

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES—LEADING AND GUIDING FORCE IN COUNTRIES OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY

The People's Democracies, having firmly and unswervingly taken the path of building Socialism, have achieved in recent years outstanding success in developing their national economy and culture. The liberation of these countries from the yoke of fascism and imperialism, made possible as a result of the world-historic victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler Germany and militarist Japan, the abolition of the rule of the landlords and capitalists, the establishment of people's-democratic rule, the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union aroused the mighty forces that lay dormant in the

people, disclosed the inexhaustible sources of creative energy of the masses.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in these countries, having become ruling parties, and guided by the all-powerful teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin and the boundless experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, directed the energy and enthusiasm of the working people towards abolishing the backwardness of these countries, towards transforming them from primarily agrarian into advanced industrial countries.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies are genuine organisers and inspirers of the masses, the leading and guiding force in the struggle for the triumph of the new social system. By their selfless struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism, for raising the material and cultural standards of the working people the working-class Parties won the profound confidence and love of millions. The policy of the Communist and Workers' Parties—the vital basis of the people's-democratic system—enjoys the wholehearted and unconditional support of all working people. The toiling masses regard the Marxist-Leninist policy of the Communist and Workers' Parties as their own since it fully accords with their interests and aspirations. The correctness of this policy, its powerful life-asserting force, stand out more clearly, more vividly as the years go by, since for the countries of people's democracy each year marks a big step forward along the road to the socialist morrow.

Consistent carrying out of the policy of socialist industrialisation, carried out with the friendly aid and support of the Soviet Union, contributes to the speedy liquidation of the economic backwardness of the People's Democracies. By 1952 the prewar industrial output had been exceeded almost twofold in Czechoslovakia, while in Rumania it had more than doubled; in Poland and Hungary output was more than three times

greater; in Bulgaria more than four times and in Albania seven times. Approximately 99 per cent of the overall industrial output in these countries is now produced by socialist industry.

In the Chinese People's Republic rehabilitation of the national economy had been completed in the main by the end of 1952. Industrial and agricultural output reached and in many branches exceeded the prewar level. In 1952 production of pig iron was 105, steel 170, electric power 114, cement 153 compared with prewar. Production was begun of goods never produced before in China such as rails, machine tools, mining equipment, etc. At present the state sector accounts for about 80 per cent of the output of heavy industry.

Guided by the Lenin-Stalin teaching on socialist industrialisation, the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies are directing the efforts of the people to the development, above all, of heavy industry—metallurgy, machine-building and electrical engineering. The share of heavy industry in overall industrial output in Czechoslovakia in 1952 increased by more than half. In Poland the per capita production of coal and steel is now three times and electric power four times that of prewar. In 1938 Hungary produced 70 kilograms of steel per capita compared with the 236 kilograms she will produce in 1954. Rumania, which prior to the triumph of the people's power, had only imported machinery, now has its own large machine-building industry. The capacity of the power stations commissioned in Bulgaria in 1951 alone was one and a half times greater than the capacity of all the power plants in the country prior to the victory of the people's-democratic system.

As a result of the everyday mass-political work earned out by the Communist and Workers' Parties socialist emulation and the stakhanovite movement are developing on a growing scale. Outstanding figures, innovators in production, distinguished workers who have learnt how to surmount all manner of

difficulties ardent patriots, ready to add to and uphold the revolutionary achievements of their homeland, are coming to the fore on socialist construction sites, in mills and factories.

Under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties astonishing transformations are taking place in the countries of people's democracy. The abolition of the system of landlordship and the transfer to the working peasants of millions of hectares of landlords' land and of part of the kulak land opened broad vistas for the growth of the productive forces in agriculture. The policy of restricting and dislodging the capitalist elements in town and countryside facilitates the further consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance—the basis of people's power. Persistently and consistently the disproportion between the rate of development of socialist industry and of agriculture, is being eliminated.

The working peasants are becoming increasingly aware of the superiority of large-scale collective cultivation over the small commodity individual cultivation and, on a purely voluntary basis, are forming joint cultivation associations, producer co-operatives and collective farms. For instance, in March 1953 there were over 7,000 producer co-operatives in Poland, more than 4,000 collective farms and joint cultivation associations in Rumania. The producer co-operatives and state farms account for approximately 40 per cent of all the cultivable land in the Hungarian People Republic, about 44 per cent in Czechoslovakia and over 60 per cent in Bulgaria. The successes registered in the socialist sector of agriculture and the fact that the working peasants are becoming more and more acquainted with the experience of the Soviet collective farms incline the broad peasant masses increasingly towards collective labour. In these conditions the Communist and Workers' Parties regard as their main task in the countryside the organisational-economic and political consolidation of the collective farms, producer co-operatives and joint cultivation

associations.

In China the great land reform has been completed in the main and the landless and land-hungry peasants have received land. In 1952 the harvest of food crops exceeded the highest prewar level. By the end of 1952 there were more than 6 million mutual aid groups and over 4,000 producer co-operatives.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy devote close attention to the wide development of culture, national in form and socialist in content. Millions of adult working people in town and country have learnt to read and write during the years of the people's democratic power. The school doors have been opened wide to the children of the working people. Favourable conditions have been created for the growth of a new intelligentsia, for the flowering of science, literature and arts serving the cause of peace and socialism. Care for people, for maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of the whole of society permeates the entire activity of the Parties. The Parties of the working class are daily educating the working people in the spirit of the ideology of fraternity and friendship between the peoples, the ideology of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of indestructible friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The successes of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the struggle for the triumph of Socialism encounter the frantic resistance of the remnant of the exploiting classes. The sharpening class struggle also finds reflection in the Parties of the working class. Consequently, vigilance in relation to the class enemy and his agents, ruthless struggle against the class enemy and his accomplices are the law in the work of all the Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy as well as of the state and economic organs and of the mass organisations, of all working people of town and

village in these countries.

The genuine, tried leaders of the broad popular masses—the Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy—are daily growing stronger in ideology and organisation. The Parties demand from their organisations that they wage indefatigable struggle against distortions of the political line, that they engage in systematic work for the political and ideological tempering of their members and constant strengthening of the bonds with the masses. Every Party organisation must show constant concern for regulating the social composition of the Party, for purging its ranks of opportunist, alien and hostile elements. Members must tirelessly and persistently strive to master the Marxist-Leninist theory. At work and in all things, in observing labour and state discipline, the Communists must set the example for all working people.

The tried method of criticism and self-criticism is the sharpest weapon in the struggle to consolidate the ranks of the Communist and Workers' Parties. The strength of the working-class Parties is that they resolutely disclose and eliminate shortcomings in their work.

Equipped with the immortal teaching of Marxism-Leninism the Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of peoples-democracy, strong in their unity of will and action, are confidently leading the working people of town and country along the pathway of building Socialism, inspiring them for the struggle against the machinations of the warmakers, for peace and friendship among the nations.

EVE OF GENERAL ELECTION IN ITALY

Speeches By Palmiro Togliatti

The last few days of the election campaign in Italy are being marked by thousands of election meetings. The meetings addressed by the candidates of the Communist and Socialist Parties attract the greatest numbers.

A meeting in Milan addressed by Palmiro Togliatti brought together 150000 people. Togliatti pointed out that the Christian Democrats and their allies fear the verdict of the popular vote.

Gripped with this fear they are resorting to intimidation, to violence, provocation and fraud. The police and activists of the Christian Democratic Party and of the “Catholic Action” are trying might and main to break-up the election meetings of the Communist Party and to interfere with the distribution of its election material. It was discovered for example, that the voters’ register in a number of election precincts in Rome contained the names of 227 dead, 202 missing, 140 whose whereabouts have been unknown for years and 335 emigrants living abroad. There have been instances when the lists contained the names of citizens of foreign countries.

Addressing a 150-thousand strong meeting in Naples on June 2 Togliatti pointed out that altogether there are 50,000 election precincts and if 10 votes are stolen from each the Government would unlawfully get another 500,000 votes which could tip the scales in its favour. Togliatti called on the Communists and all the Democrats to reinforce their vigilance.

On June 2, the day of the founding of the Republic, the General Confederation of Labour addressed a call to all the voters which says in particular: “By your votes, condemn the parties of the rich and the employers; vote against the Christian Democrats and their allies against the monarchists and fascists. Vote for the parties of labour, democracy and peace!”.

FRENCH WORKING CLASS DEMAND POLICY OF PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

A feature of the militant action of the French working class, now taking place in conditions of a broad movement for unity is, that the workers are fighting not only for higher wages but also against the policy of the reactionary bourgeoisie, for government of peace and social progress.

Demands for the formation of such government have been made by many organisations of the Communist and Socialist Parties in the Lot-et-Garonne Department by Communists and Socialists in Longpré-les-Corps-sains (Somme Department), Coussan (Hautes-Pyrénées Department), in Ariélor (Ariège Department) and in other places. Similar demands have been made by the national trade union amalgamations of civil servants, affiliated to the General Confederation of Labour and to the Confederation of Christian Workers, the Autonomous Federation of Post Office Workers in the Gironde Department, the Autonomous Federation of secondary-school teachers and by many other organisations of the General Confederation of Labour, the Confederation of Christian Workers and of the "Force ouvrière".

FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

Will Of French People

Public organisations and municipal bodies in France are expressing themselves more and more resolutely in favour of a peaceful settlement of international problems, for an end to the wars now in progress, for negotiations between representatives of the five Great Powers.

The general councils of the Cher, Aisne, Alpes-Maritimes and Aude Departments expressed themselves unanimously for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. Similar demands were voiced by the municipalities of Savigny-sur-Orge (Seine-et-Oise Department), Mornac (Charente Department), Estagel (Pyrenees-Orientales Department), Vallauris (Alpes-Maritime Department) and Gruffy (Haute-Savoie Department).

Nearly 1,000 delegates, representing 43,000 members of the Federal League of French War Veterans, at their congress, unanimously adopted a resolution stressing the need to ease the international tension and for a conference of the five Great Powers. The national congress of former war prisoners demanded a peaceful settlement of the German problem by means of negotiations between the four Great Powers. The League for Human Rights expressed support for negotiations for a truce in Indo-China.

The Bureau of the National Peasants' Committee for struggle in defence of peace and agriculture decided to launch a campaign among the peasant masses for ending the wars in Korea and Indo-China, for a peaceful settlement of all

controversial issues, against ratification of the Bonn and Paris military treaties. Peasant conferences have been held in the majority of the Departments. The Bureau also decided to take part in the national conference "For negotiations and peace" which the National Peace Council intends to hold in Paris on June 27-28.

Movement In Britain For Peaceful Movement

The National Congress of Action for Peace, held recently in Manchester, has greatly stimulated peace activity in Britain. Peace supporters are now collecting signatures for local petitions to M.P.'s and members of the Government demanding an end to the war in Korea and action for a Big-Five Conference. The first thousands of signatures have been collected in Aberdeen, Bedford, Halifax, Reading, West Wales and in other places throughout the country.

The National Assembly of Women has published a statement saying that a truce in Korea can be reached in the coming weeks provided the British Government displays resoluteness. In Wandsworth, one of the biggest boroughs in London, meetings and a demonstration took place in support of the demand for a peaceful settlement of controversial international questions.

On May 30 the Communist Party of Great Britain called on the people to intensify the struggle for peace. "From every factory and trade union branch, from all the organisations of the Labour movement, from public meetings and deputations to M.P.'s" reads the call, "the demand should be made to the Prime Minister and Mr. Attlee: Immediate cease-fire in Korea! Unconditional negotiations with the Soviet Union!"

Australian People Demand End To War In Korea

The results of the immediate cease-fire in Korea ballots show that the overwhelming majority of Australians stand for an immediate end to the war and for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Peaceful settlement of the Korean problem and of the other unsolved international questions is demanded by all sections of the population of Australia. A general meeting of members of the moulders union in Brisbane called on the Government and Labour Party leaders openly to declare their attitude towards a Five-Power meeting and for an immediate end to the war in Korea. The Brisbane Peace Council issued an appeal which reads: "Now is the time for every Australian peace lover to demonstrate his insistence on an immediate truce and to force a similar declaration from the Australian Prime Minister".

Japanese Students' Conference

A students' peace conference of Western Japan, held in Kyoto, took place under the slogan of "Peace through negotiations". The conference leaders called on all present freely to voice their views and suggestions.

The conference was followed by a students' peace evening in the Maruyama Koen Park. During the peace conference, which was held in the "Rizumeikan" University, some 800 students from the "Kyoto", "Dosisya", "Rizumeikan" and other universities, affiliated to the students' self-governing bodies, held a meeting in the university in support of the conference.

Afterwards the students marched through the streets crying out: "Down with war!"

FORTHCOMING WOMEN'S WORLD CONGRESS

Conference Of Democratic Women In Rumania

The 694 delegates who attended the Conference of women of the Rumanian People's Republic, held in Bucharest, represented roughly 3.5 million women. They included stakhanovites, collective farm chairmen, scientific and cultural workers and housewives.

The conference adopted a resolution calling on the women of the country in the future too to extend and consolidate the women's movement for building a new happy life, for peace and friendship among the peoples. The conference elected a 151-strong Women's Democratic Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic and also the members of the delegation to the World Women's Congress.

Austrian Women's Conference

A national Women's Conference held in Vienna, in connection with the preparations for the World Women's Congress, was attended by more than 200 delegates from all parts of the country.

Three reports were delivered: "For world peace", "For the rights of women", "In defence of children". Delegates stressed the need to intensify work among women, tirelessly to explain to them that preservation of peace is the cause of all the

peoples of the world.

The conference elected a delegation which will take part in the work of the Women's World Congress.

For Peace, For Happiness Of Children!

The International Day in Defence of Children instituted four years ago on the initiative of the Women's International Democratic Federation was widely marked this year. The entire press in the Soviet Union, in the Chinese People's Republic and in the countries of people's democracy devoted much space to Children's Day.

In Moscow and elsewhere in the U.S.S.R. meetings were held which stressed that in the Soviet country children are surrounded with great love and solicitude on the part of the Party, the Government and all people. Speakers at the meetings declared: "We shall fight for peace, for the life and happiness of the children of all peoples!"

On the eve of the International Day in Defence of Children Shanghai children received a magnificent present from the Government—a Children's Palace. Meetings and pioneer rallies were held in all schools, kindergartens and boarding schools in Peking. The children were visited by scientists, art workers, heroes of labour and by soldiers of the People's Liberation Army.

In the capitalist countries June 1 was marked in the spirit of rallying friends of the movement in defence of children. The democratic press in France, Italy, Western Germany and other countries gave great prominence to this day.

The women's, youth and other mass democratic organisations explained at meetings of working people that a happy life for children could be had only by fighting for peace, for ending the arms drive, for raising the standard of living of

the working people.

GERMAN PEOPLE ACTIVE IN FIGHT FOR PEACE. Heinz Willmann, General Secretary, German Peace Council

Work is underway throughout the German Democratic Republic for drawing the population into the peace movement. Peace councils are holding meetings, evenings for free exchange of opinion and cultural undertakings—all designed to acquaint the population with the Peoples' Peace Congress Appeal to the governments of the five Great Powers, with the consistent peace-loving policy of the U.S.S.R. for easing the tension in international relations and with the proposals of the governments of the Chinese People's Republic and the Korean People's Democratic Republic, supported by the Government of the U.S.S.R., aimed at bringing about an end to the war in Korea.

During the past three months 3,346 meetings and other undertakings embracing nearly 700,000 people took place in the Leipzig region alone—a fact which testifies to the noticeable increase in the activity of the peace councils in the German Democratic Republic.

The peace councils invite to their meetings, rallies and conferences not only council members, as was the case hitherto, but also guests and observers, interested in peace.

A widely-practiced form of explanatory work are evenings for free exchange of views—the so-called “peace forums”—at which the representatives of the peace councils discuss with the population the most important problems of the present international situation. As a rule, one key question is discussed at each of these meetings, such as: How to frustrate realisation

of the Bonn and Paris military treaties and to secure a peace treaty for the whole of Germany? What are the possibilities for reaching international agreement? How do the peoples of Europe view the question of German unity? How was Eisenhower's speech of April 16 evaluated in the Soviet Union?

Those attending the "forum" hear a brief talk acquainting them with the subject matter; this is followed by discussion in the course of which the speaker replies to all the questions raised by the audience. The audiences, as a rule, do not confine themselves to problems of the international situation; they also discuss questions relating to their everyday life. For instance, they voice complaints about bureaucracy in the work of some local organs, about the inadequate attention shown to the needs of the working people, etc. Often the evenings are attended by representatives of the rural organs of power who give replies to the questions; this adds still more to the significance of the "peace forums", helps better to explain the policy of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, enhances the responsibility of the state functionaries and helps draw the population into active work for the most important political- and economic tasks.

The positive experience accumulated during the preparation for the Peoples' Peace Congress makes for better explanatory work among all the sections of the population of the Republic: workers, peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia and the urban petty bourgeoisie. All universities, higher schools and other educational establishments in the German Democratic Republic discussed the appeal addressed by 12,000 French scientists and teachers to their colleagues abroad, suggesting the convening of an international congress of scientists and teachers. More than 25,000 scientific workers and teachers in the Republic signed this appeal.

The population displayed its activity in the peace

movement also by taking part in the solidarity campaign with the heroic people of Korea. During the first four months of the year, over 1,719 thousand marks were collected for the fund in aid of the population of North Korea. In addition, in the course of a single month, over 300 thousand marks were collected for the world peace movement fund.

The peace councils of the Republic are supporting the struggle of the population of Western Germany against the Bonn and Paris military treaties. Many peace councils send large numbers of letters and various printed materials to Western Germany. Direct contact has been established with thousands of citizens in Western Germany who wholeheartedly respond to the proposals for joint action in the struggle for a united, peace-loving, democratic Germany.

The German Peace Council regards as a particularly important task the consolidation of the militant solidarity between the population of the German Democratic Republic and all peace-loving peoples. The peace councils carried out many undertakings which acquainted the population of the German Democratic Republic with the cultural achievements of other peoples, with their struggle for peace. The international journal "In Defence of Peace" is published in the German Democratic Republic in a total edition of 285,000 copies (Western Germany has its own edition). A series of popular pamphlets "What everybody should know" acquaints the population with life in the countries of people's democracy and in the capitalist countries, with special emphasis on the struggle for peace. The materials of the world peace movement are translated into German and circulated in large quantities among the population.

Recently the German Peace Council began a publication of its own newspaper, "Welt des Friedens", which engages in wide explanatory work and serves as a tribune for exchanging views and experiences of the work of the local peace councils.

The demand for a Peace Pact between the five Great Powers is widely propagated both in the Western and in the Eastern part of Germany and meets with a particularly wip response wherever it is linked with the demand for a conference of the four Great Powers to discuss the German problem. The slogan: "Insist by all means of a truce in Korea and on opening negotiations on the German question!" has become very popular. In Western Germany together with the usual slogan "Yankees, Go Home!" chalked on walls, one frequently sees the call: "Negotiate in order to avoid war!".

Today the main task is to transform the peace movement all over Germany into a force capable of securing the realisation of these demands of the German people.

ON PATHWAY OF SOCIALIST RECONSTRUCTION OF AGRICULTURE IN POLAND

The development of the agricultural producer co-operatives in Poland has been gaining in scale ever since the VII Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party held in June 1952. At this Plenum Comrade Bierut, analysing the development of the producer co-operatives, stressed the need for intensified political work among the working peasants, for still more resolute struggle against the hostile actions of the kulaks and their accomplices and emphasised that on the one hand, the Central Committee is not in agreement with applying administrative pressure and, on the other hand, does not want to await spontaneous processes, does not and will not tolerate spontaneity in any sphere of Party tasks.

While carrying out the directives of the VII Plenum the Party organisations unfolded mass political work on a broad scale in the countryside, enriched the forms of propaganda and agitation and got rid of the opportunist underestimation observed in some spheres of the work in relation to the producer co-operatives.

The struggle for the development of the producer co-operatives, in the course of which the class contradictions in the countryside manifest themselves most clearly is indissolubly linked with the entire front of political work in the countryside. The wide-scale political work accompanying the struggle for strengthening the economic bonds between town and country, for stabilising the system of obligatory deliveries of agricultural products to the state, for carrying out the

decision adopted by the Government in January 1953 providing for price regulation, raising wages, abolition of rationing and free sale of surplus agricultural products after fulfilment by the peasants of their obligatory deliveries—all contributed in a big way to bridling the speculator elements in the country and to isolating the kulaks.

The Sejm election campaign in the autumn of 1952, in the course of which millions discussed at tens of thousands of election meetings the Programme of the National Front and the prospects for the economic and cultural flowering of our country, and openly criticised the shortcomings, led to a tremendous growth in the political consciousness of the broad masses of the working people and strengthened the prestige and leading role of the working class and the Polish United Workers' Party, strengthened the bonds between the Party and the non-party masses.

All this, in the aggregate, ensured favourable conditions for political work and for the further development and consolidation of the producer co-operatives.

I.

A tremendous role in the development of the producer co-operatives was played by the striking example of the prospering agricultural co-operatives and by the popularisation of the tremendous achievements of the collective farms in the U.S.S.R.

The vast majority of producer co-operative in Poland gives daily proof of the superiority of collective farming over individual farming, shows that collective farming is more advantageous than individual farming, that it ensures a rapid growth in the well-being of the members of the co-operatives.

The average yield of the four main crops in 1952 in the producer co-operatives of Poland was 8 per cent higher than in

the previous year and 19 per cent higher than the yield of the individual peasants. Hundreds of producer co-operatives had yields 30-50 per cent higher than individual peasants.

Big headway has been made in animal husbandry. For instance, the head of publicly-owned cattle per 100 hectares grew in 1952 by 40 per cent; the head of hogs, 53 per cent in the co-operatives of the second type; the head of cattle in the co-operatives of the third type by 72 per cent while the number of sows rose 2.5 times.

During the past two years the co-operatives built or repaired a total of 7,000 farm buildings, establishing a base for the further development of their farms and animal husbandry in particular. The share of the co-operatives in capital investments rose more than twofold compared with 1951. The growth of investments for capital construction was due not only to the higher incomes but also to the more correct distribution of incomes, with a higher percentage earmarked for capital investment.

The increased crop yields and the growth in the co-operatives' share in supplying the State with technical crops and the development of animal husbandry—all led to a further substantial growth in the incomes of the co-operative members.

A big role in the development of many of the leading producer co-operatives was played by the visits to the U.S.S.R. of chairmen and members of the boards of the producer co-operatives. The rich experience of the Soviet collective farms is used for improving organisation of labour and introducing advanced agro-technical methods. The tremendous achievements of the Soviet collective farmers inspire our peasants and encourage them to follow their splendid example.

Speaking at the First National Congress of the members of the producer co-operatives Josef Kopec, chairman of a producer co-operative in the village of Wionzemin (Warsaw Region), concluded by describing his visit to the Soviet

collective farms: “After returning from the Soviet Union”, he said, “I talked in detail with my neighbours about the well-to-do and cultured life of the people in the Soviet countryside. I brought back with me the answers to the questions raised by the villagers before my departure. A co-operative was formed in our village shortly after my return from the Soviet Union. And if today, after three years of collective farming, our co-operative has grown tremendously, has gained in strength and can be proud of quite considerable achievements, this is because we are following the splendid, inspiring example of our Soviet brothers—the collective farmers. We shall do all in our power to ensure that our entire countryside rapidly reaches the level of the countryside of the most advanced country in the world—the Soviet Union”.

The people’s councils, the Party and public organisations have carried out much political and organising work among the peasant masses, popularising the achievements of the producer co-operatives. Last summer mass excursions were arranged which enabled 10 thousand individual peasants to see the producer co-operatives. The excursionists also visited big industrial enterprises and construction sites of the Six-Year Plan. These excursions enabled many individual peasants to see for themselves what the life in the producer co-operatives really looks like, to see how yields are increased and animal husbandry developed and how all this leads to a higher standard of life for the members of the producer co-operatives. They helped many hesitant peasants to see through the falsehoods, through the absurdity and foulness of the kulak slanders in relation to the producer co-operatives.

The practice of inviting individual peasants to the meetings at which the members of the producer co-operatives discuss distribution of the income is now widespread. It has enabled the individual peasants to see deeply into the life of the cooperatives, to see for themselves that the biggest incomes go

to those who work better, while loafers and idlers get only what they really deserve.

Acquainting the individual peasants directly with life in the producer co-operatives helps in overcoming their hesitancy and leads many of them to the co-operatives. The period of the annual meetings of the co-operatives, when the members sum up the results of the year's work, has become a period of mass entry into the co-operatives by new members on an entirely voluntary basis.

II.

Carrying out the directives of the VII Plenum of the Central Committee, the Party organisations are using varied forms of propaganda and mass-political work. Among the more widespread forms note should be taken of the district and regional congresses of youth and women activists from among the individual peasantry and co-operative members; the county conference of rural activists; conferences of village teachers; meetings of people's councils at which the further development of the producer co-operative is discussed; discussion in the rural Party organisations of the co-operative Rules; the inclusion in the curriculum of Party study of subjects ensuring a better understanding of matters affecting the co-operatives, etc.

The Party organisations are becoming more and more conscious of the need to intensify political work among those factory workers who have small plots in the countryside, so that they take a more active part in the political, public and economic life in their villages. For this purpose many factory organisations of the Party hold special meeting for those workers living in the countryside in order to discuss with them and to raise with them matters affecting the development of the producer co-operatives. The Party committees in the big

enterprises in the Koletsk region organise visits by their activists to the countryside where they take part in these meetings. Thanks to this work the first producer cooperatives were formed in 1952, often by the wives of the workers residing in the countryside.

In propagating collectivist ideas an ever bigger role is played by the growing number of activists in the producer cooperatives. Thousands of co-operators—men and women—have become good agitators for producer co-operation. They popularise the achievements of their co-operatives among the peasants in the neighbouring villages, explain to individual peasants the Rules of the producer co-operatives and speak at peasants' meetings.

The growing consciousness and activity of the working peasants, the higher level of the mass-explanatory and educational work in the countryside, the better political leadership of the producer co-operatives by the Party organisations, the enormous and constantly growing influence exerted on the individual peasants by the achievements of the producer co-operatives—all have contributed to the fact that the development of co-operation, in conditions of sharp struggle against the kulaks, is steadily gaining momentum.

In the space of the second half of 1952, for example, the number of producer co-operatives, grew from 3,300 to 4,900; during the first four months of this year their number rose by another 2,400 and by May the total number of producer co-operatives was 7,300. Thus, the number of producer co-operatives in Poland more than doubled in less than one year. They unite 146,500 peasant households and have a total of 1,280,000 hectares.

A distinguishing feature of the development of producer co-operatives in the recent period is the fact that their numbers are increasing also in those counties in which there had been a big lag in this respect. For example, the number of cooperatives

in the Lublin county grew during the past four months from 193 to 550 and in the Cracow county from 103 to 230. Gratifying too is the fact that the campaign methods have been largely eliminated, and that new co-operatives were formed in the first few months of the present year.

III.

Producer co-operative development in Poland has a powerful base—the steadily growing number of state machine and tractor stations equipped with an ever increasing number of tractors and other agricultural machines. The number of state machine and tractor stations grew from 297, in the middle of 1952, to 375 at the present moment. They have 15 thousand tractors (in terms of h. p.) and over 50 thousand machines and implements.

During the spring sowing the state machine and tractor stations worked much better than they did last year—a development which enabled the producer co-operatives considerably to cut the time needed for field work. By May 10 the state machine and tractor stations had performed twice as much work in the producer co-operatives compared with the corresponding period for the previous year.

The political role of the state machine and tractor stations has grown significantly. The narrow economic approach hitherto displayed in realising their production plans has been overcome to a considerable degree. The co-operation between the tractor teams and producer co-operative work-teams has become closer. The role of the state machine and tractor stations in developing the socialist emulation has become more pronounced. The leadership of the stations and their personnel are becoming more and more conscious that the results of their labour should be measured not only by the fulfilment of their own plans but in equal degree by the economic achievements

of the producer cooperatives served by them.

The development of the producer co-operatives in Poland is taking place on the basis of the industrialisation of the country, on the basis of a steady growth in output of tractors, trucks, modern agricultural machines and implements which were not produced in Poland before the war.

The educational establishments in people's Poland are training more and more agronomists, zoo-technicians, mechanics, tractor-drivers and other specialists required for the socialist reconstruction of the countryside.

The formation of new producer co-operatives must not lead to the weakening of those already functioning. The principle "not a single bad co-operative" is being taken up more and more by the Party organisations and people's councils.

Some of the producer Co-operatives, especially those which have been functioning for the past two or three years, have achieved considerable success—high yields of 30 and more centners to the hectare, a substantial advance in animal husbandry and in introducing technical crops, all of which have resulted in a high level of well-being for their members. However, in some of the leading co-operative there is a tendency to rest satisfied with the results achieved, to rest on their laurels. Sometimes they display a tendency to shut themselves up in their own shells, and a reluctance to admit new members. The Party organisations and people's councils must explain the incorrectness of these tendencies, must help the co-operatives to establish plans for the future, point out to them the splendid perspectives for development and mobilise them for realisation, of new and greater tasks, so that they maintain their steady progress, serve as examples demonstrating the superiority of collective farming and help the co-operatives that are lagging.

The growth of the producer co-operatives confronts the Party committees and the people's councils with new, more

responsible tasks, demands from them improved style or work, correct distribution of functions between Party committees and people's councils and skilful leadership of the state machine and tractor stations.

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The first National Congress of the producer co-operatives, which took place in February, this year, was convened for the purpose of discussing the growing problems arising from the development of the producer co-operatives, of defining the next tasks in the sphere of consolidating the existing co-operatives and forming new ones, and also for the purpose of comparing results and exchanging experience.

Some 2,400 co-operative members were present at the Congress together with several hundred guests—activists from the machine and tractor stations and people's councils, scientific personnel from the higher educational establishments catering for agriculture, from research institutes and public and state figures and individual working peasants

The Congress demonstrated the enormous achievements, the strength and vitality of the producer co-operatives in Poland, It met with a wide response not only among the co-operative members but also among the broad masses of individual working peasants and revealed the profound change in the altitude of the working peasants towards the producer co-operative.

The Congress was not only a striking demonstration of economic achievements, it was, in addition, splendid testimony to the great changes now taking place among the people building the new life in the countryside. to the rapid growth of their political consciousness and activity.

The speeches made at the Congress were permeated with the firm conviction that the cause of developing the producer co-operatives, the cause of building the new, bright and happy

life, is indivisibly linked with the fight for peace, with the need for ever sharper vigilance in relation to the enemy, who does not scruple at any means so long as it injures our socialist construction and hinders our advance.

The resolutions adopted by the Congress, which, enhance the significance of the Rules of the co-operatives, indicate the main tasks, in the matter of organisational and economic strengthening of the co-operatives, in cultural-educational work, and also the request of the Congress to the Government urging the formation of a producer co-operative council, will, undoubtedly, lead to the further strengthening and advance of producer co-operation in Poland.

IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

V. I. Lenin's "Materialism And Empirio-Criticism" In Greek Translation

The Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece has put out Volume XIV of V. I. Lenin's Works containing his brilliant philosophical work "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism". It appears in Greek translation for the first time.

Volume IX Of J. V. Stalin's Works In German Translation

The "Dietz", Publishing House of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, has put out Volume IX of J. V. Stalin's Works in German translation. The translation from the Russian edition was prepared by the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin Institute of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Without Good Knowledge Of Cadres There Can Be No Correct Selection. "Mundo Obrero" On Need to Know Cadres In Communist Party of Spain

The leadership of the Communist Party of Spain have

stressed more than once the enormous significance of the directives of the classics of Marxism-Leninism for the Spanish Communists that correct selection of cadres is one of the basic principles of the organisational work of the Party.

Nevertheless incorrect selection and allocation of cadres still persist in some organisations of the Party which, as pointed out by the underground “Mundo Obrero”, organ of the Central Committee of the Party, is one of the main shortcomings reacting negatively on the entire life and work of the Party.

The main reason for this is that not everywhere do the leading functionaries make a thorough study to the cadres. “Mundo Obrero” stresses: When certain leading comrades are asked as to the time when one or another comrade joined the Party, where he was and what he did at such and such a time, or about his capabilities or experience, etc., they are unable to give a clear and definite answer. In order to know the cadres and to be able to appraise them according to their merits, and to employ them in a way that they may be of maximum use to the Party, it is necessary to study them directly at work, to know their past and their present, their merits and demerits, to take into account their abilities and to determine what can be expected of them in the future.

Correct selection and correct utilisation of cadres are necessary in order to broaden and activate the entire work of the Party.

New Zealand Communists Criticise Their Shortcomings

In recent years the Communist Party of New Zealand has made much headway in extending its contact with the masses and leading the struggle of the working people for their vital

interests, for peace. However in some of its organisations there is a tendency to isolate themselves from the factories, not to come out openly before the masses with the Party's position. This incorrect tendency is now being widely criticised both in the leadership of the Party and at the district conferences. In a statement to the recent meeting of the Political Committee Bruce Skilton, Organising Secretary, characterised this tendency as a form of Right opportunism.

The danger of this tendency, he said, is that it "leads to a weakening of the united front and of the people's movement", "The direct and open leadership of mass work by the Party", stressed Skilton, "is of great importance for the development of the broader mass movement itself".

The Political Committee called upon all Party members fully to realise the importance of consistently acquainting the working people with the stand of the Party on all issues. The Committee drew particular attention to the need for intensified work in the factories. A number of concrete measures were taken to ensure better mass work by the Party organisations and correct allocation of cadres to ensure leadership of this work.

For High Level Of Party Propaganda. Decision Of Political Secretariat, Central Committee, Communist Party Of Czechoslovakia, Concerning Party Study In 1953-54 Academic Year

The Political Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has adopted the text of a decision concerning study in the Party educational network during the 1953-54 academic year.

The decision points to the great significance for building

Socialism in the country of the materials of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, J. V. Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." and also the materials of the National-Conference and the new Rules of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, which were studied during the academic year now drawing to a close. As a result of the study of these materials the political activity of the Party members and the Party organisations grew, the ideological, organisational and political unity of the Party was further strengthened.

However, the decision points out, serious shortcomings were observed in the 1952-53 study year. Some Party organisations have not yet grasped the significance and importance of Party education, underestimate the significance of ideological work, of training members and non-members. The decision points out that the agitation department of the Central Committee and the regional and district committees displayed insufficient care for raising the ideological level, for a live and militant spirit in the propaganda. "Rude Pravo" and "Pravda", central organs of the Party, featured more articles on ideological subjects but they did not help the Party organisations and tutors to exchange experience of work.

The most serious shortcomings manifested in the study of the new Party Rules. The main thing arising from study of the Rules, says the decision, is the need to translate them into life. But not all Party members understood their tasks in this way. Some comrades mastered the separate articles but they do not use them as a guide in their work. A big failing of the Party propaganda is that so far it has not sufficiently acquainted the working people with the rich experience of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet State in all spheres of Party-political and economic activity. Also the serious gaps in the knowledge of Party members in the sphere of political economy must be eliminated.

The decision of the Political Secretariat outlines ways and means for raising the level of the Marxist-Leninist training of the Party membership; it shows how tutors should be selected for the system of Party education, stressing that the activists and leading workers must be drawn into the Party propaganda work. The new academic year in the Party educational network begins on October 15 and will be as follows: basic courses for political study, classes for the history of the C.P.S U., classes for studying political economy and problems of the national economy, district evening schools of Marxism-Leninism and independent study by Party members of the theory of Marxism-Leninism. Together with the Party members and probationers non-party people will also study in the basic courses, in the two types of classes and also in the evening universities of Marxism-Leninism which will function in four cities.

Preparation Determined Success Of Party Meeting. Experience Of Holding Party Meeting In Bucharest December 21st Works

The district committees of the Rumanian Workers' Party are focusing attention on correctly preparing and holding branch meetings. Recently this was the subject of a seminar for secretaries of the factory branches, held under the auspices of the district committee in the August 23rd district in Bucharest. As a result, the branch meeting in the enterprises in this district, and particularly in the December 21st metal processing works, are now conducted at a higher level.

Getting ready to discuss the question of fulfilling the state plan in the factory the bureau of the Party organisation in the December 21st plant asked the manager to give a report on the

fulfilment of the plan for the month of April and on the output goals for May. Having studied the report the Party bureau supplemented it with suggestions for more political and organising work by the Party members, aimed at ensuring uninterrupted fulfilment of production targets.

The agenda was announced a few days before the date set for meeting. In addition, members of the bureau personally discussed the main points of the report with the Party members. The bureau also invited to the meeting non-party engineers, technicians and stakhanovites whose thorough knowledge of production matters are invaluable for the Party organisation.

In his report the manager, in addition to stressing the positive experience, dwelt on a number of shortcomings encountered during the work for fulfilling the plan. He drew attention, in particular, to the insufficient care given to quality, to the hours wasted when machines are idle, poor registering of the socialist emulation results, etc. He also outlined concrete measures for eliminating these shortcomings.

Eleven Party members and four non-party workers took part in the discussion. They criticised the bureau and the manager for lack of initiative and for not being sufficiently operative in tackling a number of production questions; they also put forward suggestions of their own.

The resolution adopted by the meeting took these suggestions into account and particularly the suggestion that three excellent quality youth teams should be formed.

The carrying out of this decision resulted in the May plan being fulfilled 102 per cent, despite the fact that in this same month the plant began production of new items.

Nicolae RIZEA
Deputy Mead of Party, Trade Union and Youth
Organs Department,
Bucharest City Committee,

Rumanian Workers' Party

Work Of Mexican Communists In Trade Unions

Recently the Political Commission of the Mexican Communist Party thoroughly and critically analysed the work of the Party members in the trade unions. The Commission came to the conclusion that the political line of the Party was not being carried out by Party members in trade union work. Responsibility for this rests with the Central Committee of the Party and in the first place with the political Commission itself.

The Political Commission, said Comrade J. Encarnacion Valdez, Organising Secretary of the Party, did not help the Party to link up with the broad working masses of the country, did not ensure the carrying out of the main tasks of Party policy in the trade unions: the establishment of unity of action and organisational unity of the Mexican proletariat in the struggle for its class interests. Due to isolation of many of its organisations from the working class the Party failed to overcome its organisational weakness.

It was decided to effect a radical change in the work of the Communists in the trade unions so that the Party will be able better to play its role of leader of the working class, so that the Communists have a clear idea about carrying out the political line of the Party, of doing away with the sectarianism which cuts off the Party from the working masses. The political Commission called on all Communists to strive for unity of action of the working class.

“Volksstimme” Activists. Experience Of District Committee Of Communist party Of Austria In Building Circulation For Party Press

This is not the first year that we have been waging struggle for ousting the press—hostile to the proletariat—from workers’ homes in Stadlau, one of the biggest working-class districts in Vienna, and to get the biggest possible circulation for “Volksstimme”, the central organ of our Party.

Experience has convinced us that this task can be solved only by mobilising volunteer activists, sufficiently mature politically, who can discuss the different political issues with the people to whom they offer the paper, and enlighten and convince these people. Our “Volksstimme” activists include a considerable number of leading Party functionaries and branch activists. Every Sunday for the past few years many of them have been making door-to-door visits in working class districts, winning an increasing number of readers for our paper.

Once a month (and also on special occasions) we practice Sunday circulation days for which we try to rally all our leading functionaries and activists. On these Sundays our aim is to cover every single apartment by a “Volksstimme” activist. In some of the regional organisations of the Party this aim has already been achieved.

There are approximately 20,000 families in our district of which 2,000 are permanent subscribers to “Volksstimme”. With the help of our activists we sell on some Sundays all extra 4,000 copies. In this way nearly every third family gets the paper.

It goes without saying that our regular Sunday press drives are a source of worry to the Right-wing Socialists. They admit in their newspapers that they cannot organise anything of the

kind since they are short of people. What they do is this:

Frequently leading functionaries of the Socialist Party call on members of their organisations and people who in one way or another are dependent on them (for jobs, houses, etc.) and insist that they refuse to open their doors to “Volksstimme” activists. In some places the Right-Wing Socialists have actually installed an “alert system” which gives warning of the arrival of the “Volksstimme” activists, and, by hook or by crook, try to prevent them from delivering the paper to the working people.

Our perseverance and patience have been rewarded with definite success. In Neu-Srassäcker, a Vienna suburb, where the influence of the Socialist Party prevailed “Volksstimme” activists worked hard and perseveringly. For instance, they collected all the copies read by subscribers and circulated them among non-readers. Later they again called on these people, asked for their views about the paper, listened to their criticisms, etc. In the course of these discussions serious agitation and political work as carried out, the number of subscribers in the district grew and many who were opponents of the paper are now friends.

Similar methods are practised by the Party branches in the factories. In those factories where there are no Party organisation we endeavour to circulate the paper through the medium of the branch activists in other enterprises and by the corresponding territorial branches.

A number of shortcomings persist in our press circulation work which must be overcome. The number of activists is inadequate. In some places press canvassing is carried out without corresponding political work. Our activists do not always display the necessary perseverance in their activity among Socialist workers. As a result, the contact which we succeed in establishing with them in some places eventually tapers off.

Our biggest weakness is that the work of building circulation is frequently carried out in the form of “campaigns”. Having won marked success we later often lose numbers of the newly won readers. We are making every effort to overcome this shortcoming and to carry on the work persistently and perseveringly.

Josef HAUSNER
Leader of the Stadlau (Vienna) Organisation
Communist Party of Austria

LETTERS ABOUT NEW LIFE

Happy Life of Rumanian Oil Workers

I was an oil worker way back in the days when foreign imperialists acted the master in the Rumanian oil industry. The “Astra Romana” company, controlled by the Anglo-Dutch trust “Royal Dutch Company”, paid us miserable wages. Canteens and hostels were non-existent. Those who were “lucky” to find lodgings nearby had to live 10-15 in a room. Others had to walk 10-15 kilometres every day. Our workers always lived in fear of the morrow. The owners ruthlessly threw the sick and disabled on to the street. I remember on one occasion we had to correct money with which to bury a worker who met his death on the job.

The establishment of the people’s-democratic system changed things in the oilfields; the conditions of the oil workers and of all the working people of our country have improved beyond recognition. These striking changes can be seen especially in the Pitesti region which at the time of the bourgeois-landlord regime was one of the most backward economically and culturally and the contours of which are now changing daily. New deposits of oil, coal and natural gas have been discovered in this region and new factories, settlements

and new towns have been and are being built. A new oil-field has appeared on the map of our homeland.

Life pulsates in this district. New derricks have appeared on the hillsides and in the valleys. The most up-to-date drilling equipment, electric and steam motors, tractors and other machines received from the Soviet Union and those made with Soviet aid in Rumania—these are the things that define our tempo of building the new life.

The discovery of new oil deposits gave a powerful impetus to the development of the region, contributed to the steady rise in the standard of living and cultural level of the population. In the oil workings near the village of Valea Caselor, which has grown virtually into a town, there is a school for improving skills, and a dispensary and a new food store have been opened; workers recently received 100 new flats. Comfortable hostels, a canteen and a dispensary, etc., have been built in Budişteni. Many excellent libraries containing technical books and ordinary literature have been opened for the oil workers as well as clubs and cinemas.

In such conditions work goes with a swing. Thousands of peasants have qualified as oil drillers, mechanics, electricians, tractor drivers and lathe operators. Hundreds of them are improving their skills at the place of work. The people's-democratic state has enabled workers to study in secondary technical schools, in the oil institute and other colleges. For instance, Vladimir Rizu, foreman, the workers Gheorghe Vlad and Joan Nica and the truck driver Joan Dumitrescu have become engineers. Under the old regime they could not even dream of this.

Now that the people have become the masters of the country, I, an ordinary worker, have likewise become highly skilled and I am adding to my professional and general knowledge. I was promoted to the post of deputy manager of the Pitesti No. 3 drilling trust.

Tirelessly assimilating modern Soviet technique we now complete drilling in 12-15 days, a job that took months in the old days. Using the method of the Rumanian innovator Vasile Oproiu we switch an oil derrick from one site to another in 2-3 days, instead of the 2-3 weeks needed before.

All this shows that new people are growing up in the new oil-field. Boundless love for the homeland” and a socialist attitude towards labour .are becoming the main features of the toilers of the new Rumania. 1,600 of our workers have mastered high-speed drilling methods. Last year alone more than 250 leading workers and stakhanovites have come to the fore.

Fully confident in the bright future of our homeland, stimulated by its maternal solicitude for the people, closely rallied around the Party and the Government the Pitesti oil workers are constantly extending the socialist emulation for fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan in 4 years. Our slogan is: “More oil for the homeland, for the cause of peace”.

Carol CREVANOS
Deputy Manager, Pitesti No. 3
Drilling Trust

PATERNAL SOLICITUDE FOR CHILDREN

“Our children and our youth are fortunate to live and study at such a time”, wrote Szczepan Blaut, a miner employed in the “Niwka” pit, in the visitors’ book of the Stalinogrod Youth Palace, named after Boleslaw Bierut. Szczepan Blaut was the first in the coal industry to fulfil his six-year plan assignment. Recently he vi-sited the Palace and told the youngsters of Stalinogrod about his own life and that of thousands of the Silesian miners and metal workers, who spent their childhood and youth under capitalist rule.

Our Youth Palace is a centre for after-school activity which supplements and develops the work of schools and youth organisations in the matter of the socialist education of children, youths and girl. Here they add to and deepen their general anti political knowledge, engage in physical culture and sports, acquaint themselves with literature and art.

Its 13 technical rooms which cater for 1,900 youngsters help the school in the matter of realising the principle of poly-technical training, develop the interest of the children and youth in the new technique and help them develop a feeling for technology. Here future designers, engineers and technician are trained.

The 12 bright scientific study-rooms accommodate 1,500 boys and girls. They receive instruction from killed specialists and are supplied with all the necessary visual devices. All the study-rooms are provided with well-equipped libraries.

The music, singing, sculpture, painting and rhythmic sections of the Palace’s arts department cater for 1,500 young people. They study in such well-known collectives in Poland as the accordion ensemble, the 200-strong choir, the Silesian song

and dance ensemble of 250 boys and girls, in the boys' choir, etc.

What new talent is developing in this Palace! We find here the fourteen-year old accordion prodigy Zygmunt Mildner, son of a miner; the talented sculptress Anna Bijok, daughter of a factory worker; the ten-year old daughter of the worker Krystyna Ganzera, who promises to become a great ballet dancer.

The spacious indoor swimming pool is very popular with those attending the physical culture and sports section. Here there is also a gymnasium, a boxing ring, a fencing place and shooting range.

The sun-lit reading hall for juniors is bright with colourful books arranged on book-shelves in book-cases and show windows. There is an excellently equipped reading hall for seniors, well supplied with text-books, fiction, youth journals and popular science literature. The Palace library has 20,000 volumes.

At least 40,000 juveniles and young people take part in the mass undertaking every month. In the theatre, which seats 750, the children meet distinguished workers, renowned people of our country, attend performances and listen to lectures by scientists and inventors. The cinema halls too are well equipped. The section which arranges mass undertakings has, in addition, a permanent exhibition where the work of the youngsters is on display, a People's Poland Hall, a chess room, a hall for table games and a toys room.

The Youth Palace is the favourite Sunday excursion for resident of Silesia. Here they see for themselves the paternal care and concern displayed by our people's state for the happy children of People's Poland.

Lean MALKOWSKI,
Manager, Boleslaw Bierut Youth Palace,

Stalinograd

FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PRESS

Daily and Persistent Work Among Masses. "Toscana Nuova", organ of Florence Federation, Italian Communist Party



"Toscana Nuova" is one of the 48 weekly papers published by federations—provincial organisations of the Italian Communist Party. regular feature of this newspaper is its "Party Life" column, which publicises the best results of the Party organisations, and also criticises shortcomings in the work.

Not long ago this column contained an article by Gino Mazoni, headed "Two valuable examples of election activity". Within the framework of a brief article the author dealt with one of the topical questions of Party work in Italy, namely, the importance of organising among all strata work with individuals, small groups and especially with women.

According to the article, in the Montespertoli Commune dangerous symptoms were manifested among some leaders of the Party section and in two Party groups, expressed in rejection of active work, which, they explained, was due to the "difficulty in getting people to do anything", i.e. in overcoming

their political apathy. The real explanation for the “apathy” is the inadequate work of the Party groups and of their leaders. The first meeting held in Gricciano, one of the district of this Commune, organised by the Party groups on instructions from the higher committee, was attended by 15 men and 20 women who undertook to go from house to house for the purpose of inviting all the electors to the meeting in the Party agitation centre.

There was a far bigger attendance at the meeting in the agitation centre. Film shorts were screened showing the grave consequences for Italy of its participation in the so-called “European Defence Community”. The film show was followed by a talk on the functions of the agitation centre during the election campaign; the talk was followed by a lively discussion. The author stressed that the keenest interest was displayed in questions directly affecting life in the locality.

“The women members of the audience responded with keen interest when the speaker explained the relationship between the rise in taxation and the difficulties of their everyday life, when social insurance matters and the question of providing schools and kindergartens were discussed... Share-croppers asked: in the event of the Christian Democrats winning the election shall we have to give the boss 50 per cent of the crop instead of 47 per cent which we give him now?’ ”

Those present undertook to have talks with all the women in the locality, to carry on better explanatory work, to ensure a bigger circulation for “Unita” and for election leaflets, and to explain the technique of voting. Two days later, eight of the women who attended the meeting, submitted applications for Party membership.

The same thing happened in another area—San Quirico—where the active work of the Party members also upset the “prognostications” of those of little faith. The meetings revealed the big opportunities for improving Party work among

the population.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE, FOR INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTRY AND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE*. Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Communist Party Of Brazil

The objective conditions in our country confirm the correctness of the definition of the basic economic law of modern capitalism given by Comrade Stalin. While a handful of big capitalists, foreign and national, are making fabulous profits, food prices are rising, the already wretched conditions of the broad masses are rapidly worsening and the policy of war and national betrayal pursued by the Vargas Government—the tool of the U.S. monopolists—becomes more unbearable.

Continuing its fatal policy of preparing for war, the Vargas Government is devaluating the cruzeiro. A consequence of this is that in a short time prices doubled for all foods and in the big working class centres prices for rice and beans soared to unprecedented heights: 18 and 14 cruzeiros for a kilogram respectively.

In these conditions the popular discontent with the Vargas policy and with his U.S. masters is growing throughout the country. The people have no intention of putting up with the hunger or of being led like cattle to slaughter for the sake of the monopolists. This was evident in the popular manifestations in

[†] From text of report by Comrade Luis Carlos Prestes, read at recent plenary meeting, National Committee, Communist Party of Brazil.

the second half of 1952 which continued for nearly a month in various towns of Rio Grande do Sul state. The textile strikes which followed in the capital, the popular movement in Ribeirao Preto, Sao Paulo state, the movement of the “quitters” (peasants abandoning districts afflicted by the prolonged drought.—**Ed.**), who are filling the towns in the different states in the North-East and who demand bread and work from the authorities, the movement of the proletariat in Sao Paulo, beaded by the textile and engineering workers, and the broad united struggle against ratification by the National Congress of the “military agreement” with the U.S.A., provide further confirmation that the masses are in motion. They confirm the fact that there are real objective conditions for more successfully exposing both the Vargas Government and the leading groups of all the political parties which in one way or another back the Vargas’ policy of national betrayal, war preparation hunger and reaction.

I.

The fight for peace is, undoubtedly, the central and decisive task of our Party. In this struggle we have achieved significant success. During the national campaign for a Pact of Peace more than 5 million signatures were collected—the campaign rallied the millions of Brazilians longing for peace. So far we have succeeded in preventing the Vargas Government from sending Brazilian troops to Korea, as demanded by its American masters. Of late the peace movement, has broadened its sphere of activity and has reached out to new sections and social strata, of the population who hitherto kept aloof from the movement.

However, this success cannot conceal the fact that the scale of the fight conducted for peace is a long way from fully reflecting the greet striving of our people for peace, their hatred

of war, anti their forthright opposition to the policy of war preparation conducted by the Vargas Government. The reason for this lies in the misunderstanding still found in our ranks of the real character of the peace movement, and mainly, in lack of clarity in the evaluation of the international situation and its perspectives.

One of the incorrect tendencies is the assertion that we are fighting for peace because we are fighting for power. This reflects a complete misunderstanding of the democratic aims of the peace movement and we must resolutely combat such views in our rank.

Another incorrect tendency which we must combat in our fight for peace is that some Party members try to raise the question of the fight for national independence in a narrow, sectarian way within the framework of the peace movement. These comrades forget that the present peace movement cannot but raise the question of struggle for the independence of the peoples. But in doing this its starting point is that preparation for war and the war itself bring with them elimination of the independence and sovereignty of nations and, consequently, defence of the independence of the peoples, as the Vienna Congress stated, is “the best guarantee of peace”.

We also lacked insufficient clarity and understanding of the tasks of upholding bourgeois-democratic freedoms and entertained what was a serious and in essence sectarian underestimation of the significance of the struggle for freedoms in our country. Although our Party is, as stated in my report in February 1952, “the most staunch and consistent champion of democratic liberties, tireless organiser of the struggle against fascism”, our successes in these spheres are still not very great and those won were not consistently utilised for exposing and isolating the enemies of the people.

True, we, being at the head of the masses, have been successful so far in ensuring legal functioning for the mass

movements, have successfully upheld freedom of the press and in the struggle against the “military agreement” (with the U.S.A.—**Ed.**) we succeeded in winning the streets and the right to hold meetings, succeeded in wresting from the clutches of reaction a considerable number of political prisoners and prevented the implanting of fascism in our country. But these successes notwithstanding, we must not conceal our serious mistakes. In point of fact, we proved incapable of consistently unfolding the struggle for democratic freedoms and of upholding the people’s gains inscribed in the constitutional Charter of 1946. Moreover, when we fight in defence of freedoms a tendency is always manifested among us to organise the struggle exclusively from the top, by bringing in public personalities and creating supreme organs, but we do not make systematic efforts to rouse, mobilise and involve the masses in the struggle. Then again strong Right-wing opportunist tendencies manifest themselves often in our ranks, tendencies which find expression, in the main, in false reformist illusions concerning the present Parliament and the Vargas Government.

The Brazilian Communists can be proud of their struggle against the oppression of the foreign monopolies, in defence of national sovereignty and the honour of the nation. This struggle is, undoubtedly, the glorious tradition of our Party. Nevertheless we must admit that the struggle for national independence and sovereignty—which is the basic and decisive task of our Party—is not waged by us with the necessary rhythm, consistency and vigour. We have not yet succeeded in organising and bringing into motion such a great force as the patriotic sentiment of our people and their mortal hatred of the foreign oppressor and the traitors ruling the country. We did not take fully into account the national factor in the fight for emancipation and, consequently, are not advancing in the matter of exposing and isolating the minority which is

betraying the nation and bartering its independence to the U.S. monopolies. We did not succeed, for instance, in getting our people to act against the humiliation suffered by Brazil by the recent embargo on the gold of the national treasury in the U.S.A, nor did we succeed in good time in laying bare the real colonising import of the monstrous 300 million dollar “loan” Which will cost Brazil more than 1 billion cruzeiro in the form of interest paid over a period of four years.

Despite stubborn efforts on the part of the enemy, he has been unable so far to isolate us from the really democratic and patriotic non-Communist forces, belonging to the most varied classes and social strata. Despite the repeated anti-Communist campaigns we succeeded in extending the camp of our allies mainly in the struggle for peace, in defence of Brazilian oil and more recently by unfolding a wide patriotic campaign against ratification of the “military agreement” with the U.S.A. But we have not as yet succeeded in utilising these successes for uniting and organising the democratic and patriotic forces in our country into a broad and united front. This is the result of some of the incorrect tendencies retarding our advance.

On the one hand, the tendency is still widespread in our Party to regard the united front simply as a legal front for the Party, to confuse the Party with the united front, thus hampering the unification of the broad masses and detracting from the role of the Party as the vanguard and the highest form of organisation of the working class. On the other hand, there are comrades in our ranks who consider that it is necessary to conceal the role of the Party in the united front, who assert that failure to do so would give a “sectarian character” to the united front and hamper its formation; this is obviously incorrect and testifies to lack of faith in the masses and complete non-understanding of their sentiments.

In our ranks there is not as yet a correct understanding of the broad character which the Democratic Front of national

liberation must and can have in our country. Our policy of the united front is a policy corresponding to the interests of the broad masses, but the unifying force can be none other than the working class under the leadership of the Communist Party. Only the working class can initiate the mass action of the people for national liberation from the imperialist yoke, lead it and rally the other classes and social strata suffering from U.S. oppression, and in the first place the broad peasant masses. But the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, comprising the overwhelming majority of the nation, is joined in the struggle for national independence by artisans and small traders, small and medium-sized industrialists and, finally, by all progressive forces in the country and even by that part of the bourgeoisie which suffers from the oppression of the U.S. monopolists. Without this correct understanding of the broad character which, in the present conditions, the united democratic and anti-imperialist front must and can have in our country we shall be unable to isolate the reactionary minority in the service of the monopolies, unable to bring about the downfall of the Vargas Government and replace it with a people's-democratic government.

II.

To win the battle for peace, democratic freedoms and national independence, to inflict defeat on the colonial and war policy of the U.S. monopolists and their agents in the country—of whom the treacherous Vargas Government is the embodiment—these are the things demanded by the highest interests of our country, by our people striving for freedom and a happy future. This is a matter of life and death for our people, the decisive question for the fate of the Brazilian nation.

We must give all the strength of our Party to the cause of preserving peace, do our utmost to bring into this struggle all

the forces of the working class and of the working people, all the democratic forces in our country. The contemporary peace movement pursues democratic aims, is striving to preserve peace, and is, therefore, fighting in our country against the policy of preparing war pursued by the present government, against the "military agreement" between Brazil and the U.S., against sending Brazilian soldiers abroad, against U.S. military missions, against military expenditure, against giving our natural resources and food to the U.S. monopolists for war purposes.

Our demand in this fight for peace must be the immediate ending of the war in Korea, a demand which is linked with the struggle against sending Brazilian soldiers to Korea and against attempts to organise a corps of imaginary "volunteers" to fight against the heroic Korean people. We must condemn the arms drive and insist on the opening of negotiations for general, simultaneous, gradual and proportional disarmament.

We must add our voice to the voice of the whole world, demanding a peaceful settlement of the German and Japanese problems, the conclusion of a peace treaty with a united, democratic Germany, the signing of peace treaty with Japan in order to put an end to the occupation of these countries and give them the opportunity of joining the ranks of the peace-loving nations.

We must most resolutely support the peace movement in Brazil and perseveringly fight for translating into life in our country the decisions of the historic Vienna Congress, must do our best to acquaint the broadest sections of the population of Brazil with these decisions. We must, finally, intensify still more the struggle for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers, whose agreement is vitally important for ensuring peace between the peoples and for frustrating the machinations of the warmongers.

The U.S. monopolies seek to utilize the strained political

situation in our country for the purpose of organising reactionary coups d'états which would facilitate the establishment of reactionary and fascist military dictatorships. We must warn the masses against reactionary state coups the aim of which is still greater subordination of the country to the U.S. monopolies and to lead it to war.

Our duty is to fight in the van of the people in defence of every democratic freedom, conducting explanatory work among the masses in order to prevent the demagogues from deceiving the masses. Our task is—tirelessly to explain to the masses that so long as power is in the hands of the latifundia and big capitalists—lackeys of the U.S. monopolists—democratic freedoms will always be threatened, that only a genuinely people's government will completely guarantee democracy for the people and ensure progress for our homeland and well-being for the working people.

The fight for establishing diplomatic and trade relations with all countries and especially with the Soviet Union and People's China is at present a vital factor for extending the movement for peace and national independence.

Let us, then, show the masses again and again that the people's-democratic government for which we are fighting will be a government of profound democratic transformations and peace, a government fighting against high prices, a government ensuring well-being and a happy life for the people, a government of national independence, a government representing the interests of all progressive and liberating forces. This is the most important political aim of our Party which can be achieved only by means of the broadest unity of all the democratic and patriotic forces of the nation.

Consequently, our task is to do our utmost to rally around the working class all the healthy forces of the nation into a powerful Democratic Front of national liberation. For this it is necessary in the first instance to conduct persistent struggle for

the unity of the working class, to raise to a new level all our work in the enterprises and intensify our work in the trade unions. It is also necessary to win the broad peasant masses for the united front. We must put an end to the old and harmful underestimation of the role of the alliance of the working class and peasantry. We must awaken, rally and organise the broad peasant masses, wrest them from the influence of the latifundia and the bourgeoisie, and win them over for active struggle under the leadership of the working class.

All our Party organisations must organise, particularly in the big towns, the struggle against the high cost of living, for the satisfaction of the vital demands of the popular masses and also the struggle in defence of the population of the North-Eastern regions devastated by drought. This struggle will enable us to advance more rapidly along the road of uniting the working people, the women and youth, will enable us to expose more successfully the policy of the Vargas Government and to win over the broad masses for struggle for a new people's-democratic power.

In the fight for peace, for democracy and national independence, against U.S. oppression and the Vargas Government we can and must win over the broadest social strata of the population, including also the national bourgeoisie. This broad democratic front for national emancipation is the sole path of salvation for our country.

III.

The Communist Party is the decisive factor in the fight for national and social emancipation of our people, for social progress. Upon it, above all, depends the success of the struggle against the exploiters and oppressors of our people.

To be truthful we still underestimate the role of the Party and its leading role, without which it is impossible even to

think of building a united democratic and anti-imperialist front and of leading our people to victory in their struggle for peace and national independence. We are not displaying sufficient care and attention to the numerical growth of our Party, which, in consequence, is growing very, very lowly despite the increasingly evident rise of the mass movement in our country.

The lessons of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. pose before the leadership of our Party the urgent task of resolutely raising the ideological and political level of its ranks and also the theoretical level of its leading cadres. We shall make no headway in the matter of building our Party unless we show in practice that we are able to solve our most vital, everyday and constant task of raising the political and ideological level of all our members. We must put an end to the narrow “practicism” which still prevails among our leading cadres. Study of theory must be for every one of the vital or the most vital of our everyday tasks.

The XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. particularly drew attention to the significance of criticism and self-criticism. Non-understanding of the significance of criticism and self-criticism is one of the biggest shortcomings of our work. Criticism from below does not develop spontaneously, by itself, but must be stimulated by the leadership which in all circumstances should display ability to create an atmosphere of trust and confidence, enabling all to say what they think boldly and without fear.

The XIX Congress shows us on the basis of the rich experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union how necessary it is to strengthen and establish still closer contact between the Party and the broad masses of our people, and first of all, with the working class and peasant masses. Only by strengthening contact with the masses shall we succeed in enhancing their organisation and unity. Only in this way will the consciousness of the masses be deepened and shall we at

the same time, by learning from the masses, enrich our experience.

The XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. drew attention especially to the significance of Party organisational work as an essential supplement to the correct political line. We still lack a correct policy in the matter of selecting cadres. Organising effective fulfilment of the directives of the National Committee is extremely inadequate and there is hardly any real verification of the carrying out of adopted decisions.

The world-historic experience of the monolithic unity of the C.P.S.U. teaches us that without irreconcilable struggle against all opportunist deviations, Right as well as Left, against any Factional tendency in the Party ranks, without iron and conscious discipline we shall not be able to fulfil our task as leaders of the working class and the people. We are making only the first steps along the pathway of ideological struggle inside the Party, but we must, in the future, wage this struggle with the greatest vigour, fully conscious of the tact that, by purging our ranks of incorrigible opportunists, capitulators and careerists, of bearers of nationalist tendencies, we shall strengthen our Party and unity of thought and action in its ranks. In our country, with the class struggle becoming more acute, as is the case at present, we must preserve, as never before, the unity of our ranks around the National Committee and, with the greatest vigilance, safeguard this unity against all secret attempts on the part of the enemy to strike at the Party from the inside.

Marching at the head of our people, conscious of the great responsibility that rests with us, we shall enthusiastically and resolutely fulfil the historic tasks of our Party. This is our duty.

LIFE IN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC BULGARIA

Difficult indeed is the life of the people in present-day Turkey which has become the domain of the American-British monopolists. Unemployment, misery, starvation, sickness, illiteracy and absence of all rights—such is the lot of the working people.

No easier was the life of the Turkish people living in the old Bulgaria. The fascist government reduced the Turkish population in Bulgaria to extreme poverty.

Altogether different is the life of the Turkish population in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Dimitrov Constitution guarantees complete equality of all citizens, irrespective of nationality and religious beliefs, and the Communist Party and the Government see to it that this principle is carried out.

More than 130 thousand Turks have overcome their illiteracy. In 1952 in the Haskov region alone, 17,170 Turkish women and girls learned to read and write in their native language.

There were practically no Turkish schools in the old Bulgaria, and the few that did function were in a bad state. There were no teachers. The sole "teacher" was the mullah who taught the Koran. At present over 83,400 Turkish children attend the 1,012 elementary schools. Three secondary schools for preparing teachers and one Teacher Training College have been opened. Turkish secondary schools have been opened in three towns in the district with a predominantly Turkish population. In 1952 a special secondary school for Turkish girls was opened in Rusa. All in all, more than 2,000 boys and girls are studying in Turkish secondary schools and in the teacher college.

The Party and the Government display great concern for the health of the Turkish population. In the Kirdgaly district alone 7 medical stations, 5 dental surgeries, 6 maternity homes and a district hospital have been opened. A hospital with 7 sections is now functioning in the town of Kirdgaly. Eleven kindergartens have been opened in the Kolarovgrad district.

The well-being and the political consciousness of the Turkish population are growing day by day. 3,291 Turks were elected to the local people's councils during the recent elections, including 284 women.

The Turkish population is conscious that for its happy life it is indebted to the Communist Party of Bulgaria, which is leading the country along the pathway of Socialism. Last year in the Kolarovgrad district 114 citizens including 20 women of Turkish origin joined the Bulgarian Communist Party as probationers.

DISSEMINATING KNOWLEDGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES AMONG WORKING PEOPLE IN HUNGARY.

**Dezső Nemes, Member, Board of
Hungarian History Society**

Development in people's-democratic Hungary, as is the case with the other countries that have taken the road of Socialism, is characterised by a steady deepening of the consciousness of the working masses. A big contribution has been made in this respect by the widespread dissemination of scientific knowledge.

The significance of disseminating scientific knowledge is particularly great in the period of the struggle for building the new society for Socialism. Raising the cultural level of all workers and peasants and the socialist re-education of the working people as a whole, which is one of the vital tasks of the people's-democratic state, are impossible without broad dissemination of scientific knowledge. Propagation of scientific knowledge is an organic and inalienable part of the cultural revolution.

Propagation of this knowledge in our country is particularly needful in view of the fact that prior to 1945 Hungary was under a fascist dictatorship, a country with a semi-feudal system of big landed estates and clerical reaction, a country in which the ruling classes tried might and main to keep the millions of workers and peasants in ignorance. The fact that 65 per cent of all the schools were in the hands of the clergy—in the countryside the clergy had a virtual monopoly of the schools—suffices, to reveal a system of education under which scientific knowledge about the origin of the earth and man did not reach the working people. The overwhelming

majority of the people were old the age-old clerical idealistic legend of the Creation. The teaching of the natural sciences in the middle and higher schools was a mixture of all kinds of mysticism, while after-school popularisation of science was completely suppressed by fascism and clerical reaction.

The state of the worker and working peasants right from its very inception has displayed all-round concern for education and the dissemination of scientific knowledge. The propagation of knowledge of the natural sciences is firmly based on Marxist philosophical materialism, which gives the sole correct, strictly scientific interpretation of the phenomena of nature and society.

Broad dissemination of scientific knowledge was initiated by the Communist Party after the liberation. Soon this movement was joined by the trade unions and by one of the traditional organisations of the Hungarian intelligentsia—the natural sciences society. The reactionary elements were ousted from the organs of education and the teaching of the natural sciences in the schools and the dissemination of scientific knowledge improved. Of particular significance for the development of education, including the teaching of the natural sciences in the schools, was the nationalisation of the church schools and the issuing of new text-books. An ever growing section of the intelligentsia is joining in the noble work of disseminating scientific knowledge. The co-operation of science and labour has become a reality and is growing stronger.

In 1945-46 the “Szikra” Publishing House of the Communist Party began publication of a series of popular science booklets. By 1949 it had issued 92 of these booklets in editions totalling two and a half million copies. Most of the booklets are Hungarian translations of works by Soviet authors. During the same period “Szikra” published 25 books on different problems of the natural sciences in editions totalling 200,000 copies.

Big headway was made in book publishing after nationalisation of the privately-owned publishing houses in 1949. Publishing of science booklets and books became the work of the state publishing house which in 1951 put out 54 books and brochures on natural science subjects in editions totalling 653 thousand copies (in addition to scientific works issued by the Academy of Sciences). Books published include such works as "The Historical Method in Biology" and "Plant Life" by K. Timiryazev, "The Situation in Biological Science" and "Heredity and its Evolution" by T. Lysenko, "Isaac Newton" by S. Vavilov, "Voyage of the Beagle" by Darwin, "Modern Physics" by Jozsef Oveges, Hungarian scientist, "Darwin" by Prenant, "Origin of the Universe" by Paul Laberenne, "Secret and Might of the Atom" by Sadoul, etc.

Last year 30 works on natural science were issued in editions totalling 200 thousand copies as well as 60 booklets to aid lecturers.

In disseminating knowledge of the natural sciences we rely, increasingly, on the growing staff of lecturers of the natural sciences society who in 1950 delivered nearly 3,000 lectures to audiences totalling 208 thousand people; in 1951 they delivered 10,500 lectures to 690,000 people; and last year they delivered 32,500 lectures to audiences totalling 1,800,000. Lectures for young pioneers delivered on Sundays were a popular feature during 1951-52. They were arranged by directors of schools and teachers and the members of natural sciences society jointly with the young pioneers' organisations. At the end of 1946 the natural sciences society began to issue an illustrated weekly "Elet és tudomány" ("Life and Science") circulation of which has grown from 17 thousand to 100,000.

For the past four years in the rural areas there has been practiced that are known as weekly "Winter Evenings of the Free Land". On these evenings there are lectures devoted to politics, natural science, agro-technique, literature, history and

other subjects. These evenings were initiated by the Party organisations and afterwards taken over by the people's councils. Last winter some 47,000 lectures were read in two-thirds of our villages (about 20 lectures in each village) with a total attendance in the region of 3.2 million people. 25 per cent of these lectures were devoted to agro-technical subjects; 17 per cent were devoted to other natural science subjects.

There is a growing interest in the lectures acquainting the working people in the tremendous achievements of science. The lectures, too, are conducted on a higher ideological and scientific level.

It should be noted that dissemination of scientific knowledge comes up against stiff resistance on the part of clerical reaction. Agents of clerical reaction try to keep the working people from attending the lectures. They even made attempts to disrupt them. But this only evokes hatred on the part of the working people for the reactionary elements.

An important role in popularising scientific knowledge is played by visual devices. This visual agitation has great possibilities and is faced with great tasks. We have printed diagrams illustrating' the lectures as well as posters calling for a deeper study of science and application of its achievements.

Special reference should be made to the film slides and exhibitions devoted to scientific themes. Use of film slides at the lectures has proved one of the most effective means of propaganda. We also hold lectures in which the film slides, supplemented by text, play the main role. We have produced film slides on such subjects as the origin of man, the structure of matter, the heavenly bodies, etc. We now produce coloured slides for the purpose of showing these slides the people's councils and the houses of culture have about 3 thousand film-slide lanterns and the trade unions-about one thousand.

We have lagged in organising exhibitions on scientific subjects, especially in the provinces. But measures have been

taken to utilise to the full the great effectiveness of such exhibitions in spreading scientific knowledge. In 1950 the five permanent and two temporary exhibitions in the capital were attended by 154,000 people; in 1951—by 260,000 and in 1952 attendance reached 335,000. In 1951 we organised mobile exhibitions for the provincial towns on the history of evolution. Nineteen such exhibitions were held during 1952—one for every region. They are housed in clubs and houses of culture in towns, in villages and enterprises.

Alongside big achievements in the work of our libraries a certain one-sidedness was observed in popularising books: much publicity was given to belles lettres but not enough attention to popularising books dealing with scientific subjects. We must eliminate this shortcoming and ensure better popularisation of scientific knowledge.

The cinema is a big factor in spreading scientific knowledge. However, much remains to be done in order to make full use of the mighty force of the cinema in disseminating scientific knowledge. As for the part played by the museums we did not by a long way make full use of their possibilities for visual propaganda. Special efforts must be made to support and ensure greater activity by the provincial museums.

In our natural science propaganda we, utilising the experience of the Soviet society for disseminating political and scientific knowledge, pay special attention to popularising the latest achievements of science. The biological teaching of Michurin and Lysenko, the physiology of Pavlov, Lepeshinskaya's discovery and other outstanding achievements of Soviet scientists all are of great help in deepening the knowledge of our intelligentsia and invaluable in spreading scientific knowledge among the broad masses of the working people. We also systematically popularise the significant achievements of the growing Hungarian science. For example,

the discovery made by Academician Törö, Kossuth Prize winner, concerning the origin of new cells from parts of the old without dividing the old cell nucleus, etc.

It is common knowledge that the level of propaganda depends above all on the composition of the lecturers and their ideological training. Consequently, raising the Marxist-Leninist level and improving the professional qualifications of the growing staff of lecturers is a most urgent task.

Experience has shown that in order to ensure further improvement in popularising science it is necessary to have single society to handle the dissemination of political and scientific knowledge. Such a society was formed on April 29 this year, on the Initiative of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences. The new society unites the natural sciences society, the society of the historical sciences. The history of literature society and other organisations engaged in disseminating political and scientific knowledge among the masses.

In the work of these societies there took part academicians, professors and nearly 3 thousand teachers, physicians, agronomists, engineers, etc.

The new society has set itself the task of extending the popularisation of political and scientific knowledge, of bringing into this important work broad sections of the intelligentsia, Party and state functionaries, leading workers in industry and leading collective farmers, of improving the skill of lecturers and of enlisting the services of the press, radio and cinema in disseminating political and scientific knowledge.

Propagation of scientific knowledge adds to the creative energy of the people. It spreads and strengthens the scientific materialistic world outlook and thereby deepens the consciousness of the working people. It helps to ensure active application of the achievements of science both in production and in research work.

FOR UNITY OF PROGRESSIVE FORCES IN CANADA

Labour-Progressive Party of Canada Prepares for Parliamentary Election

In the Canadian general election, scheduled for September, the Labour-Progressive Party will contest a fairly large number of constituencies for the first time. The Party organisations have taken a number of measures for ensuring successful mass work among the population. The provincial committees have recast the work of their cadres in order to free some of them for leading work in the election campaign. Measures have also been taken to reinforce the leadership of the section-committees and branches in those constituencies in which the Party has its candidates.

The Communists are contesting the election under the slogan: "Put Canada First! Stop U.S. domination of our country!". Their election programme is based on the new Programme of the Party "Canada's Road to Socialism".

The Canadian Communists see their basic task in the electoral campaign in acquainting the masses of the population with the Party's new Programme and its policy of struggle for peace, national independence and well-being for the entire people. This task is being realised in the struggle to build a coalition of all the progressive forces of the Canadian people against the Tories, Liberals and Right-wing Socialist leaders, betrayers of the national interests and helpers of the U.S. monopolies in strengthening their grip on the country. Together with active work among the working class the Communists are

carrying on explanatory work among the farmers, the middle strata, housewives and the youth.

The struggle for unifying the progressive forces of the people is meeting with wide support in all constituencies. In Montreal the Labour-Progressive Party election committee includes many non-party working people. In many constituencies where Communist candidates- are running non-party working people are helping with house-to-house canvassing and popularising the Party's policy and Programme.

FACTS EXPOSE

Two Kinds of Figures

According to official data of figures private enterprises in Puerto Rico, owned in the main by U.S. capitalists, amassed 1,565,390,000 dollars in profits during the past nine years.

At the same time prices for consumer goods doubled in the past nine years, while wages remained at the same time level.

These two figures supplement each other and reveal in all clarity the conditions imposed on the people of Puerto Rico by the American monopolists.

Slums and Jet Bombers

The annual report of Bombers the U.S. “Public Health Service” says that approximately one third of the 46 million houses in the country do not comply with the sanitary regulations and that of this number more than half are either overcrowded or in a state of dilapidation.

At the same time the lion’s share of the budget is spent on jet bombers or other novelties of military technique...

PEOPLE OF IRAQ IN STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

(Letter from Bagdad)

After World War II, when the German fascists and Japanese militarists suffered defeat. the desire for the independence of the country, for a free and happy life, based on the principles of genuine democracy. grew stronger among all sections of the population of Iraq. However, in the growing strength of our people, in their demands for the withdrawal of the British troops from the country and for the utilisation of our rich resources for the purpose of ensuring a higher standard of living for the people suffering from lack of rights, poverty and disease, and in their demands for peace, well-being and a decent life, the colonisers saw a threat to their interests and to their aggressive designs.

From feudal lords and traitors of all hues successive governments were formed and given the job of carrying out an anti-people's policy of terror and hunger. The aim was to crush the popular resistance, to maintain the feudal-capitalist exploitation and to turn our country into a base for aggression against the peace-loving countries. Carrying out the orders of the British monopolies these governments of traitors and plotters flooded our country with spies and police and established the rule of ruthless terror.

In 1946 the Government embarked on a campaign of bloody repressions against the demonstrators who demanded denunciation of the colonising British-Iraq treaty of 1930 and the withdrawal of the British troops. Dozens were killed or wounded in Kirkuk during the police terror against the workers of the "Iraq Petroleum Company" who struck work. In 1947 the Government launched a frantic attack against the patriotic

movement. Hundreds of fighters for freedom and national independence were thrown into prison. The patriotic and democratic parties and mass organisations, including trade unions, were outlawed.

But our people have not been intimidated by all these acts; their resistance has not been weakened.

In 1948 when the colonisers sought to impose the Portsmouth “treaty”, which signified intensified enslavement of the country, the popular masses—workers, peasants, craftsmen, intellectuals and students—people of varying outlooks, social status and nationality—rose against this criminal “treaty” of slavery and humiliation. They demanded complete withdrawal of British troops, national independence and democracy. Although it cost great sacrifice the people rejected the Portsmouth “treaty”. The government of Saleh Djabr, British agent, resigned.

In 1949, fearing a further growth of the revolutionary upsurge in Iraq and in the neighbouring countries, and taking advantage of the war provoked in Palestine, the agents of the British monopolies proclaimed a state of emergency in the country and launched another savage campaign against the people. Progressive people were thrown into prison and concentration camps. Fehede, Zeki Bessime and Mohammed el Chibibi, leaders of the patriotic movement for peace and national liberation for our people, were hanged. Every day military tribunals dispatched numerous groups of patriotic fighters to the death camps, such as Nouquerette Selman jail, located in the heart of the southern desert.

Iraq was turned into a country of blood and tears, a place of execution, assassination, and torture of noble champions of peace and independence, of rights for the people, for a free life.

The ruling circles resorted to such forms of torture of prisoners as flogging, pulling out nails and hair and raping women.

In the middle of 1952 the government, supported by the British troops, suppressed strikes in the British military bases at Habbaniyah and Chaibah. Over 30 workers were killed, many more were wounded while the remainder were dismissed and jailed and had their homes burned.

Simultaneously, the military authorities shot Basra dockers who struck work against the banning of their union and demanded small holiday allowances. Sixteen dockers were killed and many more were thrown into prison on the charge of fomenting hatred for the government and dissemination of “dangerous ideas”.

When the government of Noury Said—the bloody enacted a land bill aimed at intensified feudal oppression and exploitation of the peasantry the latter rose in struggle. Peasant actions took place in the Amara-Basra and Kut areas. The peasants demanded distribution of the state-owned land. In reply, the criminal government dispatched troops to these regions and organised a mass slaughter. Some 126 peasants were killed in Amara, 25 in the Basra area and about the same number in the Kut area.

But the repressions and executions, prisons and torture did not succeed in making our people relinquish their noble struggle for peace, for national independence and democratic freedoms. The strivings of the Iraqi people for these aims are stronger than death. The colonisers—tyrants and the rulers—traitors are unable to crush the ever growing movements of the Iraqi people against colonial oppression and internal reaction.

Another powerful manifestation of our people against the colonial and feudal yoke, against attempts to impose the aggressive so-called “joint defence” treaty on our country took place in November 1952. The people rose in defence of peace, for their lives, for the fight for freedom. In this struggle between the popular masses and the armed forces of reaction over 300 patriots were killed and hundreds wounded in the

space of the two days. November 22-23, 1952. The blood of patriots was shed in the streets of Bagdad, Kerbela, Nedjef, Divanie and other towns.

Fearing the tremendous strength of the popular indignation and striving to suppress the ever growing liberation movement, the British colonisers installed a military regime in Iraq. The butcher-dictator Nouredine Mahmoud, chief of staff of the Iraq army, was brought in to rule the country. Political parties were dissolved, the progressive press outlawed and thousands sent to concentration camps.

The henchmen of the British colonisers persecute Communist Party of Iraq with particular ferocity. In the middle of April the police arrested four of the leaders of the Party—Bahah al-din Nouri, Sadik Jaegger al-Fiaki, Khamil Salih and Bakri Jaegger. The hirelings of reaction subjected them to inhuman torture in an attempt to wrest from them confessions that they had incited the troops to revolt. The fearless patriots are held in chains, their bodies are bruised and scarred from ceaseless torture. Seeking to gain their foul aims at all costs, the butchers tormented an aged woman and a four-year old child arrested together with Bahah al-din Nouri and his comrades. All honest people on earth shudder at the news of this fresh crime perpetrated by the Iraqi rulers. It is their duty to rise in defence of the numerous victims of the imperialist terror in Iraq.

In conditions of ruthless terror our people are continuing their heroic struggle for peace, national independence and democracy. They call on the freedom-loving peoples of the world fighting for peace and freedom to help and support them in their grim struggle, to denounce the terror which is assuming an ever greater scale. Once again they proclaim their resolve to do their bit in defence of peace and security for all nations.

S. C.

Bagdad, May

ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCO AND U.S. MONOPOLIES. Drawing by J. Novak

According to the press the military agreement between the U.S.A. and Spain will shortly be signed. The agreement consolidates the rights of the U.S. monopolies to the war bases already built by them in Spain and lays the foundation for still closer collaboration between Franco and aggressive circles in the U.S.



POLITICAL NOTES

Shadow of “Anschluss”

On the occasion of the visit to Western Germany of Gruber, Austrian Foreign Minister, an Austrian newspaper featured a cartoon showing Gruber being welcomed on the Bonn platform by Ruhr capitalists and Adenauer, who asks: “Have you brought the presents with you?”.

True enough, Austria's reactionary rulers had decided to present the West German monopolists with a solid “gift”. One of the chief points discussed by Gruber and Adenauer was the so-called “former German assets” in Austria. By this is meant a considerable part of the country's industrial potential which was seized by the Ruhr monopolies during the Hitler occupation and taken from them after the war. According to press reports the West German concerns have lodged a claim for the return of this property estimated at 5-6 billion marks, or in Austrian currency, 30-36 billion schillings. Suffice it to say that this sum is the equivalent of half the national income of the country. According to the press Gruber agreed to these insolent demands. In less than a week after Gruber's return from Bonn, the press reported that some 20 enterprises in Salzburg, earmarked as so-called “German assets”, had been returned to their former owners.

But something more than the question of “former German assets” was discussed during the Bonn meeting. The newspapers report that Gruber discussed with Adenauer the question of “foreign-policy unity” between Western Germany and Austria, the establishment of a Bonn-Vienna axis and of

Austria's participation in a "United Europe". At first the comments in the West German and Austrian reactionary press were somewhat restrained, and cautious. But with the termination of the negotiations Adenauer decided, as the saying goes, to let the cat out of the bag. Speaking at a banquet he suddenly began to dwell on the "common fate of Germany and Austria", about the "oneness of the destiny of Austria and Germany not in the past alone but in the future too." It is not difficult to see that lies behind this talk, especially if one recalls that nowadays lunatic revanchist speeches are heard more and more frequently in Western Germany. The Manchester Guardian, not without reason, referred to the recent Gruber-Adenauer negotiations as the first step towards another "Anschluss".

And so today as in 1938 the sinister shadow of the "Anschluss", again looms over Austria. It will not be amiss to recall in this connection the attitude in those days of the Austrian Social Democrats.

When an act of brutal violence was perpetrated against the Austrian people, when the Hitler jackboot trampled rough-shed over Austrian soil, Renner, leader of the Austrian Right-wing Socialists, declared that he favoured the "Anschluss" and regarded it as an "historically just act".

Birds of a feather flock together. True, the present leaders of the Austrian Right-wing Socialists have not yet dared openly to advocate an "Anschluss", but they, nevertheless, are doing all in their power to support the port the "initiative" of Gruber and Co. Thus, for example, they have set aside special funds in the nationalised enterprises—the majority of which are "former German assets"—into which the profits have been ploughed for a number of years. These funds, some newspapers point out, are earmarked as "compensation to be paid to the former owners of these enterprises—the Ruhr magnates. To safeguard the profits of the Ruhr monopolists, to pave the way for them

to the Austrian economy,—such is the “lofty mission” which the reactionary leaders of the Socialist Party of Austria have taken upon themselves.

But in conducting their back-stage negotiations with the Bonn revanchists these gentlemen forget at least two things: firstly, that 1953 is not 1938, secondly that Austrian people will not let anybody barter their country; the people want a just state treaty and have no desire whatever to be strangled by the West German imperialist octopus.

Jan MAREK

IN COLONIAL AND DEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Situation in Libya

Libya, which late in 1951 was proclaimed “an independent kingdom”, is virtually dismembered and occupied by Britain, U.S. and France. King Idris el Senoussi, stooge of the British, is the head of the “state”. The administration of the country is wholly subordinated to the occupationists, who rely on the feudal nobility.

The imperialist invaders have turned Libya into military-strategic springboard and are feverishly expanding the existing bases and constructing more air and naval bases. The British colonisers control Cirenaica and Tripolitania: They have a division of troops in the country, (the Libyan army consists of a few hundred soldiers) and have air bases at Benna. El Adam and Castel Benito. The French colonisers act the master in Fezzan where there is virtual slavery.

More and more Libya is attracting the attention of the U.S. ruling circles. They have an air base at Mellaha where 2,000 American soldiers are quartered. Zuara, Tripoli, Benghazi, and Tobruk serve as British-U.S. naval bases. The Americans have imposed an enslaving agreement on Libya in keeping with the notorious “Point Four Programme”.

The colonisers are engaged in rapacious plundering of the natural riches of the country. British monopolists have seized the ore deposits in Djebel-Hakhdar and the oil fields in Djebel-Nefousa. The Americans have seized the rich, phosphorus deposits in the Pichida area. As a result of years of rule first by Italian and then by the British-U.S. and French colonisers the

economy of Libya, a backward agrarian country, is, now in a state of decline. The desert is encroaching more and more, engulfing cultivable land.

Poverty, hunger and disease are the constant companions of the people of Libya. More than half the population in some regions suffers from trachoma.

The people of Libya have a long-standing tradition of struggle for their independence and are protesting more and more resolutely against the rule of the British-U.S. and French colonisers. Proof of this was 1952 “election” in which the “National Congress of Libya”, which demanded withdrawal of the foreign troops, won 15 out of the 55 seats in the Chamber of Representatives, despite the anti-democratic electoral system, the forgery and policy terror.

The demand “Out with the foreign invaders!” finds an ever greater response among the population.

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