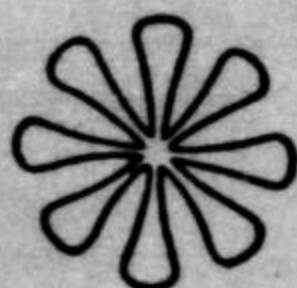


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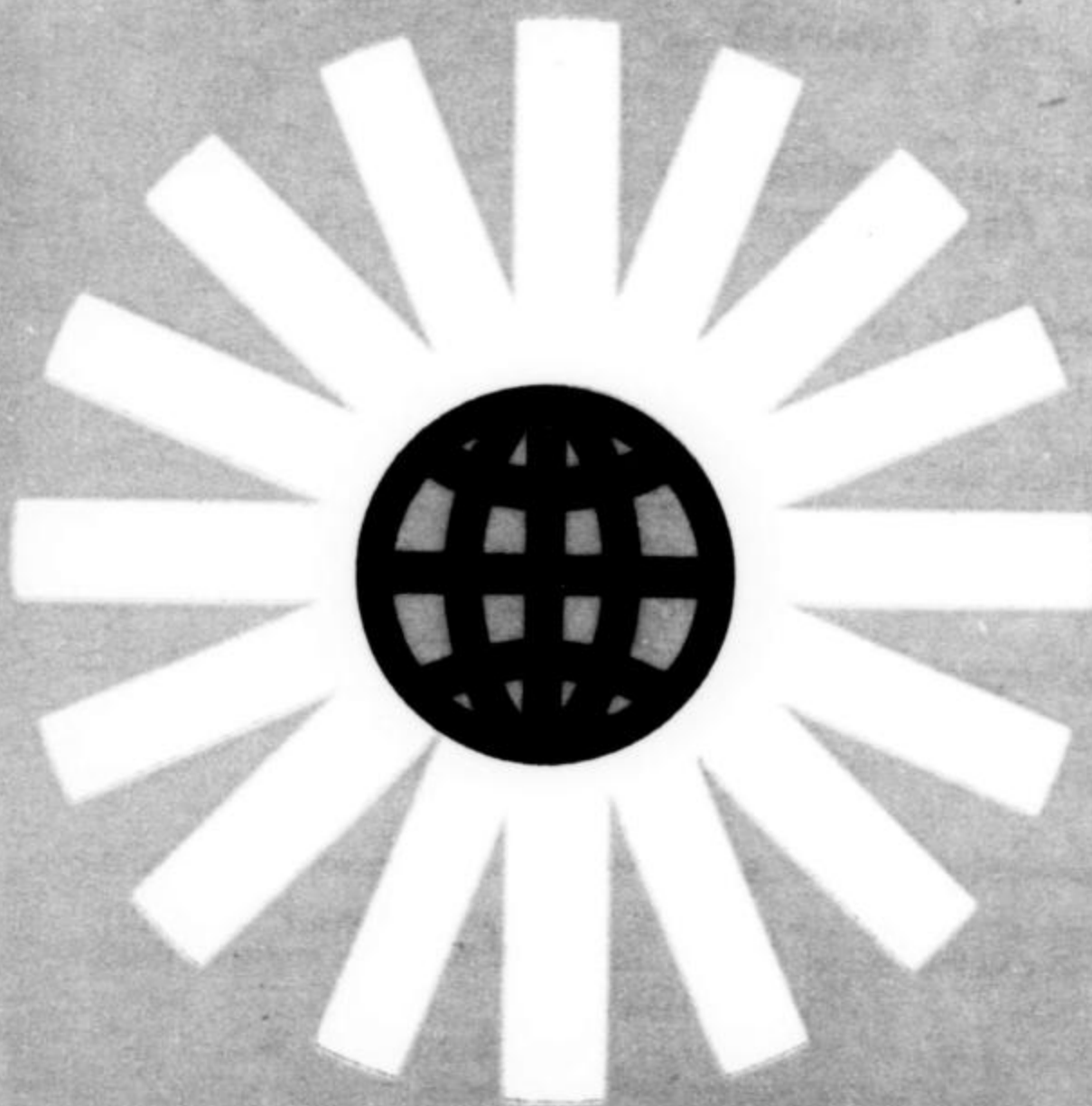
BULLETIN

Issued by
**PUBLISHERS
WORLD MARXIST
REVIEW**

In this issue

**STATEMENT OF
THE PRESIDUM,
CC, MEXICO CP,
(Voz de Mexico)**

**RESOLUTION OF
THE CC,
RUMANIAN CP
(Scienteia)**



THE JOURNAL

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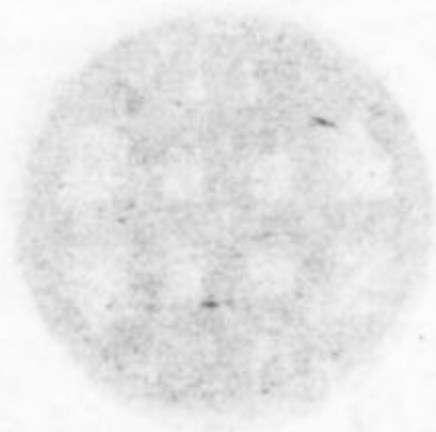
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information bulletin—9 (169) Vol. 8

*Appears twice monthly in English, Arabic,
French, German, Greek and Spanish*

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Published as a Supplement to WORLD MARXIST REVIEW,
North American edition of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM by

PROGRESS BOOKS

487 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO 2B, ONTARIO, CANADA

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PRINTED IN CANADA
MAY 29, 1970



WORLD CELEBRATES LENIN CENTENARY

LENIN LIVED, LENIN LIVES, LENIN WILL LIVE ON

"Lenin unflinchingly fought imperialism and reaction, he upheld unity in action of all sections of the working people in battle against the common class enemy; he was a thorough-going internationalist, he championed equality, peace and friendship among nations, he wrathfully denounced any manifestation of racialism and chauvinism; he was the friend of all oppressed nations and opened the way to victory in the struggle against colonialism, for the peoples' independence and freedom, for their right to determine their own destiny."

**International Meeting of Communist and
Workers' Parties, Moscow 1969, p. 40.**

SWITZERLAND

April 1-4. An international Lenin centenary meeting brought to Geneva 117 delegates from 14 European countries where Lenin had lived and worked. It passed the following resolution:

"Numerous papers and communications described Lenin's life and teachings, his humanity, his revolutionary activity, his struggle for international solidarity, the significance of his stay in each of the countries represented, the impact and significance of his teachings.

"In spite of differences in opinion, spokesmen of diverse societies greet in Lenin's person a great thinker and great statesman, founder of the Soviet state.

"The participants stress the importance of Lenin's doctrine of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. The first move of the Soviet government, led in 1917 by Lenin, was the Decree on Peace.

"Today, on the 25th anniversary of the end of World War II, the participants in this meeting do not forget the immense contribution of the Soviet Union to the common efforts and sacrifices made by the nations to defeat Hitlerism and fascism. This contribution was made possible by the fact that Lenin evolved the principles of Soviet foreign policy and created the Soviet Army.

"The societies represented at this meeting will continue their efforts for better understanding among nations, for European secur-

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ity and international cooperation, for the progress and happy future of mankind.

"The meeting declares for necessary summit consultations between European countries to safeguard European security and peace. The societies taking part in the meeting will continue, by maintaining friendly relations and comparing notes, to spread as widely as possible information about the continuous progress of the socialist society first brought into being by Lenin in 1917 and about its effective contribution to progress and world peace."

G D R

April 2-3. A philosophical congress of the GDR on the theme "Lenin and Marxist Philosophy Today" met in Leipzig on the occasion of the Lenin centenary. It was attended by philosophers from Bulgaria, Hungary, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Marxist philosophers from the FRG and a delegation of the journal *Problems of Peace and Socialism*.

A philosophical view of the new problems posed by our time, socialist practice and scientific progress, and an offensive and effective fight in the spirit of Lenin's ideas against imperialist ideology and every brand of right- or "left"-wing revisionism were the keynote of all the papers read at the congress.

ARGENTINA

April 2. The Executive Committee of the CC CPA adopted an appeal pointing out the deep enthusiasm shown by all Party organizations as they prepared for the Lenin centenary. A new, 50-volume edition of Lenin's complete works is in preparation of which 20 volumes have already appeared. A popular biography of Lenin is to be brought out in 60,000 copies and there will be other publications dealing with the coming centenary.

The appeal notes that 13,000 people have joined the Party under the Lenin Enrolment, or 2,000 more than envisaged.

SOVIET UNION

Moscow, April 4-6. The Presidium of the World Peace Council held a session on the Lenin centenary. It received numerous messages of greeting from various organizations and prominent international personalities championing peace.

FINLAND

Tampere, April 6-10. A UNESCO international scientific symposium on the Lenin centenary met here. It drew prominent scholars from over twenty countries, including the Soviet Union and other

socialist countries, Finland, the USA, Canada, Japan, Mexico, France, Switzerland, the UAR, Senegal, India and Pakistan, and representatives of international organizations.

The symposium heard papers and communications on the theme "Lenin and the Progress of Science, Culture and Education."

SOVIET UNION

April 8. A scientific session on the theme "The Leninist Principles of Foreign Policy" concluded its work in Moscow. Its sponsors were the Scientific Council for Problems of the History of Soviet Foreign Policy and of International Relations under the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Moscow State Institute of International Relations and the UN Association in the Soviet Union.

ITALY

April 11-12. Soviet and Italian historians met in Florence on the occasion of the Lenin centenary. They heard 15 papers on the life and work of the founder of the first socialist state in the world.

Lectures on Lenin have been delivered at the Gramsci Institute in Rome ever since January 1970.

CHILE

Early April. An exhibition on the Lenin centenary was opened on the premises of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America.

In addition to photographs, the exhibition displayed over 130 works by Lenin published in Spanish, a short biography of Lenin and recollections of him by his contemporaries. There were also books and pamphlets about the progress made by the Soviet Union as a result of putting Lenin's teachings into practice.

MEXICO

On the occasion of the Lenin centenary David Alvaro Siqueiros, the Mexican artist, painted a portrait of the founder of the world's first socialist state, according to a report datelined *April 7*. He donated his new work, called "Lenin Speaks," to the Soviet people.

VENEZUELA

In these April days events dedicated to the hundredth anniversary of Lenin's birthday take place all over Venezuela," said Pompeyo Marquez, member of the PB CC, CP of Venezuela. The sponsors of these events were doing their best to win the cooperation of the whole population, of the members of all political parties, trade unions, cultural and other organizations.

Marquez said that on April 22 mass meetings sponsored by the

Party's Political Bureau had taken place throughout the country. They were addressed by Communists and by spokesmen of other progressive organizations.

IRAQ

Baghdad, April 10. A conference of Arab and Asian peace committees adopted an appeal to the Soviet government and people. "This conference of the national peace committees of Asian and African countries, assembled in the Lenin centenary year," says the appeal, "pays grateful tribute to the memory of that great liberator of mankind from exploitation and poverty. Lenin's cause is immortal because it is the cause of a happy and peaceful world, the cause of human progress and freedom, the cause of preserving human values and dignity. Lenin's cause is our cause, the cause of all mankind, and it will prevail."

BELGIUM

Brussels, April 12. The CC of the Communist Party of Belgium called a plenary meeting dedicated to the Lenin centenary. The meeting was addressed by Albert de Conninck, Secretary of the CC CPB, and Claude Renard, member of the PB, CC CPB and Director of *Drapeau Rouge*.

SAN MARINO

April 17. The Communists of San Marino held a meeting on the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth. E. Gasperoni, General Secretary of the Party, spoke on the life and work of the founder of the world's first socialist state.

U S A

The entire April issue of *Political Affairs*, theoretical journal of the CPUSA, is dedicated to the Lenin centenary.

The journal stresses editorially that Lenin's outstanding theoretical writings have become the patrimony of the working class and oppressed peoples of the world.

The issue carries articles by Gus Hall, CP General Secretary, George Meyer and William Winestone.

SOVIET UNION

April 17-18. The Central Committees of the Communist Parties and Supreme Soviets of the Union republics held joint meetings dedicated to the Lenin centenary.

April 17. An international forum of representatives of the trade union and working-class movement on the Lenin centenary drew to

a close in the main hall of the Lenin memorial complex in Ulyanovsk. It brought together representatives of over 100 countries and eight international organizations and was addressed by prominent trade unionists from numerous countries.

The forum adopted a message to the people of the Soviet Union wishing them further progress in their effort for the prosperity of their country and in their fight against imperialism and war, for peace, democracy and social progress.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

April 17. A Lenin centenary meeting was held in Prague. It was addressed by Gustav Husak, First Secretary of the CC CPC.

POLAND

April 18. The Lenin centenary meeting which took place in Warsaw was addressed by Zenon Kliszko, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC PUWP.

RUMANIA

April 17. A meeting dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth was held in Bucharest. Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the RCP, Chairman of the State Council, made a speech.

MONGOLIA

April 22. A Lenin centenary meeting was held in Ulan Bator.

CYPRUS

Nicosia, *April 17.* On the occasion of the Lenin centenary the Central Committee and Central Auditing Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) met in plenary session. E. Papaioannou, General Secretary of AKEL, addressed the meeting.

G D R

April 18. A Lenin memorial was unveiled in Berlin. Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the CC SUPG, Chairman of the State Council, spoke at the ceremony.

BULGARIA

April 19. A Lenin centenary meeting took place in Sofia.

FINLAND

April 19. Helsinki was the scene of a great Lenin centenary fes-

tivity sponsored by the Communist Party of Finland. It was attended by a CPSU delegation.

A. Saarinen, Chairman of the CPF, stressed in his speech the enormous influence of Lenin, of his works and ideas, on the fortunes of mankind. This is why the peoples all over the globe pay tribute to Lenin these days, he said.

SWITZERLAND

April 18. A Lenin centenary evening was held in Geneva by the Swiss Party of Labor.

AUSTRIA

Vienna, April 18. A public meeting dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth and the anniversary of liberation was attended by more than 2,500 people. H. Kolt, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC CPA, addressed the meeting.

SYRIA

Damascus, April 20. The Lenin Centenary Committee of the CC SCP held a centenary meeting. Khaled Bagdash, General Secretary of the CC SCP, made a speech.

CANADA

April 19. The Lenin centenary meeting in Toronto was addressed by William Kashtan, General Secretary of the Communist Party.

Similar meetings took place in Montreal and other Canadian cities.

CEYLON

April 19. The Lenin centenary meeting held in Colombo was addressed by Pieter Keuneman, General Secretary of the CC, CP of Ceylon.

SOVIET UNION

*Moscow, April 21-22.** A joint meeting of the CC CPSU, Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin's birth took place at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

The meeting was opened by N. Podgorny, member of the Political Bureau of the CC CPSU, President of the Presidium, Supreme Soviet of the USSR. It was attended by Party and government delegations from socialist countries, delegations of the Communist and Work-

*See *Information Bulletin*, No. 8, Peace and Socialism Publishers, Prague 1970.

ers' Parties of capitalist and developing countries, national democratic parties and organizations, Left Socialist parties, trade unions and other progressive international organizations.

L. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, made a speech entitled "Lenin's Cause Lives On and Triumphs."

Among the speakers were the heads of a number of foreign delegations, whose addresses were acclaimed by the audience.

A. Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CC CPSU, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, made the concluding speech.

April 20. Book festivals of the publishing houses of the Communist and Workers' parties of the GDR, Argentina, Mexico, Uruguay, Chile and other countries were held in Moscow at the international book exhibition called "Lenin and the Revolutionary Transformation of the World." They were attended by delegations from the Communist parties of a number of Latin American countries who had arrived in Moscow for the Lenin centenary events.

BRITAIN

Britain's Communists held a Lenin centenary meeting at London's Camden Town Hall, according to a report of *April 23*. CP General Secretary John Gollan, who spoke to the meeting, stressed that "Lenin laid the basis for the whole strategy and tactics of the revolutionary movement."

ITALY

April 22. The CC and CCC of the Italian Communist Party called a centenary meeting in Rome. It was opened by Umberto Terracini, veteran of the Italian working-class and Communist movement who had met Lenin. G. Napolitano, member of the ICP Political Bureau, spoke on the validity of Lenin's teachings for the advancement of proletarian internationalism and for the fight for democracy and socialism in Italy.

CUBA

Havana, *April 22.* The Lenin centenary meeting held here was addressed by Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the CC CPC, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government. He pointed out the immense importance of Lenin's ideas for the victory of the Cuban revolution and for building a new society in Cuba. He severely condemned the pseudo-revolutionaries' attacks on Leninism and the Soviet Union. The attitude of these pseudo-revolutionaries plays into the hands of imperialism, he said.*

*See *Information Bulletin*, No. 10, Peace and Socialism Publishers, Prague.

U A R

April 25. A Lenin centenary meeting sponsored by the CC of the Arab Socialist Union took place in Cairo.

SUDAN

April 23. A mass demonstration took place in Khartoum. It carried red flags, Lenin's portraits and streamers reading "Long live Lenin, leader of the world proletariat!", "Sudan hails the first socialist state, founded by Lenin," "May Sudanese-Soviet friendship grow stronger!"

ICELAND

Late April. The Icelandic public held a meeting in Reykjavik dedicated to the Lenin centenary. The meeting, sponsored by the Icelandic-Soviet Friendship Society, was attended by Kristjan Eldjarn, President of the Republic, and other public figures.

AFGHANISTAN

Late April. The Afghan public held a Lenin centenary meeting in Kabul.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam, *late April.* Over 2,000 Dutch public personalities took part in a Lenin centenary meeting sponsored by the Netherlands-USSR Society. Amid thunderous applause leaders of the Society handed the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship with Foreign Countries a gift—Lenin's bust carved from light marble by F. Sieger, a Communist, one of the oldest Dutch sculptors.

FRANCE

Paris, *April 22.* A Lenin centenary meeting was called at the Mutualité hall. Speaking to the meeting Georges Marchais, Deputy General Secretary of the FCP, stressed the universal character and invariable validity of Leninism.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

April 21. A Lenin centenary meeting took place in Hanoi.

* * *

In those April days of 1970, millions of people all over the world looked to the Land of Soviets. The working people, all fighters for the happiness and radiant future of mankind, see in the homeland of Leninism a living embodiment of Lenin's ideas and work, the

country where socialist society materialized for the first time. The peoples of fraternal socialist countries, the Communist and working-class movement and the whole of progressive mankind joined the Soviet people in commemorating the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birthday. Speaking to the joint meeting at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on April 21 and 22 and to numerous centenary meetings and mass demonstrations of the Soviet working people in the Union Republics, regions, factories and universities, the heads of the Party and government delegations of socialist countries and of Communist and Workers' parties, and representatives of the national liberation movement of Asia, Africa and Latin America voiced their sincere respect for and gratitude to the Soviet people and the CPSU, who steadfastly follow Lenin's precepts. They stressed the great creative role of Marxism-Leninism, the integral internationalist doctrine serving the Communists and other revolutionaries of the world as a guide to action and struggle.

The delegates of Communist and Workers' parties pointed out that the great Lenin had stood at the cradle of the world Communist movement. Adhering to Leninism today means strengthening the unity of the international Communist and working-class movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"Nothing is more sacred to a Communist, to a Leninist, than to devote all his strength, intelligence and will to bring nearer the future for which Lenin fought," said L. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, in his speech to the joint centenary meeting in Moscow on April 21.

REPORT* TO 12th CONGRESS OF AKEL

BY E. PAPAIOANNOU, GENERAL SECRETARY

At the beginning of his speech Comrade E. Papaioannou said:

The XII Congress of our Party is taking place, according to the provisions of the Party rules, exactly four years after the XI Congress. In the meantime, there has been organized the pan-Cyprian Conference which dealt exclusively with organizational problems faced by our Party.

During the last four years our Party developed a wide and rich activity on the basis of the decisions of our Party congress and the various problems affecting the people of Cyprus and its cause.

The report of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of our Party, which was distributed to the Party members at the end of December 1969 and was the subject of serious consideration and discussion in the Party groups during the last two months, gives a clear picture of the four years' Party activity and prescribes our new tasks.

The XII Congress of our Party is taking place in really critical conditions for the Cyprus people as a whole. The discussions between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots are now in their fourth and more delicate phase, while our internal front presents very dangerous cracks to the big rejoicing of the enemies of Cyprus.

The biggest enemy of the people of Cyprus, imperialism, is waiting behind the scenes, is working out a lot of machinations and in its effort to impose its own solution as far as the problem of Cyprus is concerned, it takes advantage of the disruption of our internal front and develops its undermining activity.

Cyprus lies within the theatre of new adventures of international imperialism, especially of American imperialism, in the Middle East. By using the Zionist Israeli aggressors as their bridgehead, the imperialists try to regain their lost positions in the Middle East area.

The balance of power in this area has changed in favor of the anti-imperialist national liberation forces. The presence of the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean together with the developing resistance of the progressive regimes of the Arab countries are the forces behind this change.

With the recent loss of their military bases in Libya, the imperialists developed their undermining activity in order to turn Cyprus into an imperialist bridgehead and a thermonuclear base of NATO

*Abridged.

against the Arab and socialist countries in general. Cyprus commands an important position in the strategic plans of NATO for the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East.

Then Comrade E. Papaioannou dwelt on the Lenin centenary celebrations.

The XII Congress of our Party is being convened about a month before the 100th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the great teacher and leader of the working class who led the working people of vast Russia to the first successful socialist revolution.

There are no loftier ideals than the ideals for which Vladimir Ilyich Lenin lived, struggled and dedicated his life. Lenin's passion was to serve the people. The party which he created, the party of the working class, the Communist Party, has no other destiny but to serve the people and to help it free itself from oppression and exploitation.

Today, 100 years since the birth of Lenin, Leninism has triumphed on one third of the globe, and in nearly all the countries of the world there exists and fights the party of the working class based on the immortal, invincible principles of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism. Lenin died but Leninism lives and triumphs!

Speaking of the imperialist aggressiveness, Comrade E. Papaioannou said:

The main characteristic of the international situation during the period since the XI Congress of our Party is the acute struggle between the forces of socialism and imperialism on a world scale.

During this period the forces of socialism, of the national liberation, labor and democratic movements in the world were strengthened while the positions of imperialism were made still weaker.

The aggressive strategy of imperialism is spearheaded against the socialist countries, because it realizes that the world socialist system is the basic, the most decisive force, which does not allow it to regain its lost world rule which in the past made it possible for it to suppress many peoples and to rob them without obstacles of their national wealth. The tremendous military armaments of imperialism and the military and political alliances, as well as the extended network of military bases established in foreign countries, have as their first and main target the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The weakness of USA imperialism to realize its plans was proved very clearly in the Vietnam war. In spite of the tremendous military force which it used and is using, in spite of the brutal and inhuman war methods, which it unhesitatingly uses, in spite of its military and technical superiority as compared to that of a small and economically underdeveloped country, the most powerful imperialist

power in the world is suffering an unprecedented defeat the consequences of which will be of decisive importance in international developments.

Our Party and our people, who repeatedly demonstrated in every way their support and solidarity towards the people of Vietnam and its sacred cause, will be always at its side till final victory, which will be the victory of all the peoples who fight for independence and progress, victory for the fighting Cypriot people as well.

The speaker then went on to discuss the national liberation struggle of the Arabs and the problem of peace in the Mediterranean.

In the Middle East imperialism created a dangerous war seat with the brigand-like aggression of the Zionists of Israel against the United Arab Republic, Syria and Jordan in June 1967.

By this aggression the imperialists of the United States of America intended to overthrow the progressive regimes of Syria and the United Arab Republic, to divide and crush the national liberation movement of the Arab peoples and thus regain their positions in the Middle East where they have important strategic interests as well as big economic interests in petroleum.

The progressive revolutions in Sudan and Libya, which overthrew the reactionary pro-imperialist regimes, are the fruit of the brigand-like policy which the imperialists pursued for many years in this area.

On the other side, the bonds of the progressive Arab states with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states are becoming still closer. The generous and friendly economic, political and military help of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist states for the just struggle of the Arabs, as well as the presence of the mighty Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean, which constitutes a protective shield for all the fighting peoples of the area, increased the prestige and strengthened the influence of the Soviet Union and the ideals of socialism among the Arab peoples and the national liberation movements.

All the peoples of the Mediterranean feel uneasy in view of the transformation of their area into an arsenal of missile and nuclear weapons. From Spain to Turkey there were organized popular demonstrations against the foreign military bases. The Rome conference, in which our Party took an active part, the representatives of the working people and the national liberation movements of the Mediterranean countries demanded categorically the denuclearization of the Mediterranean and the removal of the 6th American fleet. The peoples of the Mediterranean, with their ancient civilization, demand peace and security, conditions for all-round economic development, social progress and fraternal cooperation among them.

These sacred aspirations of the peoples of the Mediterranean

can be realized in our epoch by united common struggles, because the absolute rule of imperialism is already over in this vital area of the world.

The people of Cyprus, as well as the neighboring Arab peoples, know better than anybody else the decisive beneficial role which the presence of the Soviet fleet is playing in their righteous national liberation cause. The role of the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean was and is purely anti-imperialist.

The big significance of the solidarity and the all-around assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for the maintenance of the independence and the economic progress of the newly-liberated countries, is clearly demonstrated in the case of Cuba, the United Arab Republic, the People's Republic of Vietnam, India, Cyprus and many other countries on the three Continents. This assistance is political, economic and even military, it is an assistance without profits, without conditions, assistance which strengthens the independence, the independent economic development, the progress and the welfare of the peoples.

In Europe the imperialist alliance of NATO, which has as its main support the close alliance of the United States of America with West Germany, constitutes the main source of tension, the main threat to peace, to security and to cooperation among the European peoples.

Peace and cooperation among the peoples of Europe is of great significance for all the world. For this reason, the appeal of the countries of the Warsaw Pact last April, for convening a European Conference on European collective security and the development of cooperation among the European nations, was greeted with relief and rejoicing not only by public opinion but by some of the responsible government circles in Western Europe.

The response with which the appeal for the convening of the European Conference for European Security was greeted, underlines the correctness of the decision of the Communist and Workers' parties of Europe at Karlovy Vary on April 24th, 1967. One of the serious subjects the solution of which will contribute resolutely to the lessening of tension in Europe and to the development of peaceful cooperation among all the peoples of the Continent, is full diplomatic recognition of the German Democratic Republic by the governments of Western countries and especially by the Bonn government. The commencement of American-Soviet discussions in Finland on the serious subject of nuclear rearmament is also indicative of the expression of the wishes of the peoples for peaceful coexistence.

Concerning the world socialist system Comrade E. Papaioannou said:

The world socialist system is the basic and decisive force in the anti-imperialist struggle. Based on its everyday increasing economic and military strength and its moral and political prestige among the peoples, it blocks the main powers of imperialism, the possibilities of aggression, conquests and counter-revolutions.

The change in the international balance of power in the world, which is due to the creation and the power of the world socialist camp, created favorable conditions and new possibilities for the national liberation of the enslaved peoples, for the victory of peace and democracy and the social progress of all peoples.

The peoples fighting for their freedom, sovereignty, economic and social progress, receive more and more assistance from the socialist countries and first and foremost from the Soviet Union, the leading country of socialism which during its 52 years of fighting life dedicated to the fulfilment of its international duties, always assists, with real sacrifices, all the fighting peoples.

The socialist system is continuously scoring new achievements in its peaceful economic competition with the capitalist system. The speed of development of the national economy in the socialist states is surpassing the speed of development in the most highly developed capitalist countries, while at the same time the socialist states are in first place in many branches of scientific and technological progress.

The superiority of the social system is not only witnessed by the economic and social achievements of the Soviet Union, but by its indisputable scientific and technical achievements as well.

Today, the Soviet Union is at a very high peak of scientific and technological development in an unprecedented effort to promote and develop science and technology in direct connection with production. The Soviet Union is realizing the scientific and technological revolution which will really create new conditions for the life of man, for its welfare and all-round development.

Relative successes are also witnessed in the other socialist countries which are not members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

At the same time the differences which were created between certain socialist countries, and the cracks in the socialist camp which the leadership of the Communist Party of China created, have added more political and economic difficulties to these countries. Really considerable is the damage which has been caused to the whole socialist camp by the Mao leadership with the tension in relations between the People's Republic of China and nearly all the socialist states, but especially with the unacceptable armed provocations and conflicts at the Soviet-Chinese boundaries. The Soviet-Chinese discussions which recently started in Peking, offer

some faint hopes for the improvement of state relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. However big this crack may be today, we believe that the Communist Party of China will find its road, the road of international solidarity, the road of cooperation with the other socialist states and the international Communist and workers' movement.

This, first of all, will assist China itself to solve its serious economic and social problems but it will also resolutely strengthen the national anti-imperialist front of the peoples.

Then Comrade E. Papaioannou dealt with the struggle of the Greek people against the junta and U.S. imperialism.

In Greece the military dictatorship imposed by the Colonels' junta with the help of the America CIA, transformed the birthplace of democracy into a vast concentration camp.

Some of our compatriots either cannot or do not wish to distinguish between the military junta and Greece and they reach the tragic-comical point of characterizing every condemnation of Greece itself. But alas! What a disaster indeed if the dictatorial military junta was Greece or if Greece were identified with the military junta.

The military dictatorship which was imposed on Greece by a coup-d'etat has nothing in common with the real Greece, the Greece of eternal light, the Greece of democracy, the Greece of the glorious struggle of 1821 and the national resistance against the Hitler fascist occupation.

We love Greece. We love the industrious, proud, creative, brother Greek people. We love those Greek youth who helped us during our most critical moments. And it is because we love Greece so much that we are protesting with all our strength against the military dictatorship in Greece.

The progressive forces of the Cyprus people headed by our Party, often demonstrated their solidarity with the people of Greece. It is our elementary duty to continue and broaden the movement of solidarity with our brother people of Greece. The contribution of Cyprus to the struggle of the Greek people for democracy and social progress should become greater, much greater.

Touching on the unity of the international Communist and workers' movement, Comrade E. Papaioannou said:

In order to give effect to the tremendous possibilities created by our epoch for the fulfilment of the wishes of all the peoples on earth, for the maintenance of peace and the prevention of a thermo-nuclear war, for the liberation and independence of all peoples, for the fraternal cooperation of all countries, their economic, cultural and social progress, for the triumph of socialism in the world, the decisive role is played by the Communist parties, the vanguard

parties of the working class. Precisely for this reason, as was declared by the Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow in 1969, "the unity of the Communist parties is the most important factor in the cooperation of all the anti-imperialist forces."

The significance of the Meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties lies in the fact that, in spite of the differences of opinion on certain matter among the Marxist-Leninist parties during recent years, the Communists at the International Meeting agreed on the main and vital question of unity for action of their parties in the struggle against imperialism.

Our Party took an active part in the preparatory work and at the meeting itself and played a constructive role for the unity of the Communist parties and for further cooperation among the anti-imperialist forces.

Belief in the principles of Marxism-Leninism, dedication to the common cause of socialism, action by the Communist parties for the interests of their peoples and of all humanity, constitute a powerful uniting force for the world Communist movement.

Comrade E. Papaioannou then dwelt on the continuous struggle of the people of Cyprus for complete independence.

It is within this frame of international developments that the struggle of our people has continued and developed for full independence, for foiling the conspiratorial, imperialist, partitioning and subjugating plans. This struggle passed through various phases and is still continuing because the imperialists not only did not stop conspiring against Cyprus but, on the contrary, increased their criminal, anti-Cypriot machinations, especially in view of the military-political developments in the area of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East.

All the developments in connection with the Cyprus question from the XI to the XII Congress of our Party confirm once more the correctness of the policy of AKEL that the Cyprus question should be solved by peaceful and not by military means.

Comrade E. Papaioannou pointed out that the Soviet Union once again played a decisive role in frustrating the invasion and in the prevention of partition and the subjugation of Cyprus to NATO. In a Note addressed to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Turkey and Greece, the Soviet Union made it clear that it would not tolerate invasion or subjugation of Cyprus to NATO or the overthrow by coup d'etat of President Makarios.

On the other hand, the presidential elections, at which Archbishop Makarios, with our Party also supporting his candidature, was elected President by a majority of over 95 per cent of the voters and with an abstention of eight per cent only, showed that the Cyprus Greek people supports the policy of the attainable solu-

tion and rejects the NATO policy of partition under the disguise of union.

Then Comrade E. Papaioannou dwelt on the Greek-Turkish Cypriot talks.

The ceremonial approval by the Cyprus people of the attainable solution which was declared by President Makarios, opened the way for the Greek-Turkish talks.

These talks were indeed the turning point in the Cyprus problem, because they were expected to mark spectacular results, because the initiative for the solution of the Cyprus problem came back where it should have been, to the Cyprus government. Our Party never expected that the discussions would result in an agreement within a short period of time because the wounds which have been caused by the conflicts could not be easily healed. Suspicion and distrust was the main characteristic of the situation created, and for the success of the discussions mutual goodwill, patience and insistence were needed, as well as an atmosphere of trust and security.

The fact that during this period there has not been even the slightest incident between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots is a more positive factor which contributes to the improvement of relations. More Turkish Cypriots are trading and cooperating every day with Greek Cypriots, more than at any other time during the last six years.

On the other hand, according to official information, there has been some progress in the discussions, concretely on the following points: The Turkish-Cypriot side accepted the abolition of VETO and agreed on its representation in all elected bodies and public places on the basis of percentage of population. Of course, the Turkish-Cypriot side accepted these things under the condition that there will be an agreement on all outstanding matters that concern the constitutional restructuring of the Cyprus state. At the same time the Greek-Cypriot side agreed that the Turkish Cypriots should have in their hands control of their education, of their religious and cultural matters either through a Turkish-Cypriot Communal Chamber or through the Turkish-Cypriot members of Parliament who might be separately convened for this purpose.

Nevertheless, parallel to the progress noted, there are certain disputable subjects on which the opinions of the two sides continue to stand apart. And the most serious one is the subject of the local government.

The Turkish-Cypriot side insists on the division of Cyprus into areas governed by councils on purely "national" criteria. These Councils would be under one pan-Cyprian body which will be also constituted on a "national" basis and such bodies would have the

right to legislate on all matters which come under their jurisdiction outside the frame and the control of the state.

Our Party believes that on the basis of the creation of a united, sovereign and demilitarized state it is possible that the talks may result in an agreement.

Concerning the undermining role of the imperialist factor, the speaker said:

The facts confirm that the American and British imperialists intend to transform Cyprus into their strong strategic base in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. They want it as an unsinkable aircraft carrier, from which they could block the Arab peoples, assist their puppets in the Israeli state so that they might attack the countries of the Middle East and the socialist countries in a future aggressive war.

It is of course clear what the meaning of this role is for Cyprus and its people. It means an immediate danger of transforming it into a cemetery, because once Cyprus becomes a military bridge-head it is unavoidable that it will also become the target of those which will be attacked.

There are innumerable facts which prove very clearly what the American and British imperialists have as their main purpose in Cyprus.

There are the recent exercises of imperialist CENTO, which were camouflaged as exercises with "humanistic purposes."

There is the use of Cyprus territory for aggression against the Arab countries and for continuous supply of the Zionist aggressors.

The interest of American imperialism in Cyprus was demonstrated many times and Cyprus is today in the center of the attention of the militarists in the Pentagon.

Another serious indication for the ever increasing American imperialist interest in Cyprus is the criminal plan which has been exposed by our Party, according to which there are planned political murders and in the first place the murder of the General Secretary of AKEL, in order to create an upheaval which would allow the overthrow by a coup-d'etat of president Makarios and the partitioning solution of the Cyprus problem in the interest of imperialism.

The loss of Libya as a base for the imperialists has caused them to turn their attention with greater intensity to Cyprus.

All these unshakable events should persuade even the most "unbelieving Thomases" that imperialism, and particularly American-British imperialism, is the main enemy of Cyprus which engages in machinations and undermines the Cyprus state and works out the transformation of Cyprus into a center of war, machinations and spying against the people.

What is the Soviet position on the Cyprus problem?

The report says that the recent Tass statement concerning the situation in Cyprus and the position of the Soviet Union as well as other recent publications in the Soviet press constitute a new priceless contribution of the Soviet Union to the peaceful, democratic solution of the Cyprus problem by the Cypriot people themselves.

Certain circles, however, intentionally distorted the content of the Soviet statement and tried to present the Soviet Union as ready to intervene in the internal affairs of Cyprus. These circles which are none other than the guilty fascists and promoters of the partition of Cyprus under the mantle of double Enosis, by exploiting the national feelings of a small section of secondary school children, incited the well-known improper activity outside the Soviet Embassy in Nicosia.

The real, patriotic voice of Cyprus approved the Soviet statement and our people express their gratitude to the Soviet Union.

On the Cyprus internal front Comrade E. Papaioannou said:

For many years now AKEL has been faithfully and without deviation applying the policy of national cooperation in the national liberation struggle. This policy proved really beneficial to Cyprus and the Cypriot cause.

Our Party has the right to be really proud of the patriotic consistency with which it applied and is applying the policy of national unity. In spite of the continuous provocations of imperialism and its lackeys, AKEL stubbornly refused to be drawn into any actions or activities which would disrupt the patriotic forces of the people's resistance.

The provocations by the agents of imperialism against AKEL and its leadership during the recent five years were not few—bombs in its buildings and in the houses of its cadres, threats, provocative leaflets, forged documents and slogans against AKEL and its leadership and many other things. In spite of all these, our Party remained a calm and invincible power for the unity of the people in the struggle against imperialism for the liberation of Cyprus.

AKEL tirelessly declared its insistence on the patriotic line of unity and appealed to all people of Cyprus to preserve, as the apple of their eye, and strengthen still more their unity, the unbreakable unity of the people, the army and the government on the basis of the declared national line.

The application of this policy was not at all an easy task. The calumnies which were thrown against us were not few. We were told that we became the "tail of the bourgeoisie," that "we are at one with government," that "we are afraid to disregard the government," that "we lost our revolutionary and fighting spirit," that "we subjected the interests of the working class and the working people to those of the bourgeoisie" and a lot more.

For our Party and the popular movement it would have been a much easier policy if we had followed an incessant demagoguery, if we saw only the wrong-doings of the government and of our political opponents and exaggerated them, if we spoke only about the weaknesses and criticized everybody and everything. A much easier policy for our Party would be if we took advantage of the discontent of the people and channeled it towards anti-government demonstrations and other mass representations.

Our attitude was always positive and not negative. We did not follow the tactics of "burn the cover for the flea," as the popular saying goes. We never forgot and we shall never forget our main task, which is the struggle to rid Cyprus of imperialism and eliminate the evils inherited from the colonial regime.

Our main target is imperialism and its bases which constitute a mortal danger for our people and for the success of the struggle against the main enemy of Cyprus which is imperialism, in which close unity and patriotic cooperation of the people is indispensable and imperative.

It is not at all accidental that the attention of imperialism was turned recently to our internal front and more concretely on undermining this front.

The activity of the fascist terrorist organizations follows the pattern of similar organizations in other countries. They started with anti-communism and the explosion of bombs in the buildings of the people's organizations and in the houses of the cadres of AKEL. Their effort was to incite class, ideological hatred and to create a clash between the Right and Left wing. Their aim also was to restrict or to reduce to the minimum the influence of AKEL and the Left-wing movement.

The basic aim of all these criminal activities as well as of the plans for political assassinations is the overthrow by coup d'état of Makarios and the creation of conditions for the territorial partitioning of Cyprus, i.e., double-union. In the event of success of these satanic plans, the Cyprus people would suffer indescribable evils and our country would be completely subjugated to imperialism.

Our Party a long time ago warned against this danger, and in many instances, in Party decisions, statements and speeches, we stressed the necessity of taking resolute measures for the crushing of the subversive, criminal elements. With repeated reports and warnings our Party has sharpened the vigilance of the people and offered in this way invaluable services to the people and its cause. With its policy of patriotic unity, followed for many years now, the Party helped frustrate the satanic, subversive plans for a civil war between the Right and Left-wing.

Unfortunately, the government underestimated the danger con-

stituted by the fascist terrorist activities with the result that these illegal organizations were further encouraged in their criminal activities and threatened the very existence of the Cyprus state.

The damage caused by these illegal terrorist organizations to Cyprus and the Cyprus cause is beyond any doubt.

The government decided to take certain measures which our Party and the people generally support wholeheartedly. However, these measures must be applied without the slightest hesitation. All illegal weapons must be found and those who possess them should be punished. There should be arrested all the terrorists who by their criminal action undermine the Greek-Turkish Cypriot talks and threaten to create chaos and anarchy to the benefit of the imperialist partitioning, subjugating plans.

Then Comrade E. Papaioannou discussed the necessity for national cooperation on the basis of a minimum program.

Regarding the creation of various political parties of the Right-wing and the Center, our Party adopted the following position: political parties are the product of the class society in which we live and if the conditions for the creation of such parties have matured objectively and subjectively then these parties cannot but be established.

Our Party never pursued the creation of other political parties. Nor did it object to their establishment.

What is and should be of interest to our Party is not whether political parties should be created or not, for this concerns those directly responsible, but the preservation and further strengthening of the unity and cooperation of the people and the parties in the anti-imperialist liberation struggle as well as in the effort to solve the problems of the people.

We do not of course expect the other parties to agree with our Party on all problems. To expect this would mean actually to refuse the line of unity and cooperation. Unity and cooperation among parties and organizations is secured always on the basis of a minimum program. It is also secured in our everyday activity on any single problem.

Our Party supports the unity and cooperation of the entire people on the basis of a minimum program. After all, this is dictated by the general interests of the people and the national-liberation cause. We do not put aside nor do we desert the class struggle. We are waging it within the framework of the stage in which we now are and we take care that this struggle should neither deviate to extremism nor lag behind and thereby cause the interests of working masses to be neglected. For us the national liberation anti-imperialist struggle is an inseparable part of the wider class struggle of the working people.

Speaking of the economic situation in the country, Comrade E. Papaioannou pointed out that satisfactory progress had been made in the last ten years. During the first five-year program we had a rate of increase of 6.8 per cent as compared with the plan target of 6.2 per cent. During the same period the per capita gross national income rose from £208 in 1961, to £258 in 1966 and £270 in 1968.

The biggest proportionate contribution in the increase of the gross domestic product has been made by the agrarian economy with 24.7 per cent in 1968 as compared with 19.5 per cent in 1960.

The second five-year plan provides for a further increase in the rate of development of the Cyprus economy. The proposed rate of increase in the gross national product is 7 per cent and of the per capita income 4.4 per cent annually. In other words, it will increase from £258 in 1966 to £335 in 1971.

The second five-year plan, too, lays emphasis on the agricultural sector where it is proposed to have a rate of increase of 8.5 per cent. But it also lays emphasis on the industrial sector and especially tourism where a 10 per cent increase is proposed, that is 3 per cent more than the average.

For the realization of this a rate of increase in economic development the plan provides for an investment total of £66,600,000 and the private the remaining part.

In the next section of his report Comrade E. Papaioannou discussed problems of the mass movements, including the movement for peace, the movement of workers, farmers, women, youth and students, the trade union movement. He emphasized that the working-class movement is the vanguard in the struggle for the liberation of Cyprus. Militant and revolutionary by nature, the working class, together with the peasantry, is playing a decisive role in the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle of our people.

With its productive work, its participation in the armed forces, its steadiness and responsibility, the working class has offered and is offering an invaluable service to the liberation struggle of Cyprus.

The economic front, which is the mainstay of the entire struggle of our people against the divisive and subjugating plans of imperialism, has relied on the creative powers of the working class and of all the working people.

By implementing a policy of self-restraint with regard to various demands, at a critical period of Cyprus history, the working class placed the interests of the struggle against imperialism and foreign threat above everything else.

Nevertheless, this policy of self-restraint has meant neither freezing nor postponement in the furtherance of our demands. If we were to implement such a policy, it would not strengthen the liberation struggle of our people, on the contrary, it would weaken it because

it would, justifiably, create discontent and indignation among the working class.

Acting on the basis of this policy and to the degree which was allowed by the political circumstances, the working class has raised and solved with its struggles several problems, in the interest of the working class.

It should also be noted that, despite its struggles and successes, the trade union movement has failed to increase its membership considerably in the last few years. Despite the fact that the percentage of organized laborers is one of the highest in the capitalist countries, exceeding 50 per cent (about 70,000 employees are organized in trade unions) it must be stressed that it has remained the same for the past six years. Another area which needs the particular attention of the trade union movement is that of the class education of employees.

Our Party is today faced with very serious duties concerning the working class and the working people. Some of these duties are the following:

(a) To help with all its might so that the unorganized workers may join the trade union movement, and the strengthening of the trade unions. Stronger trade unions mean a more effective guarantee and promotion of the interests of the employees. The working class must be educated on a class basis and it must be prepared to play its historic role, which is the socialist transformation of society. Without this kind of education the working class will limit itself to financial struggles, and it will be satisfied with the concessions it may secure from the bourgeoisie from time to time.

(b) To contribute with all its might to the promotion of the problems of employees, especially those who are very inadequately rewarded, so that they may demand the satisfaction of their demands through their trade unions.

(c) To contribute to the unity of the employees on the basis of their present problems, as well as to the unity of all employees, either in the form of a Trade Union Congress which would bring together all the island's trade unions in a united central body, or in any other form which might be deemed suitable by the trade unions directly concerned.

(d) To contribute with all its strength to the achievement of the alliance of the working class and the peasants, which will form the axis of the Cypriot people's liberation, anti-imperialist, front. This alliance will directly serve the interests of these two classes and will form the rallying point for all other sections of the people.

Being a party of the working class and of the working people, our Party will devote all its powers to fulfilling these duties.

In regard to youth movements in Cyprus it is the duty of our

Party to help with all its powers so that our youth may cooperate on the basis of the Cyprus liberation struggle, and the struggle for the everyday problems of the new generation.

The democratic, progressive education of our youth is of utmost importance to the future of our people. Imperialism and reaction are trying hard to influence our youth in a reactionary spirit. They use different means at their disposal in order to divert the youth from the correct path of the anti-imperialist, liberation and socio-political struggle, which will lead it to a new society of happiness—the happiness of a higher civilization. Anti-communism is a common weapon in the hands of reaction in its efforts to distort the ideas of youth.

The concern of our Party for the education of our youth and the solution of its problems is of great importance because it concerns the future of our Party and of our people. Our concern for youth must be greater and more effective.

In the concluding part of his report Comrade E. Papaioannou spoke about AKEL as the inspiring and organizing force behind the struggles of the Cyprus people.

Our Party has played the leading role in all these years of severe trials. It would not be in any way either an exaggeration or a boost, if we said that our Party, with its long experience and the foresight that characterizes it, with its consistently patriotic, anti-imperialist policy, and with its struggle for the preservation and consolidation of the unity of the people, has contributed inestimably towards the fight for independence, towards the fight to fight to save Cyprus from being partitioned and subjected to NATO.

Our Party has acted on the basis of the decisions of the 11th Congress, the pan-Cyprian Organizational Conference, and on the basis of the decisions of the Central Committee and of the Political Bureau of the Party. It developed a general all-sided active policy concentrating at the same time on the main task of the Party and our people, namely, keeping Cyprus free from every kind of imperialist presence and subjection.

The fact that our Party has fully met its obligations does not mean that we are free from shortcomings and weaknesses. Our Party is not afraid to show openly and criticize the shortcomings and weaknesses in its work, for it believes that this is the only way for our Party constantly to improve in its battles for the genuine interests of the working Cypriot people and their cause.

One of the important problems facing our Party is that of cadres. In order to become a cadre of the party of the working class one must be characterized by an unshakable faith in the working class and the working people; he must be characterized by the spirit of fighting and willingness to sacrifice himself in the interests

of the people, to be theoretically educated in the science of Marxism-Leninism and to acquire the experience that is indispensable in the struggles of the working class and all working people. It is along these lines that we must face and seek the solution to this most serious problem, the problem of cadres.

Criticism and self-criticism are the tested weapons for the improvement of Party work and activities, for the improvement of the cadres themselves. It is the oxygen without which neither life nor action can exist. Criticism and self-criticism enable us to diagnose our deficiencies and faults; they help us to correct them in time and to become day by day better fighters in the service of the people.

Another problem I would like to touch on is that of the mass Party. Some months before the 11th Congress of our Party we recruited more than three thousand new members. It was a mass recruitment within the space of about three months. The result was that many of these new members were not properly utilized, not to mention that in some cases new members have never been approached since we enrolled them as Party members. This work is off-hand; it is bad.

It does more harm than good to our Party. By this I do not mean that we must stop our endeavors in building a mass party. We would be committing another far more serious mistake if we reached such a decision. The broadening of the Party must go on, and there are good prospects for recruiting new members from among the thousands of working people. This recruiting must be carried out with great care, and new members should be assisted in finding their right place in the basic groups of the Party.

The third topic I should like to touch upon is the subject of ideologico-political and theoretical education of the cadres and members of the Party.

The ideologico-political front faces the every-day attacks of imperialist, reactionary propaganda, and it has to be amply equipped and prepared to oppose and eliminate these assaults with systematic enlightenment, not only of the members of the party, but also of the whole Cypriot people.

The popular press and especially *Haravgi* is playing, and is in a position to play, an even more decisive role in this work.

Anti-communism today makes use of the differences that exist in the international Communist and workers' movement, and uses every kind of misrepresentation and distortion of Marxism-Leninism to attack the ideology of socialism and communism.

It is necessary to expose these attacks and show that socialism and communism are the most just, the most humane, the most civilized, the most advanced social system in the world, because it

abolishes the exploitation of man by man and opens up wide prospects for freedom and democracy, for the all-round advancement and progress of man.

Our Party and its leadership in particular make up the main target of imperialism and reaction. The Party is attacked in various ways, and its cadres are even subjected to murderous assaults. The enemy is trying in many different ways to secure or introduce agents into the ranks of the Party and undermine it.

Now more than at any other time we must make all the members of the Party vigilant. There is unity and solidarity in the ranks of AKEL and its leadership, because for years now there has been a successful fight against the cult of the personality, factionalism and gossip, and the principles of democratic centralism are being applied.

The 12th Congress of our Party is meeting at an exceptionally difficult and complex stage of the struggle of the Cypriot people for independence. In order to respond satisfactorily, the rhythm of our work must change, must become quicker, more practical and effective. Difficult and complex are the problems our Party and people are facing. Nevertheless we are born optimists, for we are the party of the working class; the party which is taking guidance in the invincible world theory of Marxism-Leninism. Our main characteristic is faith, an unflinching faith in the working people, that constitutes the future of our people and all mankind.

The 12th Congress of our Party honors—in about a month—a great anniversary, the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the greatest revolutionary, the greatest humanitarian of all ages, the founder of the first socialist state in the world, the all-powerful Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Lenin's noble ideals inspire and guide us ahead in our struggle against difficulties, in our struggle forward.

Imperialism shall not pass!

Long live the patriotic unity of the Cypriot people!

Long live the unity of international communism and of the working-class movement, with the pioneering Soviet Union marching in the lead!

Long live A.K.E.L.!

Nicosia. March 5, 1970.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF LUXEMBOURG

The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Luxembourg met in Differdange on March 29 and 30, 1970. Following are the texts of Congress documents translated from *Zeitung vum Letzeburger Vollek*, March 31, 1970.—Ed.

REPORT BY D. URBANY, CHAIRMAN OF THE CC CPL*

During the past two years the Communist Party of Luxembourg has withstood strong pressure from all opponents, who tried to destroy it by taking advantage, among other things, of the events in Czechoslovakia. However, the Party emerged from the trial stronger than before.

The difficulties now besetting the bourgeois parties are due mainly to the problems with which new economic developments confront big capital. Concentration is assuming a tremendous scale, not only in large-scale industry, but in middle-sized and small industry, the handicrafts and agriculture. It is accompanied by the penetration of foreign bank capital and by massive U.S. investment. The number of banks established in this country has grown from 18 in 1966 to 28 and that of holding companies, from 1,238 to 2,094. U.S. trusts secure initial positions in Luxembourg to penetrate into the EEC. The new American enterprises have about 6,500 employees. They enjoy immense privileges. They can repatriate their profits without restriction. This penetration of U.S. capital is something entirely new in Luxembourg. True, heavy industry still predominates, but we are being caught more and more in U.S. financial capital's machinery of exploitation.

Luxembourg has lately become an Eldorado for West European finance capital. This is profitable to a minority of Luxembourgers, including some leaders of the parties "maintaining the government," and it accounts for the policy of the various governments and the controversies that arise.

Many ordinary people still believe in the bluff of a "new Europe," hoping that integration will bring them peace, progress and all sorts of other things. The leaders, however, advocate a "new Europe" for only material reasons, in addition to anti-communism.

The EEC is a reality today. Directed against the Soviet Union

*Abridged.

and other socialist countries, it is an alliance of West European bankers and industrialists intended to safeguard their profits against the working class of various countries. But the EEC policy of the governments we have had to date also affects our finances. Thousands of millions of francs have been wasted on NATO and the EEC—at the expense of our people's pressing needs.

All the anti-popular measures of the government tend to integrate our country more completely into the power politics of domestic and foreign monopoly capital.

There is nothing new about the fact that monopoly capital ensures its domination through its agents in the administration and the parties. What is new is the extent to which the state is robbed of funds for monopoly capitalist expansion. The government's draft laws on personnel point in the same direction. The railways' deficit, for example, is due largely to the preferential tariffs enjoyed by the big companies. The only purpose of the government plan to put the economy on a "sound" basis is to provide these companies with more free capital.

The evolution of taxation in recent years has invariably benefited big capital.

The Communist Party will persevere in its fight against this policy. Our country has the means to guarantee everyone a decent living. There is need for a complete adjustment and improvement of wages, salaries and pensions, effective price control, a progressive social policy, protection and extension of the rights of the employees in the enterprises, a democratic policy on education, a democratic budget policy, a democratic tax reform. The Communist Party has been fighting hard for all these demands. Communist gains in the elections have compelled the government and big capital to make concessions.

We owe it to our Party's consistent policy for unity that FLA and LAV has become (trade union federations.—Ed.) merged. The new LAV has become an influential factor in the country. Civil servants and private employees are stepping up their resistance to the government's policy although they often betray a considerable lack of clarity. Be that as it may, the Communists will continue to side with these categories too. All working people must be united to safeguard their living standard by joint efforts. The maneuvers of anti-Communist splitters must be thwarted.

The struggle for the everyday demands of the workers and other working people is an important task of our Party. These demands do not go far, but when we represent and explain them properly, the struggle for them raises the working people's militancy enabling them to gain experience for greater contests and for efforts to attain greater objectives and heightening their class consciousness. This is also true of the fight for the democratic rights of the people.

The reactionaries have been trying for a long time—ever since the working class became active—to do away with democratic rights. The promised co-management is being shelved.

Under pressure from the people, universal military service was abolished years ago. However, the standing army was converted at the time, with the backing of the Workers' Party, into a volunteer corps for use against workers' strikes and demonstrations. Recent efforts by the police and constabulary have had the same object. The mission of the intelligence service is to supply NATO, the CIA and the managements of U.S. enterprises in our country with requisite information.

Due to conditions peculiar to Luxembourg, our Chamber of Deputies plays a bigger role than the parliaments of other bourgeois democracies. Statements and motions by Communist deputies are only one activity of our Party. Reforms and other measures can be forced through parliament only if popular pressure is greatly increased.

It is essential, however, that Communists should not forget the ultimate goal over the struggle for everyday demands. We realize this and we explain it to the people again and again in connection with our every action that the social advancement of our people, freedom for the working man, the independence of our country and peace can be achieved only if capitalism is abolished and replaced by socialism and if the working people of Luxembourg take political and economic power in the state into their hands.

In fighting for a higher standard of living, the Communists of this country are aided effectively if indirectly by the achievements of socialism in the socialist part of the world, first of all in the Soviet Union. The reason for this is not only that the gains of socialism hearten the workers in the capitalist countries but because the exploiters cannot afford to lag behind in the competition with socialism. Even opponents can no longer deny the steady improvement of material and cultural standards in the socialist countries, especially in the Soviet Union. Socialism shows the right way even though it must overcome many difficulties. And while the difficulties of capitalism are mounting, the socialist countries overcome their difficulties. This is possible only because power in the latter countries is wielded by the working class.

The reactionary policy of the government constrains the working people to unite. Communists are entirely willing to cooperate with anyone who is fighting against reaction and monopoly capital. Communist activity resulted in the merger of FLA and LAV a few years ago. Resistance of the united LAV to austerity brought about the downfall of the Werner-Cravatte government. We must do everything to promote this cooperation.

To be sure, cooperation with the Luxembourg Socialist Workers'

Party (LSWP) encounters difficulties. Since the war the LSWP has intensified its collaboration with the Christian Social People's Party (CSPP), a collaboration combined with vicious anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. LSWP congresses have formally declared for co-operation between "employers and employees" and for the dissolution of our country in the aggressive pacts of the West. The LSWP leaders' main object today is to cooperate with the CSPP. The last remnants of Marxism were jettisoned as far back as 1954. It goes without saying that joint action on these lines is impossible.

However, this policy of the Right-wing leaders of the LSWP is coming up against increasingly stiff resistance among the rank and file. The idea of unity is gaining ground irresistibly and can no longer be held up. We do not expect the Socialists to subscribe to our program, nor do we interfere in the internal affairs of the LSWP. Communists and Socialists must fight in common for common objectives. Of course, they will yet have to overcome many difficulties on this road. However, we should have confidence in the working class.

For the working people, the struggle necessarily involves efforts to maintain national sovereignty. The EEC policy so far has meant for our country disgraceful submission to the bosses of West European and American trusts. The admission of Britain into the EEC will make the penetration of American capital easier still. However, the Western camp is showing more and more rifts. Realization of the fact that a frank cold war policy had proved fruitless led to a stronger tendency towards better relations with the socialist countries. The GDR, for example, can no longer be bypassed and this is coming home to ever larger groups. This development is welcomed by our people, and Foreign Minister Thorn's visit to Moscow should be assessed as a positive fact. The Foreign Minister has declared for a European security conference but the reservations he makes are much the same of those of other capitalist governments. Our government shows itself incapable of an independent foreign policy. It is an important task of the Communists to make the government advocate a security conference without vacillation.

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THE LENIN CENTENARY

On April 22, 1970 it will be a hundred years since the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, brilliant continuer of the revolutionary teaching of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, leader of the greatest social revolution and founder of the world's first socialist state.

The delegates to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, who met in Differdange on March 29 and 30, 1970, call on all Communists and progressive Luxembourgers to pay

fitting homage on this occasion to the memory of the great revolutionary, to make a thorough study of his works and to be aware of the continuing validity of his ideas.

The working class of Luxembourg, for its part, owes Lenin an immense debt. The October Revolution led by Lenin stimulated in 1917 the actual unfolding of the working-class movement in Luxembourg. Lenin's writings brought clarity. Due to them, a differentiation began in the opportunist-led Socialist Party, and there arose an opposition which was intent on joining the Third International and from which the Communist Party of Luxembourg, the militant Marxist-Leninist party of our working class, eventually developed.

It was of decisive importance to the working class of our country that the October Revolution led by the brilliant Lenin resulted in founding the first worker-peasant state which grew into a socialist great power and which today exerts decisive influence on the course of world history in common with other countries where socialism has triumphed. The numerous social and democratic gains of our workers are due to the existence of the socialist state striving powerfully upwards, a state whose magnetism is feared by the capitalists.

In World War II it was the Soviet state founded by Lenin that by its immense sacrifices made the main contribution to the defeat of Hitler fascism and hence to the liberation of Luxembourg from Nazi oppression. The Soviet Union is and will remain the mightiest bulwark of socialism and hence the best safeguard of our national freedom and independence.

It is an incontrovertible fact that the force of Lenin's ideas, the power of the Party and the state founded by him, and the influence of the revolution which triumphed under his leadership are growing as time wears on and that the impact of Lenin's revolution thoughts and deeds on the course of historical development is becoming ever stronger.

Thus Leninism lives on and operates with irresistible force in every sphere of world history. Lenin's ideas give inspiration to the millions completing socialist construction in the countries where power is in the hands of the working class. Lenin's historic conclusions lie at the basis of the mass struggle which the working class is carrying on in the imperialist countries against latter-day capitalism. Lenin's work inspires those who are fighting for national liberation, striving to eliminate imperialist bondage and exploitation and to open up new, radiant prospects for their people.

By carrying forward the revolutionary teachings of Marx and Engels, making it possible to apply them to the period of monopoly capitalism and state-monopoly capitalism and analyzing the development of imperialism as the last stage of capitalism before its downfall, Lenin showed the whole of mankind the way to a better

future. The scientific doctrine of Marxism-Leninism today is a specific action program for all the progressive forces of the world fighting for peace, democracy and socialism. Delegates of the Communist and Workers' parties to the international Meeting in Moscow were right in saying of Leninism: "It is omnipotent, because it true."

The universal validity of the principles evolved by Lenin can no longer be disputed. With every passing day economic and political developments show in our country too, and it is daily becoming more obvious, how very consistently these principles can be applied to present conditions. The hegemony of the proletariat allied with other strata, the leading role of a militant Marxist-Leninist party in the revolutionary transformation of society and, lastly, the constant need of proletarian internationalism are among the Leninist principles which prove by their validity today that Leninism reflects the experiences of the struggle of the international working class as a whole.

The delegates to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Luxembourg call on all Party members to take inspiration from Lenin's example and to make his conclusions the basis for their work. Applied to our specific conditions and our daily practice against the background of the experience of our working-class movement, these conclusions show us the way to successful struggle and to the triumph of socialism in Luxembourg.

Differdange, March 30, 1970.

SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM

The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, held in Differdange on March 20 and 30, 1970, congratulates the people of Vietnam on their historical gains in the fight against U.S. imperialism and assures them of the heartfelt solidarity of the Communists and all progressives of Luxembourg.

The admirable struggle of the Vietnamese people is an example of the greatest importance to all freedom-loving men in the world. By striking devastating blows at the U.S. aggressors, at the world's strongest imperialist power, the people of Vietnam are contributing to the early winning of their own freedom and independence and to a decisive international defeat of imperialism. This is an invaluable contribution to peace, progress and socialism throughout the world.

The Communists of Luxembourg see it as one of their most important tasks to support the struggle of the Vietnamese people with all their might and to bring ever larger sections of the population into the great solidarity movement for Vietnam. They join their voices to those of all the freedom- and peace-loving men and

women of the world in demanding that the U.S. aggressors withdraw immediately and that the independence of the Vietnamese people be safeguarded.

The Communists of Luxembourg support without qualification the 10-point program for ending the war in Vietnam which has been put forward by the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front and which takes into account the 1954 Geneva agreements, the demands of the National Liberation Front and the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

We salute the Working People's Party of Vietnam.

We salute the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

We salute the heroic people of Vietnam with whom we are bound by fraternal solidarity and a common struggle.

Differdange, March 30, 1970.

STATEMENT* OF THE PRESIDIO OF THE CC, MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

It has been 50 years since the Mexican Communist Party was founded. On this occasion the Central Committee sends heartfelt good wishes to all Party members and organizations and all supporters of socialism and calls on them to step up the fight for the ideals they have embraced. On this date we reaffirm before the democratic forces, the working people of town and country and the younger generation the sacred vow we made 50 years ago to devote all our energies to the triumph of democracy and socialism in Mexico.

On November 24, 1919 the Socialist Party of Mexico, brought into being at the Socialist Congress in August and September of that year and uniting the Marxist groups in existence at the time, adopted the historic decision to transform itself into the Mexican Communist Party and ask for admission to the Communist International, founded on V. I. Lenin's initiative.

The rise of the MCP was a natural result of the socio-political evolution of Mexico, especially of the development of the working class. It was decisively stimulated by the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, whose cause influenced many prominent participants in the Mexican Revolution of 1910-17.

The founding of the MCP meant intensifying the independent revolutionary activity of the workers and peasants, who began to take inspiration from Marxist-Leninist theory. Ever since its rise the activity of the MCP has been inseparable from Mexican history. Since then, no important event has taken place in the class struggle or the anti-imperialist movement of the Mexican people without the Party championing the interests of the working class.

The Communist Party devoted much effort to organizing the trade-union and peasant movement. Its organizing and guiding role was decisive for the emergence of important national trade unions and labor federations, in particular the United Trade Union Confederation and the Confederation of Working People of Mexico. The trade union movement is still the main field of activity of the Party, whose fight today is aimed at restoring the class character and independent democratic functioning of the trade unions in the face of the employers and the government.

The MCP has made undeniable contributions to the re-establishment of the peasant movement, defeated and disbanded by the

*Voz de México, December 2, 1969.

bourgeoisie at the close of the 1910-17 revolution. It was Communists who in the early twenties set out to rebuild the new revolutionary peasant movement, with the result that the National Peasant League was formed in 1926. From then on the poor peasants saw Communists—men like Primo Tapia, J. Guadalupe Rodriguez and Rubén Jaramillo—place themselves in the frontline of the peasants' struggle for land and die for the peasants' cause at the hands of reaction.

The Communist Party has been in existence for 50 years now. During this time it has always been in the thick of the struggle of the working class, of the exploited and oppressed, of working people fighting for a better life, of young men and women aspiring to a new world, of intellectuals striving for a flourishing national culture, of a people carrying on a liberation struggle against imperialism. For 50 years the Party has sided with those who so far have achieved only partial victories and who sustain temporary reverses but whose struggle brings them experience and helps in building up the forces needed for the final victory that will sweep away all exploitation and oppression and lead to a new, democratic, independent, prosperous and socialist Mexico.

During these five decades the fight against foreign domination in our country's economy and politics has been a constant aspect of the effort of the Party, which has always identified itself with the genuine interests of the whole nation and the will of its finest sons and daughters for independence and sovereignty. It has led the Party to see one of its main duties in solidarity with the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of other peoples to which it has contributed to the best of its ability, specifically by assigning people, evidence of which was Sandino's fight in Nicaragua and the dozens of Mexican Communists who fell in the Spanish civil war.

Life has never been easy for the Mexican Communist Party, nor is it easy now, for the Party has invariably stood face to face with imperialism and the capitalist class, which rallied together in political power after the 1910-17 revolution and which grew rich by over-exploiting the working people and plundering the nation. The Party has shared a common lot with the working people at all times, both when the struggle was successful and when it suffered setbacks. It has never tried to evade responsibility for its shortcomings or mistakes but has tried to overcome them and learn useful lessons for subsequent action. It has always searched—with varying degrees of success or failure—for ways and means of breaking capitalism's economic and political oppression.

In the late thirties the MCP worked hard, in common with other progressive forces in and outside the government, for the fulfilment of the tasks left unfinished by the 1910-17 revolution, against

those who were opposed to these objectives. This found expression, among others, in the struggle to expropriate the oil companies and bring about an agrarian reform. Ever since social conditions changed, the Party has been trying to show that it is chimerical, illusory and demagogical to claim that the big bourgeoisie in power can embark the country on a course of real overall progress.

For more than ten years the Communist Party has firmly maintained that the objective necessity for a new revolution has matured in Mexico and that the only way to resolve the present social and economic conflicts is to replace the ruling class by a new bloc of forces **in which the workers, peasants, democratic intellectuals** and other working people will play the main role.

The MCP Program clearly formulates the tasks of the people's democratic and anti-imperialist revolution, the tasks posed by the situation and the rapid advance of Mexican society. It provides guidelines for the revolutionary strategy and tactics which the popular forces must use to achieve victory. In stating the tasks of the working class in the new revolution, the Program rules out all exclusiveness and insists on close unity of the workers, peasants, democratic intellectuals, students, professional and office workers, small traders and handicraftsmen to bring about the triumph of a revolution that will meet the economic and political interests of all these strata.

The MCP attaches vast importance to political struggle in defense of democracy. This struggle is the pivot of the nation's political life today. In it the big bourgeoisie and the monopolies that are at its head stand together against the interests of the rest of the population. The big capitalists' boundless greed makes them exploit, not only the working class and the small peasants, but, in increasing measure, other strata as well, including small and medium capitalists. To bolster the political power making possible this extensive and intensive exploitation, the oligarchic section of the bourgeoisie, which shapes government policy, flouts its own laws and violates the Constitution while extolling and committing itself to a policy of opposition.

Our Party pays homage to the memory of all the nameless heroes who have fallen in battle, to our dear comrades who have given their lives fighting. On the fiftieth anniversary of its founding our Party salutes all who are held in prison or otherwise persecuted for political reasons.

Unity of all the democratic and anti-imperialist forces is an imperative today. The Communist Party calls on all the comrades belonging to diverse trends of opinion and agreed on the necessity for combating a reaction now in government and a reactionary

opposition, and on the need to set national life on a new course, to do everything to coordinate their action in defense of democracy.

There are urgent problems whose solution requires political activity by the masses. Prominent among them are, in our view, the following:

1. Applying the individual rights and guarantees established by the Constitution.

2. An amnesty for all who are held in prison or otherwise persecuted for political reasons, and their reinstatement at their places of work or study.

3. Repealing Article 145 of the Federal Penal Code and ending repression.

4. Raising wages, salaries and pensions.

5. A democratic reform of education, and effective autonomy for all universities.

6. Redistributing the land; protesting and advancing small peasant farming.

7. Freedom of trade-union activity and respect for the right to strike.

8. A democratic electoral reform.

In the present election campaign the Communist Party is applying the tactic of active abstention. It realizes that the present electoral system, the anti-democratic practices now prevailing, and the character of the registered candidates and political parties make it perfectly impossible to make any headway in the struggle for democracy by keeping the electoral rules imposed by the government. The important thing in this campaign is to encourage the expression of popular discontent in various forms, the people's protest against the anti-democratic regime and their demand for deep-going changes in national life. As far as the elections are concerned, this protest should express itself in staying away from the polls and in organizing popular rejection of the candidates taking part in the farce and of their demagogical approach to problems that in no way meets popular demands.

The MCP, the political party of the working class that has risen from the ranks of our people and is linked with the people's centuries-long fight for freedom, is one of the more than 90 Communist and Workers' parties making up the world Communist movement.

The Mexican Communist Party is an independent party, a party autonomous in shaping and carrying out its policies but bound with the other Communist parties by profound solidarity and by common ideology, objectives and tasks. Inside the world Communist movement our Party is fighting for the unity of all Communist parties and socialist countries. It regards this unity as a

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decisive factor for the world-wide triumph of the cause of peace,
democracy and socialism.

Workers of the world, unite!

*Presidium of the Central Committee,
Mexican Communist Party.*

Mexico City, November 24, 1969.

FOR A REVOLUTIONARY WAY OUT OF THE SITUATION*

DOCUMENT OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU,
CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PEOPLES PARTY OF PANAMA

This document was adopted by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, People's Party of Panama, last January. The PPP leads the activity of Panama's Communists in conditions of illegality and repression. It provides guidelines for the action of the masses and organizes them.

Ever since October 11, 1968, when high-ranking officers of the National Guard effected a coup and overthrew the constitutional government, the Republic of Panama has been ruled by a military regime under General Torrijos, Chief of the National Guard.—Ed.

The events that have occurred since December 15, 1969**, as well as their causes and effects, which are generally felt to continue weighing heavy on national life, cannot but claim our attention as they claim the attention of every Panamanian. This is so because we Communists are a component of the Panamanian nation and share the fate of the country, to which we devote our greatest efforts striving to win for it what we believe to be a better destiny.

WHO LED THE MILITARY COUP?

It was clear from the outset that the coup was part of a vast conspiracy to supplant both General Torrijos and his regime. The reason was not the regime's negative moves against the people but the people's demands which the regime had had to meet so as to maintain its "revolution."

The new conspirators raised the discredited banner of anti-communism. Now the people of Panama know that the subterfuge of anti-communism, used whenever it is found necessary to launch a campaign of persecution against popular and democratic organizations, is a constant weapon of both the oligarchy and U.S. imperialism, which has committed aggression against our country and killed Panamanian workers, students and peasants to prevent the masses from demanding better working and living conditions. The people know that anti-communism means deceit, anti-patriotism

*Abridged from *Boletín Informativo*, February 1970.

**Day when an attempt was made to overthrow Torrijos, brought to power through a coup on October 11, 1968.—Ed.

and persecution and that the purpose of the conspirators of December 15th in using anti-communism as the main reason for their action was not, nor can ever be, to guarantee a reversion to people's democracy, the solution demanded by the immense majority of the people.

It was logical that those behind the abortive coup should be the very same men who throughout their military careers have distinguished themselves by their hatred for the people, for democratic liberties and all that tastes of patriotism. Hence no one was surprised to see that the coup was led by Sanjur, Silvera, Nenzen Franco and others.

Our country is very small and we all know one another here. Everyone knows, therefore, of the disastrous and disgusting role that was played by men like Alejandro Arauz, ex-Chief of G 2. It was he and his followers who for years had most brutally persecuted Communists. These men caused pain, sorrow and anxiety to thousands of Panamanians whose only crime was to think and act as they believed was best for their country, and whose sole guilt was to fight for the interests of the oppressed and exploited and to uphold the nation's interests threatened and injured by its oppressor, U.S. imperialism.

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE OF THE COUP

The conspiracy involved various forces, and while motivated by different interests, they had one and the same objective.

On the one hand, there were the most reactionary and anti-popular sections of the Panamanian oligarchy. To promote the coup, they mustered ample resources and mobilized their stooges in and outside the government.

The rest of the conspiracy was the responsibility of the CIA and its agents planted both in and outside barracks.

The former, that is, the most aggressive section of the CONEP (National Council of Private Employers.—Ed.), the magnates of industry and finance and the big merchants, landed proprietors and homeowners, are opposed to the government, but not because of the latter's anti-popular measures, nor of its persecution of popular leaders and other fighters for the people's interests. These oligarchic groups are against the present regime because it has stripped them of physical control of the state and, moreover, taken steps to meet some of the people's demands.

The reason why the CIA, for its part, is opposed to the regime is not that the latter persecutes, imprisons or deports leaders and members of the People's Party, that it has banned the Student Federation, keeps numerous revolutionaries behind bars and is

responsible for the death of José del C. Tunon, a leader of our Party, in the Coiba Island prison. The reasons for which the CIA has been plotting against the government, and above all against General Torrijos, are quite different.

The CIA would like to eliminate the present regime because despite its anti-communist gestures and persecution the latter does not fully guarantee, from the standpoint of the CIA and the U.S. imperialists, that the state of affairs maintained in Panama so far will not be upset. The CIA fears that this situation, that is, the existence of latifundiums, the monopolies' hold on our natural resources and the state of surrender and submission to the U.S. government, may be abolished or at least modified. The CIA realizes that the government plans certain changes at a time when the country's economic and social structures are really intolerable to the people.

Neither CONEP, the CIA, nor those who took part in the preparations for the coup overtly or covertly were concerned with winning a better standard of living and greater national independence for the Panamanian people. The only concern of CONEP and CIA is the empire of their anti-popular and anti-national interests.

Thus it was not a question of hastening the revolutionary changes the people of Panama have been calling for; of promoting reforms in the countryside that would guarantee decent pay and a standard of living in keeping with modern requirements; of giving the peasant more land or better means of tilling the land for his own benefit and the good of society; of restoring university autonomy, academic freedom, the free play of ideas and freedom of association for the students; nor of democratizing national life, which makes it imperative to end all ideological and political persecution, release all political prisoners held for having championed the people's interests and return all the patriots—democrats and progressives—who have been exiled or deported.

What the conspirators were after, and actually tried to achieve, was to turn things back to the past, plus the aggravating circumstance that they wanted to use the opportunity for "getting rid" of patriots, democrats, progressives and Communists, whom they could have been expected to accuse of "plotting against the sacred reign of freedom" (freedom to exploit the people and unscrupulously to make our territory available for more U.S. military bases) and what not.

WHAT MADE THE COUP POSSIBLE

It is obvious that in addition to the funds and influence they commanded, the oligarchy and CIA counted on other realities to

help them in their coup. They undoubtedly took account of the heterogeneous composition of the present regime, its contradictions, ambiguities and indecision with regard to the big problems of the nation.

But above all else the conspirators banked on the government's negative measures rejected by the people. Such anti-popular steps as the abolition of university autonomy and the repression and persecution that have been taking place in the university ever since it was under the control of CIA agents and members of the Liberal Party, the increase in tuition fees as the first step towards depopularizing and aristocratizing the university, crucible of patriots and motor of national progress, the increase in the prices of the necessities and medicines and the excessive increase in the prices of numerous other products can by no means win universal approval. Nor can the people approve of the savage repressive measures taken against men and women who in this country have always been the first to combat the greed of landowners, unscrupulous landlords and foreign monopolies.

WHY DID THE COUP FAIL?

Having these objectives and being led by such men as those, the coup was regarded with a very sceptical eye by the majority of the nation and could therefore not succeed. On the one hand, it could not count on large sections of the National Guard which backed Torrijos. On the other hand—and this was decisive—the conspiracy of the oligarchy and CIA could not succeed as planned because the Panamanians are set against every attempt to go back to the past. The people of Panama, as well as being opposed to authoritarian and reactionary militarism, reject repression against fighters for the people's interests and flatly refuse to continue as victims of the infamous practices of oligarchic governments. This is also the reason why groups of ordinary Panamanians greeted General Torrijos on his return to the capital, giving him their support for certain very concrete measures being promoted by the government.

The working people support the idea of obligatory association in trade unions, of giving the worker a share in the profits of the enterprise and of extending social security. The peasants, for their part, welcomed the expropriation of some lands and their distribution among them, the establishment of resettlement colonies and the recovery of the latifundium disgracefully granted to the Boston Coconut Co. We believe, however, that the people of Panama would really have benefited during this period had the government concentrated on carrying the required changes into practice.

THE NATIONAL SITUATION TODAY

It is clear that ever since the abortive December coup both the oligarchy and the CIA have been plotting against the government, doing it, as is logical, behind the backs and against the interests of the people. At present groups of industrialists, landed proprietors and houseowners, as well as a part of the clergy linked with them ideologically and politically, are joining efforts to carry out the most sinister plans, are joining efforts to carry out the most sinister plans.

All these facts put the government in a historic dilemma:

either to confine itself to more or less popular reforms in this or that field, vacillating even over these measures, and at the same time continue gagging and persecuting all anti-oligarchic and patriotic groups and individuals;

or to resolve to carry out in a truly revolutionary manner the requisite changes, firmly pursuing a deep-going agrarian, working-class and popular policy that will immediately raise the people's purchasing power and embark the country on a course of real recovery and development.

In the former case the oligarchy and other enemies of the nation would benefit amply as regards their plans. They would gain time and confidence to attempt new desperate ventures. This would sooner or later put power back, if indirectly, in the hands of an absolute oligarchy that would inevitably resort to deliberate reprisals.

In the latter case there would begin an open and far-reaching struggle against the antiquated structures shackling the country, for the most ambitious agrarian reform that would draw thousands of peasants into the productive process of the nation, and for an urban reform ending the brutal exploitation of the working people of our towns by houseowners. In the sphere of national interests a struggle would begin to retrieve our natural resources and deliver our people from the strangle-hold of foreign monopolies.

Thus the historic dilemma in which the present government finds itself is: either to bring itself to march with the people, shoulder to shoulder with the workers, peasants and certain segments of the middle strata and the national democratic bourgeoisie, guaranteeing freedom of activity to the anti-oligarchic forces set on carrying the requisite changes through to the end; or to allow the oligarchy by its vacillation and indecision, as well as by its persecution of the people, to regain control of the state.

THE PROGRESSIVE AND REVOLUTIONARY FORCES ARE FOR A POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY SOLUTION

Between the conspirators of the oligarchy and CIA, on the one

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hand, and the vacillating and inconsistent government, on the other, are the democratic, revolutionary and popular forces of the country, that is, the advanced forces of the working class, the militant sections of the peasantry, progressive students, intellectuals and members of the professions and those middle and small industrialists, merchants and traders interested in fundamental changes in our socio-economic structures.

These forces, which played an outstanding part in the difficult battles for the important demands of the people and the nation, are disunited due, among other things, to repression. However, they are already in the process of rallying together again, and they constitute a great and real if latent national factor. It is these forces that at this decisive juncture must play a role of tremendous importance.

Wherever these forces may be, they must make an extraordinary effort to find a way out of the present situation as the country demands. This means efforts for a radical agrarian policy that will smash the system of latifundiums, free the bulk of the peasantry and break the backbone of the most reactionary section of the oligarchy; for greater emphasis on such demands of the workers as obligatory association in trade unions, collective bargaining and social security; for a democratic university that will benefit ordinary students, for the abolition of the police regime reigning in this academic centre and for a reduction of tuition fees, which have become exorbitant.

On the national level these forces must strive for an end to the inhuman exploitation of our people by national and foreign monopolies. In view of our geographical situation and our natural resources, it is necessary to foster a policy of national defense preventing the surrender of the country to greedy foreign consortiums and putting our copper deposits, power resources, fisheries and other riches at the disposal of the people. The latest examples—those of Peru and Bolivia—show that this road is correct and possible.

The popular forces must redouble their efforts to ensure that the country is democratized, that the working people's right to organize and freely to express their opinion on national problems is guaranteed and respected, that the prohibition of the Student Federation is repealed and student organizations are enabled to function without let or hindrance.

Despite those who seek negotiated solutions behind the backs of the people and the pretensions of those who would like to assign the people to a secondary role, the people of Panama must not stand on the sidelines at the historic moment the country is passing through. The situation makes it increasingly important for the popular forces to deal with their own problems in an organized

and independent fashion, the workers grappling with their economic demands, the peasants fighting against the big landed proprietors, for the introduction of technical facilities into the countryside, etc., and the students seeking the restoration of university autonomy, democratic education on a progressive footing and lower tuition fees. Progressive intellectuals and members of the professions should demand an end to ideological and political persecution because it prevents them from making full use of their abilities and their professional knowledge for the progress of the country, and should insist that curbs be put on the CIA teams and agents in and outside the bureaucracy that are constantly plotting against the interests of the people.

Whether our country will find a democratic and popular way out of the current crisis will depend in no small measure on how well the present political situation is understood by the progressive and revolutionary forces of the nation and how they fulfil the tasks arising from it.

*Political Bureau of the CC
People's Party of Panama*

Panama, January 1970.

DEMAND TO LIFT BAN ON COMMUNIST PARTY*

COMMUNIST PARTY OF PAKISTAN

The demand for lifting the ban on the Communist Party has once again been powerfully raised in Pakistan. The National Awami Party has taken the lead in making this demand. This comes at a time when President Yahya Khan is being widely acclaimed by all for the bold step he has taken of allowing comparatively free political activity in Pakistan.

The President has however singled out the Communist Party to remain under ban while he "restored the political rights of the people" on January 1, this year.

One cannot be blamed for assuming that President Yahya Khan has no guts to disobey his Western masters. The imperialists who were managing the show from behind and still wield considerable influence in Pakistan would in no case allow President Yahya Khan to lift the ban on the Communist Party. It was due to their machinations that a ban was imposed on the CP under the regime of Ghulam Mohammed.

President Ayub's stand in regard to the Communist Party was also no different when he lifted the ban on other parties in 1962.

President Yahya Khan revealed his true colors last year when he tried to hoodwink the world by circulating a story that no Communist Party existed in either part of Pakistan. The news came in the wake of the conference of Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow in June 1969. A delegation on behalf of the Communist Party of East Pakistan had attended the Moscow Conference.

Contradicting the report put out by the Yahya regime, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of East Pakistan categorically stated that the Party "is operating clandestinely in Pakistan." The CC described the report as "false and speculative from beginning to end."

The statement of the CC stated clearly that "ever since Pakistan achieved independence our Party (Communist Party) has been persecuted. In 1953, the party decided to operate openly, but a few months later, at the beginning of 1954, it was banned by the government. The party therefore had no choice but to operate illegally in the interests of the working people."

*New Age, February 15, 1970. Abridged.

The statement also made no mistake in emphatically declaring that a delegation from the party participated in the work of the Moscow Meeting and it was a "wholly Pakistani delegation."

It is a fact well-known to those who have been closely following the developments in Pakistan that the Communist Party in spite of ban has been able to spread its influence among the workers, peasants, students and youth during the last 22 years. The party has always been in the thick of the movements for full autonomy, for a workers' living wage and for the peasants' right to land.

The Communist Party got its well-deserved recognition from the people when it contested elections held in East Pakistan in early 1954 under a United Front. The Communist Party with the help of the United Front was able to create a tremendous upsurge among the people. The then ruling Muslim League was trounced in the election and could get only 10 seats in the provincial assembly. The Communist Party won four seats on its own ticket and some six or seven candidates supported by the Party were also elected. The party also had a member in the Central Constituent Assembly, who was elected by the East Pakistan Assembly. Soon after, the party was banned and most of its important leaders were put behind the bars.

The party has however been able to carry out its activities with patience and perseverance, its growing influence was proved by one single incident. Practically all shades of public opinion expressed resentment at the arrest of the veteran Communist leader Moni Singh. Comrade Moni Singh and other leaders of the party got heroes' welcome after their release in 1968. Hundreds of students and youth thronged the court premises to get a glimpse of their beloved leaders. The movement is still continuing for the release of Moni Singh who has recently been imprisoned again by the Yahya regime.

The ban on the party has not been able to restrict its activities and this is reflected in the activities of the National Awami Party.

According to reliable reports, the Communist Party has analyzed the recent steps of President Yahya Khan as concessions under huge popular pressure constituting a defeat for the reactionaries and a partial victory for the people.

The assessment in a note of warning has characterized the concessions as an attempt by the ruling class to make a compromise with the bourgeoisie to stabilize their own class rule.

The Party's hatred for imperialism and its indissoluble bonds with other Communist parties are amply manifested in the statement of head of the delegation of the party at the Moscow conference.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH, COMPOSITION AND CADRE OF THE PARTY

RESOLUTION* OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, RUMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Having examined the Executive Committee report on the numerical strength and composition of the Party and on the selection, training and promotion of the cadre of Party committees, this Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee rates as positive the political and organizing work of Party committees and organizations carrying out the decisions of the Tenth Party Congress aimed at continuously strengthening Party ranks, improving work among personnel and heightening the leading role of Party organizations in every field of activity.

Party committees and organizations have begun to approach the admission of new members more thoughtfully and to devote greater attention to the moral, political and professional qualities of applicants. The result is that the Party has grown numerically, its social composition has improved and its members are distributed among the main fields of activity more judiciously.

By March 1, 1970, our Party had 1,999,720 members, or 139,600 more than at the end of 1968. It is composed of advanced workers, peasants and intellectuals who actively promote the Party's policy of building our socialist society in every respect.

The RCP today includes over 19 per cent of those engaged in material production and in social or cultural activity. In industry it encompasses 30 per cent of the personnel as against 25.7 per cent in 1968. As far as their present occupation is concerned, 867,290 Party members are workers and make up 43.37 per cent of the total membership, which guarantees preponderance of the workers in the Party. Active in the countryside are 875,478 Communists 531,447 of whom (26.58 per cent of the total membership) are peasants who play a tremendous role in carrying out Party decisions on agriculture, in furthering the economy and modernizing the communes. The Party has a substantial proportion of engineers, economists, teachers, scientists, artists, cultural workers and other intellectuals. It includes 25.2 per cent of the members of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, docent doctors, and

**Scinteia*, March 20, 1970. Full title of the resolution: "On the numerical Strength and Composition of the Party and on the Selection, Training and Promotion of the Cadre of Party Committees."

doctors of sciences, 46 per cent of all engineers and over half the teaching personnel.

The national composition of the Party reflects the pattern of the population: 88.81 per cent of the membership are Rumanians, 8.41 per cent Hungarians, 1.25 per cent Germans and 1.53 per cent members of other nationalities.

The number of women in the Party has risen to 455,261, or 22.77 per cent of the total membership.

The social composition of the Party and the political and professional training and moral qualities of its members guarantee the indestructible unity and cohesion of Party ranks. They enable the Party to mobilize the working people in industry, agriculture, education, culture and other spheres for carrying out its policy and to exercise its leading role in society.

Party committees and organizations have come to devote greater care to the Party education of Communists, to take steps to improve their ideological and political training. The discussion of documents of the Tenth Party Congress by Party organizations and the whole people and the public functions dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the liberation of our country played a big role in Party members and all working people assimilating the Party's Marxist-Leninist policy and its program for guaranteeing the prosperity of our country, in raising the people's political awareness and encouraging their initiative.

This Plenum rates as positive the activity of Party committees, mass organizations, ministries and other central agencies in selecting, training and promoting personnel. Over the years our Party has educated from among the workers, peasants and intellectuals a powerful body of valuable personnel who have gained ample experience in building socialism, who contribute in substantial measure to the fulfilment of various tasks set by the Party and devote all their abilities to loyal service in the people's cause, to efforts to promote our socialist country in every respect. Of the Communists elected to district Party committees, 21,144, or 45.6 per cent, are workers or people of working-class origin performing diverse Party, administrative and economic functions. Workers and peasants together make up 64.2 per cent of the membership of district party committees. The overwhelming majority of Party activists has a long record of political work: 23 per cent of them have been engaged in it for 10 to 15 years and 40 per cent, for more than 15 years.

An appreciable number of workers, peasants and intellectuals belonging to different nationalities of our country and having proper ideological, political and professional training and experience in leadership have been promoted to key posts. Over 69 per cent of the bureau members of district Party committees, 46 per cent of

the activists of district committees, 36 per cent of those of municipal and city committees, have received, or are in the process of receiving, a higher education and 84 per cent of the activists of district, municipal and city committees have finished one- to three-year Party schools. By basic occupation, 81 per cent of them are workers, foremen and technicians.

Party committees work with the support of a large body of activists of various categories who make a valuable contribution to the study and solution of economic, social and cultural problems.

In view of the role of the trade unions, the Communist Youth League and other mass organizations, Party bodies have been taking greater care of having key posts in these organizations assigned to people who can cope with their tasks properly.

Due to measures to improve the organization and functioning of ministries and other central agencies, their personnel has been reduced by 30 per cent and relations between leading and subordinate personnel have improved noticeably.

On the other hand, this Plenum notes certain shortcomings in the work of Party committees and organizations as regards strengthening Party ranks and the selection, training and promotion of personnel.

Some Party organizations are not exacting enough in respect of the political, professional and moral qualities of applicants for Party membership. Some district, municipal, city and communal committees to take no concrete and differentiated steps to recruit new members so as to ensure the formation of strong organizations at all work places. No sustained effort has been made in some agricultural production cooperatives, on building sites, in lumbering camps and new enterprises to strengthen their Party organizations.

Some Party committees and organizations do little to train Communists ideologically and politically, to give them a Party education, nor do they take a resolute stand against Party members who neglect their professional and public duties or violate Party discipline and moral standards. A number of Party committees and government agencies have not been working systematically with the long-range object of training people with a view to promoting those more efficient to key posts if necessary. Some Party, government and other public bodies are not exacting enough as regards the political, professional and moral qualities of those who hold leading positions in the economy, in government, the cultural sphere and other public fields. Now as in the past, some people are promoted on the strength of personal relations and acquaintance. Some Party committees do not show proper firmness in preventing or eliminating adverse aspects of the behavior and morality of people, in educating them in the spirit of respect for the principles of socialist justice and legality.

On finishing Party or government courses or schools, some people holding posts in the Party, in government or the economy stop improving their professional and political knowledge and acquiring new knowledge that would enable them to fulfil their duties more effectively.

There are still few women among the activists of Party and mass organizations and in leading positions in factories and offices.

Ministries do not always keep track of how central institutions, groups of factories and industrial complexes, are provided with specialists, particularly in the provinces, nor do they always take steps to assign an adequate number of engineers and economists to these units.

This Plenum has decided on measures to improve the work of Party committees and organizations aimed at strengthening Party ranks and at selecting, training and promoting personnel.

Henceforward it will be necessary to admit into the Party advanced workers, peasants and intellectuals who have proved by their professional and public activity and their behavior that they are worthy of the proud name of member of the Rumanian Communist Party. Party committees and organizations should be more exacting as regards the professional, political and moral qualities of those who apply for Party membership.

Greater attention should be devoted to the admission of new members in new enterprises, on building sites, on state farms, in farm mechanization enterprises, agricultural production cooperatives, educational establishments, designing and research institutes, trading organizations and producers' cooperatives. The quantitative and qualitative growth of Party organizations in these units should be carefully followed.

Party committees and organizations must concern themselves in more concrete forms with political work involved in the admission of new members. They should proceed from the necessity for intensifying Party work in factories, on building sites, in work teams, on farms and elsewhere.

Party organizations in factories, offices and above all in agricultural enterprises should carry on sustained political work to bring into the Party more women who have proved their worth by their professional and public activity.

In those districts where Hungarians, Germans, Serbs and other nationalities live alongside Rumanians, a greater effort should be made to draw members of these nationalities into the Party.

It is necessary to work extensively on the ideological, political and professional training of Communists, especially of those recently admitted into the Party, on acquainting them thoroughly with Party and government decisions, the provisions of the Rules and the standards of inner-Party life, so that every Communist will

actively promote Party and government policy. Special attention should be given to educating the Party membership and all working people in the spirit of Communist moral principles, social equality and justice, and resolute, struggle against all negative social phenomena.

To ensure that all Communists take an active part in carrying out Party and government decisions, Party committees should step up their effort to extend inner-Party democracy, encourage criticism and self-criticism, promote the principle of collective work and collective leadership and tighten discipline. They should make higher demands on people as regards fulfilment of their duties, stimulate the initiative of Party members and improve the preparation of decisions and verification of execution.

Party members in leading posts must periodically account for their work to the committees and organizations concerned.

Party committees, mass organizations, ministries and other central agencies should work systematically on selecting and training personnel from among the more efficient workers, peasants and intellectuals in keeping with current and longrange requirements. Their policy on personnel should be more strict and they should strive to know people properly, to foster people's political and professional qualities, ensure respect for the principles established by the Party in this sphere and remove subjectivism and superficially in assessing people.

Henceforward Party committee should strive to promote as activists of Party and mass organizations people who have received sound ideological, political and professional training and have high moral qualities and show devotion and selflessness in carrying out Party and government decisions.

Ministries and other central agencies should verify the distribution and employment of engineers, economists and other specialists who have received a higher education, and see to it that they are distributed judiciously throughout the country—in enterprises, industrial centers, designing and research institutes, and so on.

Ministries and other central agencies should organize in various fields of activity a system of short-term courses for their personnel on all levels to improve their knowledge, retrain periodically, and familiarize themselves with organizing and leading work in the sphere of production, the economy and social activity.

Classes offering diverse courses of varying length will be set up for the cadres of Party and mass organizations, enabling them to extend their political and economic knowledge and their competence in the leadership of public activity according to current and long-range requirements of Party work.

Party committees should pay special attention to raising the ideological and political standards of their cadre, making it keenly

aware of its responsibility to the Party and the people. A resolute stand must be taken against anyone who infringes socialist legality and moral principles and the Party education of the cadre should be stepped up.

Greater effort by Party committees and organizations to steadily strengthen Party ranks, improve the selection and promotion of personnel and step up the ideological and political education of Communists will help the Party more effectively to exercise its leading role in every public sphere and to fulfil the program adopted by its Tenth Congress for the all-round advancement of the socialist system in our country.

PANORAMA

SOCIALIST INTEGRATION IN ACTION

"The socialist world has now entered a stage of its development when the possibility arises of utilizing on a scale far greater than ever before the tremendous potentialities inherent in the new system. This is furthered by evolving and applying better economic and political forms corresponding to the requirements of mature socialist society, which already rests on the new social structure."

International Meeting Moscow 1969, p. 22.

In the quarter of a century since it came into being, the world socialist system has made great strides towards internationalizing economic and political life in fraternal countries. This applies above all to the CMEA countries.

The 23rd Special Session of the CMEA (Moscow 1969), attended by Party leaders and statesmen of brother countries, marked the transition to a new stage of cooperation—the stage of closer and diversified relations between the socialist countries, of international socialist integration. This is a logical result of the evolution of the CMEA countries, which constitute the world's fastest-growing commonwealth.

According to rough estimates, industrial production in the CMEA countries in 1970 will exceed the 1950 volume by more than 600 per cent, whereas developed capitalist countries will exceed the respective volume by less than 200 per cent. Speaking of individual CMEA countries, industrial output between 1950 and 1969 increased nearly elevenfold in Bulgaria, 380 per cent in Hungary, 410 per cent in the GDR, sevenfold in Mongolia and Poland and 530 per cent in the Soviet Union. The CMEA countries' share in world industrial production in 1950 was about one-fifth and now it is close to one-third. Compared with 1950, the national income of the CMEA countries has increased by 350 per cent while in the United States it has only doubled and in the capitalist countries as a whole the increase is below 150 per cent. As for the world national income, the CMEA countries today account for roughly one-quarter of it.

Key industries—power, radioelectronics, engineering, the chemical industry—have been developing at a particularly high rate. Total industrial output in the CMEA countries in 1969 was twice as large as in 1960, but power generation increased by 130 per cent, the manufacture of machines, 170 per cent and chemical products,

180 per cent. In 1969 the industrial capacity of the CMEA countries was exemplified by 920,000 million kwh of power, 345 million tons of oil, 150 million tons of steel, 130 million tons of cement, 350,000 metal-cutting machines and 550,000 tractors.

The CMEA countries could certainly not have achieved so enormous a potential without reciprocal division of labor. The previous stage of their dynamic economic progress was also one of rapidly expanding economic cooperation. Reciprocal trade between the CMEA countries increased from 4,500 million rubles in 1950 to 30,000 million rubles last year, or almost sevenfold. In the same period, trade between developed capitalist countries grew less than fivefold.

At present trade between the CMEA countries equals roughly two-thirds of their foreign trade total. The fact that the share of reciprocal trade in the foreign trade of the CMEA countries has hardly changed since 1950 shows that the CMEA community is against a closed economy, that trade with non-CMEA countries has been growing at a non equally high rate and that the CMEA countries' economic positions in the world are becoming stronger.

The progress made in the economic cooperation of the CMEA countries is both quantitative and qualitative. Forms and methods of cooperation typical of only socialism have become firmly established, and so the new form of international division of labor is rightly called *socialist*. Cooperation between the CMEA countries follows the Leninist principles of complete equality, respect for sovereignty, combining national with internationalist interests, and comradely mutual assistance. It was on this basis that in the mid-fifties the CMEA countries proceeded to joint planning by coordinating their national economic plans, which has since been the Council's basic method.

Major problems of cooperation are solved in the process of coordinating national plans. They include, first of all, the problem of expanding and consolidating the common fuel and raw material base. Due to Soviet deliveries of coal, coke, iron ore, etc., to CMEA countries, the iron and steel industry of the European socialist countries, has been developing apace. Their steel output increased from 8.5 million tons in 1950 to 40 million tons in 1969. The Soviet Union supplies them with roughly two-thirds of their imported coal, half of the coke and 85 per cent of the iron ore.

Deliveries of Soviet oil and derivatives are particularly important. They have increased enormously since 1950 and meet more than 90 per cent of the fraternal countries' demand for oil and oil products. To increase the supply of Soviet oil and cut shipment costs, five CMEA countries built Druzhba, the world's largest oil pipeline, through which over 100 million tons of oil has already been de-

livered. A still more powerful system of oil and gas pipelines is under construction.

The Soviet Union also played a role of the first importance in building up the engineering industry of CMEA countries. Between 1950 and 1968 output of machinery increased 30-fold in Bulgaria, sevenfold in Hungary and the GDR, 20-fold in Poland, 22-fold in Rumania and eightfold in Czechoslovakia. This spectacular growth was made possible by Soviet deliveries of engineering plant, which have been steadily increasing, and by growing Soviet orders for machinery. These increased almost tenfold from 1950 to 1965. It is revealing that the increase in machine-building was more rapid, as the figures show, in the less industrially developed countries (Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland), which means that the CMEA commonwealth gradually eliminates essential distinctions between brother countries in industrial level.

Soviet orders also help in advancing traditional industries. The fact that Czechoslovakia has increased its traditional exports of footwear from between four and 10 million pairs a year before the war to 50 million pairs today is due primarily to Soviet orders. During the last fifteen years these have increased roughly 30-fold and amount to some 30 million pairs of footwear a year.

Division of labor within the CMEA community benefits every member. Hence the Soviet Union, while carrying the extra burden of developing capital-intensive fuel and raw material branches (the capital intensity of Soviet exports of basic fuels and raw materials to CMEA countries is greater by 200-250 per cent than that of setting up its own manufacture of imported machinery), is interested, for its part, in promoting its cooperation with brother countries, not only for class, political reasons, but for purely economic ones as well. The machinery and plant received by the Soviet Union from CMEA countries between 1966 and 1970 will enable it to achieve almost half the planned increase in sea-going tonnage and to meet 40 per cent of the planned demand for main-line and industrial electric locomotives and carriages. Deliveries from brother countries to the Soviet Union contribute tangibly to its consumer goods funds.

The scientific and technological revolution is making such forms of cooperation as specialization and coordination of production, as well as scientific and technological cooperation, highly important.

Collective recommendations have already been worked out and approved within the CMEA for the international specialization of the manufacture of 2,300 types of machinery and plant, over 2,300 standard sizes of bearings and 3,000 chemical products. To promote specialipation, the Executive Committee of the CMEA has recommended the countries concerned to proceed to joint planning of

the manufacture of certain metal-cutting machines, electronic computers and other items. Important specialization and coordination agreements have been signed. For instance, automobiles will be mass-produced in Togliatti, USSR, in cooperation with enterprises in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as Yugoslavia, which in recent years has shown a growing interest in cooperation with the CMEA countries.

The scale of the CMEA countries' scientific and technological cooperation is seen in the following data: by 1970 the Soviet Union had gratuitously made over 44,000 sets of designing, scientific and technological documents available to socialist countries and received over 15,000 sets of documents from them. About 700 organizations coordinate research in the CMEA countries under joint plans. The range of problems investigated jointly is widening.

The above facts and figures show that socialist integration is making good headway. To be sure, it will still take considerable effort gradually to realize the objective historical tendency, pointed out by Lenin, "towards the creation of a single world economy, regulated by the proletariat of all nations as an integral whole and according to a common plan. This tendency has already revealed itself quite clearly under capitalism and is bound to be further developed and consummated under socialism" (*Coll. Works*, Vol. 31, p. 147). However, the main task has already been accomplished. A socialist world economy has been brought into being in which there is no more exploited and capitalist anarchy and competition have given way to comradely cooperation and the principles of planning.

Our Own Correspondent

IN THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

INNER-PARTY LIFE

HUNGARY

March 19. The CC HSWP, meeting in Budapest, resolved to convene the Tenth Party Congress late in 1970. It discussed the international situation and problems of the Party's political work among youth and women. (MTI)

LUXEMBOURG

March 22. The Communist Party won another seat on the Municipal Council of Esch (second biggest city of Luxembourg.—Ed.).

"This election victory," *Zeitung vum Letzeburger Vollek*, the CP newspaper, stressed, "is also a powerful vote of confidence in the CPL by the working people, an acknowledgement of the need of working-class and Left-wing unity and a convincing rebuttal to the government parties and the Right-wing leadership of the Socialist Party. It will go down in the history of the labor movement of Luxembourg as an outstanding event."

ITALY

Rome, March 24. Delegations of the ICP and Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity met "to exchange views on the political situation in the country."

The two delegations reaffirmed the necessity and possibility of fighting together for the complete elimination of the Center Left and the defeat of the adventurist maneuvers of conservative forces.

COLOMBIA

Late March. *Voz Proletaria* carried an appeal by the Communists of Panama to hold a campaign of solidarity with the political prisoners of that country.

MONGOLIA

March 24. The CC MPRP discussed the situation in the building and building materials industries. (Unen.)

ITALY

March 25. *Unita* published a communication of the Control Committee of the Naples Federation of the ICP saying that the *Manifesto* group in Naples was stepping up its offensive, defaming the ICP in an effort to undermine its political unity, divide its membership and form an alignment hostile to the Party and to working people's unity.

The Committee expelled the group from the ICP.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

March 25 A seminar on the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, sponsored by the Ideological Department of the CC CPC, closed in Prague. It was attended by lecturers of district and regional committees of the CPC. (CTK.)

IRELAND

March 25. The National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Ireland elected Michael O'Riordan, former General Secretary of the Irish Workers' League, to be secretary of the CPI. Andrew Barr, Hugh Moore, Sam Nolan, Sean Nolan and James Stewart were elected members of the Party Secretariat.

The National Executive elected by the Extraordinary Unity Congress of the Irish Communists adopted at its first meeting a resolution protesting against the sentences imposed on Irish political prisoners in Britain.

CYPRUS

March 26. The Political Bureau of the CC of AKEL issued a statement reading in part as follows: "The attempt made on President Makarios' life on March 8th last was part of a criminal plan to solve the Cyprus problem in favor of imperialism and to chain Cyprus to NATO. This plan is aimed at creating a situation in which Cyprus could be drawn into NATO through a double *Enosis*—by partitioning Cyprus or restricting its political independence. The new stern warning given to the imperialists and conspirators by the Soviet Union stopped the imperialists' criminal activity. . .

"We earnestly call on all political parties and organizations to establish a united patriotic front reliably safeguarding our country's security."

JAPAN

March 26. *Akahata* carried a communication of the CC CPJ Secretariat about the 12th Plenum of the Central Committee on March 25.

The Plenum unanimously resolved to put off the convocation date of the Party congress to July 1, 1970 and to add the item "congress resolutions" to the agenda.

AUSTRALIA

Sydney, *March 27-30*. The 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of Australia, attended by more than 130 delegates, discussed domestic and international problems.

PERU

Lima, *March 29*. The CC PCP met to discuss the situation at home.

COLOMBIA

March 31. Communists were included in electoral lists for the first time in twenty years.

Gilberto Vieira, General Secretary of the CC CPC, heads the list of Communist candidates for election to the Assembly of Cundinamarca Department and the Municipal Council of Bogota.

The right to participate in elections was granted to the Communists under the constitutional reform of December 1968. Communists can nominate their candidates for election to local and district bodies only. As for the National Congress they will not be allowed to nominate their candidates until 1974. (TASS.)

LUXEMBOURG

Differdange, *March 29-30*. The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Luxembourg met in session, attended by 120 delegates.

Congress discussed the CC report presented by D. Urbany and A. Useldinger's report on the Communists' work in the municipalities.

Congress adopted resolutions on the Party's political work and the Lenin centenary and a special resolution of solidarity with the people of Vietnam, and elected the leading committees of the Party.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

March 30-April 1. The Extraordinary Congress of the Congolese Party of Labor (CPL) passed resolutions of great importance to the future of the People's Republic of the Congo, specifically a resolution dissolving the gendarmerie instituted under French colonial rule to suppress popular unrest and replacing it by a people's militia.

Congress reaffirmed the country's non-capitalist course of development and declared unanimously in support of the progressive government under President Marian Ngouabi. It called for drastic

measures against the enemies of the Congolese revolution who played a direct or indirect role in the recent attempt at a counter-revolutionary coup.

Congress passed a resolution setting up an extraordinary committee of the CC CPL to investigate crimes against the people.

Major Marian Ngouabi, Chairman of the CC CPL and President of the Republic addressed Congress. "Every activist," he said, "should constantly study the principles of Marxism-Leninism and equip himself ideologically for work and struggle. Studying Marxism-Leninism at this stage of our revolution is an imperative necessity for functionaries in the higher and middle echelons."

The Chairman of the Party called on Party activists "to raise the standard of ideological work in a short period of time" and emphasized the need to form a political and ideological leadership in every government institution.

The CC CPL membership was increased from 40 to 45.

POLAND

April 1. In an interview with *Trybuna Mazowiecka* A. Opolski, head of the Organizational Department of the Warsaw Provincial Committee of the PUWP, pointed out that every third member of the Party in the provincial organization was a worker and every fourth member, a peasant. The Party education network encompassed 88,000 full and candidate members.

FRANCE

April 2. The weekly *Tribune Socialiste* published a letter from the United Socialist Party to the FCP proposing joint action against police repression and all encroachments on the freedom or professional activity of trade unionists.

ITALY

Early April. A conference of secretaries of the regional and provincial federations of the Communist Party called by the CC ICP, concerned itself with the political situation in the country and preparations for the coming regional and municipal elections. The main speaker was A. Natta, secretary of the CC ICP. Speakers in the debate included E. Berlinguer.

Rome, April 2-4. The Central Committee of the Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity met to discuss the political situation in the country. It heard a report by T. Vecchiotti, Political Secretary of the Party, and passed a resolution on the political situation and the tasks of the Party stressing the Party's resolute opposition to the four-party government recently formed by M. Rumor.

SOVIET UNION

March. The journal *Partiynaya Zhizn* reported that the branch organizations of the CPSU had held their annual election meetings. About 363,000 meetings and conferences had taken place. There had been no election meetings in 3,500 organizations as the powers of their elected committees had not yet expired.

The meetings and conferences were attended by over 12,200,000 full and candidate members of the Party, or 89.2 per cent of the members registered in the organizations concerned. In many organizations attendance was 100 per cent and 3,100,000 members, or one in every four attending, spoke in the debate.

The high organizational and ideological standard of the meetings and conferences was due in decisive measure to the fact that they took place on the eve of the Lenin centenary. The meetings and conferences served as a further stimulus for the Communists and all working people to greet the Lenin centenary with new achievements in building communism. The character and content of the meetings were greatly influenced by the December 1969 Plenum of the CC CPSU. The organizing and political work of Party organizations and the activity of their leading bodies were assessed in terms of the extent to which they had ensured the fulfilment of economic and political tasks.

PERU

Late March. The Peruvian CP issued a statement supporting the President of the Republic. It said the Communist Party was "for a Peruvian state free from imperialism and the oligarchy" and called for efforts "to strengthen the unity of all the democratic forces of the country in order to frustrate the international conspiracy being hatched against the Peruvian government."

FRANCE

The FCP launched a campaign to collect funds for the Vietnamese people. "The target set by the Party is one million francs," *Humanité* wrote on April 8.

AUSTRIA

Vienna, April 8. The CC CPA met to discuss its theses for the 21st Party Congress. The main report was presented by H. Kalt, member of the Political Bureau.

The meeting also heard a report by E. Scharf, secretary of the CC, on the activity of the Political Bureau.

ECUADOR

April 8. Pedro Saad, General Secretary of the CC, CP of Ecuador, who heads the list of Democratic People's Union candidates for election to the Chamber of Deputies from Guayas Province, spoke on the local radio and television. He called on all patriots, democrats and progressives to elect genuine spokesmen of the people. With regard to the domestic situation he stressed that per capita income was the lowest in Latin America, the capitalists pocketing 55 per cent of the GNP. He urged greater efforts to win a higher standard of living and greater freedoms and to end the domination of the imperialists and big landed proprietors and capitalists in Ecuador.

BRITAIN

April 14. Commenting on the 1970-71 Budget, CP General Secretary John Gollan said it showed the government's stubborn determination to continue its policies of holding back the economy, preventing expansion at a rate which was not only possible but essential if the high level of unemployment was to be reduced. The Budget offered no relief to the overwhelming majority of pensioners.

POLAND

April 16. A conference of the first secretaries of provincial committees of the PUWP, heads of department of the Party CC and key officials of the Council of Ministers and Planning Commission of the PPR was called at the CC PUWP with Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary, in the chair. Present were also members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the CC PUWP.

Jozef Cyrankiewicz reported on the economic situation and the tasks arising from it for government and Party.

HUNGARY

April 16. A joint session of the CC HSWP and Council of Ministers of the HPR chaired by Janos Kadar discussed the activity of local government bodies, the principles of improving their work and measures to carry forward the electoral system, extend house-building and improve the distribution of housing.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague, *April 18.* Functionaries of the regional and district committees of the CPC conferred on Party work and the exchange of membership cards.

Gustav Husak, First Secretary of the CC, dealt with some aspects of the situation in the country and the Party and commended the Communist's progress in putting the policy of the Party Central Committee into effect.

The conference stressed that the policy specified in the letter of the January 1970 meeting of the CC and other documents of that meeting had been proved correct by practice. This policy remained the basis for principled and consistent activity by Party organizations, for raising the Party's capacity for action and dissociating without compromise from Right-wing opportunists, revisionists and liquidationists.

GDR

The CC SUPG resolved to exchange the Party cards of the entire membership from September 1 to October 31, 1970.

The relevant decision, published in *Neues Deutschland* on April 19, points out that the exchange will heighten the militancy of the branch organizations, members and candidates of the Party in carrying out the resolutions of the Seventh Party Congress.

ITALY

April 20-22. The CC and CCC ICP met to discuss a report by E. Berlinguer, secretary of the ICP, on the Communists' tasks in the regional and municipal elections.

NORWAY

Oslo, April 25. The CP of Norway met for its annual conference.

The main speaker, Party Chairman R. Larsen, declared for joint struggle by the progressive forces against U.S. imperialism, for Norway's withdrawal from NATO and against its entry into the Common Market.

INTER-PARTY MEETINGS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

March 18-25. A delegation of the CP of Denmark, led by Knud Jespersen, Chairman of the Party, was on visit to the CSSR. The communique on the visit said that the two Communist parties were at one on the more important problems of world Communist unity. They supported the documents and conclusions of the 1969 Meeting of the parties.

The two parties declared for greater support of the Vietnamese people and the Arab countries which are fighting against U.S. and Israeli aggression. They stood for the inviolability of the existing

frontiers in Europe, the voiding of the Munich agreement from the very beginning, recognition of the GDR under international law and the convocation of an all-Europe security conference.

HUNGARY

March 26. A delegation of the Iraqi CP led by Karim Ahmed Ben Doud, member of the Political Bureau, arrived in Budapest as a guest of the CC HSWP. (MTI.)

April 2-6. A Soviet Party and government delegation led by L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, visited Budapest at the invitation of the CC HSWP, Presidium of the HPR and Hungarian Revolutionary Worker-Peasant Government. It took part in the festivities commemorating the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

SOVIET UNION

April 2. A delegation of the National Front of the People's Republic of South Yemen led by Abdel Fatah Ismail, General Secretary of the Front, arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the CC CPSU.

Early April. A group of 100 Italian Communists toured the Soviet Union under the Lenin centenary program of the ICP.

"Five thousand Italian Communists will visit the Soviet Union this year," *Unità* reported on April 1. "This important and interesting initiative, which is also of great political significance, will for the first time enable several thousand Italian Communists to go to the Soviet Union in order to acquaint themselves personally with the great achievements of the world's first socialist state and visit the scenes of the main events of the October Revolution."

KOREA

Early April. A delegation of the Korean Party of Labor led by Kim Don Gyu, member of the Central Committee, arrived in Italy at the invitation of the ICP leadership.

April 5-7. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the PRC, paid a friendly state visit to the KPDR at the invitation of Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the KPDR.

SYRIA

Early April. A Korean delegation led by Kim Dong Gyu, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC KPL, arrived in Damascus as a guest of the Arab Socialist Baath Party.

RUMANIA

A delegation of Bulgarian Party functionaries led by D. Ionov, deputy head of department at the CC BCP, was received by M. Manescu, member of the EC and secretary of the CC RCP.

SOVIET UNION

The Politizdat Publishing House published *The Communist International and Its Revolutionary Traditions*, a book prepared by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CC CPSU. The book comprises the record of a scientific forum on the 50th anniversary of the Communist International held in Moscow in March 1969.

March 30-April 7. A delegation of functionaries of the Polish United Workers' Party led by A. Werblan, member of the CC PUWP, head of the Department of Science and Education of the CC PUWP, visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CC CPSU.

The delegation acquainted itself with the experience of Party leadership in the sphere of higher education and science and the work of Party organizations in the universities and scientific institutions.

GDR

April 1-9. A delegation of CPSU functionaries led by G. F. Sizov, Chairman of the Central Auditing Committee of the CPSU, was on visit to the GDR as a guest of the CC SUPG. It familiarized itself with the activity of SUPG auditing committees.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

April 2-13. A group of Soviet Party led functionaries by V. A. Karlov, first deputy head of the Agricultural Department of the CC CPSU, visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CC CPC. It acquainted itself with the Czechoslovak Communist Party's experience in leading agriculture.

AUSTRIA

April 12. A delegation of the CPSU arrived in Vienna at the invitation of the CC CPA for the festivities dedicated to the Lenin centenary and the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Austria from the German fascist invaders by the Soviet Army.

BELGIUM

March and April. Delegations of the CP of Belgium visited Yugo-

slavia and the GDR, where they studied youth problems. They established numerous contacts with young workers and students in factories, schools, youth clubs and universities. They had talks with leaders of the LCY and SUPG (*Drapeau Rouge*, April 17).

ITALY

Late April. A delegation of the CP of Israel led by Meir Vilner, General Secretary, visited Rome at the invitation of the CC ICP.

On April 19 the two parties met, according to *Unità*, to exchange views on a wide range of problems, in particular the Middle East problem. They stressed the gravity of the Middle East crisis and its dangerous implications for peace in the Mediterranean and the rest of the world.

The two parties consider, the final communiqué stresses, that one of the greatest obstacles to a political settlement of the Middle East crisis is the refusal of the Israeli government backed by U.S. imperialism to abide by the UN Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967.

The ICP delegation spoke highly of the activity of the CP of Israel in defense of the interests of the workers and people of Israel, against the war of aggression and militarism, for solidarity with the Arab peoples of the occupied areas. It also voiced its appreciation of the guest Party's efforts to unite all the democratic and progressive forces of the country against the reactionary policy of the government.

SYRIA

Damascus, *April 20.* The delegation of the Higher Party School under the CC CPSU visiting the SAR at the invitation of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party was received by Ali Akil, member of that party's all-Arab leadership. Ali Akil spoke about the training of ASBP cadres and expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Union for aiding the Arab people in various fields and for supporting the Arabs' just fight against the Israeli aggression. He said the visit of the Soviet delegation was indicative of increasingly close relations between the CPSU and ASBP.

SOVIET UNION

April 24. L. I. Brezhnev met with a delegation of the WPPV led by Le Duan, First Secretary. The meeting was also attended by K. Katushev, secretary of the CC CPSU.

The participants in the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, expressed satisfaction at the fraternal co-operation of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Viet-

nam and discussed topical problems of the relations between the two parties and countries.

April 24. L. I. Brezhnev received Ali Sabri, member, Supreme Executive Committee, Arab Socialist Union of the UAR. The interview was also attended by B. Ponomaryov, secretary of the CC CPSU.

The exchange of views bore on the situation in the Middle East in connection with Israel's continuing aggression and obstinate refusal to carry out the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967.

L. I. Brezhnev stressed that the CPSU and all Soviet people, loyal to Lenin's precepts, would continue actively to support the just fight of the people of the UAR and other Arab countries against the imperialist invaders to eliminate the effects of the Israeli aggression. The Soviet people appreciated the aspirations of Egypt's working people and their resolve to rebuff the aggressor and create favorable conditions for the further independent progress of their country. They wished the friendly Arab peoples success in their just struggle.
