands of American soldiers in France carry on as if they were in a conquered country.

Some time ago two of them ordered a taxi on the Saint-Michel Boulevard, Paris. Upon reaching Piggale Square they, instead of paying, attacked the taxi driver, fracturing his skull and causing other injuries.

Near Fontainebleau another American soldier driving a car while drunk, ran into motorcyclist and a woman and a child. Thus three persons were injured in a distance of 5 kilometres...

In the town of Toul six American soldiers who were offering cigarettes for sale beat up two French soldiers who refused to buy their cigarettes.

Not a day passes without the French press reporting more and more victims of armed assault of pedestrians run down, women raped, men beaten up, people driven from their homes, deprived of their land and insulted by the U.S. military. Things have reached the stage when even insurance companies refuse

to insure people against accidents caused by American soldiers.

Nor are the outrages confined only to men of "lower rank". Disregard for the laws and customs of the country is shown also by high-ranking officers. At the Chateauroux air base the U.S. General Hicks ordered that a notice be put up warning the local population that U.S. Army personnel have had orders to use force against anyone refusing to obey the directives issued by the Americans.

Here is what a woman in the little town of Chaumont writes: "Life in Chaumont has become unbearable because of the American occupation. Young people can no longer go to the dance hall. When they get drunk the American soldiers begin to fight even with one another, with the result that two of them were killed last week. They assault our girls: they provoke quarrels with our young people every day. In our schools there are no places for our children, but there is plenty of room for the children of the U.S. occupationists".

The French Government, instead of upholding the interests of its citizens, has announced that from now on it will not pay compensation for any damage caused by the American forces. "Such matters", the statement says, "will be dealt with directly by the U.S. authorities".

The U.S. military authorities, making wide use of this latest act of renunciation of national sovereignty, are losing no time in "dealing directly" with these questions. Complaints are handled by a committee consisting of three U.S. officers in Paris. The decisions of this Committee are final and not subject to appeal.

In the light of these facts it is not surprising that the population is becoming more and more indignant at the behaviour of the U.S. soldiers. Although the English language is not widely known in France, French men and women, nevertheless, were not long in mastering the words: "U.S. go home!" These words are seen everywhere; they are inscribed

even on the automobiles and trucks of the occupationists.

**Jan MAREK**

## PRESS REVIEW

### **In Struggle for Socialist Reconstruction of Agriculture. “Rabotnichesko Delo”—Organ of Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria**

By January 1st this year the agricultural producer co-operatives in Bulgaria united nearly 60 per cent of the working peasants, while in the main grain-growing regions the figure is 80-90 per cent.

In the struggle for the socialist reconstruction of agriculture and for the organisational and economic strengthening of the producer co-operatives a big contribution is being made by the press—a militant weapon in hands of the Communist Party in heading the construction of Socialism in the country. In this struggle for a new life for the working peasants “**Rabotnichesko Delo**”, central organ of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, is the model for the entire Bulgarian press.

“Co-operative farming”, said an editorial in “**Rabotnichesko Delo**” on November 25, 1952, “is transforming the former poor and middle peasants into well-to-do people with security, people who have forever rid themselves of dependency on the kulak... These changes became possible thanks to the correct policy of the Communist Party of Bulgaria aimed at all-round strengthening of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, accelerated industrialisation and electrification of the country, at reconstructing agriculture on a new, powerful technical base with the help of machine and tractor depots”.

The newspaper frequently publishes letters by members of

the producer co-operatives in different parts of the country. They write about the enormous superiority of collective cultivation on the basis of modern agro-technique and agricultural science. Last year the newspaper devoted whole pages to letters written by peasant co-operators.

“I am not a Party member, but all my thoughts are with the people’s power which helped us to organise the co-operative and to live like human beings”—thus wrote Vasil Vasilev, 71-year-old member of the producer co-operative in the village of Shabla (Balchikski district), under the headline “A happy old-age”. Throughout his entire life this man never had a house of his own; it was only after he became member of the co-operative that he could afford to build a comfortable house.

Giving striking examples of the impressive changes that have taken place in the fate of the working peasants in Bulgaria, the newspaper frequently compares their life with the appalling conditions of the peasants in Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. On January 6 it contained an article headed “Plight of Working Peasants under the Tito-Fascist Regime”:

“During the past year alone the Titoites extracted in taxation from the poor and middle peasants approximately 50 billion dinars, According to official data the belongings of 210 poor and middle peasants were auctioned recently in the ‘Murska Sobota, district and 770 homesteads in the Nova-Mesto district”.

On September 26, 1951, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria adopted a decision aimed at consolidating the successes achieved in organising producer co-operatives, advancing as the main task in agriculture the organisational-economic and political strengthening of the producer co-operatives, machine and tractor depots and state farms, the struggle for higher crop yields, for developing and improving animal husbandry. The newspaper widely features the fight for the realisation of the measures contained in this

decision resolutely upholding the voluntary principle of joining the co-operatives.

In working to strengthen the producer co-operatives “Rabotnichesko Delo” devotes lose attention to popularising the experience of collective-farm building in the Soviet Union, and the experience of the Soviet masters of socialist agriculture. For example, in one of the January issues it devoted a complete page of the life and work in the Dimitrov collective farm in the Kolomna district, Moscow region. In the column “In the Soviet Union” which appears on the front page, “Rabotnichesko Delo” regularly reports the successes of agriculture in the U.S.S.R., the socialist emulation of the Soviet collective farmers and machine operators, etc. It describes in detail the meetings between Soviet collective farmers and Bulgarian peasants; it plays a great role in acquainting the members of producer co-operatives with the experience of the Soviet collective farmers and describes concrete examples of the assimilation of this experience in Bulgaria.

In recent years, writes “Rabotnichesko Delo”, “following the example of their brothers and sisters—the Soviet collective farmers,—utilising their rich experience, the members of our producer co-operatives have reaped on large areas unprecedentedly high yields”.

Since the beginning of the year, in particular, it regularly popularises the experience of the emulation of the masters of agriculture. In January it published an article by Teniu Terziev, chairman of the producer co-operative in the village of Bogomilovo, entitled “How We Achieved High Wheat Yields”; the article “High Yields Depend on Us”, by Deli Muschanova and Nanki Tencheva, team leaders and masters of bumper tomato crops in the village of Debr, and articles by the leaders of two machine and, tractor depots who distinguished themselves by exemplary organisation of the autumn and winter tractor repairs.

Towards the end of 1952 and at the beginning of 1953 “Rabotnichesko Delo” supported the initiative of the co-operative members in the village of Straldzha, Yambol district, calling for utilisation of local facilities for irrigation, supported the initiative displayed by the members of the co-operative in the village of Merichleri for organising socialist emulation for high yields of cotton the initiative of the leaders of the three tractor brigades and of the field teams in the village of Kameno, Burgas district, calling for close co-operation in the fight for higher crop yields.

Prior to the beginning of the spring sowing “Rabotnichesko Delo” featured articles by scientists devoted to the latest achievements of Soviet and Bulgarian agricultural science. The articles stressed the need for the introduction of the advanced agro-technique. Academician Khristo Daskalov wrote an article entitled “For high yields of early and high-quality tomatoes” in which he generalised the experience of the leading workers. Articles closely connected with the work of the producer cooperatives are contributed regularly by Prof. Isai Petrov and other scientists.

Well-known writers including Krum Grigorov, Dimitrov Prize Winner, and others write frequently on topical questions of socialist construction in the countryside. Not long ago “Rabotnichesko Delo” contained a feature article entitled “Dimitrov’s Behests”, describing the history of the founding, consolidation and further development of the producer co-operative in the village of Mechka, Nikopol district. The members of this co-operative unanimously decided to abolish ground rent and since autumn 1952 have distributed incomes only on the basis of work-day units.

An undoubted shortcoming of the newspaper—a shortcoming which it began to get rid of only as late as the autumn of 1952, was that it did not devote enough attention to the questions of leadership of the machine and tractor depots,

did not help to develop the managers, and heads of political departments and other leading workers of the machine and tractor depots politically and also in respect to their professions. Another shortcoming was that during 1952 it did not devote due attention to the state farms, despite the fact that serious shortcomings obtain in their work.

Another weakness of the newspaper was that considerable part of the material dealing with the progress of the agricultural campaigns was of superficial nature and lacked a profound analysis of questions connected with the organisation of labour, methods of operative leadership of the agricultural campaigns by Party economic and state bodies and by individual leading workers.

This spring, however, "Rabotnichesko Delo" did much for better labour organisation and for a higher level, of agro-technical fieldwork, during the spring sowing. Up to April 15, some 21 editorials, including 4 devoted to cotton-growing, dealt with the spring sowing. During the preparations for the sowing and in the course of the sowing, it constantly featured items containing sharp criticism directed against bureaucratism and the violations of labour discipline, against non-observance of Government schedules and against the conservatism manifested in the producer co-operatives, machine and tractor depots and in some Party and state bodies. Between March 15 and April 15 alone 24 articles of this kind were published.

Striving to focus the attention of the entire rural public opinion on the quality of the fieldwork, the editorial board organised "raids" by its rural correspondents in order to verify the quality and observance of sowing schedules and later published the materials gathered by these correspondents. Unfortunately, the newspaper did not regularly inform its readers how the shortcomings disclosed, by the "raiding brigades" were rectified and how the creative initiative of the masses helped in the fight for bumper crops.

The struggle against cases of violation of the Rules of the producer co-operatives was not waged with the adequate consistency. After the publication in 1951 and 1952 of the decisions of the Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party concerning consolidation of the producer co-operatives and elimination of the distortion of Party policy in agriculture, the newspaper devoted a number articles and editorials to this question. Thereafter, however, it limited itself mainly to publishing letters from readers reporting individual violations of the Rules.

The socialist reconstruction of agriculture in Bulgaria, as in the other People's Democracies, and the struggle for consolidation of the socialist sector in the rural area are being waged in conditions of acute class struggle, of frantic resistance by the capitalist elements. Aided by its rural correspondents "Rabotnichesko Delo" exposes the machinations of the kulaks and their hangers-on, whetting thereby the vigilance of the rural activists. For example, in February last year it published a sharply critical report from the village of Mladovo exposing the undermining activities of kulaks and their henchmen in the producer co-operative; the warning came from the manager of the cattle-breeding farm.

Unfortunately, such critical material exposing the manoeuvres of the class enemy in the countryside is all too rare in its columns. Questions of the, class struggle in the countryside are raised by the newspaper only in a general way; it limits itself to a general call for vigilance and struggle against the class enemy.



The decisions on the work of the newspaper adopted by the Central Committee of the Party in January 1952 and in March 1953 demand that the editorial board constantly improve its

handling of questions of the socialist reconstruction of agriculture and their elaboration, that it must not permit any lagging in the tasks of socialist construction in the countryside.

Following these directives of the Central Committee and constantly learning from the rich experience of the Soviet press, "Rabotnichesko Delo" will, undoubtedly, eliminate its shortcomings in the sphere of elucidating questions of the socialist reconstruction of the countryside and will multiply its positive experience.

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## EDITORIAL BOARD



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