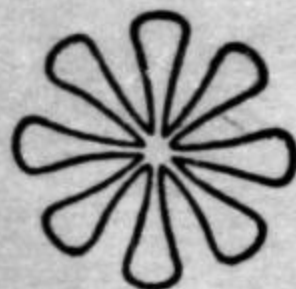


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CURRENT STATE
PLAN**

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**POLITICAL
SITUATION IN
FRANCE AND
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—G. Marchais

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MEETING OF EUROPEAN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

Twenty-seven Communist and Workers' parties of Europe met in Moscow on October 20 and 21, 1970.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Central Committees of the Communist Party of Austria, Communist Party of Belgium, Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, Bulgarian Communist Party, Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Communist Party of Denmark, Communist Party of Finland, French Communist Party, Socialist Unity Party of Germany, German Communist Party, Communist Party of Germany, Communist Party of Great Britain, Communist Party of Greece, Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Communist Party of Ireland, Italian Communist Party, Communist Party of Luxembourg, Polish United Workers' Party, Portuguese Communist Party, Rumanian Communist Party, San Marino Communist Party, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Swiss Party of Labor, Left Party—Communists of Sweden, Communist Party of Spain and Communist Party of Turkey.

The participants in the meeting exchanged views on problems of the struggle for European security.

The meeting proceeded in a spirit of friendship and fraternal cooperation.

October 21, 1970.

*Pravda, October 22, 1970

REPORT* ON THE TRADE UNIONS

The trade union, working-class and popular movement is reviving. The Party must examine the characteristics and prospects of the movement to give it the right orientation and lead the masses into action for their demands.

The Ninth and Eleventh Plenums of the CC CP of Venezuela adopted guidelines for subsequent work in definite political conditions: we were operating underground, the movement had retreated, the Party was regaining its forces very slowly, we were persecuted on every side and, furthermore, our links with the workers were precarious. What we therefore need now is to reformulate the correct guidelines approved by the two plenums for the trade union movement, that is, to modify them according to the demands put by life itself.

Revival of the trade union movement. The workers are regaining their militancy and there are big strikes. It is long since they were as active as they are now. Strikes since the beginning of this year involved more than 60,000 working people. Most of them took place regardless of the stand of the union leadership. The workers put forward their demands directly, often ignoring union directives.

This revolt of the workers will gather momentum and it is our duty to stimulate and participate in it so as to arouse the class consciousness of the working people. The fight is going on under the correct slogan of united action, which means that the diverse federations form a united front in most of the conflicts and generally achieve their objectives. Another characteristic of the strikes is that most of them were declared "unlawful" and yet were successful due to the strikers' unity.

We took an active part in every conflict—the Party made its voice heard in them. We won great prestige among the working people. The Party has grown substantially, and this indicates that we need a permanent and consistent line of action and that we Communists can never stay out of a labor conflict.

Focus of the Party's trade union policy. We believe the focus of our trade union policy should not be in the existing national federations. Hence we must stop the pointless debate on the role

*Abridged from "Trade Union Supplement" to *Tribuna Popular*, September 17-23, 1970. The report was presented to the 16th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee, CP of Venezuela, by E. Torres, National Secretary in charge of trade union matters. The meeting unanimously approved the report and resolved to circulate it to the branch organizations of the Party to be studied and discussed as preparations for the Fourth Party Congress go on.

these federations, now in crisis, play or should play. Our task is to concentrate on the more important unions and step up our work to penetrate into the enterprises and industries employing the greatest number of workers and having the greatest strategic significance. This policy should be discussed by the whole Party and the Communist Youth League if we want to accomplish the task in hand.

The split in the unions and its causes. All indications are that the split will go deeper. The past two years have seen the rise of 724 unions and nine federations, most of which are parallel. What makes the situation even worse is that parallelism spreads to branch organizations. There are two or more unions in most of the enterprises, and this weakens the workers, as in the case of Ford, Sivena, Sidor, Textiles and other companies.

In face of this reality we must intensify the fight for trade union unity by applying correct guidelines for united action that will facilitate mutual understanding between groups of workers scattered among diverse unions through the divisive activity of bourgeois parties.

The deepening split prompts some to contend that it is illusory to talk about trade union unity. Yet the deeper the split, the more strongly we must insist on unity. We champion unity as a slogan educating the working class and in each particular case we combat disruptive factors, striving to unite the working people and exposing in each case the splitters and those who profit by the split.

The reason for the split is that the trade union movement is dominated by reformists, who strip the unions of their class and revolutionary character even in the sphere of economic struggle.

The reformist orientation deforms the unions and makes them subservient to the employers and each new government, to the detriment of the exploited.

The Venezuelan trade union movement is undoubtedly influenced, first of all, by reformist agents who become, due to the characteristics of our country, supporters of neo-colonialist domination and advocates of the American way of life. There are reasons for the increasing penetration of imperialist bourgeois ideas into our country. Among them are the relative isolation of the exponents of proletarian ideology from the bulk of the working people, who are therefore left without class guidance; the enormous funds which U.S. imperialism spends on influencing our people; advertisement of the "blessings" of the American way of life, and so on.

The mass media daily inculcate an ideology which fetters the growth of class, national and socialist consciousness. Hundreds of reformist leaders are called to the U.S. where their thinking is deformed still more and they become loyal agents of the neo-colonialism exercised by U.S. imperialism in our country. Millions

of dollars are invested in Venezuela in the form of credits to trade union organizations led by reformists to appease the rank and file and bribe the leaders.

Another factor of this situation is the bourgeois tradition of private property, as well as the geographic fatalism which this country's bourgeois and petty-bourgeois parties have instilled in the masses.

All this handicaps the growth of the proletariat's class consciousness, further complicated by the inadequacy of our ideological work among the masses.

This situation is contrary to the interests of the working class and the people as a whole but it is no reason for despair or resignation. On the contrary, it should make us more keenly aware of our duty and prompt us to do our utmost to establish close links with the proletariat, concentrating on the trade unions and other important mass organizations irrespective of who leads them. We must bring our class, revolutionary, anti-imperialist and socialist message home to the workers in the enterprises. We must devote our energies to winning the Venezuelan proletariat for an ideology that is its own, taking into account the enormous group of technicians, which exceeds 200,000 people.

The role of propaganda. Propaganda plays an important part in defeating reformism and ending encroachments on trade union democracy. This is why we should publish periodicals at every important enterprise. We need hundreds of such publications to carry our anti-imperialist and socialist message to the workers. They should lay bare the abuses of the employers and the government and violations of labor legislation and collective agreements. They should also carry on a sustained fight against the venal union bosses, the reformist agents of the employers and violators of trade union democracy, who raise hurdles to the workers' struggle. As well as publishing periodicals, we should concern ourselves with improving the sale of *Tribuna Popular* in the factories. It is essential that our main newspaper be read and discussed by the workers.

The policy of alliances. In seeking the support of the working class for a revolutionary policy, we must follow a policy of alliances in the trade union movement. This policy should be very flexible and open to anyone wishing to fight for the workers' interests and make his particular organization an instrument of class struggle. Its effect will depend on the people and the program of the organization in question, although it is always preferable to cooperate in our policy of alliances with the forces closest to us politically. We must try to bring about a realignment of forces in the trade union movement. Accordingly, we set ourselves the following tasks:

1. Communist activity among the workers should proceed from

the class character of the Party. Its main purpose is to link up scientific socialism with the working-class movement, which, in turn, is aimed at fulfilling our historic mission—accomplishing the revolution with the working class as its vanguard.

2. Hence it is of prime importance to see the trade union movement and its effort for unity as part of the revolutionary process. Trade union unity will pass through many stages according to national conditions. It will use numerous instruments in the course of the liberation process as the quest goes on for united trade union organizations at all levels in conformity with the exigencies of subsequent goals.

3. The revival of the workers' militancy makes it our duty to devote all our energies to stimulating it and transforming it from awareness of the need to fight for its immediate economic interests through the trade unions into political awareness.

The outlook is for new class battles. Conflicts are likely to develop in the key industries. We must be in a position to lead these movements and establish links with the masses they will involve. This year there is also the problem of securing the renewal of hundreds of collective agreements. More and more working people are joining in action for economic demands.

4. We must encourage various actions by the masses in defense of our oil, for the restoration to the people, of the oil concessions whose term expires in 1983, in defense of and for the return of all our natural resources. We must mobilize the masses against higher prices for milk and other necessities and work out a specific plan for action in every area of the country. This effort should be a constant concern of the Party and the trade union movement.

We must redouble our efforts in support of an autonomous and democratic university and seek adequate budget appropriations for the universities and colleges, coordinating the trade union movement with the movement of students and teachers for a secular, democratic and progressive education.

We must continue the fight for civil liberties and human rights.

5. In every federation, union or enterprise we must take a stand against the "labor peace" which the government, the employers and the Confederation of the Working People of Venezuela (CWPV) want to impose against the best interests of the working people.

We must combat the government plan to set up an agency that will deal with labor conflicts, for it would be nothing but a strait-jacket for the trade union movement and the workers' effort to win a better life.

6. Our work should center on the enterprises that are particularly important due to the number of employees and their strategic character. Every regional or local committee should carry on its

policy of penetration according to this vital conception of the Venezuelan revolution.

7. Our policy on trade unions is, first and foremost, to win positions in mass organizations in or outside the CWPV. We must lay a well-balanced plan of concentrating on the main industries. Within these mass organizations we must campaign unrelentingly for the holding of meetings, against the squandering of union funds, for real trade union democracy and the transformation of the organizations into a class instrument of the working people.

In every regional or local organization we must publish Party periodicals conveying our anti-imperialist and socialist message to the masses. In some enterprises it would be advisable to operate, not as spokesmen for the CPV, but to try to establish contacts with the workers in more suitable ways, according to the actual situation at the enterprise or in the union concerned.

9. Each regional committee will have to appoint a secretary in charge of trade union matters and set up an appropriate committee, so as the better to promote this highly important work.

SPEECH* BY G. DANELIUS

CHAIRMAN OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF WEST BERLIN AT PARTY BOARD PLENUM

Four months have passed since our Second Congress. During this period our Party has done a great deal to improve our contacts and relations with the workers, the working youth, women, students and intellectuals. This increased Party activity is important for the establishment of concerted action by the workers and for closer unity of all who oppose the system of latter-day capitalism in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

Our program of action adopted at the congress plays a decisive role in mass political work. The program appraises the situation and the class forces and formulates our ideas and conceptions concerning further development in West Berlin. International developments enhance the importance of our program of action as a platform for all democratic, anti-fascist and socialist forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

The Third Party Board Plenum discussed Party studies for 1970-71, and opening an evening school of Marxism. This is in line with the demands of the Second Party Congress for improving our propaganda work in terms of its scope and quality. The opening of such a school would be the continuation of the Lenin year which was successfully concluded by our Party.

We honor the memory of the great revolutionary Lenin by improving Party work in all spheres and doing more to rid the workers of bourgeois ideas and introducing socialist conceptions through widespread propaganda of Lenin's theoretical and practical activities.

Party studies in 1970-71 and the evening school of Marxism-Leninism will help extend the basis for the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace, democracy and social progress. The aim is to help the younger generation see more clearly the revolutionary prospects of our epoch. Our Party's activities on the ideological front are particularly significant due to the sharpening of contradictions between socialism and imperialism, between capital and labor, between the forces of peace and social progress and the forces of reaction.

The Right and "Left" opportunists suggest that we refer less

*Delivered at a Party Board Plenum on September 17 and published in *Die Wahrheit* on September 20. Abridged.

to Lenin and establish new, hitherto non-existent models of socialism. We did not follow such counsel. During the Lenin jubilee year our Party popularized Lenin's most important and topical works on imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism, the state as an instrument of power for the ruling class, "Left" radicalism and the historical mission of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist Party. We also popularized the achievements of Leninism, the successes of the socialist countries, the Communist parties and all revolutionary forces.

In this connection we conduct principled discussions with Right and Left opportunists. The bourgeois newspaper *Frankfurter Rundschau* wrote on August 5, 1970, that lately the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin had achieved a great deal, especially among the younger workers, and that many young intellectuals are joining the Party because they see no sense in collaborating with ultra Left splinter organizations which are fighting each other. In our Party they have found their political home.

This is correct and due in no small measure to our consistent policy of united action and cooperation among all opponents of the latter-day capitalist system, and also to our principled stand based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The treaty between the USSR and the FRG introduced a number of new and important elements in the political situation in Europe and not only in Europe. This treaty could open the road to peace and European security if those forces in West Germany who have always treated agreements as mere scraps of paper were isolated. This result, which is in the interests of peace, was achieved by the Soviet Union and the socialist community with the aid of all those who oppose imperialism, all who are struggling against militarism and great-power chauvinism which would like to bring "new order" to Europe from West Germany.

The demonstrations against the atomic arming of the Bundeswehr, against America's brutal war in Vietnam supported by Bonn, against Bonn's claims to represent all of Germany, for the recognition of the GDR were not in vain and contributed to European peace and security. The same will happen in the future. European peace and security presuppose joint action by anti-fascists, democrats and socialists.

The bourgeois press writes daily that the Federal government intends to make ratification of the Moscow treaty dependent on the four-power talks on West Berlin. But West Berlin should not remain a source of tension in the center of Europe, used by imperialism's global strategy against socialism.

West Berlin does not belong to the Federal Republic and never will and this should be a guide for anyone wishing to see better

contacts between West Berlin and the capital of the GDR and the outside world in general.

Making ratification of the treaty dependent upon a solution of the West Berlin problem, which practically is tantamount to its sabotage, is against the interests of West Berliners.

Our Party stands for normalization of passenger and commodity traffic between West Berlin and the GDR and for full utilization of all the advantages of our city's geographical location. We believe that relations between West Berlin and the FRG and the GDR and also with other states should develop on the basis of non-interference and mutual advantage and we hope that the four-power talks on West Berlin will be successful and that West Berlin will cease to be a "cold war" front-line city.

That is why we repeat the demands set out in our Party's program of action providing for our city's vital functions:

- West Berlin's status as an independent political unit must be respected by all sides;

- West Berlin cannot be considered territory belonging to the Federal Republic and controlled from the Federal Republic;

- Meetings of the Federal cabinet, the Bundestag, its commissions and factions in West Berlin should be stopped;

- The citizens of West Berlin and their elected bodies must have freedom of action in regulating any political, economic, cultural, sports and human relations with the West and the East on the basis of equality, non-interference and mutual advantage;

- West Berlin must have unlimited opportunities for developing economic and trade relations.

For West Berliners this would mean first of all a peaceful life, peaceful coexistence and cooperation with the GDR and with all the states in the socialist family of nations. It would also make it possible to utilize the experience of the GDR in the struggle waged by West Berlin workers for democratic and social progress, it would guarantee communications with West Berlin and unlimited trade and economic ties with the East and the West and the possibility for worldwide exchanges in science and research and large-scale cooperation. It would provide a better future for workers and employees, students and working youth, the younger generation of research workers, for science and the arts.

We shall exert all our influence to secure solutions in the interests of our city and its people.

Some even see the treaty as the dawn of permanent peace over Europe. I would like to say in that connection that the treaty has not yet been ratified, and that there still exist powerful forces in West Germany that are attempting to distort the spirit and letter of this treaty. Nor can one ignore the real balance of forces in West Germany.

We are told by the Social Democrats that now we should support the policy of the SDPG. But, we ask which policy? The policy of those Social Democrats who would like to see normal relations with the GDR established in keeping with international law or the policy of those who consider the establishment of diplomatic relations between the GDR and the Republic of Guinea to be a hostile act in relation to the Federal government? The policy of those Social Democrats who would like to see a genuine change in government or those Social Democrats such as Helmut Schmidt who stabilized the most dangerous power factor, the military-industrial complex, and feeds it with billion-mark orders?

We not only support Social-Democratic workers who are for greater democracy at enterprises, in economy and society, we are working together with them to achieve these aims.

We not only support Social-Democratic workers who are for peace and European security, but are working with them towards the same objective.

Why shouldn't there be cooperation between the Social Democrats and the Communists? Aren't we all interested in preventing the reactionary CDU ruling forces from carrying out their policy? Aren't we all interested in peace and European security, disarmament, social and public progress? Social-Democratic leaders often claim that the Social Democrats and Communists have nothing in common as regards their programs and ideological problems. But our Party has never proposed peaceful coexistence as regards program and ideology and has no intentions of doing so.

Our Party considers unity of action by the working class based on cooperation between the Communists and the Social Democrats to be the foundation of our successful struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace, democracy and socialism. Both stand to lose where this unity is absent, but where this unity exists there arises the possibility of a change in government in the interests of the workers.

Our Party, however, has always made it clear that we will not allow anyone to dictate conditions to us, which is exactly the meaning of the stand of the Social-Democratic City Councillors Erwin Beck and Harry Ristock. In the August-September issue of the *Berliner Blaetter* they "suggest" that we not only stop criticizing the aggressive policy of American imperialism, the situation in West Germany and West Berlin and the system of latter-day capitalism but—in a way proportionately and preferably in equal measure—criticize the socialist countries.

Our Party would like to state that it has no intention of sitting between two chairs which would finally lead us to accepting the dominant capitalist order. After all, Heinrich Albertz, Edwin Beck and Harry Ristock know very well what happens when one is

forced into a central position between imperialism and socialism.

As for the action taken by the Warsaw Treaty countries in Czechoslovakia in August 1968, doubts concerning this step were pardonable two years ago. But today it is clear to all well-wishers that the military aid by fraternal socialist countries was a decisive contribution in preventing the outside reactionary forces and the internal counter-revolutionary groups from carrying out their plans to tear Czechoslovakia away from the socialist community.

We are convinced that no one should be allowed to infringe on socialist positions or to penetrate socialist countries in any way.

It would be highly realistic for Harry Ristock and Erwin Beck to stop hoping for our Party to reject close unity with the CPSU and Lenin's homeland, with the SUPG—the builder of socialism in the land of Marx and Engels—with all the Communist and Workers' Parties, to reject a united, anti-imperialist struggle. For us this unity is a guarantee of further advance by the international movement for peace, democracy and socialism.

This policy does not contradict our desire for unity of action by the working class and cooperation among all who oppose the latter-day capitalist system, nor does it contradict the fact that in all problems we represent the interests of our city and its people.

Our relations with Social Democratic workers are shaped by common class interests because only by acting jointly can we successfully work for social and public progress, for peace and European security.

REPORT* BY LUIGI LONGO

TO JOINT PLENUM OF THE CC AND CCC OF THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

There are certain problems concerning the work of our central apparatus that I would like to discuss at this CC Plenum and, on behalf of the Party leadership, to propose measures aimed at improving its work.

I shall not touch on the question of the structure of our central leading bodies, not because there are no problems but because I believe this question should be aired at the coming Party congress. But, if we take a closer look at the structure of our central apparatus we are bound to see that it is the same structure that was established following our country's liberation.

However, the demands with regard to theoretical research, initiative and direct leadership of the Party and the workers' and democratic movement have increased and multiplied due to the development of the international and internal situation and in connection with the complex tasks with which we are faced in various areas.

Generally speaking, this structure is made up of the traditional central, leading bodies: the Central Committee, the Central Committee commissions, the Leadership, Politbureau, Secretariat and the various departments. With this central structure we have, until today, been carrying out all our guiding work and have established close contacts with the primary Party organizations.

However, due to the increasing complexity and difficulty of the tasks posed by the development of events, I believe that we should constantly and attentively observe these events in order to take the necessary steps as the need arises. That is why I believe that in this sphere we should introduce certain changes which, without effecting the existing traditional structure, would make it possible to enrich it as regards theoretical research and in its concrete work in those sectors where the problems have become or are becoming more complex and significant.

Certain changes have already been made. For instance, parallel with our department of mass work we have created a Center for studying political economy which is not only to make a deep study of economic problems but is also to exchange opinions with other political trends.

*Unità, October 21, 1970.

In the field of international activity, our international department has done a great deal of successful work in promoting relations with other Communist and Workers' parties, by organizing, often in agreement with other Communist parties and liberation movements, international measures in defense of peace and solidarity with anti-fascist movements in different countries and with nations that have become victims of American imperialist aggression.

I think that in international affairs also, because of the worsening of the situation and likewise because of the influence which it is exerting and could exert in the future on the development of our country, we should take certain steps making it possible to increase our opportunities in research, initiative and action. That is why I believe it to be absolutely imperative that parallel with the international department a commission be formed on problems of international policy which would handle all the international problems of interest to our country and would draft, coordinate and introduce the most acceptable measures to give greater scope to all our activities and create the conditions for our policy to have greater influence on our country's foreign policy and on international affairs.

In justifying the urgent necessity of forming a new body of this type it is enough to recall the complexity and gravity of the problems which our Party faces because of the new tasks in the struggle against imperialism and for peaceful coexistence. It is enough to consider the explosive situation in the Mediterranean and the question of relations between Italy and the Arab countries, the struggle for peace and European collective security, especially in connection with the new perspectives afforded by the treaty between the FRG and the USSR, the necessity for Italy to recognize the GDR and, on a more general level, the problem of furthering relations between Italy and the socialist countries.

These problems, of direct interest to us, come on top of those which for several years have attracted our attention and which demand mobilization of all our forces, i.e., the struggle for our country's national independence, the struggle against the Atlantic shackles and NATO interference which threaten to involve the country in all types of ventures; the war in Vietnam and U.S. imperialism's armed intervention in Southeast Asia; the need for our government to recognize the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and that of Peoples' China, not to mention the obvious need for our Party to maintain frequent contacts with Communist parties and Left forces in Western Europe and with the Communist parties and revolutionary movements in the countries of the Far East and other areas of the world.

It is just as imperative, I believe, to deepen our theoretical

activities and be more energetic in relation to various forces, political organizations and trends in Italy in order to locate, strengthen and extend possibilities for reaching agreement and joint action.

I think that at the present moment we should increase our political and ideological struggle against our enemies and against any attempts at falsification of Marxist-Leninist theory or distorting our political activities. It is for this reason that we must pay greater attention to our press and propaganda organs, improve their content and work, and place comrades in key positions who would dedicate themselves completely to this work, avoiding harmful overwork. I have in mind first and foremost involving in the fulfilment of these tasks on a theoretical research level, comrades who could make a valuable contribution because of their experience and knowledge.

Of course, not everything can or should be done immediately. We intend introducing these changes gradually, as they become necessary and possible, depending on concrete experience. And we believe that certain most urgent measures could be carried out now.

With this in mind I submit on behalf of the Party Leadership, for your approval, the following proposals: to form a commission to deal with problems of international policy. It should include the head of the international department, Comrade Cardia, Chairman of the Standing Foreign Policy Commission, and Comrades Berlinguer and Galluzzi; the commission should be headed by Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta. Naturally, following the appointment to this new and important post, to which he should devote all this time, Comrade Pajetta will have to leave his post as director of the newspaper *L'Unita*.

That is why I propose that Comrade Aldo Tortorella, member of the leadership and the Politbureau, be appointed director of *L'Unita*. I also propose that Comrade Luca Pavolini, member of the CC, be appointed co-director of *L'Unita*. He shall be relieved of his post as director of the magazine *Rinascita*. I propose that the magazine be headed by Comrade Alessandro Natta, member of our Party's Leadership and Secretariat, who will be freed of his duties as head of the press and propaganda department.

In connection with this I propose that Comrade Galluzzi, member of the Leadership, be appointed head of the press and propaganda department and freed of his duties as head of the international department. We recommend that this post should be occupied by Comrade Sergio Segre, member of the CC, who will leave his post as co-editor of *L'Unita*.

Since Comrade Enzo Modica left his post as leader of the Communist group in the Lazio regional council in order to devote all his energy to discharging his duties as head of the department

of local self-government bodies (considering the necessity of establishing close political and practical contacts between regions, provinces and communes, we intend to make it a central department on regional and local self-government problems) Comrade Maurizio Ferrara was appointed head of the Communist group of the Lazio regional council and freed of his post as co-director of *L'Unita* but will continue to maintain relations of close cooperation with this daily Party organ.

Due to his new appointment to a responsible post, I propose that Comrade Natta leave the Secretariat and that his place be taken by Comrade Galluzzi. And, finally, I propose that Comrade Natta be made a member of the Politbureau.

SESSION OF THE WFTU GENERAL COUNCIL

The 20th Session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) was held in Moscow from October 13-16 last. Delegates from the trade union federations of over 50 countries affiliated to the WFTU discussed problems of the international working-class and trade union movement.

The Session approved General Council documents and resolutions, including the appeal "For the Unity of the International Trade Union Movement" addressed to all working people, the trade union organizations of all countries and every orientation, and international trade union organizations.

The WFTU General Council calls for a meeting of the WFTU, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the World Confederation of Labor, independent regional organizations and national trade union federations unaffiliated to international organizations.

The Session adopted a resolution on the commemoration of the centenary of the Paris Commune, proclaimed on March 18, 1871. The October 16 sitting of the Session was dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the WFTU. L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, sent the WFTU General Council the following message:

GENERAL COUNCIL, WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

On behalf of the CC CPSU, I send heartfelt greetings to the World Federation of Trade Unions now commemorating its 25th anniversary.

The WFTU came into being a quarter-century ago, with the powerful upsurge in the peoples' anti-fascist struggle for freedom and independence, for democracy and a better life for the working people. The founding of the WFTU was an important achievement of the international working class, an expression of the working people's strong desire for unity, of their determination to end social injustice and the exploitation of man by man, to win peace and a radiant future for the peoples.

Its unremitting fight for the economic and political interests of labor, and its active support for the proletarian and national liberation movement have earned the WFTU solid prestige and the appreciation of the working people of all countries, of the whole of progressive mankind.

**Pravda*, October 17, 1970.

More than ever before, imperialism is an irreconcilable enemy of the working people. It is a source of the most brutal social and national oppression. It is a permanent bearer of war danger. The U.S. armed intervention in Indochina, the Israeli aggression in the Middle East, which continues with U.S. backing, imperialist attempts to maintain the remaining colonial and racist regimes and impose the yoke of neo-colonialism on the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the monopoly offensive against the rights and vital interests of the working people in numerous capitalist countries all show up the character of imperialism—world policeman and exploiter.

The anti-imperialist struggle of the WFTU, its efforts to unite the working people and rouse them to this struggle irrespective of their political views, beliefs, nationality or color are in full accordance with the most vital interests of the workers, peasants and intellectuals, of all working men and women. The activity of the WFTU is proof of the great force of proletarian internationalism, under whose banner the advance contingents of the working class of the world live and fight.

The working people and trade unions of our country always identify themselves with their brothers in the capitalist and developing countries, with their courageous struggle. They fully support the WFTU policy of intensifying the struggle of the working class for its economic, social and political rights against monopoly, for trade union rights and democratic freedoms, for better living conditions for labor.

The trade union movement has become a mighty socio-political factor. By taking concerted action, it can do much for the benefit of the working people, for peace and international cooperation. The Soviet people are certain that the WFTU will go on contributing in important measure to united action by trade unions for vital demands of the working people and furthering the consolidation of the forces of the world-wide labor and trade union movement.

Guided by the counsel of V. I. Lenin, the founder of our Party and the world's first worker-peasant state, the CPSU and the Soviet government proceed in all their activities from the interests of the working people, invariably adhere to the principle of internationalism and advocate solidarity of the working people of all countries. The Soviet Union will continue resolutely to resist the imperialist policy of aggression, and will work without let-up to maintain and strengthen peace. We have stood, and will stand, for consistently supporting the working-class and national liberation movement.

I wish the World Federation of Trade Unions new great successes in its noble effort to unite the working people and trade

unions of the world in the common fight for the vital interests and rights of the working class, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for freedom, democracy and peace.

L. Brezhnev

RESULTS OF FULFILMENT OF SOVIET INDUSTRY STATE PLAN FOR NINE MONTHS OF 1970

In the emulation drive for pre-schedule fulfilment of the 1970 plan and the Eighth Five-Year Plan and in tribute to the 24th CPSU Congress, the Soviet workers have scored further successes in production. The nine-month plan for the realization of output and for the production of most major articles has been overfulfilled. As compared with the respective period of last year, the increment of industrial output came to 8.3 per cent.

Output by the key industries, as compared with nine months of 1969, increased:

Power industry	7 per cent
Fuel industry	6 per cent
Ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy	6 per cent
Chemical and petrochemical industry	12 per cent
Engineering and metal-working	11 per cent
Timber, wood-working and pulp-and-paper industries	7 per cent
Building materials industry	9 per cent
Light industry	7 per cent
Food industry	7 per cent
Output of consumer durables and household appliances	13 per cent

The plan for nine months has been carried out and topped by all Union and Union-republican industrial Ministries and by all Union republics.

The following table shows the output of the main types of industrial items for the country as a whole:

	Production in first nine months of 1970	First nine months of 1970 in % of first nine months of 1969
Electric power (general-use and block power stations (thou- sand million kilowatt-hours)	515	107
Oil (million tons)	262	108

*Report of the USSR Statistical Board. Published in *Pravda*, October 21, 1970, under the title "Completing the Five-Year Plan." Abridged.

Gas (thousand million cubic metres)	146	109
Coal (million tons)	465	103
Pig iron (million tons)	64.1	106
Steel (million tons)	86.2	105
Rolled metal, total (million tons)	68.8	106
Steel pipes: (million metres)	1,437	105
Iron ore (million tons)	145	105
Mineral fertilizers, standard units (million tons)	40.0	118
Plastics and synthetic resins (thousand tons)	1,231	116
Chemical fibres (thousand tons)	457	106
Turbines (million kilowatts)	12.5	111
Metal-cutting lathes (thousands)	151	98
Instruments, means of automation and computers (million roubles)	2,249	121
Looms (thousands)	14.8	118
Main-line electric locomotives (thousand h.p.)	1,866	104
Motor vehicles (thousands) including:	666	106
trucks	388	103
cars	243	112
buses	35	104
Tractors (thousands)	341	104
Grain combine-harvesters (thousands)	73.8	105
Cotton pickers (thousands)	7.5	105
Excavators (thousands)	23.0	106
Paper (million tons)	3.1	103
Cement (million tons)	70.6	106
Pre-cast reinforced concrete (million cubic metres)	62	108
Window glass (million sq. metres)	172	108
* * *		
Textiles (million square metres):		
cotton	4,594	99
woollen	475	104
linen	521	104
silk	848	112
Knit goods (million units)	609	100
Knit garments (million units)	301	114
Leather footwear (million pairs)	497	107

Meat, processed (million tons)	5.0	108
Sausage products (million tons)	1.7	107
Food fish output (million roubles)	1,738	113
Butter, cheese and other dairy products in terms of milk (million tons)	37	104
Confectionery (million tons)	2.1	105
Canned foods (thousand million cans)	8	110
Synthetic detergents (thousand tons)	341	114
Clocks and watches (million units)	29.7	105
Radio sets and radiograms (million units)	5.8	107
Television sets (million units)	5.1	104
Refrigerators (million units)	3.0	112
Washing machines (million units)	4.0	104
Motorcycles and motor scooters (thousands)	630	102
Furniture (thousand million rubles)	2.1	109

* * *

In comparison with the corresponding period of last year output is up by 35,000 million kwh of electricity, 19 million tons of oil, 12,000 million cu.m. of gas, 3,400,000 tons of pig iron, 4,100,000 tons of steel, 3,700,000 tons of rolled iron and steel, 70 million metres of steel tubing, 6,100,000 tons of mineral fertilizers, 13,000 tons of herbicides and pesticides, 144,000 tons of soda ash, 94,000 tons of caustic soda, 980,000 tons of sulphuric acid, 167,000 tons of plastics and synthetic resins, 385 million roubles' worth of instruments, automation and computers, 2,300 looms, 5,800 goods wagons, 39,000 motor vehicles, 96 million roubles' worth of farm machinery, 4,100,000 tons of cement and upwards of 4 million cu.m. of precast reinforced concrete. The output of aluminum, lead, copper, zinc, nickel, titanium and other nonferrous metals, as well as of products of the petrochemical and oil-refining industries and many other items, has also increased.

Output in the consumer industry has gone up, in comparison with the same period of last year, by 127 million square metres of woollen, linen, and silk fabrics, more than 1,000 million roubles' worth of garments, 37 million pieces of knitted garments, 31 million pairs of leather footwear, 198 million roubles' worth of fish products, 1,500,000 tons of butter, cheese and other dairy produce in terms of milk, 720 million tins of canned food, 43,000 tons of synthetic detergents, 375,000 radio sets and radiograms, 330,000 household refrigerators and 170 million roubles' worth of furniture.

RHYTHM OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

During the present five-year plan period, the Soviet people, under the leadership of their Leninist Party, have achieved signal successes in all spheres of communist construction. Assessing the preliminary results of this period, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in his recent speech in Baku: "It can be confidently said that new high targets have been achieved in creating the material and technical basis of communism in our country, in developing socialist economy, science and culture, in improving the welfare of the Soviet people. It is already clear that the Directives set by the 23rd Congress of the CPSU for the five-year plan will, in the main, be fulfilled."

In this final year of the five-year plan our national economy is developing steadily at a high rate. This is clear from the report released yesterday by the USSR Central Statistical Board on industrial production during the past nine months. All ministries, all the Union Republics have overfulfilled their planned quotas. Compared with the same period last year industrial output increased by 8.3 per cent, labor productivity by 7.2 per cent and factory and plant profits went up by 15 per cent. This is much more than was planned.

All branches of industry are constantly increasing their production effectiveness, aided in great measure by the rapid rate of scientific and technological progress. Economic indices at enterprises are improving and their basic funds are renewed and improved. During the past nine months approximately 2.4 million inventions and proposals for increasing productivity have been introduced in the national economy which means a saving of about two billion roubles in one year. Due to the modernization of production 88 per cent of the total increase of output has been achieved through greater labor productivity, while in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev this has accounted for almost the entire increase.

Agriculture has also made significant advances this year. Bumper harvests have been reaped in many areas of the country. The collective and state farms are completing harvesting and their plans and sales of produce to the state and are laying the groundwork for next year's harvest. Soviet scientists, designers and workers have carried out the successful Luna-16 flight and the return of the "robot astronaut" with samples of the Lunar surface, once again demonstrating the achievements of Soviet science and technology.

"Pravda editorial, October 22, 1970. Abridged.

The socialist competition in honor of the coming 24th Party Congress has become nationwide. Today's *Pravda* reports that the working people of Moscow have already carried out the socialist obligations for preschedule fulfilment of the five-year plan. The instruments manufacturing, automobile, oil processing, petrochemical and other industries have achieved a high rate of production. According to preliminary estimates, in many industrial centers the five-year plan in terms of volume of output will be completed by November 7. This will be a wonderful contribution by the working people of the Soviet Union to mark the anniversary of the October Revolution.

The basic targets of the new five-year plan will be defined by the 24th Congress of the CPSU. But the foundation for the further dynamic development of the national economy in the coming years is being laid today. Our common successes depend on each and every worker and that is why it is so important to develop on a wide scale the competition initiated by Muscovites to raise labor efficiency at the bench, to find additional sources for increasing output and improve discipline and organization. Construction projects nearing completion should be commissioned on schedule. For this it is necessary to prevent any loss of work hours and idling of machinery and to supply assembly workers with all the required equipment.

Plans for the coming year are being drawn up in all branches of the national economy. A well-balanced plan taking into consideration all reserves means higher economic indices for every enterprise. Some managements and Party organizations are right in launching a drive for the rational use of equipment and work time and for reaching planned capacities as quickly as possible.

On the eve of the anniversary of the Great October all enterprises, construction sites, collective and state farms are summing up the results at the present stage of the competition and analyzing fulfilment of socialist obligations undertaken in honor of the coming 24th Party Congress. The Soviet people are eager to respond in deeds to the Party appeal for increased effectiveness of labor, plan fulfilment with a minimum expenditure of labor and material resources, and stringent economy.

It is the patriotic duty of every collective and every worker to complete the five-year plan and fully to meet their socialist obligations.

POLITICAL SITUATION AND THE TASKS OF THE PARTY

**REPORT* BY GEORGES MARCHAIS, GENERAL SECRETARY
OF THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY, AT A CC PLENUM,
OCTOBER 13, 1970**

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TREATY BETWEEN THE USSR AND THE FRG

— In the spirit of the statement released by the Party Politbureau on August 13 Georges Marchais noted the significance of the treaty signed in Moscow between the USSR and the FRG on August 12.

We should not conclude, he said, that now imperialism would stop fighting socialism with all the means at its disposal. To be convinced of this it is enough to read through the militaristic and anti-Soviet statements made by Nixon during his visit to Italy. Besides, there remain powerful revanchist circles in West Germany who are doing their utmost to prevent ratification of the treaty.

However, it is obvious that imperialism's aggressive strategy has failed due to the growing might of the world socialist system, the Soviet Union's determined peace policy, the successes achieved in all spheres by the GDR and the actions of the international working class and all forces supporting peace.

The treaty is also significant in that it provides fresh opportunities in the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence in Europe. However, it is only popular pressure that can lead to logical conclusions being drawn from the treaty which should be ratified by the FRG immediately. The democratic and peace-loving forces in our country must take their rightful place in this struggle.

POMPIDOU'S TRIP TO THE USSR

The President of the French Republic has just ended his trip to the Soviet Union. It follows from the concluding declaration and protocol that new perspectives are appearing for developing economic, scientific, technical and political cooperation between France and the Soviet Union.

On the basis of the results already achieved the French and

Humanité, October 15, 1970. Presented here is the first part of the report dealing with the international situation.

Soviet governments have decided to continue improving relations in all spheres and to strengthen cooperation. Among other measures it is intended to conclude certain long-term economic contracts and jointly carry out important industrial projects.

Both governments have also agreed on measures for the development of political cooperation which will make it possible, among other things, to hold regular consultations between the authorities of both countries on topical international problems. We note with interest that in the Franco-Soviet Declaration the French government finally expresses its support of active preparations for a conference on European security and cooperation.

Our Party has always pointed out that an improvement in Franco-Soviet relations is in the interests of both our peoples and countries and in the interests of peace and security in Europe and the whole world. It is also in the basic interests of the working class because in our country experience has shown that it is easier to wage the struggle for socialism during a period of relaxation of international tensions than during tense periods.

We realize, of course, that government policy is dictated by a desire to protect the interests of the big French bourgeoisie at a time when contradictions are increasing between the capitalist countries and competition is becoming more acute. It is also prompted by strong solidarity uniting French big capital with the imperialist system, especially American imperialism. This explains the limitations, inconsistency and contradictions of such a policy.

We must therefore continue the struggle together with all the peace-loving forces to enable France to fully play its role in bringing about security and cooperation among all the European nations. In particular this presupposes the following: recognition of the GDR by our government and supporting its membership in international agencies; active and unconditional participation in preparing a European conference. We shall continue demanding that France leave the Atlantic bloc which is controlled by U.S. imperialism, giving our country complete freedom of initiative in the interests of peace.

MIDDLE EAST EVENTS

Georges Marchais recalled the Party's positions on the Middle East events. French Communists, the working and progressive people of France, he said, were deeply grieved over the death of President Nasser. Our Party sent a delegation to Cairo in order that French Communists could join in paying homage to a man who, because of his feeling of responsibility and his political courage, will occupy a significant place in the history of the peoples' liberation struggle.

Once again we assure the Arab Socialist Union, the Egyptian people and all anti-imperialist forces, of our complete solidarity.

While the Israeli leaders are continuing, with the support of Nixon who goes on supplying American offensive weapons to them, blocking talks within the framework of the Jarring mission, our solidarity dictates the task for us: to continue the struggle for a political solution based on UN decisions and recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's national rights.

SUPPORT THE JUST DEMANDS OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

The other front of struggle against imperialism, for independence and peace, that in Indochina, remains in the foreground of present-day events.

On September 17 of this year, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, through its representatives in Paris, tabled new and important proposals, which, if implemented, would finally assure the people of South Vietnam the right to decide their own destiny and an opportunity for restoring peace.

Once again Nixon has turned a deaf ear. He crudely refused to discuss these proposals and took upon himself the responsibility for continuation of the war. Nevertheless, Nixon can do nothing to stop the growing support in South Vietnam and all over the world for the proposals made by the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Forced to take this response into consideration and alarmed by the growing opposition in the United States to this aggression which is failing dismally, Nixon chose a new electioneering maneuver.

His new plan is in essence only a repetition of the old proposals although it has already been demonstrated that they can in no way achieve a solution of the conflict. Nixon is demanding no more nor less than that the South Vietnamese patriots capitulate.

In these conditions we must increase our efforts in order to expose the maneuvering of the American aggressor, bring to the attention of the public the just demands of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and strengthen solidarity with the struggle of the Laotian and Khmer peoples for their right to liberty, independence and peace.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PRESENT-DAY EVENTS

The present-day events thus underline the growing difficulties encountered by imperialism in carrying out its aggressive strategy. As the events in Chile and Bolivia show, they equally bring out

in bold relief the growing intervention of the peoples on all continents. At the same time they signify that imperialism has not renounced its plans for conquest, domination and exploitation.

Fresh evidence of this are the French military operations in Chad to suppress the people of that country. In spite of government attempts to hush up these events, the fierce fighting which took place there recently demonstrates the seriousness of this interference. We demand immediate withdrawal of French troops from Chad.

It was pointed out at our 19th Congress that the struggle of the peoples, the struggle of the workers, democrats and anti-imperialist forces and, in particular, the struggle of the revolutionary vanguard, the Communist Party, are decisive factors in defeating imperialism.

We must not forget that the balance of forces on an international scale is in favor of socialism, national independence and peace and will remain so if the anti-imperialist forces display vigilance and determination, if the joint popular action continues growing in order to paralyze imperialism's aggressive plotting and plans of oppression.

That is why it is necessary to constantly increase mass actions for peace and independence.

Within this framework, Communists will make a new contribution to the activity of the tremendous and united organization, the movement for peace, to the strengthening of its committees and to the success of all its activities. They will actively participate in the preparations for this movement's national congress, slated to open on November 27.

RESOLUTION* ON JUBILEE OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

Fifty years ago, December 29, 1920, the 18th Congress of the Socialist Party at Tours declared, by 3,208 votes against 1,082, for joining the Third, Leninist International in response to the call of Marcel Cachin and Paul Vaillant-Couturier. Thus it learned the lessons of the world war and the experience of the French and international labor movement. It took a stand for the October Socialist Revolution and the founding of a workers' party of a new type, an authentically revolutionary party.

The party was the French Communist Party, which took shape and developed under the influence of Marxism-Leninism and the best revolutionary and socialist traditions of France from the Jacobins to the Communards, from Babeuf to Jean Jaurès and Jules Guesde.

In fifty years of struggle the FCP has become a genuine revolutionary workers' party organized at the enterprises, where capitalist exploitation expresses itself most directly. More and more obviously, it has shown itself to the working people and the masses of the country to be the irreplaceable defender of their present and future interests, the "people's lawyer," the champion of freedom and peace, the great party of the French nation.

From the Lille Congress in 1926, at which it protested against the subservience of France to U.S. banks, to the Villeurbanne Congress in 1936, at which it called on France to take its riches and its sovereignty back from the nationless trusts, and then from the anti-Hitler resistance to the campaign against the Marshall Plan and Atlantic pact, for French independence, our Party was always prompted by the best interests of the nation.

A revolutionary and democratic party, the FCP has reappraised all national values. It has given the struggle of the working class its national significance. At the same time it has established itself as the exponent and defender of the most consistent internationalism, of solidarity with the working people of the world, with the international revolutionary working-class movement, with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, with the peoples oppressed by French colonialism, in particular those of Morocco, Indochina and Algeria, with the national liberation movement, with all forces of peace and progress on the globe. It has reconciled the Internationale with the Marseillaise, and the red flag of our hopes with the tricolor of the nation.

**Humanité*, October 17, 1970.

A party of the working class, the decisive force which by freeing itself from exploitation frees other social strata dominated by capital, the FCP is the party of alliance for democracy and socialism. It works for the unity of the working class and for its alliance with the peasantry and the urban middle strata. It declares and strives for the alliance of the working class and the intellectuals, an alliance which has acquired paramount importance. It works for the unity of action of believers and non-believers.

The gains on this road mark the finest chapters of the recent history of our country: the Popular Front, the Resistance, the Liberation. Our Party is carrying on this fight for unity by opening up the perspective of an advanced democracy which will end monopoly domination and whose steady progress will provide the most favorable conditions for a socialist France.

The emancipation of the working people will be achieved by themselves. But there can be no revolutionary movement without revolutionary theory. The workers' party of a new type represents a permanent fusion of the working-class movement and the science of socialism.

Lenin maintained and the history of our Party shows that organizational problems are always intimately linked with ideological and political ones. Because they imply at once the greatest inner democracy and the requisite cohesion, that is, each Communist's participation in the working out and implementation of decisions, the principles of democratic centralism provide the Party with the means of studying social reality in its manifold aspects and assure its indissoluble bonds with the masses. They give it unmatched strength, militancy and efficiency.

Under the leadership of Maurice Thorez and his closest associates—Jacques Duclos, Benoit Franchon, Waldeck Rochet—the new party brought into being at the Tours Congress established itself as a party of a new type through unremitting effort to build up the positive legacy of the French working-class and socialist movement, overcome its opportunist features and anarchist trends, put an end to factions and ensured that first the principle and then the practice is adopted of real collective leadership, of developing and strengthening the branch organizations at the very places of exploitation, of boldly promoting workers to key positions.

By guarding against both dangers continuously threatening the working-class movement—Left-wing opportunism, which leads to sectarianism and adventurism, and Right-wing opportunism which leads to unprincipled compromise—our Party developed against the big bourgeoisie and its power a policy corresponding on each occasion to the actual conditions and possibilities. It raised from its ranks statesmen like Maurice Thorez, workers, intellectuals, women, young

people like Pierre Sémard, Gabriel Péri, Danielle Casanova or Fabien, who were the embodiment of patriotism, and great men whose names, like that of Ambroise Croizat, are associated with the most important social gains. It has always had among its membership eminent intellectuals representing the sciences, literature and the arts.

Our Party is not an end in itself. It is entirely in the service of the working class and people of France.

Taking into account the general laws of transition to socialism, historical conditions, and the traditions of the working-class and democratic movement in France, the FCP offers our people a realistic and revolutionary perspective, that of an advanced democracy, of a socialist France.

Enlightened by the lessons of half a century of history, the organizations and membership of the Party will confidently celebrate its 50th anniversary.

They will press forward the struggle for the policy defined by the 19th Congress. They will boldly convey its theses and the manifesto "For an Advanced Democracy, for a Socialist France" to the broadest masses.

At a time when numerous workers by hand and by brain seek a radical reshaping of society on the lines of social progress and the development of man, the Communists will courageously and perseveringly show all men and women, all young people whose hopes link up with their own, that the doctrine, fighting methods and organization of the FCP, tested over fifty years of history, make it the great revolutionary party of our country and that they have a place in it.

Because its policy is based on scientific study of the realities of our time, and because it is the party of progressive social renovation, the FCP is open to change, to the movement of life, to youth.

By celebrating the historic decision of the Tours Congress, we will show, in the light of fifty years' struggle, that the French Communist Party is the indispensable instrument with which to effect the far-reaching changes France aspires to.

*Central Committee,
French Communist Party*

IN SUPPORT OF PEACE PROPOSALS OF THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

The aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists against the peoples of Indochina is increasingly suffering defeat. The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are courageously fighting the aggressors. The anti-war movement in the United States is indicative of new attempts to halt the war in Indochina. The peoples of the world are coming out increasingly in support of the struggle of the peoples of Indochina. Their joint efforts can force the U.S. imperialists to retreat.

However, the American aggressors under President Nixon are undertaking new maneuvers in an attempt to mislead world public opinion. Nixon's latest so-called "peace plan" is in fact no more than an attempt to continue the war in more favorable conditions for the aggressor. This plan must be rejected.

The Left Party—Communists of Sweden wholly supports the peace proposals put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. The focal point of these proposals is for the U.S. government to end its aggressive war in Vietnam, end the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, and unconditionally withdraw all its troops, military personnel, arms and material from South Vietnam.

We call upon everyone actively to support the proposals of the PRG.

We demand: USA, quit Indochina unconditionally and at once!
Board of the Left Party—Communists.

* * *

At the same meeting the Board of the Left Party—Communists of Sweden adopted an appeal, "USA, Quit Indochina!" In part it states:

People all over the world are demanding: USA, quit Vietnam! USA, quit Indochina! In Sweden, as all over the world, the strength of public opinion is mounting. The Swedish people are coming out ever more strongly in support of the just struggle of the people of Indochina. In 1966 there were ten solidarity groups, today such groups have been set up in 130 towns and localities. Ten thousand

*Statement adopted at a meeting of the Board of the Left Party—Communists of Sweden on October 18, 1970. *Ny Dag*, October 21-22, 1970.

people joined the demonstration at the U.S. Embassy at the time of the attack on Cambodia.

The aggressive war in Indochina clearly reveals that the United States resorts to force wherever its interests are threatened. Therefore it represents a threat to the right of all peoples to peace, freedom and independence.

That is why it is necessary to struggle against U.S. imperialism so as to isolate it. This can be achieved best by giving the greatest support to the people of Indochina. We call upon all to rally closer in the solidarity movement by:

- giving unreserved support to the struggle of the people of Indochina against U.S. imperialism,

- demanding that the Swedish government recognize the PRG—the popular government in South Vietnam—and break off relations with the Saigon junta,

- insisting that the Swedish government bring down to the minimum diplomatic relations with the United States,

- carrying on active work in defense of Vietnam and joining PRG solidarity groups.

USA, quit Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia!

To the struggle against U.S. imperialism!

IN THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

INDIA

October 15. A statement by Rajeswar Rao, General Secretary of the National Council, CPI, was circulated in Delhi. It says that the CP of India welcomes the gains scored by Congress Left-wingers in the inner-party struggle for a democratic policy. According to a recent NC resolution, the task now is to form a bloc of Left-wing and democratic forces in order to bring to power a government of Left-wing and democratic unity. The bloc would be expected to comprise all Left-wing and democratic parties, including the parallel CP. We only want the leadership of the parallel Communist Party, said Rajeswar Rao, to desist from its disastrous policy line and take the road to Left-wing and democratic unity.

COLOMBIA

October 15. *Voz Proletaria* carried an article by Gilberto Vieira, General Secretary of the CC CPC, under the title "Upsurge in the Anti-Imperialist Struggle in Latin America."

"Imperialism," Vieira writes, "cannot check the new upsurge in the revolutionary movement in Latin America precisely because of the diversity of forms and methods of the movement. This situation will have its effect on other countries where there still are anachronistic reactionary military dictatorships or oligarchic governments and where the big bourgeoisie is linked with U.S. monopolies."

The political conditions prevailing in Colombia today provide opportunities to strengthen the "opposition front" within which groups and trends seeking radical changes in Colombian society could draw closer together on the basis of a common minimum program, "which would not prevent any one of the political alignments from preserving its distinctive characteristics and its theses."

U S A

October 16. The CPUSA called on the American public to campaign widely for the release of Angela Davis, who has been active in the movement for Negro equality.

American Communists describe the trial of Angela Davis in New York as an act of police brutality. A statement made on behalf of the CP by Gus Hall, General Secretary, and William Patterson, member of the National Committee, notes that the Administration's

policy is aimed at crushing the national liberation struggle of millions of black citizens of the USA and their progressive friends among the working people.

We must convince the American people, said Gus Hall, that to demand freedom for Davis means fighting against racism and against greater political repression, which now threatens every American.

CANADA

October 16. A press release signed by William Kashtan, General Secretary, on behalf of the CEC of the CPC, says in part:

"Kidnapping and other acts of terrorism are not the forms of struggle the working class and the Communist Party adopt in striving for social change. These are anarchistic methods of struggle having nothing in common with the necessity of uniting the working class and its allies against Canadian monopoly and U.S. imperialism. Indeed, acts of terrorism and kidnapping, irrespective of the motives of those behind them, merely give reaction a pretext to perpetuate its anti-people and anti-national policy.

"Democratic Canadians in English and French Canada need to unite their efforts around a truly national and democratic program, such as the Communist Party advances—a program which is directly linked to the battle for Canadian independence. We also need to be vigilant and guard against any effort to undermine democratic rights in the name of law and order."

JAPAN

October 15-17. The Second Plenum of the CC CPJ discussed problems of Party building according to 11th Congress decisions, as well as the Party's attitude to the coming general election, and passed relevant resolutions.

The meeting heard and unanimously approved a report on the main aspects of the activity of the Party leadership in the three months since the First Plenum and a report on international affairs.

The meeting heard and approved a communication on the draft resolution "For genuine popular unity against pollution of the environment, traffic dangers and the continuous growth of prices, in defense of the people's life." The draft was submitted by the CC Presidium.

ITALY

October 17. Ugo Pecchioli, member of the Secretariat and head of the Organizational Department of the ICP, made a statement in *Unita* about the withdrawal from the Party of people linked with the *Manifesto* group..

"The promoters of the *Manifesto*, with which a handful of people who recently withdrew from the Party have chosen to associate themselves, find themselves in political isolation. They were defeated during the Party-wide discussion and in encounters with the political realities of the country. The road travelled and the goals reached by them are revealing. They are anti-Sovietism, the most brazen falsification of the Party's line and conduct and a call for disruption preceded by disloyal moves, attempts to undermine the Party from within, petty intrigues perfectly worthy of Social-Democratic practice.

"But what have they netted? A few dozen people to whom the CPI no longer was, or could be (perhaps never had been), a home . . .

"This isolation is evident from a few figures whose political meaning is inescapable. In Rome, where the splitters were active for a particularly long time, the Party was abandoned by several dozen people. On the other hand, our Party now has 45,420 members in the capital, or more than last year. Throughout the nation, as against the few handfuls of people who have stepped out, we have 100,000 new members, or more than at the end of 1969, whom the experience of struggle and life has led to the revolutionary choice of fighting in Communist ranks. There could be no clearer proof of the wretchedness and futility of the attempt at division."

SWEDEN

October 17-18. The executive of the Left Party—Communists met to discuss the outcome of the September election to the new, one-chamber Riksdag and the Party's tasks in the new conditions. It will be recalled that the Communist Party won 17 seats in parliament, which is an appreciable gain.

Speaking to the meeting, Party Chairman C. H. Hermansson said the Party's opportunities for influencing Swedish policy had improved. Three tasks were set in the situation as being of the first importance: taking part in the coming campaign for the renewal of collective agreements and in the solution of other urgent problems of importance to the working people, fighting against Sweden's entry into the Common Market, and promoting international solidarity.

The Party executive condemned the government's proposals for a further rise in indirect taxes. The resolution adopted by it says that the Party demands lower prices for foodstuffs and higher taxes on the profits of joint-stock companies.

The executive resolved to hold a joint Party and Communist Youth conference late in November to discuss the Party's work among young people.

Another resolution expressed support for the proposals of the

Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam (see this issue).

MONGOLIA

October 18. A resolution by the Politbureau of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party on the Party's 50th anniversary appearing in *Unen* calls upon Communists and working people in Mongolia to honor the anniversary with new labor achievements, increased political activity and greater efforts to fulfil the tasks of the country's economic and cultural development. It was resolved to mark the 50th anniversary as an outstanding event in the life of the Party and people of Mongolia and as a victory of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the MPR.

G D R

October 18. Speaking in Magdeburg on the occasion of the termination of the Brotherhood-in-Arms military exercises, Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the CC SUPG, said that the high degree of combat preparedness and efficiency demonstrated by the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries during the exercises were a result of the concerted efforts the fraternal socialist countries had made in the fifteen years since the Warsaw Treaty came into existence to strengthen their defenses. They were also a result of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties' meaningful leadership of the combined armed forces.

The Brotherhood-in-Arms exercises were an important contribution to peace and security for the socialist countries and all peoples of Europe.

F R G

October 18 The Federal executive of the German Communist Party met in Duesseldorf. It was addressed by Kurt Bachmann, the Party Chairman, who called on the working people in town and country, the trade unions and all democrats to come out for a consistent policy of peace and to set up a common front against reaction. The primary task, Bachmann said, is to achieve the early ratification of the Soviet-West German treaty.

The GCP executive adopted an appeal to the West German population. It also approved a message to the Social-Democratic members of production councils and to trade union functionaries urging them to take joint action against the onslaught of the Right.

ITALY

October 19. The CC ICP met in plenary session. It heard a report by A. Reichlin, member of the Leadership, on the Communists'

tasks in the struggle to foil reactionary sorties in Calabria and to settle the crisis in the South through special reforms and by establishing local self-government bodies.

The rapporteur stressed that the main responsibility for the situation in Calabria must be borne by the CDP and the government, which had proved powerless against reactionary subversion.

The ICP insisted on punishing those responsible for the disturbances. It expressed support for the trade unions seeking greater employment and social reforms in the interest of all working people.

The meeting adopted an appropriate resolution.

Luigi Longo, General Secretary of the ICP, addressed the meeting (see this issue of *Information Bulletin* for the text). The meeting unanimously approved Longo's proposals.

BULGARIA

October 21. The Central Committee of the BCP, meeting in Sofia, discussed preparations for the coming 10th Party Congress. Politbureau member and CC Secretary B. Velchev reported on the Politbureau proposals. A Plenum decision says that the 10th Congress will be convened on April 12, 1971 with the following agenda:

1. Report by Comrade Zhivkov, First Secretary of the CC BCP.
2. Report by S. Karadjov, Chairman of the Central Auditing Commission.
3. Approving the Party program.
4. Approving directives on Bulgaria's socio-economic development for 1971-1975.
5. Election to central Party bodies.

Each delegate will represent 450 Party members. Elections will be held by secret ballot at regional Party conferences prior to the congress.

* * *

October 25. Addressing a meeting to mark the 70th anniversary of the Party organization in the city of Troyan, Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Bulgarian CP and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, said that the 10th Party Congress will be a milestone in the Party's history because it will approve the Party's basic documents, the program for completing the building of a developed socialist society, the creation of the material and spiritual prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism. The program will summarize our experience in the revolutionary class struggle and the building of socialism and will map out the development of our society for the following 25-30 years. Thus the program will combine into a single whole the past, the present and the future of Bulgaria, the immediate tasks and the final goal of our struggle—communism.

LEBANON

Late October. An emergency meeting of the Lebanese CP Central Committee discussed the situation in the Arab world and the events in Lebanon.

Having heard the report of the Politbureau on the latest events in Jordan and developments in the Arab world following the death of President Nasser, says the communique in *An Nida*, the Central Committee of the Lebanese CP has concluded that the "Arab liberation movement is at present being subjected to new attacks by the imperialist forces attempting to do what they failed to accomplish during the June 1967 Israeli aggression."

The communique notes the positive role played by the Arab states and the Soviet Union in stopping the fighting in Jordan and foiling American plans to interfere.

The Central Committee of the LCP, says the communique in conclusion, decided to send a message to the Palestine Resistance Movement, the Jordanian Communist Party and the Arab Socialist Union of the UAR expressing solidarity of the Lebanese Communists with their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

October 27. *Nhan Dan* wrote editorially on the successful conclusion in Moscow of the Soviet-Vietnamese talks and the signing of agreements between the two countries. The agreements stipulating Soviet economic and military aid to the DRV are a vivid demonstration of the increasing friendship and solidarity of the two nations. These agreements, says the paper, show the determination of the Soviet Communist Party, the government and the people to increase their support and all-round aid to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against the American aggression and in building socialism.

"The agreements on Soviet economic and military aid to Vietnam in 1971," writes *Nhan Dan*, "are further proof of the sincere and energetic support, the tremendous and all-round aid by the fraternal Soviet Communist Party, the government and the people.

"The people of Vietnam are sincerely grateful to the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their extremely valuable support and aid," concludes the paper.

DENMARK

October 30. The Executive Committee of the Danish CP released a statement urging the workers to actively oppose plans to involve the country in the Common Market.

Plans by the six countries to form an "economic alliance" mean that Denmark's tax, currency and import-export policy will be

shaped by the monopoly capital of the countries controlling the Common Market while Denmark's Folketing will be relegated to a secondary role.

FRANCE

October 30. A statement by the Politbureau of the FCP notes the success of discussion meetings held simultaneously in eight large cities of France and the response evoked by them. The Politbureau decided to go over to the next important stage of propaganda work by holding thousands of such discussions throughout the country, which will help greatly to expose the demagoguery and essence of the government's reactionary policy, widely popularize the solutions offered by the Communists and win more successes for the Left forces.

The Politbureau also discussed questions connected with the preparations for the 50th anniversary of the FCP.

YUGOSLAVIA

October 29-31. The first conference of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia was held in Belgrade. According to the Rules adopted by the Ninth Congress, this is the supreme organ of the LCY between congresses.

The delegates discussed the report on the work of the LCY Presidium in fulfilling the decisions of the Ninth Congress, a report on the present political situation in Yugoslavia and a report on the Party's agrarian policy. There were 80 speakers in the debates.

The conference passed two resolutions. The resolution on "The present-day political situation and tasks of the LCY" analyzes modern development in Yugoslavia and defines the tasks of Communists in further developing society and strengthening the multi-national Yugoslav state.

The document notes the necessity for stepping up activity by Communists and enhancing their responsibility in formulating and implementing LCY policy.

The second resolution marks the successes achieved in the development of socialist social relations in agriculture. However, the resolution points out instability on the farm market, a lag in livestock breeding and a decline in agricultural production growth.

Concluding the conference, J. Broz Tito, Chairman of the LCY, said it was imperative to start solving economic problems without delay and implementing measures to stabilize economic development. He also stressed the need for a long-term program of development and spoke on problems connected with modernization of management and reorganization of the highest organs of power.

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