

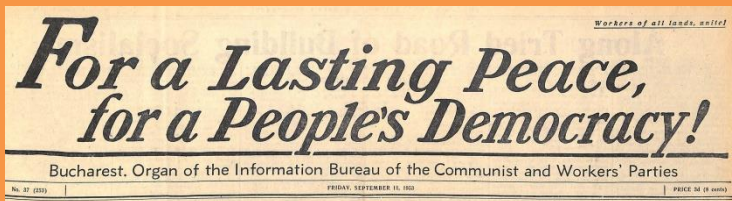
**Workers of all lands, unite!**

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

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



**NO. 37 (253), FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1953**



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# CONTENTS

<b>FOR CREATIVE ASSIMILATION OF MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>TRADITIONAL HARVEST FESTIVAL IN POLAND .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>“L’HUMANITE” FESTIVAL .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
MEETINGS OF WORKING PEOPLE IN SOVIET UNION .....	15
SESSION OF GUATEMALA NATIONAL PEACE COMMITTEE .....	17
CZECHOSLOVAK PEACE PARTISANS CONVENE CONFERENCE FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN PROBLEM .....	17
<b>CONCERNING OUTCOME OF ELECTION IN WESTERN GERMANY .....</b>	<b>19</b>
STATEMENT BY SECRETARIAT OF CENTRAL BOARD, COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY .....	19
<b>THREAT TO PEACE IN EUROPE AND THROUGHOUT WORLD .....</b>	<b>22</b>
ELECTION RESULTS IN WESTERN GERMANY.....	22
<b>ALONG TRIED ROAD OF BUILDING SOCIALISM. VYLKO TCHERVENKOV, CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, GENERAL SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA.....</b>	<b>26</b>
I. FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN FOUR YEARS.....	27
II. OUR SUCCESSES IN THE SPHERE OF ECONOMY AND CULTURE .....	32
III. FOR FURTHER UPSURGE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, FOR A RADICAL IMPROVEMENT IN MATERIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.....	42
IV. FOR PEACEFUL RELATIONS WITH ALL COUNTRIES AND ALL PEOPLES .....	45
<b>IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS’ PARTIES .....</b>	<b>47</b>
GETTING READY FOR ACADEMIC YEAR IN PARTY EDUCATION NETWORK.....	47
PARTY SCHOOL OF NORTH CHINA BUREAU OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA .....	49
PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF SWEDEN.....	51

<b>COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN STRUGGLE FOR REALISATION OF NEW RULES. BRUNO KELLER, SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA .....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>GLORY AND PRIDE OF ALL MANKIND.....</b>	<b>62</b>
125TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF L. N. TOLSTOY.....	62
<b>PEOPLE OF VIET NAM WILL WIN FINAL VICTORY IN STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. PHAM VAN DONG, SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY OF VIET NAM .....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT IN BELGIUM .....</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>PRICE REDUCTION IN HUNGARY .....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>COMMUNIST PRESS MONTH IN ITALY .....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>CONDITIONS OF WORKERS IN YUGOSLAVIA .....</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>AMERICAN MODEL OF "FREE" ELECTIONS IN WESTERN GERMANY. DRAWING BY J. NOVAK .....</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>POLITICAL NOTES.....</b>	<b>88</b>
SERIOUS THREAT HANGING OVER FRANCE .....	88
<b>FACTS EXPOSE.....</b>	<b>92</b>
THE POOR DISENFRANCHISED.....	92
DETECTIVE AT THE FAMILY TABLE .....	92
RACIAL CASUISTRY .....	93

## **FOR CREATIVE ASSIMILATION OF MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY**

Party education and the propaganda of Marxist-Leninist and the theory have become a vital integral part of the activity of all the Communist and Workers' Parties. Year by year Party education develops on an ever increasing scale and becomes better and better organised.

Creative assimilation of Marxist-Leninist theory, its enrichment with the new experience of the revolutionary movement, with new theses and conclusions, its application to the concrete historical conditions are the distinguishing features of the revolutionary Marxist parties. The all-conquering teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin arms the Communist and Workers' Parties with knowledge of the laws of development of society, with the law of development of the class struggle, with ability to orientate themselves in the given situation, to foresee the development of events, and to chart a correct policy; it inspires the Party members for active, selfless struggle for the vital interests of the working class and of all working people.

A great example of creative assimilation of Marxist-Leninist theory, of its constant enrichment and development is furnished by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which is blazing new pathways in history, transforming society along Communist lines. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union regards ideological work as its paramount duty. It displays tireless concern for the ideological-political education of Communists, sees to it that all members and probationers without

exception raise their ideological level and master the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism. Thanks to the fact that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is armed with the advanced scientific theory of social development, that it constantly sees to the ideological tempering of its members and probationers, and raises the political and cultural level of the Soviet people, it is successfully carrying out the world-historic task of building Communism.

From the example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the Communists in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries learn how to combat and defeat the exploiters. From the example of the C.P.S.U. the members of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies learn how to overcome the difficulties and how to create the necessary conditions for successfully building Socialism.

The educational programme for the leading cadres, elaborated by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China provides for study of the "Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)" and separate works by Lenin and Stalin on questions of socialist construction. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has given the leading cadres the task of correctly applying Soviet experience in economic construction with due account to the concrete conditions in the country.

The Communist Party of China and the Communist and Workers' Parties in the European countries of people's democracy are devoting minute attention to propagating the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies are diligently preparing for the new academic year in the Party education network. One of

the main tasks they are setting themselves is to raise the Party education to the highest possible level. Strict fulfilment of this task will make it possible to eliminate the shortcomings, which the Party committees disclosed when summarising the results of the last academic year.

In a number of Party organisations ideological work was underestimated. The fact that ideological work lagged behind Party tasks, that urgent problems directly linked with the concrete tasks of socialist construction were not discussed in the central organs of the Parties and in the theoretical journals—all this seriously reduced the level of Party education. Some groups and political schools displayed a talmudist, dogmatic approach to the study of Marxist-Leninist theory, theory was isolated from practice. Party education—from the tasks of socialist construction.

Marxist-Leninist theory is not a dogma but a guide to action. Hence the Communist and Workers' Parties demand the elimination of the talmudist, dogmatic approach to the study of Marxist-Leninist theory. They teach the members not to learn by rote given formulas and quotations from the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism but to understand the essence of the revolutionary teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

Party education must be linked indivisibly with the practical tasks which are being tackled by the Communist and Workers' Parties; it is called upon to contribute in every way to the successful fulfilment of these tasks. With the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies tackling the responsible tasks of socialist construction, teaching Marxist-Leninist political economy and equipping the cadres with economic knowledge are of exceptional importance.

The building of Socialism in the people's-democratic

countries is taking place in conditions of sharpening class struggle. The reactionary forces in the capitalist world and the internal enemy seek to undermine the economic and political might of the countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism; they are conducting a frenzied campaign of slander against them, vilifying them and trying to spread and foment unhealthy trends among individual unstable elements in these countries.

Taking part in building the new life also signifies working for the triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideology, against all manifestations of hostile views and theories. And yet as pointed out by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, little was done by the Party education in the past academic year to expose hostile ideology.

Party propaganda must be of a militant, offensive nature. In lectures, reports and seminars it is essential actively and resolutely to expose the bourgeois and social-democratic theories, actively to lay bare the foul bourgeois falsehoods and slanders directed against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, to reveal the aggressive designs of the imperialist warmongers and mobilise the working people for an all-round whetting of revolutionary vigilance.

Party study must play a vital role in further strengthening the fraternal friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the democratic camp, in propagating the ideas of proletarian internationalism and in exposing the jungle ideology of bourgeois nationalism.

One of the vital tasks of Party education is profoundly to elucidate the Marxist-Leninist thesis that it is the working masses who create all the material wealth, who are the decisive creative force of society,



that it is the people who are the makers of history, that the working class is the most revolutionary class in modern society, capable of organising and leading the popular masses, Marxism-Leninism teaches that the Communist Party is the leader, teacher and guide of the working class and all the working people, that it plays a decisive role in guiding the struggle of the working class for the conquest of power, for the triumph of Socialism and Communism, that the strength of the Party lies in its unbreakable bonds with the people and that the strength of the people lies in their solidarity around the Party. It is essential to put an end to the non-Marxist elucidation of the question of the role of the individual in history, which is frequently encountered in the Party education and which found expression in propagating the idealistic theory of the cult of the individual which is alien to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism.

The ideological level of the Party education depends above all on the tutors. Selection and training of tutors and the everyday work among them are the vital conditions for a further upsurge in ideological work.

Questions of Party education which take on an ever greater significance for the Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy also confront in all their sharpness the Communist Parties in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries. The political education of the Communists in these countries is effected in indissoluble connection with the tasks of the struggle for peace, for democratic freedoms, for national independence and national sovereignty, for unity of the working class, for unity of all working people, for the vital interests of the working class.

Important measures for a further intensification of the educational work are being planned by the French

Communist Party, which regards independent study of Marxist-Leninist theory as a basic method of educating the cadres in Marxism-Leninism. In addition the French Communist Party disposes of a broad network of schools and classes; it will devote close attention to strengthening the schools and classes and will continue the Communist “study days” which have proved their worth.

The Italian Communist Party is devoting minute attention to the Marxist-Leninist study of its members. Everyday work for popularising Marxism-Leninism and for the political, education, of the members is being carried out by the Communist Parties of Britain, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Sweden, Finland, Norway and other countries.

The Communist Party of Spain and the Communist Parties in the countries of Latin America, North Africa, the Near and Middle East are heroically fighting in the difficult conditions of savage police terror. They are indefatigably educating their members, acquainting the broad masses with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, with the truth about the great successes of the Soviet people, the working people of China, and the European countries of people’s democracy where these ideas are being translated into life.

Party education is a powerful means for educating conscious, active, highly-principled fighters against capitalist slavery, for democracy and Socialism. It is essential to ensure that all the members persistently raise their ideological level and master Marxism-Leninism. Improving the ideological work and the political education of their members is a vital condition for further strengthening the Communist and the Workers’ Parties, for consolidating their bonds with the broad

masses, for successful realisation of the world-historic tasks which confront them.

## **TRADITIONAL HARVEST FESTIVAL IN POLAND**

On September 6, sixty thousand peasants from all over the country arrived in Szczecin to take part in the traditional harvest festival “dozhinki”. A speech was made by Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman of (he Council of Ministers. This harvest festival in the ancient Polish town of Szczecin, where we are now summing up our achievements, said Bierut, is the best answer to the imperialists from across the ocean, to their Adenauer-Hitlerite allies and to the capitalists and landlords-the betrayers of the Polish people who have been expelled from the country.

Comrade Bierut underlined that the people’s state, its steadily growing might and power constitute the basis of the independence of Poland and the integrity of its re-united territories. The guarantee of a rapid advance is the further growth of the creative forces and talents of the Polish working people in town and countryside and the inviolable friendship which links them with the peoples of the great Soviet Union and all peace-loving nations of the world.

Referring to the tasks in the countryside Comrade Bierut pointed to the tremendous reserves inherent in the peasant households and emphasised that the people’s state will give every help to the peasants in using these reserves and in raising the productivity of agriculture. This aid, he added, would be given both to individual peasants and to members of producer co-operatives. Comrade Bierut called on the working

peasants to take the cause of accelerating the development of agriculture into their own hands.

Comrade Bierut devoted the last part of his speech to the producer co-operatives. He pointed out that the good co-operatives were a convincing example for all peasants and called for strengthening collaboration between the co-operatives and the individual peasants.

After Comrade Bierut's speech participants of the festival, singing songs, marched past the reviewing stand. The demonstration lasted three hours.

## **“L’HUMANITE” FESTIVAL**

On September 6 a grand festival of “l’Humanite”-central organ of the French Communist Party—was held in the Bois de Vincennes (near Paris). The festival which was an expression of the unity of the French working class, was attended by General Secretary Maurice Thorez and other leaders of the Party. Their appearance was hailed with tumultuous applause by hundreds of thousands of working people.

Keynote of the “l’Humanité” festival, which bore the imprint of the great struggle waged by the working class during August, was defence of peace, democratic freedoms and restoration of national independence. It was attended by the patriots recently released from prison under pressure of the people. On the occasion of the festival the popular masses once again demonstrated their fidelity to the French Communist Party.

# **FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS**

## **Meetings of Working People in Soviet Union**

The working people of the U.S.S.R. at meetings in enterprises, offices and collective farms are actively discussing the decisions adopted by the World Peace Council and the Soviet Peace Committee. Everywhere these decisions meet with wholehearted approval and support.

In Moscow, meetings devoted to the decisions of the Plenum of the Soviet Peace Committee took place in the Stalin Automobile Plant, in the “Borets”, “Proletarski Trud” and “Burevestnik” plants and in other enterprises. Meetings, collective reading of newspapers and talks by agitators were held in the shops of the “Dynamo” plant. Workers and office staff of the “Dynamo” plant stressed that consolidation of peace and ensuring the security of the peoples are matters of vital concern for the Soviet people and are the basis of the foreign policy of the Soviet Government. In unanimously adopted resolutions the factory and office workers wholeheartedly approve the decisions of the Plenum, voicing full support both for the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Government and its home policy aimed at all-round satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of the working people.

An enlarged meeting of the Moscow regional peace committee held on September 5 heard a report by

Academician A. I. Oparin who dwelt on the tasks of the committee arising from the decisions of the World Peace Council.

Speaking in the discussion Academician I. G. Petrovski said: "The history of mankind has never known a state which, after winning a world-historic battle and possessing all types of modern arms, regarded the ensuring of peace as the main object of its concern, its supreme duty. Our mighty Soviet socialist state", he says, "is precisely such a state".

The personnel of the Kirov plant in Leningrad, which has four Government awards, like all Soviet people, wholeheartedly welcomed the call of the World Peace Council and the Plenum of the Soviet Peace Committee for a peaceful settlement of international questions. A resolution adopted at a general meeting in the plant says: "Let us rally still closer around the Communist Party and the Soviet Government which steadfastly and consistently pursue a policy of peace!".

An enlarged Plenum of the Ukrainian Peace Committee held in Kiev on September 7 heard a report by N. P. Semenenko, Chairman of the Committee and Vice President of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Hero of socialist labour U. D. Bashtyk, chairman of the Stalin collective farm in Sokalsk district, Lvov region, addressing a meeting said: "We need peace in order to build our happy life, develop industry, agriculture and multiply our national wealth. We, the toilers of the collective farm fields, are confronted with the task: in the next few years to create an abundance of food for the population and raw materials for industry".



## **Session of Guatemala National Peace Committee**

The Vth session of the Guatemala National Peace Committee, held in mid-August, was attended by delegates from nearly all Departments in the country. The session discussed the question of the struggle of the people of Guatemala in defence of peace and national sovereignty and also the proposal for unfolding a campaign in favour of peaceful settlement of international problems.

The session unanimously adopted a resolution pledging unswerving resolve to fight for lasting peace and preservation of national sovereignty.

## **Czechoslovak Peace Partisans Convene Conference for Peaceful Settlement of German Problem**

A recent meeting of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee discussed the possibility of settling the German problem by peaceful means. The meeting which was attended also by representatives of the organisations affiliated to the National Front, hailed the proposals contained in the Soviet Government's Note of August 15 to the Western Powers for signing a peace treaty with Germany and the results of the negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic. The meeting unanimously adopted an address to all people in Czechoslovakia proposing the convening

in Prague in October of a great National Congress for the peaceful settlement of the German problem. The address recalls the grave disasters and suffering which German imperialism and militarism brought the people of Czechoslovakia in the past and which are now being revived in Western Germany. It stresses that a peaceful settlement of the German problem is in the interest of all Germany's neighbours, in the interest of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

A plenary meeting of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee was held on September 8, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the execution in the Gestapo torture chambers of Julius Fucik, national hero of Czechoslovakia. The meeting discussed a number of concrete questions, relating to the convening of the conference for the peaceful solution of the German problem; the conference will be attended by representatives of workers, peasants, intelligentsia, women and youth.

# **CONCERNING OUTCOME OF ELECTION IN WESTERN GERMANY**

## **Statement by Secretariat of Central Board, Communist Party of Germany**

On September 7 the Secretariat of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany issued a statement on the outcome of the Bundestag elections.

The enemies of the Party and people, the statement says, subjected to terror members of our Party taking part in the election campaign, tried to break up election meetings and even resorted to assassination and physical assaults causing serious injuries. The election struggle was reminiscent of the worst days of the fascist dictatorship in 1933.

The West German population, it continues, elected a Bundestag which constitutes a grave danger for our people and for the neighbouring peoples. This Bundestag will realise the Bonn and Paris military treaties in Western Germany. The carrying out of this policy makes the reunification of Germany impossible and directly threatens peace in Europe. The new Bundestag is far worse than the old one. The forces of monopoly and bank capital, militarists, fascists and politicians clamouring for revenge, which twice brought our people to the brink of catastrophe and which are ready to do so for the third time—these are the forces which dominate the new Bundestag.

The statement points out that only the resolute

resistance of the entire German people, and of the working class in particular, can counter the activity of this reactionary Bundestag and of its “policy of force at home and abroad”.

Touching on the activity of the Communist Party of Germany the statement says that as is evident from the results, the Communist Party is not yet in a position to overcome the survivals of the fascist ideology, nationalism and chauvinism which still persist in some sections of the population, to mould a genuinely democratic national consciousness. The Party was not able convincingly to explain the significance and role of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic in preserving peace and in working for a peaceful reunification of Germany.

The Secretariat of the Board of the Communist Party of Germany calls on every member of the Party immediately to establish contact with Social Democrats, Christian and non-party comrades and jointly discuss measures for defence of the national, democratic and social interests of the people. It is essential to rally still closer the ranks of the Party and to establish still closer contact with the masses.

Despite the terror 9 million people rejected the Adenauer aggressive war policy. These 9 million people constitute a great force.

No one, the statement says in conclusion, can absolve the German people from responsibility for fulfilling the vital tasks facing them: to bring Germany onto the path of peace, and to smash the forces of aggression. The people will find the strength for this provided they go all-out for the unity of all patriots, all opponents of Adenauer and, jointly with the mainstay of a democratic Germany—the German Democratic

Republic—take action for the immediate formation of a provisional government for all Germany.

# **THREAT TO PEACE IN EUROPE AND THROUGHOUT WORLD**

## **Election Results in Western Germany**

The election to the West German Bundestag on September 6 took place in an atmosphere of terror, fraud and intimidation of the electors. According to the data published by the Western press the 487 seats in the new Bundestag will be divided as follows: the leading party of the Adenauer coalition—the Christian Democratic Union (in Bavaria it is known as the Christian-Social Union)—will receive 243 seats, the other parties of the coalition—“Free Democratic Party” and “German Party”—get 48 and 15 seats respectively and the splinter party affiliated to them: the revanchist so-called “All-Germany Bloc”—27 and the catholic “Centre Party”—4 seats. The Social Democratic Party gets 150 seats (it had 131 in the out-going parliament).

Resorting to unbridled terror and the most blatant forgery and falsification the Adenauer clique, with the help of the American occupation authorities, deprived the Communist Party of Germany of its representation in the Bundestag.

The Communist Party, even according to the figures of the Adenauer officials, polled more than 600,000 votes which entitled it to at least 12 seats in the Bundestag. But in accordance with the new electoral law the Communist Party, as a party polling less than 5 per cent of votes, does not get a single seat.

On the other hand the nationalist “German Party” affiliated to the government bloc, which did not get 5 per cent of the votes, received 15 seats. The methods of forgery and falsification are seen even more glaringly from the example of the reactionary catholic “Centre Party” which polled a mere 217,000 votes and yet was allocated 4 seats.

Resorting to every kind of subterfuge in order to elect its allies the Adenauer clique and its American masters did everything to prevent Communist deputies from being elected. Using the huge funds placed at its disposal by the West German and American monopolies and also by the Church, the militarist Adenauer clique sent, to the necessary places truckloads of gangs supplied with voting papers; these elements, drawn from the members of the fascist “League of German Youth” and nazis who had fled from the German Democratic Republic, were not entitled to take part in the voting.

For instance; in the guise of tourists a large group of these “voters” was sent to the town of Solingen-Remscheid where the election was contested by Max Reimann, Chairman of the Communist Party. This group travelled on two buses, led by certain Felix Sieper, a resident of Hannover. It turned out that these “tourists”, who allegedly came from different places, had voting papers issued to them in one and the same town, Fritzlar-Homberg. Despite this glaring forgery all of them were allowed to vote. Aided by its servile officials in the state apparatus the Adenauer clique openly resorted to similar frauds in other constituencies.

The atmosphere of brutal terror unleashed against the democratic elements and which reached the peak

on election day facilitated this practice. On the night of September 5 all the police were alerted throughout Western Germany; this measure was accompanied with much noise designed to intimidate the ordinary voter. On polling day police armoured cars patrolled the streets in the vicinity of the polling booths in many towns and especially in the industrial centres. The police, patrolling in armoured cars, were armed with sub-machine guns. All street crossings—in Südehessen were patrolled on polling day by the units of the American occupation forces. Numerous semi-military fascist organisations were mobilised to help the Adenauer police. Gangs of these cutthroats scurried from place to place in trucks destroying the election posters of the Communist and Social Democratic Parties, mishandling workers putting up posters and attacking the activists of these parties.

By means of falsification and terror the Bonn clique tried might and main to prevent the electors from learning the truth about the recent Note of the Soviet Government on the German question and the Moscow negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic.

The September 6 election in Western Germany in which Adenauer, by means of terror, forgery, fraud and intimidation succeeded in retaining power, demonstrated at the same time, despite the terror, that 9 million people voted against the aggressive Adenauer military policy. This is a great force whose resistance will grow in intensity should Adenauer continue with his anti-people's, anti-national policy.

The democratic forces in Western Germany are well aware that a serious menace now threatens the German



people and Germany's neighbours and that the danger of fascism and war has increased. Eloquent testimony to this was the sharp rise in Stock Exchange quotations for the shares of the big war industry concerns in Western Germany the day after the election. This was the response of the Stock Exchange to Adenauer's declaration that he would now proceed with carrying out the Bonn and Paris military treaties. It is known that immediately after the election Adenauer demanded that force be used to unite the German Democratic Republic with Western Germany.

It is understandable that the democratic press in the countries neighbouring Western Germany expresses the justified anxiety of their peoples in connection with the results of the Bundestag election and the growing activity of the revanchist and militarist forces in Western Germany, headed by the Adenauer clique and backed by U.S. aggressive circles. A considerable section of the bourgeois press in Britain; France and other countries also expresses anxiety over the fact that the ruling circles of the USA rely more and more openly on the forces of revenge and war in Western Germany.

At the same time the democratic forces in Western Germany have become still more confident that the numbers of supporters of peace and German unity are growing throughout the country. In the unity of these forces lies the guarantee of the victory for the true patriots of Western Germany in their struggle against the criminal aggressive designs of the Adenauer clique, against the threat to peace and the national interests of the German people and of the other peoples of Europe.

**ALONG TRIED ROAD OF BUILDING  
SOCIALISM: Vylko Tchervenkov,  
Chairman, Council of Ministers, People's  
republic of Bulgaria, General Secretary,  
Central Committee, Communist Party of  
Bulgaria**

For the ninth time are we celebrating the liberation of Bulgaria from fascism and imperialist dependence, the liberation won and ensured by the victorious Soviet Army—the liberator.

One has only to recall what Bulgaria was like nine years ago, to evaluate its general situation-international and internal—to get a full idea of the tremendous leap effected in its development since September 9, 1944.

Prior to September 9, 1944, Bulgaria was economically one of the most backward countries in the world. It was a country with an extremely weakly developed industry, mainly light industry, with primitive technique and unsurveyed natural riches.

Bulgaria was a country with an extremely backward agriculture, a country of the wooden plough, of misery and poverty. Its agricultural yields were among the lowest in the world.

This Bulgaria has now vanished into the past. Gone is the accursed fascist slavery, the absence of rights.

September 9th marked the beginning of a new life for our people.

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\* From report delivered by Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov at anniversary meeting in Sofia on September 8, 1953, on occasion of ninth anniversary of liberation of Bulgaria.

Today our homeland is a country in which the people are the sole master and arbiter of its destiny. It is a country with tempestuously developing productive forces, with a national economy that is growing and expanding all the time. It is successfully overcoming its age-old backwardness in a brief space of time.

Our country is no longer a backward agrarian country. It has become an industrial-agrarian country with a predominantly large-scale agriculture that is becoming increasingly mechanised. It is forging ahead rapidly along the pathway of Socialism in the common family of socialist states headed by the Soviet Union.

## **I. Five-Year Plan in Four Years**

The first Five-Year National-Economic Plan, the basic task of which was to lay the economic foundations of Socialism, was, on the whole, fulfilled in four years with the fraternal co-operation and aid of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. This was a tremendous victory, testifying to the boundless possibilities inherent in the people's-democratic system and in the people who have become masters of their destiny.

Whereas in 1948 the volume of agricultural production comprised 98.3 per cent of prewar (in 1939 fixed prices) it had reached 129.8 per cent by 1951 compared with prewar. In 1948 overall output of industry (including lumbering and fisheries) was (in 1939 fixed prices) 179.6 per cent compared with prewar level, in 1952 it was 403.8 per cent of the prewar level.

The average annual growth of industrial output in

the period 1948-52 was 21.6 per cent.

Taking retail trade turnover in 1948 at 100 (in comparable prices), in 1952 it was 147.8 per cent.

Between, 1948-52 the state budget of our people's Republic showed an average annual growth of more than 28 per cent.

As a result of this growth in our entire national economy the national income rose steadily. While in 1948 the national income amounted to 51,440 million leva, or 7,205 leva per capita, in 1952, according to complete data, it was 78,738 million leva, or 10,729 leva per capita. Compared with 1939 the national income grew roughly 53 per cent.

What is the relation between industry and agriculture at present?

Viewing this relation from the share of industry in overall output the picture is as follows: in 1939 the percentage of industrial output compared with overall output of the national economy was 27.1, in 1948, 39.4 and in 1952, 55.9.

This shows that the share of industry as a whole is beginning to predominate over the share of agriculture and that our country is already becoming an industrial-agrarian country.

But the complete picture of the country's industrialisation and its nature is seen from the data concerning the change in the ratio of heavy and light industry.

In 1939 the overall volume of output of national, co-operative and local industry (including lumbering and fisheries). group "A" (i.e. heavy industry) in relation to group "B" (light industry) was 23:77, and in 1952 it was 38.6:61.4. But if we take national industry alone (excluding lumbering and fisheries) the relation

between group “A” and group “B” is even more impressive, namely: in 1939 it was 20.6:79.4 and in 1952 it was 43.9:56.1.

Consequently, our national economy is developing along the line of rapid industrialisation: or heavy industry is growing and developing.

The share of gross output of the public and private sectors in the national economy as a whole presents the following picture: if we take the year 1939 and allow 100 for the private sector and 0 for the public sector, the private sector in 1948 accounted for 65.5 and the public sector for 44.5 and by 1952 the public sector accounted for 87 and the private sector for 13.

Taking the basic branches of agriculture—grain production, animal husbandry and technical crops—fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan assignments present themselves as follows.

In 1939 the area sown to grain crops (wheat, rye, maize, barley and oats) accounted for approximately 3,400,000 hectares, in 1918 for 3,171,500 hectares, or 93.2 per cent of the prewar area, and in 1952 for 3,157,800 hectares or 92.8 per cent of the prewar area.

In the agricultural co-operatives the area sown to grain increased thirteen-fold as against 1948 and technical crops twenty-fold.

The share of publicly-owned animal husbandry-stock breeding in the agricultural co-operatives and state farms—has risen significantly. At the end of 1952 agricultural co-operatives and state farms already accounted [or 25.2 per cent of the total head of cattle, 43.5 per cent of the horses, 29.9 per cent of the sheep and goats and 17.6 per cent of the hogs. But it should be added that the rate of growth of socialist stock breeding is lagging compared with the size of the co-

operative land.

The number of agricultural co-operatives has grown from 1,100 in 1948 to 2,747 in 1952, that is, almost two and a half times. The co-operative land, which in 1948 amounted to 292,400 hectares, reached the figure of 2,512,500 hectares in 1952, that is, it increased more than eight and a half times. The number of farmsteads which joined the agricultural co-operatives rose from 124,064 in 1948 to 552,968 in 1952, that is, it increased four and a half times. Consequently the total area of the co-operatives increased from 6.2 per cent in 1948 to 60.5 per cent in 1952, while the percentage of the co-operative households increased from 11.2 per cent in 194.8 to 52.3 per cent of the total households in the country.

In 1948 there were 86 state farms with 26,800 hectares of cultivable land; they disposed of 223 tractors and harvested 22,392 tons of grain. In 1952 the number of state farms had grown to 100; they had 106,000 hectares of cultivable land, 553 tractors and 143 harvester combines and harvested 94,457 tons of grain.

The number of the machine and tractor depots grew from 71 in 1948 to 140 in 1952. The number of tractors in these depots (in terms of 15 h.p. units) rose from 3,633 in 1948 to 12,295 in 1952, while the number of harvester combines reached the figure of 1,363 (there were no harvester combines in 1948).

Thus the socialised sector has absolute sway in industry, transport, in trade (foreign, home, wholesale and retail), in the finance system; it plays the leading role in the production of grain and its influence is growing in animal husbandry and especially in technical crop cultivation.

This fact shows that the exploiting elements have been ousted from industry, transport and the credit system, that in agriculture their sphere of activity has been restricted and that their share in the national economy has declined. The share of the workers and peasants in the national income of the country has grown immeasurably.

Unemployment—the constant scourge of the working people until September 9, 1944—no longer exists in our country. There are not nor can there be crises of overproduction with all the disastrous consequences.

Numerically the working class is steadily growing. In 1952 the number of workers in the national industry increased 45.1 per cent compared with 1948, while in industry as a whole (republican, co-operative and local, including lumbering and fisheries) it grew 42.9 per cent.

The private sector accounts for 14.1 per cent of the national income, including the capitalist (kulak) elements. The bulk of the national income remains in the hands of workers, working peasantry and the state.

Labour productivity in 1952 was 11.6 per cent higher than the level envisaged by the Five-Year Plan for 1953. In the space of four years cost of production of industrial goods was reduced 13.8 per cent thanks to which the national economy was ensured a saving of 2,810 million lava.

Such are the chief results of the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan in four years the result of the heroic efforts of the working class, the working peasants and the working intelligentsia under the leadership of the Communist Party, with the selfless and all-round aid of the Soviet Union and fraternal co-operation between our country and the countries of people's democracy.

## II. Our Successes in the Sphere of Economy and Culture

Heavy industry is already taking its place as the leading link in our national economy, with the power industry, mining, machine-building and the heavy chemical industry playing the leading role.

We now have the Stalin chemical combinat—the base of our heavy chemical industry—which was non-existent prior to September 9, 1944. We have our own machine-building industry which was non-existent prior to September 9, 1944. We have our own cellulose industry which was non-existent prior to September 9, 1944. We have our own electrical industry which as non-existent prior to September 9, 1944. There is the rapidly growing mining industry which was practically non-existent before September 9, 1944. We have the beginnings of non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy which we did not have before September 9, 1944; there are the new and rapidly growing industrial centres Dimitrovgrad, Kirdzali, the Burgas copper district, Madan and Rudozem. We have discovered rich oil deposits of which we did not date even dream prior to September 9, 1944.

In the space of the four years—from 1949 to 1952—we assimilated and launched production of several hundred types of industrial goods new to our country.

We have begun our own metal-cutting, metal processing and the making of electrical equipment. A large part of the equipment for building, transport, food, textiles and other branches of industry is being made in our machine-building enterprises.

Production of a number of types of prefabricated



building materials has been mastered.

More than 700 industrial enterprises were built, reconstructed and commissioned between 1949-52.

The tremendous successes achieved in the sphere of the socialist industrialisation of our country are evident from the fact that in 1952 our heavy industry produced as much goods in 56 days as the entire heavy industry produced for the whole of 1939.

The successes registered in developing industry created a solid foundation for the further industrialisation of the country and for supplying agriculture with machines and fertilizers.

The plan for coal output was overfulfilled. The Five-Year Plan envisaged the mining of 6,555,000 tons by the end of 1953 whereas some 7,410,400 tons were mined in 1952, which means that output increased 3,35 times compared with 1939 and 1.7 times compared with 1948.

Output of brown coal increased 3.3 times compared with 1948.

Big successes were registered in agriculture: more than half the small and middle households were united in the agricultural co-operatives; this means that a solid base was created for the victory of Socialism in agriculture as well. It is a fact that two-thirds of the grain purchased by the state during the three years since 1951 came from the socialised sector of agriculture (that is, from the agricultural co-operatives, state farms and machine and tractor depots). We have solved the grain problem. Our people are amply supplied with bread.

The assignment of the Five-Year Plan for the technical re-equipment of agriculture was overfulfilled in four years.

Mechanisation of field work increased. The volume

of agricultural work performed by machines in 1952 amounted to 48.6 per cent.

The average yield of grain crops per dekar in 1951-52 was considerably higher than the yield envisaged for the last year of the Five-Year Plan and was approximately one-third higher than the 1939 yield.

In 1952 the agricultural co-operatives gathered on the average 12.6 per cent more wheat than the private sector, maize 35.8 per cent more, rice 22.1 per cent, sunflower 19.8 per cent, cotton 20.7 per cent and sugar beet 22.3 per cent more.

But fulfilment of the assignment for improving the fodder base for the animal husbandry was not satisfactory. The chief reason for the unsatisfactory slate of affairs in animal husbandry is its weak fodder base and inadequate zoo-technical measures in developing pedigree stock and stock of high productivity.

New railway lines were built and commissioned in the years 1949-52.

A pronounced rise took place in the material and cultural level of the workers, working peasants and working intelligentsia during the four years of the first Five-Year Plan.

Output of consumer goods in 1952 increased twofold compared with 1948 and threefold compared with 1939. By the end of 1952 output of the textile industry was 32.8 per cent above the level envisaged by the Five-Year Plan for 1953 and that of the food industry—47.2 per cent.

Real wages of factory and office workers and the incomes of the peasants are being increased. The annual average real wages of a worker in industry increased more than 38 per cent in 1952 compared with

1939.

In 1952 the people's power effected the currency reform, strengthened our leva and stabilised currency circulation; it abolished rationing, introduced free trade for all goods on the basis of unified prices, effected two price reductions in 1952 and another, the third, substantial price reduction in 1953.

Thanks to the measures taken by it in the course of the first Five-Year Plan the people's power was able to create conditions for consistent realisation of the policy of systematic reduction of prices-the most effective policy for effecting a genuine rise in real wages and incomes of the working people of town and country. This policy of the people's power is founded on a solid material base: increased stocks of goods and steady extension of retail trade.

In the four years of the Five-Year Plan the state, the people's councils, the enterprises and population in towns and countryside built dwellings with a floor space exceeding 3,400,000 square metres. More than 1,000 villages received electric light thus bringing the number of electrified villages to 2,640 by the end of 1952.

State and co-operative trade have been widely developed. The socialised sector accounted for 99.3 per cent of the general trade turnover in 1952 instead of the 95 per cent envisaged for 1953 by the Five-Year Plan.

All our people enjoy free medical service. Expenditure on public health has increased many times over. By the end of 1952 the number of hospitals had doubled, dispensaries increased 28 per cent, the number of maternity homes almost doubled, creches increased three-fold, health resort accommodation increased two and a half times and the number of

hospital beds almost doubled compared with 1948.

Exceptional attention is devoted to protecting the health of mother and child. In 1939 the country had but one maternity home with 150 beds. At present there are 658 maternity homes, not counting the maternity wards in the hospitals.

Social insurance benefits and awards in 1952 increased more than six-fold compared with 1939, social insurance pensions, 61.5 per cent and educational stipends more than 26 times.

In the past nine years the people's power has spent 18,615 million leva on the socio-cultural needs of the population, a sum equal to the budget expenditure of the Republic for 1953.

All these social undertakings of people's power improve in the first place the material and cultural conditions of our working class—the leading force of our people's democracy.

In 1951-52 about a million children attended our general education schools. In 1952 compulsory education embraced 99.3 per cent of the children of school age in the towns and 98.9 per cent in the villages.

The assignments of the Five-Year Plan for training skilled cadres for industry, building, transport and agriculture were successfully fulfilled. In 1952 the student body in the higher school establishments increased threefold compared with 1939, and in the secondary vocational schools 6.5 times.

The material base of public education is being extended. 750 school buildings were built in the period from September 9, 1944 to the end of 1952 and another 120 are being built this year.

In 1939 a sum of 1,969,000 leva was spent on the

Academy of Sciences, higher education, art and culture. The sum allocated in the 1953 budget for the Science, Arts and Culture Council and for the Academy of Sciences amounts to 246,891,510 leva, that is, roughly 120 times more.

In 1939 the country had five higher education establishments with a student body of about 9,850. In 1953 Bulgaria has 20 higher schools with a student body of over 30.000.

The number of theatres increased by 50 per cent in 1952, cinemas twofold (mainly in the villages) compared with 1948.

The creative initiative of the working people unfolded widely during the year of the Five-Year Plan. A large number of rationalisers and innovators in industry, distinguished men and women workers who break existing norms have come to the fore.

Such are the major results stemming from the fulfilment of the first Five-Year National-Economic Plan. They testify that on the whole the assignments of the first Five-Year Plan have been fulfilled. This enables the Party and the Government to begin elaboration of the assignments of the second Five-Year Plan. We are successfully working on the first year of the second Five-Year Plan, which the National Assembly will shortly adopt as a law.

The extensive and all-round aid of the Soviet Union is one of the major factors ensuring the development of our national economy. Without this fraternal aid the successes registered during the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan would not have been possible.

These successes have also been achieved thanks to the intense effort and vigour of the working people, to their everyday selfless work, to their stubborn fight

against difficulties, but overcoming these difficulties.

These difficulties are of a special kind. They stem from the fact that we are reconstructing the entire technical base of the national economy which calls for considerable investments and for skilled, qualified cadres capable of harnessing the new technique and of advancing it.

The reconstruction of the national economy on the new technical base is proceeding in a situation of sharp class struggle, since this reconstruction uproots capitalism and evokes—and cannot but evoke—desperate resistance on the part of the out-going exploiting classes. This desperate and varied resistance of the out-going capitalist elements within the country receives the most active support from without, on the part of the capitalist encirclement. The trials of the enemies of the country and the people show that all the subversive acts, attempts at sabotage, explosions and arson are inspired, financed and led from outside. This we must never forget. On the contrary, we must keep our ears and eyes wide open, we must be vigilant.

Our Party correctly appraised the nature of the afore-mentioned difficulties as difficulties of **growth, upsurge and advance of the national economy**, that is difficulties which contain within themselves the possibilities and the base for overcoming them.

The Party organised widespread socialist emulation and an unprecedented labour upsurge in the enterprises in (owns which quickly spread to the villages—to the agricultural co-operatives, state farms and machine and tractor stations. Shock work developed on a tremendous scale. The country now has stakhanovites and heroes of labour. Labour, in our country, too, has become a matter of honour, glory, valour and heroism. A big

change is taking shape in the psychology of the working people. in their attitude towards labour, a change which, to an ever greater degree, defines the physiognomy of our enterprises in the towns and villages.

The Party mobilised all the resources of the country to finance industry, the collective and state farms and the machine and tractor depots; it despatched several thousand organisers drawn from the working class to the countryside to help the co-operative movement and took the necessary measures to prepare cadres for this movement.

The Party reorganised the practical work of the Fatherland Front, trade unions, co-operatives, people's councils and the other mass organisations in line with the tasks and circumstances of the period of laying the foundations of Socialism in our country.

Our Party also prepared itself with the aim of organising the successful onset of Socialism against the capitalist elements and for crowning it with complete victory; it reorganised its ranks, made smithereens of the Kostov gang, rallied its ranks and strengthened its unity beneath the banner of the behests of Georgi Dimitrov, beneath the great banner of Marxism-Leninism the banner of Bulgaria-Soviet friendship.

In the main we completed our Five-Year Plan in four years. This is a big victory, but it still does not mean that the offensive against the capitalist elements has been waged to the end, that the peasants in their masses have turned irrevocably towards Socialism and that this, the greatest difficulty encountered in our upbuilding, has been completely overcome. Consequently, the measures worked out by the Party in the period of the first Five-Year Plan and its general line

fully retain their validity.

The general line of the Party stood the test and led to the completion of the Five-Year Plan in four years. Fulfilment of the second Five-Year Plan should see the complete sway of Socialism throughout our national economy. This will be achieved only on the condition that we steadfastly and consistently carry out the correct and tried general line of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

Such are the facts, and the facts are plain for all to see. It is also a fact that the Party and the people's power clearly see the shortcomings and weaknesses in our common constructive work, that they are not and will never become dizzy with success, that they will not be blind to the weak sides of these successes. Both the Party and the people's power appreciate that precisely because of the big successes achieved in the industrialisation of the country we must take a sober view of these successes, concentrate our attention on the tasks that still await solution, eliminate the shortcomings and improve and intensify our work in order to multiply our successes.

The enemies have no liking for the facts; they fabricate and disseminate rumours and all kinds of falsehoods depicting the "changing of events" and "turns in history" in their own way. I would say that in this respect they—I mean the foreign enemy centres and their American masters—cannot be accused of originality.

The enemies tried to belittle the significance of the price reduction—the third in succession—effected on August 1st. Anyone who knows anything about economics knows that price reductions do not come about by themselves, that they are conditioned by the



actual state of affairs in the national economy as a whole, by the stocks of goods and their assortment, that the reduction in price for certain articles is conditioned by the stocks of the given articles. A price reduction which does not take these things into account is price reduction on paper, sheer demagogy and a gamble. The public demands a real reduction of prices.

As a result of the three successive price reductions, our people have benefited from the purchases in the state and co-operative trade network to the extent of more than 2,800 million leva.

The results of the carrying out of the policy of the Communist Party and the prospects opened up thereby are the clearest proof of the soundness of this policy.

Such a victory can be won only by friendly and diligent people, only by people who have faith in the Communist Party, who follow its directives and who sacredly guard Bulgaria-Soviet friendship which is their salvation. Such a victory testifies to the stability of the people's-democratic system, to the complete tranquillity and confidence in our internal situation. We have many shortcomings in our work, we still lack many things, and although the difficulties that remain to be overcome are considerable the fact is, that our country is advancing all along the line, marching forward with big and sure strides, rising and growing as an industrial-agrarian country with boundless prospects for raising the well-being of the working people.

### **III. For Further Upsurge of the National Economy, for a Radical Improvement in Material and Cultural Conditions of the Working People**

The splendid prospect opens up before us of radically improving the material and, cultural standard of the working people, not in general, not sometime in the future but in the immediate years, thanks to the fact that during the first Five-Year Plan we won resounding victories and consolidated our correct economic policy.

And now, in the second Five-Year Plan, we can have not a higher and not the farmer rate but a considerably reduced tempo of industrialisation which will enable us to step up output of means of consumption and ensure a still greater development of agriculture.

We have no need to tackle a task that would be beyond our strength—namely to develop in our country all branches of heavy industry. And there is no need for us to do this since the socialist camp enables the member countries to plan their industrialisation so that each develops those branches of heavy industry for which it has the most favourable conditions. If we look on the socialist camp as a huge and powerful co-operative with a correct socialist division of labour, with real opportunities for co-ordinating national-economic plans we shall see that which is the distinguishing feature of the socialist industrialisation of a country such as Bulgaria: its industrialisation does not imply and cannot imply the development of all branches

of heavy industry, its industrial base is, and must be, the component part of the common industrial base of the socialist camp.

The corresponding rates of development of heavy and light industry during the second Five-Year Plan period must be, to a certain extent, changed in favour of stepping up output of means of consumption, while of course, in the future too, that is, during the second Five-Year Plan, growth of output of means of production will predominate in the overall constant growth of social production as a whole.

With a view to accelerating the rate of production of consumer goods the Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria deem it necessary during the second Five-Year Plan considerably to increase investments in the light and food industry, for socio-cultural construction (housing, school building, etc.) and especially in agriculture which supplies the population with food and industry with raw materials with the aim of ensuring still greater production of consumer goods.

In no circumstances can we be satisfied with the scale of housing construction and its rate of development. The need for houses is enormous. The urban population is increasing rapidly. New towns and new industrial regions have emerged. The task is to accelerate the building of houses.

It is necessary to invest still greater sums in agriculture, mainly with a view to its mechanisation, to strengthening the machine and tractor depots with a material base and personnel, to consolidating the producer co-operatives and state farms and to equipping agriculture with more tractors, harvester combines, special machines, fertilizers, electrification

and irrigation.

The Government and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party are of the opinion that the main thing to be tackled first is the further economic, organisational, political and financial consolidation of the producer co-operatives.

The successes of our co-operative movement in the villages are big indeed, and for the country the gain is tremendous. But we would be committing a mistake were we to ignore the weak sides of its development, weaknesses which are now coming to the fore and the elimination of which calls for serious help.

First of all there is needed correct organisation and correct remuneration of labour in the co-operatives, strict financial discipline and book-keeping and genuine co-operative democracy which should ensure the necessary participation of all members of the cooperative in discussing matters pertaining to the life of the producer cooperative.

For this purpose the Party and Government elaborated in good time clear and detailed rules and directives. They remain in force at present. But not everywhere are they carried out in due manner; they are violated and we observe in the life of the co-operatives things which can retard the correct development.

This state of affairs cannot but receive the attention of the Party and the Government. They have the possibilities and are resolved to help the producer co-operatives.

The total aid given this year by the Government and the Central Committee of the Party to the peasant producer co-operatives and their members by wiping out arrear insurance payments' and other debts exceeds 450 million leva, while the aid to be given

in 1954 in the form of reduced insurance payments, reduced income taxes in the producer co-operatives, turnover tax exemptions, lower prices for chemical fertilizers, supports for vine and tomato plants will be in excess of 150 million leva.

In subsequent years the annual help will exceed 150 million leva. This does not include the privileges which the Government and the Central Committee have decided to grant peasants for state deliveries and which are valued at more than 100 million leva.

The tasks facing us are urgent, responsible and great. In order to carry out these tasks we must resolutely improve our entire political, organisational and economic work; we must battle with still greater energy against the shortcomings in our work, must not conceal them but disclose and eliminate them with the help of the working people. It is necessary persistently to criticise the shortcomings with still greater force and to organise this criticism on a still bigger scale, to smash and remove the obstacles which prevent it from developing, to fight resolutely against bureaucratism, to foster the initiative and creative activity of the working people.

#### **IV. For Peaceful Relations with all Countries and all Peoples**

The Government of the people's democratic Bulgaria has always upheld peace and upholds it now; it has always supported the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, supports it now and will fully support it in the future since this is the only policy that corresponds

to the vital interests of all peoples, including our people.

Our people's Government wants to settle the controversial and unresolved issues with the neighbouring countries—Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia. We have no aggressive aims in relation to any of these countries. We have no intention of imposing our social system on anyone. We want to live in good relations with them and are ready to begin on the basis of mutual respect to negotiate with them for a settlement of the controversial issues, for the elimination of all misunderstanding in order to establish good neighbourly relations.

We see no justification for the fact that the USA broke off diplomatic relations with our country in 1949 and to date shows no desire to resume them. The Government of Bulgaria, faithful to its peace policy, is always ready to resume these relations in the interests of peace. We think that admittance of our country to the United Nations Organisation where it would be an active element for peace and co-operation between the nations, would facilitate a further lessening of the international tension, particularly on the Balkans sector and we urge Uno to grant the request submitted by us.

Our people are confident that the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the countries of the democratic camp, of all the forces standing for peace will lead to a further lessening of the international tension, to the further isolation of the incendiaries of a new war. And for this noble aim our people too will work with all their strength.

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

### **GETTING READY FOR ACADEMIC YEAR IN PARTY EDUCATION NETWORK**

The Party committee of the No. 11 District in Budapest is now getting ready to meet the 1953-54 academic year in the Party education network in a fitting manner. Our chief objective is to consolidate the results already achieved in the educational work and considerably to surpass them.

The district committee of the Party has already selected about 1,000 tutors on the basis of a thorough, individual approach to each candidate. In selecting tutors we took care to see that the vast majority of them have had previous experience of tutorial work. We also took into account the experience of the previous academic year when the frequent replacement of considerable numbers of tutors affected the quality of education. This year more of the working intelligentsia have been drawn into tutorial work.

About half the tutors are attending three-week full-time courses, while the other half are studying independently. Theoretical conferences are arranged for them every two or three weeks.

The first full-time courses in our district recently completed the educational year. The majority of those attending the courses made a good showing at the exams. The seminars were distinguished by the active participation of the students. In our educational work we endeavour to link as closely as possible the study material with the recently published programme of the

Government.

The results obtained by those studying independently depend in great measure on the effectiveness of the help given them by the Party organisations. For instance, the Party committee in the Budapest power station formed a group from among the more experienced tutors to help those studying Marxist-Leninist theory independently. This not only enables us to disclose in good time the shortcomings in the study of one or another comrade but also to give him effective aid. However, it must be said, that so far not all Party organisations have taken up this positive experience.

The selection of students for the Party education network in the enterprises and offices is proceeding in a more organised manner than was the case last year. We are trying in particular to see to it that members of the Party committees, agitators, group organisers, activists, leading workers and intelligentsia are embraced by the Party education network. About 10 to 15 per cent of non-party people, mainly stakhanovites and the representatives of the intelligentsia, will be brought into it.

In the past the practice was common in a number of enterprises of including would-be students in the study circles merely on the basis of lists of names. The Party organisations have almost completely abolished this harmful practice. Many of them have formed three-man commissions consisting of a member of the Party committee, the group organiser and the tutor who directed the study of these people in the previous academic year. They hold talks with the workers, taking into account their interests, their personal suggestions and advising them about the particular form of study that will benefit them most.



The bureau of the district committee has devoted three meetings to the preparations for the new academic year. The next meeting will generalise the experience of the tutors' courses with the aim of improving the teaching. The members of the bureau of the district committee verify the quality of the lectures given at the tutors' courses and give consultations and also verify the organisational side of the Party education.

**Janos TORDA,**  
Head of Agitation and Propaganda  
Department, Party Committee, No.  
11 District, Budapest.

## **PARTY SCHOOL OF NORTH CHINA BUREAU OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA**

The school of the North China Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, opened Four years ago, is now an established institution in which the cadres systematically improved Their theoretical knowledge.

In the last four years, the school has trained more than 5,200 cadres.

The teaching programme includes dialectical and historical materialism, history of the Communist Party of China, Party and economic building, and is supplemented by reference materials required by actual international conditions.

It has thoroughly solved the problem of training teachers. It has selected and transferred a number of cadres of a definite cultural level and theoretical knowledge to form teaching and research groups for courses on the History of the Communist Party of China, Marxism-Leninism, and Problems of Political Economy. On the basis of the teaching programme the teaching and research groups instruct teachers to make penetrating research, to prepare themselves thoroughly and then outline their lectures. The outline of each lecture is first submitted to the entire teaching and research group concerned and is then discussed and revised at a faculty meeting of the whole school. Students' criticisms and suggestions are used to help improve the work of the lecturers.

To link theory with practice, at regular intervals, the teachers visit factories, mines and villages to conduct investigations and studies which help them while in class, to make use of theory, to explain problems of actual work and improve the curriculum. The teachers ensure that the teaching programme is carried out accurately and that the students work according to schedule.

In 1954, it will have a well-planned rotation programme for training secretaries of county committees and members of regional committees of the Communist Party in North China.

## **PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF SWEDEN**

A plenum of the Central Committee of the Swedish Communist Party took place on September 5-6.

Erik Karlsson, Secretary of the Central Committee, reported on the carrying out of the decisions of the XVI Party Congress which took place last April.

Pointing out that International political development in recent months had been characterised by big successes for the peace forces in all the countries, the speaker stressed that the general tendency towards a lessening of the tension in the relations between the different states of the world had also favourably influenced the political situation in Sweden.

The plenum approved the plan of work elaborated by the Central Committee.

H. Hagberg, Chairman of the Party, addressed the plenum on the political situation.

## **COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN STRUGGLE FOR REALISATION OF NEW RULES. Bruno Keller, Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia**

The new Rules of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, adopted at the National Conference in December last year, represent the creative application in our conditions and with due consideration to our own experience and our own requirements of the great experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Rules, being the basic inner law of the Party, scientifically formulate the principles of its internal life, its organisational structure and methods of work, and are of enormous significance for the further consolidation of our Party.

Our Party is composed of young members: only 1.5 per cent date their membership from prewar days, 91 per cent joined the Party after 1945 and 7.5 per cent became members as a result of the fusion in 1948 of the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. To cement and unite in the spirit of the new Rules all the members into a militant alliance of like-minded Communists is a task which calls for urgent and persistent ideological, political and organisational work.

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The Party started work for the realisation of the new Rules immediately after the National Conference.

The tasks arising from the new Rules were discussed at meetings of the branches, by the activists and by the district and regional committees. The Rules were studied in all sections of the Party education network during January and February. Hundreds of lectures were delivered for activists; many articles devoted to the basic theses of the new Rules were published in the press.

Between January and May elections based on the new Rules were held for the leading organs for the branch committees, district, urban, area and regional committees, and also for the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia. The composition of the Central Committee had been supplemented earlier, at the National Party Conference. In the course of the elections for the leading bodies the principles of inner-Party democracy were fully realised and certain changes effected in the structure of the Party.

Such non-democratic practices as direct election of chairmen and first secretaries of committees at Party conferences or congress were eliminated. The first secretaries of Party committees are elected now by the bodies to which they are directly subordinated and to which they account for their activity. The posts of chairmen of the district and higher committees have been abolished. The so-called street organisations (territorial organisations in industrial towns) have been reorganised with the result that the Party is now firmly based on the territorial production principle; this has resulted in the formation of over seven thousand new Party organisations in the factories. In keeping with the new Rules branches have been formed in workshops, sections and groups. The branches are guided by the Party committee in the factory.

The building of the Party and of the Party bodies on the basis of the new Rules, the election of the leading bodies from the bottom to the top, the large-scale propaganda carried out for the purpose of explaining the content and principles of the new Rules—all this was a significant step towards strengthening and activating the Party.

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At its last Congress our Party declared that its main task was to build Socialism in Czechoslovakia. This is a big and complex undertaking the fulfilment of which calls for the greatest activity by the members and organisations, for correct realisation of the leading role of the Party, consolidation of its ranks and all-round improvement in its ideological, organisational and mass-political work. Corresponding to these increased demands the new Rules clearly formulate the duties and rights of the members, the tasks of tile organisations and committees of the Party.

But not all the organisations by a long way are functioning in keeping with the new Rules. The main reason for this is that the Party organs themselves do not display sufficient activity in getting the Rules carried out, do not fight with sufficient energy to see that in their everyday activity the branches are guided by the Rules and that the necessary conditions are created that would enable the members to fulfil their lofty duties and exercise their great rights.

According to tile Rules the member “must fight actively for the carrying out of Party decisions”. It goes without saying that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has hundreds of thousands of members

who regard Party decisions as something near and dear to them and who persistently work for their fulfilment. Without this we would 'not have had the big successes won by the Party in all spheres of socialist construction. However, there are not a few instances when Party members display insufficient concern for the carrying out of Party decisions. There are instances when Party members sometimes not only fail to uphold Party decisions, do not fight for their fulfilment but even evade carrying out these decisions.

According to the Rules such conduct on the part of a member is incompatible with membership of the Party, since a passive and formal attitude by a Communist in relation to Party decisions detracts from the militancy of the Party. There are instances when the reasons for the formal and passive attitude towards Party decisions are explained by the fact that the given person is unworthy of being a member of the Party. And the Party organisations act correctly when they expel unworthy people from their ranks.

However, experience shows that passivity is caused chiefly by the fact that many members are not drawn into the active work of the organisations, are not given assignments, and are not given a detailed explanation of the Party decisions and of the measures necessary for their realisation. Obviously in such cases mechanical expulsion from the Party is incorrect, is a mistake, and is not the carrying out of the Party Rules. Responsibility for strict observance of the Rules, for seeing that mistakes, are not made, that the members are educated in the spirit of strict fulfilment of duties, in the spirit of active struggle for realising the decisions of the Party, tests with the organisations, their committees and the higher Party bodies.

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In keeping with the Rules, the member must “deepen his consciousness and master the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism”. Carrying out the Rules means seeing to it that all members are drawn into Party study; means verifying how they study and master the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism.

In the current academic year Party education will be organised in a way that will enable it to contribute effectively to carrying out Party policy. The curriculum gives priority to study of those chapters of the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which generalise the experience of Socialist industrialisation and collectivisation of agriculture. At the moment these questions are of vital significance for our state and Party.

The Party organisations and the Party bodies in the first place must see to it that the Party education is not dogmatic, stereotyped and isolated from life, that it actually equips the members with Marxist-Leninist teaching, helps them to get a profound understanding of Party policy in building Socialism in our country.

The Rules demand that the Party member “must be an example in labour, master the technique of his trade, and constantly improve his industrial and professional skill”. Fulfilment of this duty is of exceptional significance, since our Party is the ruling party and must play the leading role on all sectors of Socialist construction.

Improving the quality of the leadership provided by our managerial and administrative personnel is one of our big problems.

Our Party and Government afford unprecedented



opportunities for improving industrial and professional skills. A wide network of classes and schools extends throughout the country, the doors of the higher educational establishments are open to the working people. The state allocates considerable sums for these purposes.

It is necessary to make full use of the opportunities for improving the industrial and professional skills of our cadres. The Party branches, their committees and the higher Party bodies are obliged constantly to help the members, to verify how they acquire professional skill and knowledge of technique. This is the best way to ensure that our cadres work well on the sectors entrusted to them, with good knowledge of the job, that they really show an example in labour and in this way get others to work in the same fashion.

The Rules oblige every member to develop self-criticism and criticism from below. The Party member has no right to conceal an unsatisfactory state of affairs, to ignore incorrect actions injurious to the interests of the Party and the state.

Carrying out the Rules and taking care to ensure that the member of the Party is fully capable of performing his duties, of fully developing criticism and self-criticism imply the creation of conditions in which every member is, firmly convinced that he will be helped whenever he comes to the organisation and higher Party body with his worries, difficulties and recognition of big mistakes. The Party member who criticises an unsatisfactory state of affairs must have the conviction that he will not be persecuted for his criticism, that account will be taken of his correct criticism and that it will be utilised for the purpose of eliminating shortcomings and mistakes.

The Central Committee demands from Party bodies that they lend a careful ear to the criticisms made by the members and by all working people, and that they draw practical conclusions from this criticism for improving their work.

Having studied the criticisms made at the recent regional and district conferences of the Party the Central Committee urges the Party bodies and organisations, and also the Party members holding leading posts in the government, central bodies and mass organisations quickly and energetically to eliminate the mistakes and shortcomings. The Central Committee is verifying how the shortcomings are being eliminated and seeing to it that the comrades who made criticisms are made aware of the measures taken.

The task of higher Party bodies, the branches and their committees is to ensure the necessary conditions for the wide development of self-criticism and criticism from below. The duty of the leaders is to give an example of a Party attitude to criticism, to review their own work self-critically and give every support to the development of criticism. At the same time the Party organisations must wage resolute combat against those who are untruthful, who persecute those who criticise and who substitute for criticism boasting and bragging, against those who tolerate injustice and who deceive the Party. Those who suppress criticism violate the will of the Party. Consequently, the Rules demand strict punishment including expulsion from the Party for those guilty of such violation.

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Fulfilment of Party duties is indissolubly linked with the realisation of the broad rights which are guaranteed to the members by the Rules. The necessary conditions for the effective realisation of the rights of the member must be created in each of the organisations. It is essential that the organisations and leading bodies strictly observe and carry out the Rules.

According to the Rules plenums of the district committees must be held not less than once a month; meetings of the regional committees must be held not less than once every six weeks. In the main this particular point is observed. But it often happens that vital questions of Party policy and the main tasks of the Party at the given moment are not discussed at plenums and meetings of the bureaus of the Party committees. For example, the leading functionaries of the Plzen regional committee knew that Party work was lagging in the V. I. Lenin enterprise. And yet for a period of over 18 months the plenum and bureau of the regional committee did not discuss the matter of Party work in this factory. As a result shortcomings were not eliminated. In good time and the activity and militancy of the Party organisation in one of the biggest enterprises in the region declined.

The new Rules demand that the Party bodies, organisations and members develop greater activity and take full part in state economic and political life. For this there is needed, in keeping with the Rules, regular plenums and meetings of the central bodies of the Party, of the leading bodies in the regions and districts and meetings of the committees and branches. Collective leadership and collective work are of the greatest significance for activating the work of the entire Party.

When branch meetings, meetings of the committees and of the activists are well prepared, held regularly and on a high ideological level, they achieve their aim: they arm the members for carrying out Party decisions, educate the cadres, release the initiative of the organisations and members and enhance their activity in the struggle for fulfilment of the tasks facing the Party.

Development of active inner-Party democracy In all the organisations reinforce still more the unity and solidarity of the Party ranks. Our Party is waging consistent struggle against conciliation in relation to the bearers of alien view against the remnants of social democratism in the minds of some of our members. Hangovers of social democratism are manifested, for example, in an incorrect understanding of the relationship of the working class to the other sections of the working population, especially the working peasantry. Lack of understanding or ignorance of the significance of the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry causes great injury to the building of Socialism in the countryside and to the further strengthening of the people's-democratic system.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is guided in its activity by the theory of Marxism-Leninism and has no place for any kind of alien ideology. Consequently in the everyday work of the organisations and members it is essential to have Marxist-Leninist principledness, and in the interest of ensuring unity of views and action, it is essential to wage irreconcilable and constant struggle against alien ideas, against the various deviations and distortions of the Party line in practical work. Tireless ideological struggle of this kind educates the members in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, reinforces unity and adds to the force of attraction of the Party and to its

militancy.

# GLORY AND PRIDE OF ALL MANKIND

## 125th Anniversary of Birth of L. N. Tolstoy

Together with the Soviet people world public opinion marked the outstanding date of September 9th—the 125th anniversary of the birth of Leo Nikolaevich Tolstoy, the great Russian humanist writer, brilliant artist of the written word.

The name of Leo Tolstoy, the best realistic continuer of literature, stands alongside the names of the world's greatest writers. Over a period of 60 years, in the most complex and contradictory conditions of serfdom, at the dawn of capitalism in Russia, in the period of preparing and carrying out the first Russian revolution there resounded the powerful voice of a writer of genius, a man who ripped each and every mask from the exploiters and oppressors, who ruthlessly laid bare the ulcers of landlord-bourgeois society.

In his works L. Tolstoy reflected the very essence of Russian life; he sought in his works to answer the burning questions of the day. His immortal creations such as “War and Peace”, “Anna Karenina”, “Resurrection” and many others are rightly regarded as an encyclopaedia of Russian life of the XIX century.

But this by no means exhausts the greatness of Leo Tolstoy. His legacy is not only the precious jewel of Russian literature. Tolstoy is the national pride of the Russian people and, at the same time, the glory and pride of all mankind. His brilliant novels, narratives, plays and stories, are an invaluable contribution to the treasury of world literature. Tolstoy's works belong to

the category of the most outstanding achievements of human culture. In the words of V. I. Lenin, Tolstoy's works signify a "step forward in the artistic development of mankind".

V. I. Lenin, the great leader of the working people, devoted close attention to Leo Tolstoy's works. He made a profound Marxist analysis and a correct and thorough evaluation of the works and teaching of Leo Tolstoy.

"L. N. Tolstoy", wrote V. I. Lenin "appeared on the scene as a great artist way back at the time of serfdom. In a number of brilliant works written in the course of more than half a century of literary activity, he drew a picture of the predominantly old, pre-revolutionary Russia which, after 1861 too, remained in a state of semi-serfdom, rural Russia, the Russia of the landlord and the peasant. Describing, this phase in the historical life of Russia L. Tolstoy succeeded in posing in his works so many vital questions, succeeded in attaining such artistic force that his works rank among the first in world literature".

Already in his early works Leo Tolstoy look as his heroes the ordinary toilers, the representatives of the people.

In the epic "War and Peace", which to this day remains the summit of literature, the idea of the people, as the main motive force of history, is treated with unprecedented profundity. Despite the narrowness of his philosophical concept, despite his fatalism, Leo Tolstoy produced a splendid work with the people of Russia as its main hero.

Leo Tolstoy acts in his works as the wrathful and ruthless tribune indicting the inhuman serf-owners, savage overlordship and parasitism, as the passionate

denouncer of the ruthless capitalist exploitation. Of tremendous castigating force is the novel "Resurrection", for example, which reaches the very peak of social satire.

Having completely broken with the landlord class to which he belonged Leo Tolstoy became the spokesman of the feelings and aspirations of the multi-million peasant masses of Russia. In his works there found expression the biggest events in the life of the Russia of those days. Lenin described Leo Tolstoy as the mirror of the Russian revolution.

The works of Leo Tolstoy have long since won world recognition. It would be difficult to find a language in which there is not a translation of his works; it would be difficult to find a place on the earth in which his books are not read and reread.

It is common knowledge that the most outstanding writers of the West worshipped this genius of Russian literature. Of him Romain Rolland wrote: "The days when I first made the acquaintance of Tolstoy's works will never fade from my memory. This was in 1886. After a number of years of slow vegetation the beautiful flowers of Russian art appeared on French soil... Before our eyes there opened tip the creation of a great life in which the entire people, even the whole world was reflected... Never before had such a voice been heard in Europe".

L.. N. Tolstoy's works, the summit of critical realism, greatly influenced the progressive literature of the world.

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It would be incorrect and indeed alien to Marxism-



Leninism, to gloss over the weak sides of Tolstoy's works, to idealise and embellish them. Tolstoy's works are complex and contradictory. In them both the strong and weak sides of the Russian bourgeois revolution find expression. Tolstoy mercilessly exposed the incurable ulcers of the autocratic, landlord-bourgeois Russia. But he did so from the standpoint of the patriarchal peasantry whose aspirations and interests he expressed. In his works there merged the protest of the millions of peasants and their despair. And this explains why there runs through his works and especially his philosophical concepts the feeling of hopelessness of people who see all the viciousness and the emptiness of the bourgeois-landlord regime but who cannot find the right way of bringing about a just system of society. This explains Tolstoy's advocacy of christian morality, such reactionary ideas as "all-forgiveness", "non-resistance to evil", etc.

But that which is reactionary in Tolstoy's philosophical conceptions is, in many cases, refuted in the works of the great writer, and indeed can there be anything in common between the crazy advocacy of "non-resistance to evil", between "all-forgiveness" and the "club of a people's war" against the invaders so passionately lauded by Leo Tolstoy.

V. I. Lenin said : "Tolstoy is ridiculous as a prophet with his new recipes for the salvation of mankind—and that is why those foreign and Russian Tolstoyans who want to make a dogma precisely out of the weakest side of his leaching are so utterly insignificant". At the same time Lenin pointed out that "Tolstoy is great as the champion of those ideas and sentiments which took bold of the millions of Russian peasantry at the time of the onset of the bourgeois revolution in Russia".

In the heritage of the brilliant writer the main place is held by the present and the future and not the past. Today also his voice resounds throughout the world when he denounces the violence of capitalist exploitation, the hypocrisy and base morality of the oppressors, when he denounces the power of money, the warmongers, the sham and mercenary bourgeois culture. Small wonder that in Hitler Germany the works of Leo Tolstoy were strictly prohibited. Small wonder that the present-day obscurantists in the USA ban in the first place the works of Leo Tolstoy. In the person of Tolstoy imperialist reaction sees one of its most relentless accusers.

Tolstoy mercilessly condemned the brutality and inhumanity of the bourgeois world. In "Luzern", one of his earliest stories, he wrathfully attacked the hypocrisy and cruelty of bourgeois civilisation which had no compassion for the poor. A few years later he wrote that there was more freedom and equality in ancient Greece and Rome than in the modern Britain with its war, in China and India, in the modern France with the two Napoleons and in America itself with its cruel war for the right to maintain slavery. Later, when an old man, Tolstoy sarcastically wrote about the government of the United States which patronises the trusts and zealously conducts an imperialist policy. Speaking about the Anglo-Boer war in the Transvaal he wrote with indignation that this "is a sign of the times, but a sad sign, testifying that the world is ruled by hard-faced businessmen". How forcefully these words strike at the present-day colonisers, the butchers of popular freedom.

In one of his articles exposing the reactionaries who were then plotting another bloodbath, the great

humanist asked why are all these emperors, kings, ministers and generals who threaten war not put in strait-jackets. Need one say how appropriate these words sound today too.

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Leo Tolstoy—great son of the great Russian people—lived for the interests of his people and to them he dedicated all his powerful talent. V. I. Lenin foresaw that Tolstoy's works would always be valued and read by the masses upon creating for themselves human conditions after the overthrow of the landlords and capitalists. In the Soviet Union this time has long since arrived. The socialist system, having placed the great and inexhaustible spiritual wealth of the Russian people and of all other peoples at the disposal of the broad working masses, has really made the works of Leo Tolstoy the property of the people.

L. N. Tolstoy's books are read in their native language by all the peoples of the Soviet Union, including those peoples who prior to the Revolution did not have a written language of their own. Since the establishment of Soviet power the works of the great writer have been printed in a total of 55,548,000 copies in 75 languages.

The Soviet people mark the 125th anniversary of the birth of the brilliant writer as an event of great public significance; as a festival of Soviet culture.

The world significance of L. N. Tolstoy's creative work is vividly manifested in the popularity of his books, in the fact that the memory of the brilliant writer was honoured by all progressive mankind.

In China Tolstoy is one of the most widely read

Russian writers. His main works have been translated into the Chinese language; many of his books were published especially after the liberation from the yoke of the foreign imperialists and Chiang Kai-shek reaction. Commemoration meetings and evenings, dedicated to the memory of the great Russian writer, were held in Peking, Shanghai and other towns in the Chinese People's Republic.

The works of L. N. Tolstoy enjoy immense popularity in the Polish People's Republic. In the past three years alone Polish printings of his works exceeded 500,000 copies. The entire Polish press marked the 125th anniversary of the birth of L. N. Tolstoy. In an article entitled "Leo Tolstoy-brilliant people's writer", "Trybuna Ludu", central organ of the Polish United Workers' Party, stressed the profound simplicity, humaneness and feeling for the people in the works of the great writer.

The 125th anniversary of the birth of L. N. Tolstoy was widely marked in the Hungarian People's Republic. "Szabad Nep" dwelt in detail on Tolstoy's life and immense literary activity, on the political and ideological struggle which he waged and in the course of which he acted as representative and exponent of the thoughts of the peasantry.

In Czechoslovakia, where the works of the great Russian writer are read with warm affection, exhibitions were organised and literary evenings and readings held in the big enterprises, in the agricultural co-operatives, educational establishments, schools and libraries. The press marked this outstanding date with a series of articles.

In Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, in the German Democratic Republic and in the Korean People's

Democratic Republic the press devoted articles and pages to the creative work of L. N. Tolstoy. Exhibitions, literary evenings and performances dedicated to Tolstoy were held.

The progressive public in many other countries also widely marked the 125th anniversary of the birth of L. N. Tolstoy. The name of Leo Nikolaevich Tolstoy, the classic of world literature, is near and dear to millions of people in all countries of the world. In his literary heritage they see a powerful weapon in the struggle against oppression and violence, against the warmongers, for a happy future.

**A. SHESTAK**

**PEOPLE OF VIET NAM WILL WIN FINAL  
VICTORY IN STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM  
AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. Pham  
Van Dong, Secretary, Central Committee,  
Working People's Party of Viet Nam**

On September 2 the people of Viet Nam celebrated the 8th anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam founded as a result of the revolution of August 1945. The success of the revolution was assured by the historic victory over militarist Japan, a victory in which a decisive role belongs to the glorious Soviet Army.

Right from its inception the people's-democratic power has had to wage ruthless war against the imperialist invaders. Its history is, therefore, the simultaneous history of the heroic struggle of the people of Viet Nam.

On September 23, 1945, that is, exactly three weeks after the proclamation of the Republic, French troops, equipped and supported by the British, launched a surprise attack on Saigon and seized it. In this way the French colonisers began their earlier prepared predatory war in Viet Nam.

Simultaneously with the preparations for conquering the entire country the French colonisers suggested negotiations with the Government of the Republic. This was done for the sole purpose of winning time, for the purpose of blunting our vigilance and taking us by surprise. This explains why the negotiations, notwithstanding all our efforts, were not successful. Even while the negotiations were in progress French troops kept attacking us here and there. The result was

that we were forced to wage the national resistance war, which began on December 19, 1946.

The French colonisers unleashed war against the people of Viet Nam because they banked on an easy and quick victory. Late in 1947 they launched an offensive in the region of Viet-Bac. But this offensive ended in heavy defeat and shameful retreat of the invaders.

Three years later, at the end of 1950, the People's Army having passed over to offensive attacked enemy strongpoints in Cao-Bang, Lang-Son and Laokay. The extensive border area between China and Viet Nam was liberated from the enemy.

The enemy dug in in the area of the Red River delta but here too he was subjected to constant attacks. An enemy attack on Hoa Binh at the end of 1951 was repelled and once again he was compelled to retreat in haste, suffering heavy losses.

Between the end of 1952 and the beginning of 1953 the People's Army continued to press the colonial troops and liberated a considerable part of the country.

Altogether it liberated an area of 130,000 square kilometres not to speak of the liberated areas in the rear of the enemy.

In the course of the war the enemy suffered severe losses both in manpower and technique. Incomplete data show that between December 19, 1946 and July, 1953, the People's Army put out of commission 281,000 officers and men of the French and puppet armies including 217,500 killed; it captured 82,000 rifles and machine-guns, 850 guns and mortars, 10 trucks and thousands of tons of munitions and supplies; it destroyed 242 aircraft, 5,700 tanks, armoured cars and trucks, 370 boats and landing barges, 1,000 wagons and locomotives and huge quantities of munitions, fuel,

equipment and food.

These figures are convincing proof of the cost to the enemy of the aggressive war. Even the official press in France is compelled to admit this. The war swallows the best divisions of the French army. Each year it takes a toll of as many officers as are graduated annually from the military colleges of France: it is wreaking havoc with the finances and economy of the country, undermining its prestige, rendering it powerless in face of revanchist Western Germany which is being rearmed; and, more and more, is turning it into an American colony. But the reactionary French governments—despite the unanimous opposition of the people of France headed by the Communist Party which demands the withdrawal of the expeditionary corps, are continuing the dirty war. Clearly these reactionary governments have conducted not a French policy but the policy of the USA which wants to continue the war, to seize Viet Nam, Pathet-Lao and Khmer and turn them into a base for aggression against People's China.

This is why the defeat of the French colonisers signifies defeat also for the American interventionists.

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For eight years already the people of Viet Nam have waged a heroic war of resistance against the imperialist invaders. This struggle which is being waged for complete victory will gain in intensity.

Raising their ideological level and perfecting their military skill the troops of the People's Army are quickly mastering the tactics of popular and revolutionary armies. They have learnt how to beat the enemy even more skilfully and successfully both in the plains of the



delta area and in the rough terrain of the hilly regions.

Undoubtedly, the equipment of our People's Army as yet leaves much to be desired, although its fighting capacity, heroism and equipment, which conform to local requirements, give it an unquestioned superiority over the enemy troops who dread the very prospect of an encounter with our soldiers.

The soldier in our Army is in the main a peasant in uniform. He wholeheartedly supports the agrarian policy of the Party and the Government and enthusiastically helps the peasants in their struggle against the landlords. He clearly realises the import of his struggle and fights heroically and with redoubled vigour on the battlefield. Never before has the unity between the people and their Army been so close and strong as it is now.

In the past two years, and particularly in 1952, we carried out extensive work in the different branches of the national economy in order to overcome the financial difficulties, to satisfy the increased demands of the resistance movement, to arrest inflation and, in this way, stabilise the currency and prices.

Satisfactory results were achieved thanks to the patriotism of the entire people and the peasants in particular who have paid all their taxes and levies: the revenues collected since the beginning of the current year enabled us to cover all the expenditure, to arrest the inflation and make the currency more stable. We also succeeded in stabilising prices for the main consumer goods and for rice in particular.

At present our chief economic task is to increase the output, of agriculture, cottage industry and small-scale industry in order to raise the standard of living, to multiply the forces of the resistance movement and to

ensure the solid material base needed for a protracted struggle.

Until now our leading cadres and responsible organs underestimated this task. And this was a serious mistake.

In the past twelve months the Party began work, on a task of exceptional political significance organising classes for raising the ideological level of the cadres. The students are given the opportunity to master the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, to study the materials of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the works of Mao Tse-tung and President Ho Chi Minh.

The raising of the ideological level of the cadres will enable us to ensure the political consolidation of the Party, the administrative and military organs and people's organisations, which is the basic condition for their organisational consolidation. The classes are already yielding tangible results. The improved ideological training of the cadres is reflected in the correct carrying out of the policy of the Party and the Government, in strengthening the unity of Party members and non-party people and in consolidating the bonds between the Party and the masses.

The classes for functionaries of the Party and state apparatus and people's organisations will complete the school year at the end of 1953.

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In the liberated areas the central task of the Party and the Government is to rally the peasant masses for carrying out the agrarian reform. At the moment this reform is restricted chiefly to ensuring distribution of land and a substantial lowering of rent. Thus, the slogan

of the anti-feudal struggle is being translated into life, being effected by stages on the basis of strict differentiation of the varied strata of the rural population. This struggle will inevitably lead to the realisation of another slogan—"land to the tiller", that is, to abolition of feudal land ownership, to its replacement by peasant land ownership, to the release of the productive forces in the countryside which will open up broad perspectives for the upsurge of the entire national economy.

At present the immediate aim of rallying the peasant masses is to restrict feudal exploitation, partly to meet the material needs of the peasantry, to reorganise the leading bodies in the villages, to extend and cement the united national front, to develop production and intensify the resistance movement in every way.

Carrying out the above-mentioned measures means giving the millions of peasants—the main force of the resistance movement—the opportunity to raise their standard of living and deepen their consciousness, to reinforce the alliance of the workers and peasants, consolidate the rear, enhance the fighting capacity of the men at the front and strengthen the confidence of the masses in the Party and Government.

Such are the basic conditions on which the success of the new agrarian policy depends.

This policy fully corresponds to the interests of the people. That is why it is so warmly welcomed and supported not only by the working peasantry but also by other classes and sections of the population and by the different parties, in a word, by all the patriotic and democratic forces in the country.

The rallying of the peasant masses is taking place in

conditions of the resistance movement, and this obliges us- always to remember the counsel of Ho Chi Minh, President of the Republic, who insists that the leadership be correct, firm and thoughtful. A long struggle lies ahead of us, during which we shall have to draw lessons from our own experience, train cadres and strengthen the leadership. To the extent that we win fresh successes we shall extend and deepen the struggle. In recent months we began on an experimental level to carry out the agrarian reform in a whole number of communes. In the next few months we shall extend this work to many other localities.

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Our task is to strengthen the people's rule on the basis of the alliance of different strata of the population, the different, democratic parties and mainly on the basis of the alliance of the workers and peasants, with the working class, with the Viet Nam Working People's Party playing the leading role.

The resistance movement in our country, in exactly the same way as the people's power, relies on the peasantry, on the countryside. However, in the countryside much of the land still belongs to the landlords and in many areas power is in the hands of landlords and former officials. But an even more serious side of the question is that the reactionary landlords, taking advantage of their economic supremacy and political influence, enter into contact with the enemy and undermine the resistance movement and people's power.

For this reason it is necessary to rally the peasant masses in order to abolish the political influence of the

landlords and former officials and to establish the political supremacy of the working peasants. This will enable us to create favourable conditions for the organisational reconstruction of people's power in the communes and, in the first instance, for the reorganisation of the committee for administrative affairs and the organisation of the resistance movement, the public security organs and the people's assemblies. Such reorganisation has already been effected in the communes where the peasant masses have been rallied. The initial results have been very fruitful. In these areas the working peasants are now the master. The committee for administrative affairs and for organising the resistance movement, the public security organ and the partisan organisation, that is, the administrative authority, the armed forces and the courts in the communes are now in the hands of the poor peasantry and agricultural labourers who act in close contact with the middle peasants.

Therein lies the essence of people's power. The peasant who for ages past had been oppressed has now straightened his back.

Firmly relying on people's power in the communes we shall gradually switch to reorganisation of people's power also at the higher levels.

By carrying out political work among the peasant masses we were also able to expose in good time the conspiracies of the reactionary landlords and criminal officials and punish them with all the severity of revolutionary law. Only the struggle of the popular masses makes it possible to expose and to frustrate in good time these despicable crimes: collusion with the enemy, espionage and subversion, acts directed against the people's power, against the resistance movement

and government policy, hostile propaganda and hostile acts committed in some districts under the guise of religious organisations.

To abolish the political supremacy of the landlord class, to destroy the traitors, the reactionary landlords and criminal officials, to establish the political supremacy of the toiling masses-such is the basic condition for establishing people's power in the communes.

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The Party, the Government and the people of Viet Nam have worked perseveringly to strengthen and multiply the forces of the resistance movement and the struggle for freedom and national independence. In the past few years, and particularly last year, pronounced success was recorded in the military, economic and, ideological spheres. All this contributes to the growth of the forces of the people, increases the potential of the resistance movement and strengthens the basis for waging a protracted patriotic war and winning final victory.

But this does not mean that we have no shortcomings, gaps and mistakes. On the contrary, there have been and still are serious shortcomings, gaps and mistakes in agrarian policy, in strengthening the people's democratic regime, in the ideological, political and theoretical training of cadres, in organising the partisan warfare in the rear of the enemy, in increasing production, in raising (he standard of living, in the work of the popular organisations, etc. We either did not disclose these mistakes in good lime or, having disclosed them, did not rectify them with due speed, energy,

force and depth. In this respect we derived great benefit from the fact that everywhere we succeeded in unfolding criticism and self-criticism. Now that we are aware of our mistakes and know how to correct them we are going ahead confident that we are on the right path and will achieve the best possible results in our work.

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The people of Viet Nam, who enthusiastically marked the anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam know that the war of resistance will be long and difficult and that they have still to surmount tremendous difficulties. They also know that these difficulties are inherent in the development of every great cause. That is why they are fully resolved to overcome them.

Under the leadership of the Viet Nam Working People's Party, headed by Ho Chi Minh, the people of Viet Nam, inspired and supported by the powerful forces of the camp of peace and democracy, will continue with still greater vigour and vigilance their struggle against the imperialist invaders and their puppet agents, for national independence, democracy and peace.

The people of Viet Nam are confident of final victory.

## **GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT IN BELGIUM**

Due to lack of orders, and because of this, curtailment of production, in iron and steel, metal working and machine-building plants in Belgium, mass dismissals of workers are taking place. An electric motor plant in Brussels has discharged 70 per cent of its workers, the A.M.S. steel smelting plant in Montceau 300 workers, etc.

The democratic press in Belgium states that the maturing economic crisis and growing unemployment are caused by the competition on the world capitalist market intensified by the American diktat which is disorganising the economic life of the country, by the ban on trade with the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and other countries of people's democracy.



## PRICE REDUCTION IN HUNGARY

Consistently carrying out the decision of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party about raising the standard of living of the population and the programme of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, based on this decision, the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Party have announced a reduction of prices for goods of mass consumption. This reduction is the most far-reaching price reduction effected so far in Hungary. It covers nearly 10,000 different food and manufactured items and will yield the population, an economy of 1,500 million forints.

For some categories of goods the reduction ranges from 5-10 to 30-40 per cent and more. For instance, while bread is down 12 per cent, semi-white bread, 14 per cent; granulated sugar, 5 per cent; lump sugar, 10 per cent; sweets and confectionery, 10-26 per cent; canned goods, 10-15 per cent; spirits, 10-20 per cent; woollen fabrics, 10-25 per cent; crepe-satin, 15 per cent; women's woollen dresses, 15-20 per cent; silk dresses, 25-30 per cent; men's leather footwear, 15-25 per cent; women's footwear, 26-33 per cent; articles made of pig-skin, 25-40 per cent; furniture, 10-20 per cent; building materials, 20-30 per cent; metal and glass goods, 10-32 per cent; etc. The prices for cinema and circus tickets are reduced 33 per cent etc.

The concern displayed by the Party and the Government for the well-being of the working people has inspired the people of Hungary to new labour exploits. Responding to the price reduction the

Hungarian metal workers, on the day after the publication of the decision, gave the country dozens of tons of steel in excess of plan. A number of work-teams in Sztalinvaros responded by working a “peace shift” and by fulfilling the month’s assignment ahead of schedule. The personnel of the “Tisza” footwear factory pledged to improve the quality. The tempo of autumn agricultural work has gained a new momentum.

## COMMUNIST PRESS MONTH IN ITALY

A successful Communist “press month” is now being held throughout Italy. Each federation, section and branch of the Party is arranging “Unita” festivals accompanied by various measures aimed at boosting the circulation of the Communist press and raising funds for it.

A feature of the “press month” is the broad propaganda and agitation campaign aimed at making clearer to the people of Italy the tasks facing them in order to secure a government of peace and social progress.

All the meetings, rallies and manifestations are popularising the stand taken by the Communist Party in relation to the Pella government, and also the struggle of the Party [or democratic freedoms, national independence, for work, for a people’s national culture.

By August 30 the lower organisations of the Party had held over 4,000 “Unita” festivals. On August 30 there were 24 festivals in the Piedmont region and 52 in the Bologna province.

Groups of activists for boosting circulation of the Communist press are being formed in all the provinces. For instance, 6 groups were formed in Cagliari, 3 in Carbonia, 3 in Crinzano, 3 in Iglesias, etc.

Numerous sports contests, amateur art performances and exhibitions are another feature of the "Unita" festivals.

The Communist "press month" is taking place under the slogan of extending the ranks of the Party.

## CONDITIONS OF WORKERS IN YUGOSLAVIA

The conditions of the working class in Yugoslavia are going from bad to worse. Brutal exploitation and ever-increasing unemployment are strangling the Yugoslav workers.

The so-called social plan for 1953 provides for the following cuts in civilian production: the textile industry will work at 62 per cent of capacity; tanning and footwear, 60 per cent; sugar, 79 per cent; tobacco, 47 per cent; wood working, 54 per cent.

In Bosnia and Hercegovina the richest ore-mining regions—curtailment of civilian production is as high as 70 per cent. This results in growing unemployment. The newspaper “Narodni List” wrote recently that from 1949 to the end of 1952 the number of factory and office workers had declined by 452,000.

Mercilessly exploiting the working people the Titoite authorities seek in every way to cut their already meagre wages. According to official data the sum needed for (he subsistence minimum in Bosnia and Hercegovina for a family of four is 20,342 dinars a month. But the average monthly wage is much less this sum. And the new system of taxation has cut wages. The newspaper “Borba” has admitted that with the introduction of the system earnings of “Kreka” miners declined by 3,500 dinars a month.

In Slovenia the earnings of the miners have dropped 20-30 per cent as a result of the tax system.

Women workers are in a particularly bad plight. Prior to the war women in Bosnia and Hercegovina received 20 per cent less pay than men. Today they get

28 per cent less for doing the same work.

There is no housing for workers. They live in barracks and slums. Many of them live at considerable distances from the enterprises, sometimes in other districts.

Private enterprise: is waxing rich on the exploitation of workers.

**AMERICAN MODEL OF "FREE" ELECTIONS  
IN WESTERN GERMANY. Drawing by J.  
NOVAK**



**AMERICAN MODEL OF "FREE" ELECTIONS IN WESTERN GERMANY**  
Drawing by J. NOVAK

## **POLITICAL NOTES**

### **SERIOUS THREAT HANGING OVER FRANCE**

The results of the election in Western Germany have added still more to the serious threat to the peace-loving people neighbouring Germany and particularly the people of France on the part of the Bonn militarists.

Of particular significance in the light of the election are the recent exposures by the French newspaper "Liberation", of the negotiations which took place in Washington last July between the top brass of the U.S. General Staff and the military delegation from Western Germany. Quoting authoritative sources the, Paris newspaper "Liberation" writes that these negotiations led to a decision for quartering 12 German fascist divisions, the formation of which is envisaged by the agreement on the "European Army": six of these divisions are to be quartered beyond, the borders of Western Germany—four in France, one in Belgium and one in Holland. These divisions will be quartered near big industrial centres such as Paris, Lille, and Brussels so that in case of "internal disturbances" or violation by a member country of its "European or Atlantic commitments" they can be used as punitive troops.

Thus, the new Wehrmacht is called upon to play the role of gendarme in Western Europe and in France in the first place. This plan was elaborated by U.S. Defence Secretary Wilson, and American Generals together with Adenauer's War Minister Theodor Blank and his deputy, former Hitler General Heusinger. It was approved by the higher political bodies of the USA and



becomes effective the moment the Bonn and Paris agreements are ratified by the parliaments of the respective countries.

The French are particularly worried about the fact that the exposures made by “Liberation” have found further confirmation. On August 26th the newspaper “La Marseillaise” reported in alarm: “Bonn discloses the American plans for the ‘European Army’. Clearly, four of the German divisions will be sent to France”. As for the French Government, it preferred silence. And what indeed could it say,? Did it not sign the “European Army” agreement article 77 of which specifically envisages the quartering of German divisions in France? Is not this same Government entering into deals with the Bonn Government and receiving Adenauer’s envoys in Paris?

French men and women who closely follow everything connected with the German problem have long, since been alarmed by the serious threat to the security of the country emanating from the policy pursued by all French governments since 1947.

Despite all their machinations neither the ministers, the official press and radio, nor the Right-wing Socialist leaders—the professional deceivers of public opinion—succeeded in convincing the people that the rearming of Western Germany is an “inevitable evil”. And the prospect of a possible return of the Oradour butchers to the scene of their crimes once again reminds French men and women of the extreme danger to which France is subjected as a result of the revival of the new Wehrmacht.

Will the French rulers drain the cup of national dishonour to the dregs? Will they, after bartering the independence of France, go so far in their treachery as

to permit the return of the Hitler invaders French soil? These are the questions which all honest French men and women are now asking themselves, for the worst can be expected from politicians who, for the sake of their own selfish interests, have entangled the country in the chains of the “European Community” and the North Atlantic aggressive bloc.

Things will not change simply because the former SS men appear in a “European” uniform of American origin. As a French saying has it the robe does not make the monk. The wolf remains a wolf even in sheep’s clothing. The French have good memories. They have not forgotten the black years of the Hitler occupation. They clearly foresee how the German military, assigned the task of “maintaining order” in France by the Atlantic General Staff, will behave. They realise full well what the words “internal disturbances” mean in the language of the Atlantic pact. They realise full well just how the former nazis in the rebuilt Wehrmacht would behave in restoring “order”, say, among the railwaymen, the same railwaymen who in 1944 declared a strike which served as a signal for the uprising against the Hitler invaders and who, only recently, during the powerful strike struggle in France, displayed models of organisation and staunchness.

The heroic people of France will not sit idly by in face of the danger arising from the outcome of the West German election. They remember the years of the Hitler occupation and the ravages of the nazi butchers and their followers trample again on French soil. Together with millions of peace-loving Germans they will step up their struggle for the just, peaceful solution of the German problem persistently advanced by the

Soviet Union and which corresponds to the interests of all peace-loving peoples.

**Jan MAREK**

## **FACTS EXPOSE...**

### **The Poor Disenfranchised**

On June 5th, the day the new Constitution went into effect in Denmark, a law was adopted whereby non=propertied persons in receipt of poor aid are deprived of the suffrage until they return the money thus obtained. In accordance with this so-called electoral law, the most modest calculations show that some 15-20 thousand Danes, forced by circumstances to apply for a pittance from the “charitable” government, will be prevented from taking part in the forthcoming election.

Denmark’s ruling circles hope in this way to rid themselves of the more undesirable electors who resolutely condemn the anti-popular policy of militarisation of the country which dooms them to poverty and privation.

### **Detective at the Family Table**

At the annual conference of the not uninteresting “World Secret Service Association”, held, recently in Louisville, American spokesmen, boasted that “more and more American parents are hiring private detectives to investigate their daughters’ fiancés”.

Thus, in USA, confidence in the secret police has replaced confidence in the family. Hence, not a single. “Left” can penetrate to the drawing room of the

successful businessman, guarded by the watchful eye of the domestic Sherlock Holmes.

## **Racial Casuistry**

The race legislation of the Malan fascists placed a Durban magistrate in a predicament the other day. An unfortunate white man with a coloured wife came before the magistrate on the charge of having violated one of the race acts by taking a house in a place “set aside for white people”.

Here was a case which truly called for a Solomon’s judgement... Without a moment’s hesitation the fascist law-maker found the defendant “guilty” of being simultaneously “a white man and a coloured man” and fined him accordingly.

This would sound ridiculous were it not for the fact that it covers up the foul racial brutality and cynical lowering of human dignity ...

## **EDITORIAL BOARD**

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