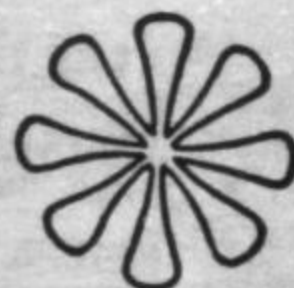


# INFORMA



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## BULLETIN

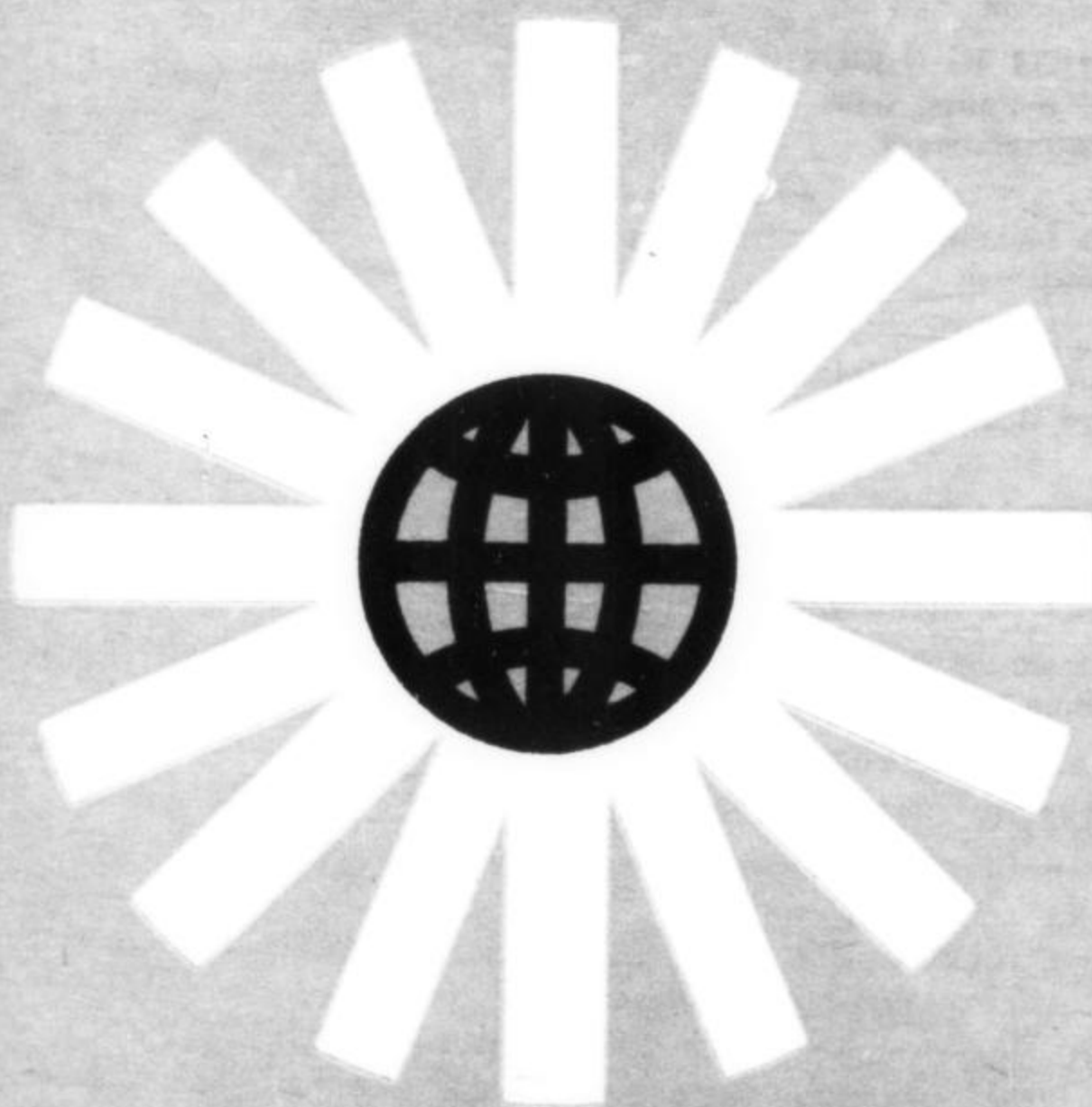
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**WORLD MARXIST  
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**USSR-FRG TREATY  
(Comments)**

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**2nd CONGRESS  
OF IRAQI CP**

•  
**CHILE: POPULAR  
UNITY VICTORY  
L. Corvalan**

**19** (179) • 1970



UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



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# information bulletin—19 (179) Vol. 8

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

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## CHANGES IN THE RULES OF THE HSWP\*

The September issue of the journal of the CC of the HSWP PARTELET (Party Life) carries proposals made by the CC concerning changes in the HSWP Rules. These proposals are to be widely discussed by Party organizations and will then be submitted for approval by the Tenth Party Congress in November 1970.

The Central Committee Plenum of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, which met on July 15 and 16, stated that the Party Rules do not require radical changes. However, certain changes are substantiated. The CC, the journal continues, proceeded from the assumption that the Rules should more effectively than previously aid in fulfilling the leading role of the Party and applying the principles of democratic centralism, promote the independence of Party bodies and organizations and the initiative, activity and discipline of Communists.

The CC proposes lowering membership age from 21 to 18 because over a period of many years the number of Party members under 30 has decreased, while a sharp increase is noted in the number and ratio of members 60 years of age and over.

Two new proposals are made concerning members' duties: Communists must disseminate Party ideas and represent its policy.

The CC offers two articles to extend the rights of members. First, any remarks made at a Party forum should be dealt with during the same forum. Second, with the aim of preventing any suppression of criticism and increasing activity by Party members it is proposed that each Party member should have the right to request intervention by a Party meeting or elected Party body when he is subjected to reprisals for exposing drawbacks. Corresponding Party organs must call to account anyone suppressing criticism.

The CC also proposes that in future Party members with no less than a three years' status be elected to certain posts, such as secretary of a Party organization and member of Party organs.

According to the present Rules members excluded from the Party do not have the right to appeal. The CC proposes that members be provided this right. Concerning Party reprimands, a corresponding Party committee must review the case following a three-year period in order to decide whether or not it is necessary and expedient to retain the reprimand or whether it should be can-

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\*Summarized by the MTI agency.

celled. In future any requests for termination of Party membership must be submitted in written form to the Party committee.

The CC proposes to include in the Rules the article that the principles of collective leadership and individual responsibility are adhered to in the Party. In connection with this the journal notes that Lenin's principle of collective leadership is correctly applied in the leading Party bodies and in the majority of primary organizations. It is necessary, however, to increase individual responsibility for drafting and carrying out decisions.

In line with the proposed changes, primary Party organizations will have the right and possibility, when necessary, to take the initiative in recalling Party members from leading Party bodies. At present, elections to certain posts are by secret ballot. The CC believes it would be expedient that co-opting and recall should also be carried out by secret ballot.

For the first time, it is proposed that the Rules include the stipulation that the higher Party bodies, when changing or annulling decisions taken by lower bodies, should explain the reasons for their decision.

So far, certain problems of personnel were decided upon in accordance with the opinions of two-thirds of those present. The CC believes that conditions are on hand for all Party decisions to be adopted by a majority vote.

The CC proposes that members of Party Committees be elected every four years, with general meetings to report on their activity to be held annually.

In conclusion the CC proposes lowering membership dues, basing them on monthly wages and not including certain extra sums and bonuses.



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## IN THE MAINSTREAM—KEY FORCE OF LEFT

JOHN GOLLAN

This is our 50th anniversary, and we are celebrating 50 years of struggle against capitalism, 50 years of unbroken service in the interests of the working people, in which we trained and developed thousands of able working-class leaders in all spheres.

The Party was hardly born when it was plunged into bitter struggle to stop intervention against the Soviet Union.

At the time of mass unemployment, it was the National Unemployed Workers' Movement, led by the Party, with its great Hunger Marches and demonstrations, which transformed the masses of the unemployed into one of the most militant sections of the labor movement.

The General Strike saw the Communists in the front rank of the Councils of Action, resisting the shameful capitulation of the TUC and doing their all to enlist support for the miners.

We remember with pride the struggle of the '30s, and our Party's role in the fight against war and fascism at home and abroad, of Cable Street and the resistance to Mosley.

### HEROIC

We recall the heroic struggle in Spain and the role of the Party and the Young Communist League in the formation of the British contingent of the International Brigade, and of those who fell.

We recall, too, the struggle against the shameful betrayal of Munich, and remember with pride how the lone Communist MP denounced from the tribune of Parliament the treacherous betrayal of Czechoslovakia.

We campaigned for collective security against fascism and for the joint action with the Soviet Union which could have prevented the Second World War.

There are differences on the estimate of the nature of the war made by the Party in 1939. But our Party never ceased to struggle against fascism and the Men of Munich in Britain.

It played a leading role in the campaign for the Second Front, for the unity of the anti-fascist forces, and for the strengthening of working-class organization during the war.

When the war ended, we helped with the squatters; fought

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Extracts from the report of JOHN GOLLAN, general secretary, to the Executive Committee of the Communist Party. *Morning Star*, September 14, 1970.

against the wage freeze and exposed the incomes policy and threats to the trade union movement.

The Party pioneered the organization of the unorganized, helped to speed trade union amalgamation and develop the shop stewards' movement and workshop organization, and played a leading part in the defeat of the Wilson Government's anti-trade union legislation.

## UNITY

Above all, in the last few years the Party promoted the alternative Left program, ceaselessly strove for Left unity, and played a leading part in developing the swing to the Left in the trade union and labor movement.

Throughout these 50 years we have ceaselessly worked for an understanding of socialism in the movement. Reformism has had an immense and deadening effect on British labor.

We salute those who wrote and edited, spoke and lectured. We think of our first weekly papers, *The Communist*, the *Workers' Weekly* and *Workers' Life*, and *Challenge*, above all the 40 fighting years of the *Daily Worker* and the *Morning Star*.

Our program—The British Road to Socialism—is based on the conception that capitalism will be ended and socialism built in our country only by the combined action of the working people led by their socialist and democratic organizations.

## EXCLUSIVE

It emphasizes that the Communist Party does not aim at any exclusive position of leadership in this struggle. At the same time, we do not think that socialism can be won without the continuous strengthening of the Communist Party and its success in winning a leading role among the working people.

I know that we can be reproached that at times we have defended things in the USSR that, only later, we came to know as indefensible; that we were ignorant at the time of practices that, under Stalin, were utterly alien to socialism. We accept this criticism.

We are proud of our recognition (and we were in this country often alone) of the world historic significance of the Soviet Union, and of our defense of the Soviet Union when almost all others were viciously attacking and slandering it.

## FRATERNAL

We shall continue to defend this role of the Soviet Union and

the socialist world, while continuing in a fraternal way to make known any differences we may have with the actions and attitudes of the Soviet Union or other socialist countries.

We were founded as a revolutionary Party in what was once the center of imperialism. From the first, we accepted our responsibility of solidarity with the peoples of the former British Empire in their fight for liberation, against colonialism, and later, neo-colonialism, and also of solidarity with the national liberation movements throughout the world.

### **SOLIDARITY**

We have worked in solidarity with the Communist and Workers' movements in Europe.

On the formation of our Party we became members of the Communist International, and we participated in all the great recent gatherings of the Workers' and Communist Parties of the world.

In the years of our existence, we have grown—with ups and downs—from a Party of a few thousand to a Party of 30,000. We are still a small Party—too small.

The defeat of the sixth Labor Government in the recent general election underlines what Communists have always maintained—that a party dominated by reformism cannot lead the people to defeat capitalism and build Socialism.

I believe that it has never been clearer than today that the working people of Britain cannot advance to socialism without the Communist Party.

### **INDISPENSABLE**

The whole history of the Party, its record of struggle on all major issues, of service in the labor movement, shows its indispensable nature and role.

It has consistently led the mass movement, promoted working-class unity and showed that the main role of the working-class struggle is the conquest of political power and socialism.

Various Left movements have come and gone—the Communist Party alone has continuously functioned, whatever its problems.

It has helped to develop the labor movement in a Left direction,

At various times we have received gratuitous advice to wind up and join what is called the mainstream of the labor movement. We have invariably been in the mainstream. If that advice had been taken, although there was no such chance, the labor movement would have lost the most important organized force on the left.

## CONFRONTATION

Today, with a Tory Government, and in the new period of sharp class confrontation opening up, the working class and the labor movement need the Communist Party more than ever—and a bigger and stronger Communist Party.

The militant struggles of the workers on wages and in defense of the unions, struggles to which Communists have notably contributed, are of the greatest importance.

But we cannot fundamentally advance unless to the militancy of these immediate struggles, and to the anger and rebellion of important sections of youth, is added a real and growing socialist consciousness.

It is this which the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, based on Marxism-Leninism, have continuously sought to do.

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## INTERNATIONAL COMMENT ON THE TREATY SIGNED BETWEEN THE USSR AND THE FRG\*

*Neues Deutschland*, writing about the international response to the treaty signed between the USSR and the FRG, says that the treaty got favorable comment in the press of the socialist countries, the Communist and Workers' parties and the emerging nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The consensus is that the early operation of the treaty would be in the interests of the peoples and of European peace and security. *Neues Deutschland* also quotes positive response in capitalist countries.

The treaty has its opponents too, says the paper. Influential imperialist forces in the FRG headed by the Right-wing bloc would like to tear it to pieces and prevent its ratification.

Then the article continues:

*Jenminjihpao*, too, has joined the chorus of the opponents of the treaty, slandering and distorting it in a protracted article. Peking's commentators aim their assaults against a policy agreed upon collectively by the Warsaw Treaty countries, and the Communist and Workers' movement. The main aspects of this policy were drafted at the Karlovy Vary conference in April 1967 and the International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow in June 1969. Consequently Chinese commentators have sided with the most reactionary press in West Germany.

*Jenminjihpao* makes the monstrous assertion that the treaty "betrays the sovereignty of the GDR and the Soviet peoples' interests" and signifies "silent encouragement to West German militarism."

It is obvious that the Chinese commentators are intentionally ignoring historical facts.

The change in the balance of forces and the peaceful policy followed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states were the basic factors leading the Federal government in Bonn to recognize, today and in future, the inviolability of Europe's borders, particularly between the Polish People's Republic and the GDR along the Oder-Neisse and the border between the GDR and the FRG.

What is the essence of this treaty, so distorted by the Peking press?

For the first time since the formation of the FRG the government in Bonn was forced to officially recognize the outcome of

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\**Neues Deutschland*, September 22, 1970.

the Second World War and Europe's postwar development, including the territorial status quo. The maintenance of the status quo and recognition of the existing European borders are the long-term goals of the struggle waged by democratic forces the world over, particularly the socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties.

The treaty draws a conclusion in international law and confirms the final collapse of the plans nurtured by Dulles, Adenauer and others who wished to change the status quo in Europe, plans underlying NATO conceptions. Specifically, it means that the treaty follows the fundamental Marxist-Leninist thesis that export of counter-revolution in Europe must be combated. The Chinese leaders agreed with this thesis in 1960 at the Moscow Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties when they still adhered to Marxist-Leninist concepts. In 1956 the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China put on record that West German revanchism must discard its plans.

All this suggests that the Chinese commentators would like to conceal historical facts. It must be known to them, however, that ever since the German Democratic Republic came into being the GDR and the USSR have worked together for the territorial integrity of this German workers' and peasants' state.

When General Clay wanted "to take off his kid gloves" during the attempted counter-revolutionary putsch in 1953 and when measures were being taken to provide for the security of borders between the GDR and West Germany and West Berlin on August 13, 1961, the GDR's borders were defended by the armed forces of the GDR with active support by fraternal Soviet troops. This historical development of the GDR was expressed in the Treaty on Relations Between the GDR and the USSR signed on September 20, 1955 and the 1964 Treaty, both of which officially proclaim the GDR's unlimited sovereignty in international law. The USSR has always acted in the spirit of these treaties, and their principles concerning the borders of the GDR have been confirmed in the treaty signed between the USSR and the FRG. This undoubtedly consolidates the GDR's international prestige as a sovereign socialist state.

Apparently *Jenminjihpao* does not like the fact that the signatories of this treaty have pledged to resolve all controversial issues peacefully in accordance with the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter.

The German Democratic Republic, just as its allies, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, is interested in the application of Lenin's policy of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist countries and not in international conflicts.

What is it, then, that the Chinese commentators would like to

see? Possibly, as Mao Tse-ung said, they would like to "sit on a mountain top and watch the tigers fight in the valley"? Or perhaps they are against Europe's postwar borders being recognized in a treaty?

We believe that a Marxist-Leninist should approach the question of the existing borders and especially the borders of the socialist countries with a sense of responsibility. This also applies to Europe, where two world wars have already been started and where the two systems—socialism and imperialism—and their armed groupings confront each other. Violations and non-recognition of borders are the hallmarks of imperialist policy in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and in relation to Cuba. This was and remains a characteristic of the long-range plans of the most aggressive and reactionary imperialist groups with regard to the German Democratic Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Polish People's Republic.

Foreign policy observers note that opponents of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG, opponents of a European security conference and normal relations in Europe would like to drive a wedge between the GDR and the USSR, forgetting that the GDR has firmly and for good joined the socialist community, and that it has found in the Soviet Union its reliable friend and ally.

That is why we view anti-Soviet slander and falsification as an encroachment on our interests, the interests of the German socialist state of workers and peasants, on the joint policy of the countries of the socialist community, and reject them most emphatically.

Friendship with the USSR and other socialist countries is a matter of vital concern for the citizens of the GDR, and this has been reflected in the Constitution of the GDR through a national referendum.

Concerning the treaty between the USSR and the FRG, the GDR Council of Ministers stated on August 14, 1970 that it would do all in its power "... to achieve normalization of relations between all European states, including the establishment of equal relations between the GDR and the FRG in keeping with the principles of international law."

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## SPEECH BY LE DUAN

### AT THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT

On September 9 Le Duan, First Secretary of the CC of the Working People's Party of Vietnam, addressed the 20th plenum of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front.

Le Duan underscored the role played by the national united front and analyzed the war of resistance against American aggression, for national salvation, and the successes of building socialism in the North. He also spoke of the revolutionary goals at the present stage.

"The national United Front," he said, "is one of the factors determining the great victories scored by the revolution in our country over the past 40 years under the guidance of the Party. During the 15 years of struggle the Fatherland Front has held aloft the banner of national unity and greatly developed the role played by revolutionary classes, political parties, social strata, religious communes and ethnic groups in the resistance war against American aggression, for national salvation, in the building and defense of socialism.

"The might and unity of our people are invincible. This was proclaimed by President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of our Party and people, when he said: 'Unity, unity, great unity — success, success, great success.' This fundamental idea of President Ho Chi Minh's implied not only the correct application of Marxism-Leninism in our country, but also a summarization of the glorious traditions, the great, invaluable moral principles of our people in their four thousand years long history.

"Guided by a proletarian outlook, our Party, headed by President Ho Chi Minh, applied a correct national policy combining a national-democratic revolution with a socialist revolution, true patriotism with proletarian internationalism.

"The Fatherland Front of Vietnam, together with the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, will continue strengthening the national unity of the North and South in order to win full victory in our resistance against U.S. imperialism and, jointly with the Cambodian National Unity Front and the Laotian Patriotic Front, to build up an invincible, united front of the Indochinese peoples in the struggle against the American aggressor and his

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\*Summarized by the Vietnam Information Agency.

accomplices. At the same time it will strive to make a worthy contribution to strengthening fraternal solidarity among the socialist countries and durable friendship between the revolutionary movements of the peoples throughout the world."

"Over the past 25 years," continued Le Duan, "the Vietnamese revolution has merged and continued two great, contemporary revolutionary trends: for national independence, and for socialism. American imperialism launched an aggressive war against the Southern part of our country and a war of destruction against the North. It set out not only to prevent our country's successful development, but also to keep under control and, finally, to crush the revolutionary movement which is growing in Southeast Asia. It wanted to intimidate the socialist camp in order to become the world policeman and carry out its reactionary global strategy. The scale of the aggressive 'local' war the Americans are waging in our country has greatly exceeded all expectations of the U.S. ruling circles. This explains the difficult and complex nature of our people's struggle. It also proves the tremendous significance of our victories in modern history."

"A small and poor country such as ours," continued Le Duan, "with a limited territory and not too large a population, for the past quarter of a century has withstood the attack of Japanese fascists, defeated the French colonialists and is now frustrating the vicious aggression of the American imperialists who are heading the international forces of imperialism. This is a unique phenomenon in history. We can be proud of our worthy contribution to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism of peoples the world over. That is why we enjoy the support, aid, sympathy and admiration of our brothers and friends on all continents."

Analyzing the defeats suffered by the American aggressor during each stage of escalation, Le Duan pointed out that the U.S. program of "Vietnamizing" the war, prompted by serious setbacks and seething with contradictions, is undoubtedly doomed to a disgraceful collapse.

"President Ho Chi Minh pointed out," continued Le Duan, "that there is nothing the people of Vietnam cherish more than freedom and independence. We are deeply dedicated to peace, but shall continue our struggle until we achieve a peace founded on freedom and independence. For the sake of our country's existence, for the future of coming generations, for the sake of peace and the revolutionary movement the people of Vietnam are determined to overcome all difficulties and ready to make sacrifices, and will continue intensifying the struggle against the American aggressor, for national salvation, in order to defend and build up the North, liberate the South and unite their country peacefully. The American

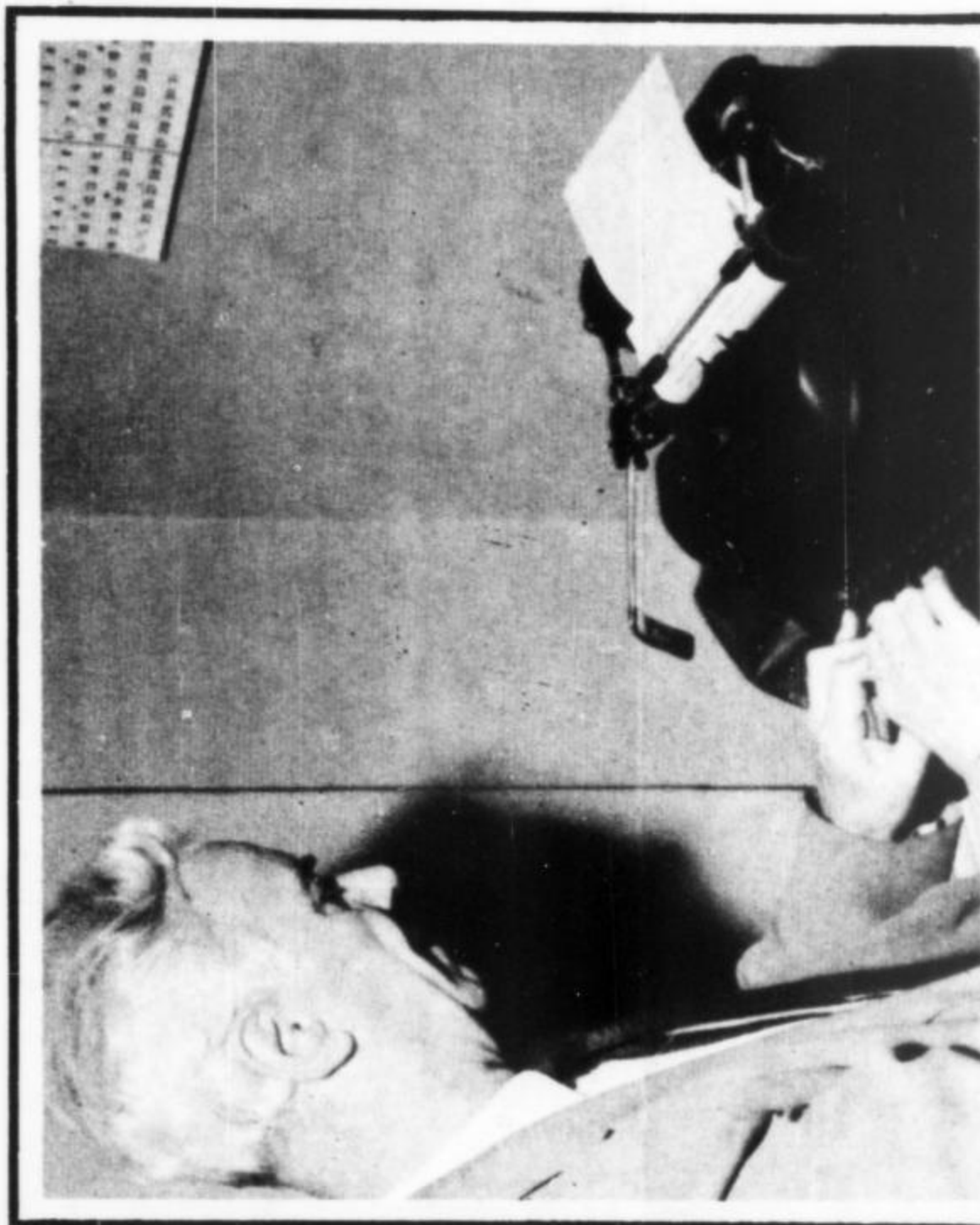
aggressor is working against time. Thanks to the indomitable spirit and determination of our people in the North and South, the correct military, political and diplomatic policy of our Party and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, thanks to the solidarity of the three Indochinese nations and the tremendous aid and support by the fraternal socialist countries and progressive mankind, our people will undoubtedly emerge victorious. All three nations—Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos—will undoubtedly be victorious."

Le Duan noted the important role in this war played by the people in the North and described their significant successes in building socialism, making it possible to withstand the ordeals forced upon them by the destructive American war, to continue production and ensure a normal life, while simultaneously fulfilling their obligations to the great front.

Le Duan expressed the conviction that, drawing on the superiority and vitality of the socialist system, the durable national united bloc, their ardent patriotism and creative abilities and rich national resources, the people of Vietnam would steadfastly continue building socialism in the North, which would serve as before as the great rear of the great front.

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## NEW INITIATIVE BY THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIETNAM

A new peace move was initiated on September 17 by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam in order to advance the Vietnam peace talks in Paris.

At a plenary session on Vietnam Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the Provisional Revolutionary Government's delegation, stated that the PRG was making certain specifications concerning a solution of the Vietnam problem as stated in the 10-point program of May 8, 1969.

Mrs. Binh said that if the U.S. government stated its readiness to withdraw all American and other foreign troops from South Vietnam prior to June 30, 1971, the Liberation Forces would refrain from attacking U.S. and other foreign troops during their withdrawal and both sides could immediately start discussions concerning the following problems:

- guaranteeing the safe withdrawal of American and other foreign troops;

- liberation of prisoners of war.

Restoration of a genuine peace in South Vietnam inevitably presupposes the formation of a Saigon administration excluding Thieu, Ky and Khiem, an administration that would work for peace, independence, neutrality and would strive to improve the population's welfare, introduce democratic liberties, release political prisoners and shut down concentration camps.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam is ready to start negotiations with such an administration on a political solution of the South Vietnam question in order to terminate the war and restore peace in Vietnam.

The Provisional Coalition Government should be composed of the following three groups:

- representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam;

- those representatives of the Saigon administration who desire peace, independence, neutrality and democracy;

- representatives of various forces and political and religious trends desiring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy, including people forced to live abroad for political reasons.

The Provisional Coalition Government would carry out the agreements reached by the sides.

The parties to the agreement would jointly decide on measures to ensure the respect and correct fulfilment of adopted decisions.

Following the signing of the agreements to terminate the war and restore peace to Vietnam the sides would implement the decisions for a cease-fire in South Vietnam.

Anxious to promote a peaceful solution of the South Vietnam problem, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam declares its readiness to establish and maintain contact with forces and individuals representing all the political and religious trends inside the country and abroad.

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## SECOND CONGRESS OF THE IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY

The Iraqi Communist Party was founded on March 31, 1934. In 1945 the Party held its first national congress, adopting a program and electing a secretariat.

Its Second Congress was held last September. It heard and discussed the report of Aziz Mohammed, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the ICP, and adopted a new program.

The congress received messages of greetings from a number of fraternal parties. The delegates warmly welcomed the message from the CC CPSU.

The congress expressed unanimous support for the decisions of the 1969 International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties, stressing their importance in strengthening the unity of the world Communist movement.

The congress discussed at length the Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism and the Israeli aggression, for the elimination of its consequences and restoration of the territorial integrity of the Arab states and the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine. The congress expressed support for the actions of the Arab states aimed at a political settlement of the Middle East crisis. It appealed to the liberated Arab countries to overcome their differences and strengthen their unity and solidarity in the fight against the Israeli aggression and the imperialist and reactionary forces backing it.

The congress made a thorough analysis of Iraq's political and social development over the past three years.

The congress called on the Iraqi ruling circles to take steps to strengthen national unity. Iraqi Communists are in favor of a national conference of all patriotic parties and national groups to discuss the formation of a national front, which would help advance democratization in Iraq.

The congress dealt especially with ideological work. It called for a fight against all manner of Left adventurist and other trends which are causing harm to the Party and for closer unity of the ranks of the Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

The congress adopted a special resolution in support of the heroic fight of the people of Vietnam and the peoples of Laos and Cambodia against U.S. aggressors.

The delegates adopted a message to the CC CPSU, conveying gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Union for their all-round

support of the Arab peoples' fight against imperialism and the Israeli aggression.

At its concluding session the congress elected the Party's leading organs. Comrade Aziz Mohammed was re-elected First Secretary of the ICP Central Committee.

### **THE PROGRAM OF THE IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY\***

The introduction to the program describes the history and significance of the ICP's struggle for national independence and the interests of Iraqi workers. It analyzes the balance of class forces, specifically after the July 14, 1958 revolution and the coup d'etat of July 17-30, 1968.

Generally speaking the new regime was anti-imperialist, following a policy of cooperation with the socialist countries. It recognized the German Democratic Republic and signed several economic agreements with the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary and other socialist countries. The Iraqi authorities introduced numerous progressive measures and reached agreement for a solution of the Kurd problem through autonomy for Iraqi Kurdistan.

However, it is noted that this regime is in essence anti-democratic. In spite of a certain relaxation of persecutions and the release of several Communists and democrats from prison, provocations continue and attempts are still being made on the lives of Communists.

The program makes special note of the fact that the July 17-30, 1968 coup did not change the nature of the country's bourgeois regime. It served only to put the middle and small bourgeoisie in power while the military dictatorship was transformed into a "Baathist" party dictatorship.

Analyzing the development of the national-democratic revolution in the post-July 14, 1958 period up to the present day the draft program concludes that many of the revolution's goals have not been achieved. The pamphlet elucidates the basic principles of the ICP, noting that they are based on Marxism-Leninism while the ICP itself is a part of the international Communist movement. The ultimate goals of the ICP, says the program, are to achieve socialism and communism in Iraq.

### **FOR A NATIONAL-DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION**

The goal of the ICP program is a national-democratic revolution and the transition to a socialist revolution. Experience proves that it is impossible to build socialism without the leadership of the working class and its vanguard, the Iraqi Communist Party.

---

\*Brief Summary.

The people of Iraq are waging a bitter struggle against imperialism, monopolies, neo-colonialism and Zionism; they are striving to strengthen friendly relations with the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, a friend of the Iraqi people, and with all peace-seeking, freedom-loving forces in the Arab countries and the world over.

Imperialism remains the main enemy of the national-democratic revolution. The big landowners, the big bourgeoisie, merchants, money-lenders and property owners are all imperialism's allies inside the country, enriching themselves at the expense of the people. They form the base of the reactionary, bureaucratic state administrative apparatus.

They occupy key positions in industry, agriculture, trade and have an extensive network of agents and spies in the country.

The camp of Iraq's revolutionary forces rests on a workers' and peasants' alliance in which the workers play a leading role. Workers and professionals comprise the majority of the urban population in Iraq and are the most numerous strata after the peasants.

The program says that historically the working class of Iraq led by the ICP is to play the leading role in the revolutionary struggle to fulfill the goals of the national-democratic revolution. Iraqi peasants, too, are interested in seeing these goals carried out. A workers' and peasants' alliance in which the workers play the guiding role is a necessary prerequisite for the victory of this revolution.

### **FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL FRONT**

The ICP is struggling to establish a national front of progressive parties and forces which are to act jointly, by common agreement. Each party has the right to political and organizational independence.

The program rejects attempts to impose domination by one or another party upon other groups when forming a national front and believes that in order to provide freedom of action for the people's representatives when establishing the front, the following is necessary:

1. to abolish the emergency situation in the country and all reactionary anti-democratic laws curtailing the people's freedom;
2. to grant freedom of the press, demonstrations and party activity to all national forces, guaranteeing these rights with corresponding laws;
3. to introduce freedom of speech, freedom of expression and freedom of religion;
4. to acknowledge the right of the people to form public organizations;

5. to pass democratic legislation on the elections to the Constituent Council, and the Councils of municipalities and administrative regions.

### **FOR NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY**

The program states that the ICP is struggling for:

1. scientific planning in the socio-economic field;
2. a change in the government machinery in order to make it more effective in fulfilling national development plans;
3. extension and development of the public sector;
4. coordination between the private and public sectors;
5. control over the private sector and measures to prevent it from growing into monopolistic companies;
6. greater economic and trade ties with the socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union;
7. drafting and applying plans for the country's industrialization;
8. radical laws on an agrarian reform and the development of farming;
9. nationalization of foreign trade;
10. development of social-security institutions;
11. modernization of the financial system;
12. control of consumer goods prices;
13. a tax system in the interests of the working people;
14. increasing state budget allocations for welfare, education, health, etc.;
15. solving the problem of housing construction for the workers;
16. a policy of coordinating economic problems with the Arab countries and creating a common Arabian economic market.

### **INDEPENDENT OIL PRODUCTION AND MINING**

The Iraqi Communist Party stands for:

1. unilateral laws protecting the country's interests and determining relations between the state and foreign companies operating in Iraq;
2. early implementation of the June 20, 1969 agreement with the Soviet MACHINOEXPORT foreign trade organization, providing for Soviet deliveries of various items of industrial machinery;
3. providing the Iraqi national oil company with the necessary resources to extend its independent activity;
4. independent production and sale of oil by the Iraqi National Oil Co.;
5. establishing a national petrochemical industry;
6. early steps to start preparations for the mining of sulphur;

7. abrogation of the agreement with the French ERAP oil company;

8. coordination of oil production with Arab oil producing countries;

The program accentuates the fact that the final goal of the ICP is nationalization of the oil industry.

### **FOR PROTECTING THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF IRAQI WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES**

The program demands:

1. the right to establish trade union organizations by democratic means;

2. greater solidarity and cooperation with the international workers' movement;

3. a minimum wage for workers depending on the cost of living;

4. the right of workers to strike for their interests;

5. progressive labor legislation;

6. a ban on the exploitation of minors;

7. legislation protecting maternity rights;

8. rent-free housing for workers;

9. abolition of unemployment;

10. stimulation of the cooperative movement.

The Iraqi Communist Party program stresses the need for a radical agrarian reform, proclaiming the slogan: "Land for the peasants." Its other demands are:

1. land holdings should not exceed 120-300 donums;

2. the peasants' right to establish farm cooperatives by democratic means;

3. government-owned farms with modern equipment;

4. freeing peasants from paying compensation for land received under the agrarian reform law;

5. fair government purchasing prices for farm produce;

6. social security for peasants;

7. abolishing illiteracy among the peasant population;

8. consideration of geographical factors when introducing an agrarian reform in Kurdistan.

### **DEMOCRATIC REFORMS IN THE ARMED FORCES**

The Iraqi Communist Party demands the following:

1. the armed forces personnel should be allowed to participate in the country's political affairs;

2. re-instatement of all patriotic officers who were discharged for political reasons;

3. observance of and respect for the rights and dignity of the rank and file;
4. democratic relations between men and officers;
5. abolition of racial and chauvinistic tendencies in the armed forces;
6. increase of pay for Iraqi soldiers;
7. modernization of weaponry and better training of personnel.

### **CONCERNING A SOLUTION OF THE KURD PROBLEM**

In its approach to a solution of this problem the ICP is guided by the principle that every nation has the right to self-determination and emphatically censures any tendencies ignoring the rights of national minorities to self-determination, and tendencies alien to the working-class principles or reflecting the positions of Arab reactionary circles.

Imperialist circles, spokesmen for foreign oil companies and their agents attempt to invigorate such tendencies in their own interests. Arab chauvinists not only ignore the rights of the national minorities, they take advantage of contradictions existing between them to incite bloody clashes.

The Iraqi Communist Party resolutely supports the right of the Kurd people to self-determination and the establishment of fraternal relations between the Arabs and the Kurds, the path chosen by the Kurds themselves in Iraq. The ICP supports the right of the Kurds to autonomy within the framework of a united Iraqi state. The Kurd liberation movement is an inalienable part of the democratic revolutionary movement in Iraq. A peaceful, democratic solution of the Kurd problem in Iraq based on Kurd national autonomy is the only correct way of preserving the country's independence.

The agreement reached in March of this year on a solution of the Kurd problem is a victory for the Kurd liberation movement. However, in order to carry out this agreement it is necessary to establish a democratic regime in the country and grant freedom of action to mass parties and working people's organizations.

### **ACHIEVING ARAB UNITY**

The experience of Egyptian-Syrian relations serves as a basis for the Iraqi Communist Party in viewing this problem. The ICP believes that Arab unity can be achieved only on a democratic basis and through the people's struggle for this unity.

In its approach to the problem of Arab unity the ICP is guided by the following:

1. the imperialists, Zionists and reactionary circles in the Arab

countries are the enemies of the Arab national liberation movement;

2. the division of the Arab countries has led to the rise of specific conditions in each Arab state taken separately. That is why it is necessary to struggle for Arab economic, military and cultural unity. The best way of achieving this in the present conditions is to form a federative Arab state;

3. Arab unity, which the ICP is striving for, must reflect the interests of the working class and all working people in the Arab countries;

4. the progressive Arab national movement rejects chauvinistic tendencies. Therefore in forging Arab unity, of which Iraq will be a part, it must take into account the national rights and interests of the Kurds in Iraq.

Concerning the Palestine problem, the program says that the ICP is working to restore the rights of the people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination on their own territory.

The struggle against aggression, says the program, must be mounted in all spheres — military, political and diplomatic. Simultaneously, coordination of military operations is essential between the front-line Arab countries.

### **IRAQI FOREIGN POLICY**

The ICP believes it should rest upon the following:

1. a struggle against the anti-revolutionary subversion carried on by imperialist intelligence agencies, especially Israeli intelligence;

2. greater vigilance in relation to imperialist plans in the Arab East;

3. consolidation of solidarity between progressive regimes and progressive Arab forces;

4. stronger and more comprehensive relations with the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union;

5. strengthening ties with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America;

6. support for the struggle of the people of Vietnam and the peoples of all countries against imperialism;

7. defense of world peace;

8. a struggle against aggressive military blocs;

9. a policy of coexistence between nations.

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## THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION TODAY

(FROM THE SPEECH\* MADE BY LEONID BREZHNEV, GENERAL  
SECRETARY OF THE CC CPSU IN ALMA ATA  
ON AUGUST 28, 1970)

On August 28 Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, addressed a meeting in Alma Ata in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Comrade Brezhnev opened his speech by enumerating the tremendous changes that have taken place in Kazakhstan during the years of Soviet power. During the span of a single generation this remote, neglected and backward region of Tsarist Russia has become a developed socialist republic. Kazakhstan is a good example of how the CPSU applies Lenin's nationalities policy, a policy of fraternal friendship of the peoples. The tremendous progress seen in Kazakhstan in industry, agriculture, science and culture is the outcome of the joint efforts of all the peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union. It is a vivid demonstration on a nationwide scale of the advantages of a planned socialist economy.

The speech contains high praise for the contribution by the Communists of Kazakhstan to the republic's Party organization increased from 17,000 members to more than half a million. It is observing its 50th anniversary as an ideologically tempered and organizationally strong party rallied closely around the CC CPSU.

Comrade Brezhnev also dwelt in detail on the problems facing the Communists and the working people in the republic in fulfilling the decisions adopted by the December 1969 and July 1970 plenums of the CC CPSU on preparations for the 24th Party Congress.

On behalf of the CC CPSU, Comrade Brezhnev congratulated the Communists and working people of Kazakhstan on the jubilee and wished them new, big successes in building the great edifice of communism.

Then Comrade Brezhnev continued:

"Permit me, comrades, to dwell very briefly on the present international situation.

"You are well aware of the main lines of our foreign policy, of its general line. They were clearly defined by the 23rd Congress of the Party and are consistently translated into practice by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. The fraternal

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\*Pravda, August 29, 1970.

alliance of socialist states continues to grow and gain strength, comprehensive cooperation among them is becoming more active and profound. Our internationalist friendship and cooperation with the revolutionary, liberation, anti-imperialist forces all over the world is developing successfully. Of primary importance in this connection is the active support of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and the struggle of the Arab countries for the liquidation of the aftermath of Israel's aggression and for a just peace in the Middle East. We are steadily implementing our policy of exposing and frustrating the designs of the imperialist aggressors, of affirming in international relations the principles of peaceful coexistence of states regardless of the differences in their social systems.

"I would like to dwell specifically on two recent international events: the treaty between the USSR and FRG signed in Moscow on August 12, and the situation in the Middle East in the light of the recent cease-fire agreement between the UAR and Jordan, on the one hand, and Israel, on the other.

"We regard the treaty with the FRG a very important development which, with the treaty's entry into force, will have considerable positive importance not only for the development of the relations between our two countries, but for the entire present and future international situation in Europe.

"Speaking of the Soviet Union, this agreement is the outcome of the consistent political line of our Party, the result of long efforts of the Soviet state and of its allied socialist countries, the result of our policy of liquidating the vestiges of World War II in Europe, of consolidating the results of the heroic struggle of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, and the gains of the anti-fascist liberation struggle of the European peoples; of creating the foundations of lasting peace and security for all European countries.

"The conclusion of the treaty with the Federal Republic of Germany, which contains a clear and unequivocal recognition of the inviolability of the existing frontiers in Europe, including the Oder-Neisse line, which is the western frontier of the Polish People's Republic, and the frontier between the FRG and the German Democratic Republic, is undoubtedly a serious contribution to the relaxation of tensions in Europe, to peaceful coexistence and fruitful cooperation of all European states.

"Speaking of the FRG, we certainly appreciate the realistic approach shown by the government of the FRG in at last drawing up the treaty. We have repeatedly stated that we stand for relaxation of tensions, for the development of good-neighbor relations with all states, including the FRG. We stated that we would welcome a turn to realism in the policy of the FRG and would be ready to respond in an appropriate manner. Undoubtedly, the recognition by the gov-

ernment of the FRG of the political realities of present-day Europe in the form reflected in the outcome of our talks and, in the text of the Soviet-West German treaty, is a reasonable step in the right direction.

"Needless to say, the concluded treaty will unfold all its opportunities when it is ratified by both parties and enters into force. For our part, we would like to express the hope that the reasonable undertaking initiated at the Moscow talks will be successfully completed and further developed in the interests of both our states and the cause of peace in Europe.

"Finally, it is proper to point out yet another important circumstance. The contribution to the strengthening of peace and security of European peoples, made as a result of many months of talks with the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, is essentially the result of the joint policy of the socialist countries—members of the Warsaw Treaty. We worked out this common policy jointly with our friends and allies and we are implementing it concertedly, in close contact with each other.

"Another manifestation of our unity was the recent Moscow session of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty which considered topical international questions. The session stressed the common resolve to continue to struggle for the consolidation in Europe of the forces of socialism, peace and friendship among nations. The members attending the session stated, in particular, that they would work actively for the further strengthening of European security, including the convocation of an all-European conference.

"Thus, comrades, we have further confirmation of the fact that the world socialist system is at present the main bulwark of peace and international security, and that the policy of the socialist countries meets, in the final analysis, the vital, cardinal interests of all peoples of our planet.

"I would like to draw your attention to one more circumstance.

"In connection with the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG the press in the imperialist countries carries a good deal of all manner of concoctions and slander. It is alleged, for instance, that by signing the treaty the Soviet Union has obtained a "free hand in the East to bring more pressure to bear on China."

"What can be said on this score?

"It is known, of course, that quite a few people in imperialist quarters in the West would like to see a clash between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic and to capitalize on this. But this is a miscalculation on their part. Their expectations stem from a misinterpretation, or rather, a deliberate distortion of the real aims and principles of the policy of our socialist state.

"Our policy on the question of relations with China is well known

and absolutely clear. I have more than once spoken on the matter. We are well aware that normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic meets the interests of both our countries, the world system of socialism and the revolutionary, liberation movement of all the oppressed peoples, and the interests of durable world peace.

"We shall not yield the national interests of our homeland or the security of the Soviet people. We shall continue to work tirelessly for the cohesion of the socialist countries and the world Communist movement on the steadfast foundation of Marxism-Leninism. In line with this principled policy, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Government are prepared to facilitate in every way not only normalization of state relations between the USSR and the CPR, but also the restoration of good-neighbor relations and friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples, and the pooling of their efforts in the fight against imperialism and reaction.

"At present, as you know, talks between the government delegations of the USSR and the CPR on important problems of relations between the two countries are continuing in Peking. The talks are proceeding slowly but we are not losing hope; our approach has been and will continue to be constructive and patient, aimed at a mutually acceptable solution of the relevant problems. We would like to hope that the Chinese side will respond in the same way, since a successful culmination of the talks would, we believe, meet the interests of China no less than those of the USSR.

"The situation in the Middle East, as before, merits serious attention. Israel's aggression and the military provocations against the Arab states, which have gone on for over three years, are motivated by the designs of international imperialist quarters to do away with the progressive regimes in the UAR and other Arab countries, to deliver a blow against the national-liberation movement as a whole. Thanks to the staunch, valiant stand of the Arab countries and active support from the socialist countries and from other progressive forces, these designs have been frustrated.

"From the very outset of the conflict in the Middle East, the Soviet Union, acting in close cooperation with the other socialist countries, has been steadily striving to settle it politically and on a basis of justice. This basis is provided by the November 22, 1967 resolution of the Security Council.

"The Soviet Government has proceeded from the understanding that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be ensured by rewarding the aggressor, in one way or another, for the crimes he has perpetrated. This peace can be ensured only by a complete liquidation of all the consequences of Israeli aggression, in particular by the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all captured territories. We have always favored guaranteeing the national rights,

the security and independence of all the states of that area, including the legitimate rights of the Palestine Arabs.

"As is known, on August 8, the governments of the United Arab Republic and Jordan announced their consent to suspend hostilities for three months. The idea was that in this period new efforts would be made in search of a mutually acceptable political settlement of the Middle East conflict. The UAR and Jordan appointed their delegates to discuss ways of reaching a settlement in the Middle East.

These actions of the Arab states forced the Israeli rulers to agree to a cease-fire and to declare for the first time, though much against their will, a readiness to observe the provisions of the Security Council resolution. The delegates of the sides seem to have established initial contacts through Mr. Jarring, the envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General.

"The Soviet Union, naturally, regards this development favorably. Our country has always insisted that Mr. Jarring's mission, entrusted to him by the Security Council, should be wholly and effectively implemented.

"The Soviet Union acknowledged with satisfaction the constructive stand on this question of the UAR Government, headed by President Gamal Abdel Nasser, an outstanding statesman with whom we have had very sincere, friendly and useful talks in Moscow recently.

"At present the opportunity exists of approaching a settlement of the Middle East conflict from positions of realism and responsibility. Instead of fresh acts of provocation and instead of maneuvers to avoid or violate the cease-fire agreement, the imperative today is honest observance of the agreement achieved and real measures for peace. Those who have been trying in recent years to foist on the Arab countries their will from "positions of strength" and have undertaken aggressive actions now have the opportunity of second thought and of abandoning this hopeless and adventurous line which is dangerous for the cause of world peace.

"We are convinced that the termination of the conflict in the Middle East would meet the vital interests of both the Arab countries and of Israel. The Arab countries need peace for the progressive development of their national economies and for raising the living standards of their people. As for Israel, the war against the neighboring Arab countries is not only futile, but extremely dangerous for her future.

"In the Middle East thus far, only a small step towards peace has been made, but even this step has evoked sharp resistance on the part of the protagonists of continued hostilities, of all advocates of an aggressive policy. The important thing at present for the peace-loving forces in the Middle East is to maintain the initiative in set-

tling the conflict and to prevent the enemies of peace from torpedoing the agreement or using it to cover up their predatory plans.

"It is in the common interests of the peoples to do all possible for a settlement of the Middle East crisis, for the present cease-fire to become a good beginning for a just, stable and durable peace in the Middle East. For its part, the Soviet Union, loyal to the Leninist policy of peace and friendship among nations, will continue to do everything to help rebuff the aggressors, remove the seats of war and of war danger, and consolidate world peace."

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## POPULAR UNITY — A DETERMINING FORCE

INTERVIEW\* WITH COMRADE LUIS CORVALAN, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY, ON THE RESULTS OF THE CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, SEPTEMBER 14-15

**QUESTION:** What were the main problems discussed by the plenum?

**ANSWER:** The only problem under discussion at the recent plenum was the new situation following the September 4 elections, won by the Popular Unity candidate Dr. Salvador Allende. The overwhelming majority of Chileans recognized this victory. Statements recognizing the results of the elections were released by the United Trade Union Center, industrial trade union federations, peasants' confederations, the heads of all the Universities, leaders of 11 out of the 12 student university federations, professional colleges (associations) of the intellectuals, and numerous spokesmen for all the progressive forces, including members of the Christian Democratic Party, (CDP) and that Party's candidate at the elections Radomiro Tomic.

Nevertheless, the ultra-Right group which supported Jorge Alessandri attempted to question this success. The CC of our Party reached the conclusion that in such conditions it is of prime importance to consolidate this victory and to counter the reactionary maneuvers of the oligarchy and groups connected with local and foreign monopoly capital who believe they will be able to prevent the people from coming to power on November 4. This problem was analyzed by our plenum.

Although the reactionary group hopes to change the situation, we believe that events should lead to success in forming a government by the Popular Unity Movement. Naturally, we do not forget that so far, nowhere in the world have the ruling exploiting classes surrendered their positions without a struggle. That is why the Communist Party and the other Popular Unity parties have appealed to the population to be on guard. The United Trade Union Center has decided to call a general strike, with the workers occupying the plants and factories in case the reactionary elements attempt to revise the victory of the people's candidate. The Chilean people's fighting spirit is high and they are determined to defend this victory that they have won after so many years of struggle.

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\*Pravda, September 20, 1970.

The work of our plenum was permeated with this same militant spirit and determination of the people.

**QUESTION:** What are the lessons to be drawn from the victory of the Popular Unity at the September 4 elections?

**ANSWER:** For us, Chilean Communists, the main conclusion flowing from this victory is connected with the vital importance of the unity of all the anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchical forces in the country. We are far from believing that a victory such as was achieved by the people of this country could be easily repeated in any other part of the continent, although the possibility should not be ruled out. In other words, we believe that instead of rushing to conclude that now, following the victory scored by the people of Chile, the path of elections has shaped into some sort of a model which could be mechanically copied by all Latin American countries, we should conclude that the unity and mobilization of the people, the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal, democratic forces and primarily the unity of the proletariat, unity of the working people, is the most valuable aspect of Chile's experience.

The unity of the people's, anti-imperialist forces, cemented by the unity of the proletariat, and, in the case of Chile, mutual understanding between the Communists and Socialists—two parties enjoying the greatest influence among the working people—is the basis for the advancement of the liberation struggle. This is the basis that may, possibly, lead to the discovery of a way to another election victory, but also to other possibilities, to other forms of struggle which should correspond to the situation in a country.

**QUESTION:** What was the reaction in Latin America to the victory of the Popular Unity in Chile?

**ANSWER:** The Popular Unity victory was met with true elation by the people on our continent. The people of free Cuba expressed their enthusiasm, and in Montevideo, Caracas, Buenos Aires and Cordoba thousands of workers took to the streets to express their jubilation over our victory. We have also learned that millions of Latin Americans closely followed radio and TV broadcasts on the night of the elections, waiting to hear the final results. We have received telegrams of greeting, letters and messages from Communist parties and other democratic organizations on our continent and also from other parts of the world. It has been said, and we believe rightly so, that the victory of the Chilean people, the victory won by Salvador Allende during the Presidential elections, is the most significant event in Latin America during the past 25 years, second only to the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The people of Chile realize that their victory is a contribution to the Latin Americans' common liberation struggle, and they will do everything in their power to protect this victory in order not to disappoint the expectations that fraternal nations place upon it.

But the reactionaries, the salesmen for the extreme gorilla groups in Brazil and Argentina, are also raising their voices, attempting to teach us lessons in democracy. But they are clamoring in vain, for neither the Brazilians nor the people of Argentina listen to them.

**QUESTION:** What is your appraisal of the Chilean Communist Party's role in the long struggle for the people's unity?

**ANSWER:** This is not for me to say because I have the honor of being the Party's General Secretary. This can be done by other parties in the country, by the people of Chile. Salvador Allende, for instance, is a better judge. In a message of greetings sent to the plenum of the CC CCP he said: "I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to convey once again my gratitude for the loyalty and dedication displayed by the entire Communist Party, from its leadership to local party organizations, in the struggle for the victory of the Popular Unity."

As concerns us, Chilean Communists, I can say only that over a period of scores of years we have zealously and with determination worked for a united front, for the unity of the workers and all the people's forces. This struggle has been waged for more than 30 years and we have had many successes and also setbacks. Naturally, in this struggle we have gained much experience, making it possible successfully to implement a policy of unity of the national forces, drafted by our Party. This was not an easy struggle. In order to unite the people's democratic forces, it was necessary to overcome many obstacles, a great deal of resistance, to fight obvious and, often, concealed enemies, to engage in polemics with the incorrect stands taken by certain sincere elements.

In conclusion I should like to point out that the victory of the Chilean people does not belong to the Communists alone, it is also the victory of other national forces, of all the Popular Unity parties. Some did more, others less. This is only to be expected. Some took part in the common struggle from the very inception of the movement, others joined at a later period, deciding to take our common path, forgetting differences and discarding sectarian views. They helped in one way or another to strengthen the unity which made our common victory possible.

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## REPEAL THE BAN ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

### STATEMENT BY THE POLITBUREAU OF THE CC CPG

The Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany has released a statement on the 14th anniversary of the ban imposed on it in the FRG (August 17, 1956). It reads in part:

"The ban on the CPG is used by the Bonn authorities to threaten the legality of the GPC and other democratic organizations. Democratic rights and freedoms are being systematically abolished in the FRG with the help of this ban. The ban on our Party has led to a dangerous consolidation of Rightist forces.

"During the 20 years rule by the CDU/CSU the doors were opened wide for neo-fascism and nationalism. It is clear to German and world public opinion that the ban on the CPG is detrimental to the democratic movement in the FRG and is aimed against international peace and security. That is why the efforts to repeal the ban are a part of the common struggle for peace and democracy."

The statement points out that the new government coalition in the FRG headed by the SDPG continues to maintain the ban. "For us in the FRG," continues the statement, "the main adversaries are the mortally dangerous imperialism, Strauss, Thadden and all the extreme Rightist forces uniting today. Therefore we are striving for working-class unity, for bringing together all democrats and peace supporters, for frank cooperation with the Social Democrats. That is why we also demand repeal of the ban on the CPG. The time has come to free ourselves of the anti-communist ballast if we truly intend to bring about a turn towards democracy and peace in our foreign and internal policies."

### POSITION OF THE GCP

Karl-Heinz Schroeder, Board member and Secretary of the German Communist Party, writes the following on the 14th anniversary of the ban.

"Though the leaders of the SDPG and its coalition partner the Free Democratic Party have stated on numerous occasions that they do not consider the ban of the CPG to be an act or expression of political wisdom, they have not, however, taken any steps so far to repeal the ban. It is time for words to be matched by deeds. Peace

and democracy make it imperative to repeal the ban on the CPG, a ban aimed against all democrats. That is why we demand that the Federal government and the Bundestag show initiative in repealing the ban. We also appeal to the democratic public to support this demand and accordingly influence their deputies."

### **POSITION OF THE SUPG**

On August 17, *Neues Deutschland*, organ of the SUPG CC, wrote editorially under the heading, "Traces of the Ice Age": "This fragment of the cold war should not be a barrier to the realistic thinking that has been gaining ground in the FRG after the Adenauer era, and the reasonable steps that have already been made."

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An article by Hermann Matern, Politbureau member of the SUPG CC, published in the CPG newspaper *Freies Volk* under the heading "Repeal of the Ban on the CPG—a True Contribution to Peace," says in part: "At any rate, the repeal of the ban would throw back West Germany's Right extremist forces and be a tangible contribution to safeguarding peace in Europe. Peace and democracy today can be guaranteed only in agreement with the Communists and not in opposition to them. A genuinely peaceful policy necessitates a stop to anti-communism." Hermann Matern writes in conclusion: "The GDR displayed in the past, and continues to display today its wholehearted sympathy with West Germany's patriotic forces. It will continue doing so in the future. Thereby it acts in the best interests of the people of the FRG."

### **ATTITUDE OF WEST EUROPEAN COMMUNIST PARTIES**

#### **FRANCE**

On July 31, George Marchais, Deputy General Secretary of the French Communist Party, sent a letter to Chancellor Willy Brandt, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, appealing on behalf of the FCP CC to repeal the ban against the CPG.

"Continuation of the ban," says the letter, "constitutes a daily threat to the organizations and individuals in the FRG ready to fight openly in defense of their Communist ideals and democratic principles, a threat that is incompatible with the unobstructed and full exercise of political rights as provided by the Constitution. Because of the ban they are too often confronted with persecution. We should like to call your attention to the fact that such a ban

in Europe exists only in countries with fascist regimes, i.e., Spain, Greece and Portugal.

"You know that the French Communist Party at its congresses and in its program has expressed support for the plurality of democratic parties and their frank collaboration. In view of this we attach special significance to cooperation between the Communist Party and the Socialist Party not only in the struggle for improving the working people's conditions, extending their democratic rights, achieving and defending national independence, peace and cooperation among nations, but also in the struggle for winning power and in the building of socialism.

"We believe it to be impermissible for a country that has been under a Social-Democrat government for almost a year now, to continue the ban on the Communist Party. We should also like to note that this same conclusion is shared by many democrats of varying political trends and religious beliefs in the Federal Republic itself.

"The working people and all French men and women would like to see new, friendly, peaceful relations established with the FRG just as with the GDR. The ban is one of the serious obstacles that must be removed from the relations between our neighbor nations, relations which we would like to see develop fruitfully. This would be a concrete step with beneficial consequences for the united action of various political, workers' and democratic forces, particularly Communist and Socialist, in their struggle against monopolistic and reactionary circles in the European capitalist countries.

"Convinced that it is acting in the name of a common cause—peace and socialism, friendship and cooperation among nations—the French Communist Party voices the urgent demand that the ban against the CPG be repealed and once again expressed its solidarity with Communists and all democrats in the FRG."

## ITALY

Luigi Longo, the General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, made a statement calling the prohibition of the CPG "one of the most repulsive and worst phenomena of the cold war." "The present leaders in West Germany," he said, "often refer to the contribution which the FRG intends making to security and shaping a new system of relations with all European countries without any discrimination. We Italian Communists vigorously demand repeal of the ban against the CPG. In this we are guided not only by our internationalism. We voice this demand because the time has come for Bonn to translate its statements of good will into concrete deeds."

## GREAT BRITAIN

John Gollan, General Secretary of the British Communist Party, sent a letter to Willy Brandt, calling for a repeal of the ban on the CPG. This ban, says the letter, is the outcome of an anti-Soviet policy. John Gollan welcomed the recent treaty signed by the USSR and the FRG as a sign of improving relations between the two countries. There are many favorable prospects at present for lessening tensions in Europe and creating conditions that would help maintain peace and security. Lifting the ban on the CPG, says the letter in conclusion, would promote joint action by democratic organizations and the population of the FRG in their struggle against forces wishing a return to the negative and barren policy of the past.

## DENMARK

In a message to Willy Brandt on July 30, the Danish Communist Party demanded the lifting of the ban on the CPG. The message points out that while the neo-Nazi NDP is becoming increasingly active, the Communist Party of Germany, which has much to its credit in the fight against fascism, is prohibited. Maintaining the ban, says the message, can lead only to loss of confidence in government policy, simultaneously expressing the essence of the political crisis in the FRG.

## LUXEMBOURG

The CP of Luxembourg in a telegram to Brandt demanded repeal of the ban on the CPG. It said that the ban throws serious doubt upon Brandt's policy and harms his prestige outside the FRG.

### NEW LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The newspaper *Freies Volk* writes that the preparations for new trials in the FRG are intended to confirm the ban on the CPG.

Last year, on May 30, a court in Flensburg (FRG) passed a decision annulling the confiscation of the CPG's draft program and acknowledging its right to participate in shaping public opinion. The Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe reversed this verdict and returned the case for a re-trial, demanding, in effect, confirmation of the ban on the draft program pamphlet."

*Freies Volk* notes that the review of the Flensburg court's verdict imposed by the Karlsruhe Court could put a legal weapon into the hands of the Right against the democratic and progressive forces at any moment. The new proceedings against the CPG draft program, says the paper, are also spearheaded against attempts to re-

place the atmosphere of hostility towards the GDR with one of mutual understanding and recognition.

### **MAX REIMANN WRITES TO CHANCELLOR BRANDT**

In an open letter to Willy Brandt dated September 25, Max Reimann, First Secretary of the CPG, write: "On April 14, as head of a commission for negotiations to repeal the ban against the CPG, I addressed a message to you containing proposals for a meeting with you for joint discussions concerning ways and means of repealing the ban on the CPG. Since you have not replied to my proposal, I am again addressing an open letter to you and the public at large.

"During the period that has elapsed, Herr Chancellor, you have been faced by a general demand for a repeal of the ban against the CPG. You know that this movement is gaining scope in the FRG, the GDR and the world over. This is only natural for common sense demands that the ban against the CPG, this evil survival from the worst days of Adenauer's cold war, be lifted, if you seriously intend following a policy of peace and European security. It is highly contradictory to leave this ban in force after the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG."

Commenting on Herr Brandt's statements concerning the ban, Max Reimann writes: "Regrettably, everything you have said is only a repetition of the groundless arguments produced by the authors of the ban against the CPG. That is why I am forced to go into these arguments once again. You, Herr Chancellor of the FRG, motivated your preservation of the ban against the CPG by arguing that as Chairman of the SDPG you were not interested in seeing a strong Communist Party. Does this signify that you are rejecting a repeal of the ban for that reason? In that case, you are admitting that the ban against the CPG remains in force not for legal, but for political reasons, and irrespective of the fact that such statements can hardly be interpreted in any other way than being a retrospective justification of the attitudes of the preceding governments in the FRG towards the Communists. Such argumentation has nothing in common with the promises by your government to introduce 'greater democracy'. It is contrary to the most elementary principles of democracy and state law.

"Finally, in order to justify the ban on the CPG, you argue that there is no necessity to repeal the ban due to the existence of the German Communist Party. But this is begging the question. Actually, it is just the other way around—maintaining the ban against the CPG is a constant threat to the GCP.

"The ban on the CPG is also used to persecute other democratic

forces, trade unionists and Social Democrats who are consistently working for peace, against neo-Nazism, for democracy and social security. You most likely know that because of the ban on the CPG, scores of thousands of democrats, Socialists and peace fighters from different segments of the population and of varying world outlook have been arraigned before the courts or have suffered police persecution. This danger will persist as long as the ban against the CPG remains in force."

Max Reimann also appealed for annulling the court decision to confiscate the CPG draft program, pointing out that "there is nothing anti-constitutional in the draft. Its entire context is prompted by the necessity to bring about peace and European security and prevent a new war from starting on German soil."

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## THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

### COMMUNIQUE ON THE CONFERENCE OF ARAB COMMUNIST PARTIES

On September 18, representatives of the Communist parties of Jordan, Syria and Lebanon met to discuss the situation in Jordan.

The following documents were released by the conference, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding:

1. A statement on the events in Jordan addressed to the working class, all working people and Arab national and progressive forces.
2. An appeal to progressive international public opinion.
3. A telegram to the Central Committee of the Palestine Resistance Movement.
4. A message to all fraternal Communist and Workers' parties.

\* \* \*

The joint statement by the Communist parties of Jordan, Lebanon and Syria expresses serious concern over the fighting between government troops and Palestine armed units in Jordan, which has become a scene of bloody events, the statement says. This threatens not only the basic national interests of the people of Jordan and the Palestine Resistance Movement, but also the entire Arab national liberation movement. Local Arab reactionary forces, co-operating with and supported by imperialist circles, are attempting to take advantage of the Jordanian events in order to change the balance of forces in the Middle East in favor of reaction, Zionism and imperialism. These are the goals that are pursued by the American imperialists, Israel's ruling circles and their partners.

The statement notes the provocative movements of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean and points out that the U.S. imperialist circles are doing their utmost to support and encourage the Israeli rulers who are blocking the negotiations on a political resolution of the Middle East conflict and are preparing to interfere in Jordan's affairs.

Arabian Communists rightly believe that American imperialism and its flunkies bear the main responsibility for the sanguinary events in the Middle East area, which are an immediate result of Israel's refusal to leave occupied Arab territory as demanded by the November 22, 1967 Security Council resolution.

The progressive and democratic forces in the Arab countries, says the statement in conclusion, will mobilize all their resources in order to ward off the danger threatening them and to prevent the imperialists and their flunkies from carrying out their plans. They appeal to the fraternal parties and progressive forces all over the world to support the just struggle of the people of Jordan and the Palestine patriots.

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## SOVIET-EGYPTIAN COMMUNIQUE\*

In connection with the untimely death of Gamal Abdel Nasser, outstanding statesman and political leader, President of the United Arab Republic and Chairman of the Arab Socialist Union, a Soviet Party and Government delegation headed by A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, visited Cairo from September 29 to October 3, 1970.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Soviet Government and the peoples of the Soviet Union, the delegation expressed heartfelt condolences over the great loss suffered by the friendly people of the United Arab Republic. The delegation expressed the sense of grief with which the people and government of the Soviet Union received word of the unexpected death of Gamal Abdel Nasser, the recognized leader of the Arab national liberation movement and close friend of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Party and Government delegation participated in the funeral of Gamal Abdel Nasser.

A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and members of the delegation had meetings and talks with Anwar Sadat, Acting President of the UAR, members of the Higher Executive Committee of the Arab Socialist Union Central Committee, and with Ministers of the UAR Government.

These talks, marked by a friendly and cordial atmosphere, underscored the outstanding role played by President Gamal Abdel Nasser in the struggle of the people of the UAR for freedom and independence and the advancement of their country along the path of progress.

Gamal Abdel Nasser contributed greatly to the establishment of fraternal Soviet-Egyptian relations. He laid the foundations of the foreign policy consistently followed by the United Arab Republic, headed by Gamal Abdel Nasser and which gained universal recognition and consolidated the prestige and role of the UAR on the international scene.

The Government of the Soviet Union and the Government of the UAR have always regarded friendly relations between our countries as a permanent factor unaffected by any turns in the international situation. These relations are firmly based on the principles of complete equality and on mutual respect and solidarity in the joint struggle against imperialism and reaction.

Expressed in the talks was the mutual determination to continue

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\*Pravda, October 4, 1970.

on this basis to strengthen the close bonds of friendship and cooperation that join the Soviet Union and the Soviet people with the United Arab Republic and her people.

It was stressed that at this responsible time the USSR and UAR are unanimously determined to continue the all-round development of Soviet-Egyptian relations, for which President Gamal Abdel Nasser had constantly worked.

Both sides intend to continue concerting and coordinating their efforts in resolving the Middle East conflict and other key international problems. They reaffirmed the necessity of eliminating as quickly as possible the consequences of the Israeli aggression and establishing a lasting peace in the Middle East for all the peoples of that region. To achieve these aims they will maintain the course worked out jointly by the two sides. Solidarity and cohesion of the Arab countries has acquired special significance for the vital tasks of the Arab peoples' struggle to consolidate their independence in the face of unceasing imperialist intrigues. It is to these lofty aims that the UAR Government headed by President Gamal Abdel Nasser had always devoted prime attention.

Both sides express their confidence that united action by the Arab countries on an anti-imperialist basis will in the present complicated Middle East situation facilitate success in the just Arab struggle for national independence, progress and an early solution of the Middle East conflict.

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## IN THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

Representatives of Communist Parties of Cyprus, France, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Holland, Spain and West Germany met in London on *September 21* to discuss problems connected with the formation of multi-national firms. It was agreed to convene a conference of Communist Parties of European capitalist countries in London from January 11-12, 1971, to discuss "multi-national firms and the working class struggle in the European capitalist countries."

All proposals tabled at this conference are to be approved by the Central Committees of the Parties represented and of those which were unable to send delegates.

\* \* \*

Representatives of 45 Communist and Workers' parties met in Budapest from *September 28-30* to discuss pertinent problems of the anti-imperialist struggle. The delegations expressed the desire of their parties to increase cooperation and to strengthen the cohesion of Communists and other anti-imperialist organizations and forces on an equal basis and to increase solidarity of action in the common struggle against imperialism.

The meeting was held in a business-like atmosphere and a spirit of comradely solidarity.

### U S S R

The new scholastic year in Marxist-Leninist studies has opened. In view of the coming 24th Party Congress the accent will be on the results in fulfilling the decisions of the 23rd Party Congress. This will be followed by studies of decisions adopted by the 24th Party Congress.

Last year the study classes were attended by over 16 million while enrolment in classes on the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism totalled 6,600,000. This includes 2,470,000 students of political economy and 2,000,000 students of philosophy and scientific communism.

The 337 Marxism-Leninism Universities, 2,200 schools for Party activists and 184,300 theoretical seminars were attended by over 5,000,000 Communists and non-Communist activists.

One million 100 thousand qualified Communists are occupied with propaganda work.

## POLAND

The Party education system here includes primary studies (basic material on the Polish United Workers' Party, fundamental socio-political and economic problems); intermediate classes (self-education groups, classes for the worker activists at plants and factories, with economics as the main subject); higher level classes (seminars on seven subjects, including particular problems of Marxist theory and Marxist ethics; the church and the modern world; the German problem; economic management; new strategy in Poland's economic development; economic cooperation among the socialist countries); one-year courses in social sciences (political economy of socialism and industrial economics, labor sociology and philosophy, economy at enterprises and labor self-management activity).

## TUNISIA

In a statement for the press on *September 10*, the First Secretary of the Tunisian Communist Party El-Naffaa appealed to the government to legalize the Communist Party and to allow freedom for the Left-wing press. He also demanded abrogation of the laws and administrative measures infringing upon the basic rights and freedoms.

## ECUADOR

A statement released by the CC of the CP of Ecuador on *September 11* supports a recent government law abolishing out-dated forms of landownership and feudal survivals in rural areas.

Although certain aspects of this law run counter to the stand of the CP of Ecuador it is a step forward in carrying out the land reform. "This law," the statement says, "is a blow at feudal survivals and helps to improve the peasants' position. That is why we resolutely support this law and will work for its wide application."

"The Communist Party will continue its efforts," the statement goes on to say, "to achieve a deep-going, democratic agrarian reform."

## BELGIUM

On *September 12* the Belgian Communist Party released a statement on the October 11 communal elections. "The elections," says

the statement, "will be held in a political situation deeply affected by the crisis experienced by the ruling class and its disastrous government policy. The basic problems facing the country remain unsolved. Prices and taxes continue to soar while labor's needs are not satisfied. The same can be said about the legitimate demands voiced by women and the youth. The country's economy has been handed over to national and foreign trusts. Demands for true democracy in political and social life remain unanswered."

The Communist Party of Belgium speaks of the danger of a so-called "strong government," still more closely linked with big capital, coming to power and proposes its own solution of the basic problems.

## CHILE

A plenum of the CC of the Chilean Communist Party, on *September 14-15*, unanimously approved the report by the CC Political Commission on the situation in the country following the victory of the Popular Unity candidate Salvador Allende during the Presidential elections on September 4. This victory by the peoples' candidate is the result of a long struggle for democratic rights by the Chilean working people. The Political Commission exposes the maneuvering by reactionary groups attempting to pull political strings in order to prevent Salvador Allende from becoming President.

## FRG

A Program of Action adopted by the Presidium of the German Communist Party on *September 16* in Duesseldorf, expresses the Party's opposition to increasing rents in the FRG and arbitrary action by proprietors. The program also demands elimination of the dire housing and communal situation, additional allocations for housing construction and legislation against homeowners' arbitrary actions.

## GREAT BRITAIN

On *September 15* the Executive Committee of the British Communist Party appealed to progressive forces in the country for joint action to combat the government's reactionary political and economic policy.

## SPAIN

■ In the *middle of September*, the Communist Party of Spain appealed to all forces in the country opposing Franco to support

the building workers' strike in Madrid. The Communist Party called upon the people to demand independent trade unions, the right to strike, higher wages, release of all political prisoners and reinstatement of dismissed workers.

## VENEZUELA

The 17th CC Plenum of the Communist Party of Venezuela, held from *September 15-18*, approved measures for the Political Bureau to prepare the 4th Party Congress in December 1970, or at any other date it finds necessary. The plenum also spoke in defense of Party unity and adherence to the Party Rules and regulations, which define its organizational activity.

## AUSTRIA

The internal situation, the budget, rising prices and taxes were discussed at a CC plenum of the Communist Party of Austria on *September 16 and 17*. A report by CPA Chairman F. Muhri dwelt at length on the international situation and especially the treaty signed between the USSR and the FRG.

The significance of this treaty, Muhri said, lies in the fact that it recognizes the inviolability of the existing borders in Europe, including the borders of the GDR. He warned of the danger presented by the forces in West Germany who oppose peace and a relaxation of tensions. The Plenum also discussed Party activity at enterprises and in the trade unions. A militant alliance with the trade union unity faction was also discussed.

## CEYLON

A communique released by the Ceylonese Communist Party on *September 17* says its Central Committee held a plenum in the middle of the month to discuss the political atmosphere following the May 27 elections. The Central Committee, says the communique, views the victory of the United Front, which includes the Sri Freedom Party, the Lanka Sama Samaja Party and the Communist Party, and the formation of a United Front government as a serious political defeat for foreign imperialism and internal reaction.

## WEST BERLIN

The Board of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party met on *September 17*. The Board Chairman Gerhard Danelius spoke on the anti-imperialist struggle and relations between West Berlin and the East and West.

A report on Party activity during the Lenin centenary year was made by K. H. Kniestedt, member of the Bureau and Secretary of the Board.

The plenum passed a resolution to open a school for Marxist-Leninist studies and defined the subjects for Party studies in 1970-71.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

*Rude Pravo*, organ of the CC, CPC, was feted on its 50th anniversary at a meeting in Prague on September 21. The meeting was addressed by Gustav Husak, First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. He congratulated the staff of *Rude Pravo* and all those working in Czechoslovakia's Party press. The 50th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper is being marked in a new atmosphere of optimism and certainty, he said. The speaker noted the great role played by the press in the struggle for the working man's interests.

Comrade Husak said that in order to successfully cope with the problems facing the people of Czechoslovakia, Party unity and the dedicated work of every Communist are necessary. He noted that the events of the past few years demonstrated anew how important it was to preserve and strengthen Party unity and the principles of Marxism-Leninism which are the basis of all Communist Party activity and to approach all facts and phenomena from consistently class positions.

We can, we wish to and we must cooperate with the whole world, said G. Husak. We must exchange values, strive for peaceful coexistence. But we should constantly bear in mind that there can be no peaceful coexistence in ideology, no compromise.

## FRANCE

The French Communist Party Politbureau met on September 24 to discuss the political and economic situation in the country. All the negative aspects of the policy followed by the big bourgeoisie are becoming more accentuated and the condition of the majority of Frenchmen is deteriorating. The meeting approved the statement made by Georges Marchais on the elections in Bordeaux. Satisfaction was expressed over the success of the *Humanite* celebrations as reported by Etienne Fajon.

## USA

The victory of the progressive forces during the Presidential elections in Chile reflects the new trend in that country and demonstrates that imperialism is no longer capable of deceiving the

masses, said Gus Hall, General Secretary CP USA, at a meeting in New York. However, he said, it would be a mistake to think that the struggle in Chile is over. Reaction and American imperialism have not given up. Washington is scheming to return Chile to a path that suits the USA. Gus Hall noted that the CIA, America's "invisible government," had "emergency plans" to deal with undesirable crisis situations. The main threat to the victory of the Popular Unity bloc in Chile comes from Washington.

## ITALY

President Nixon's visit to Italy has caused a wave of meetings and demonstrations in many cities in protest against U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy. The Deputy General Secretary of the Italian CP Enrico Berlinguer addressed a meeting in Rome on *September 26*. The American President, he said, must heed the voice not only of Italy's leaders, but also of her people. We say to the American President: "Don't count on us in your reactionary and adventurist policy in the Mediterranean and all over the world."

## FINLAND

A. Saarinen, Chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, spoke of the political situation in the country at a **Central Committee** plenum which met on *September 25 and 26*. The plenum defined the Party's stand on certain international and national problems. A political resolution expressed satisfaction that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the USSR and Finland had been extended for 20 years. This treaty, notes the resolution, makes it possible to continue and develop Finland's peaceful foreign policy and to step up efforts to strengthen European security. The plenum expressed its concern over the situation in the Middle East.

On the internal situation, the resolution says that the struggle between the Right-wing and democratic forces in the country has intensified. The Right is attempting to sabotage cooperation between the Lefts and Center in the government, to disrupt cooperation between the political parties of the working people, remove Communists from the government and achieve greater influence in government policy and public affairs.

The main task facing all Communist Party organizations at present, the resolution says, is to combat the Right-wing offensive on all fronts. The CPF is working to strengthen cooperation between the working people's parties and all democratic forces.

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