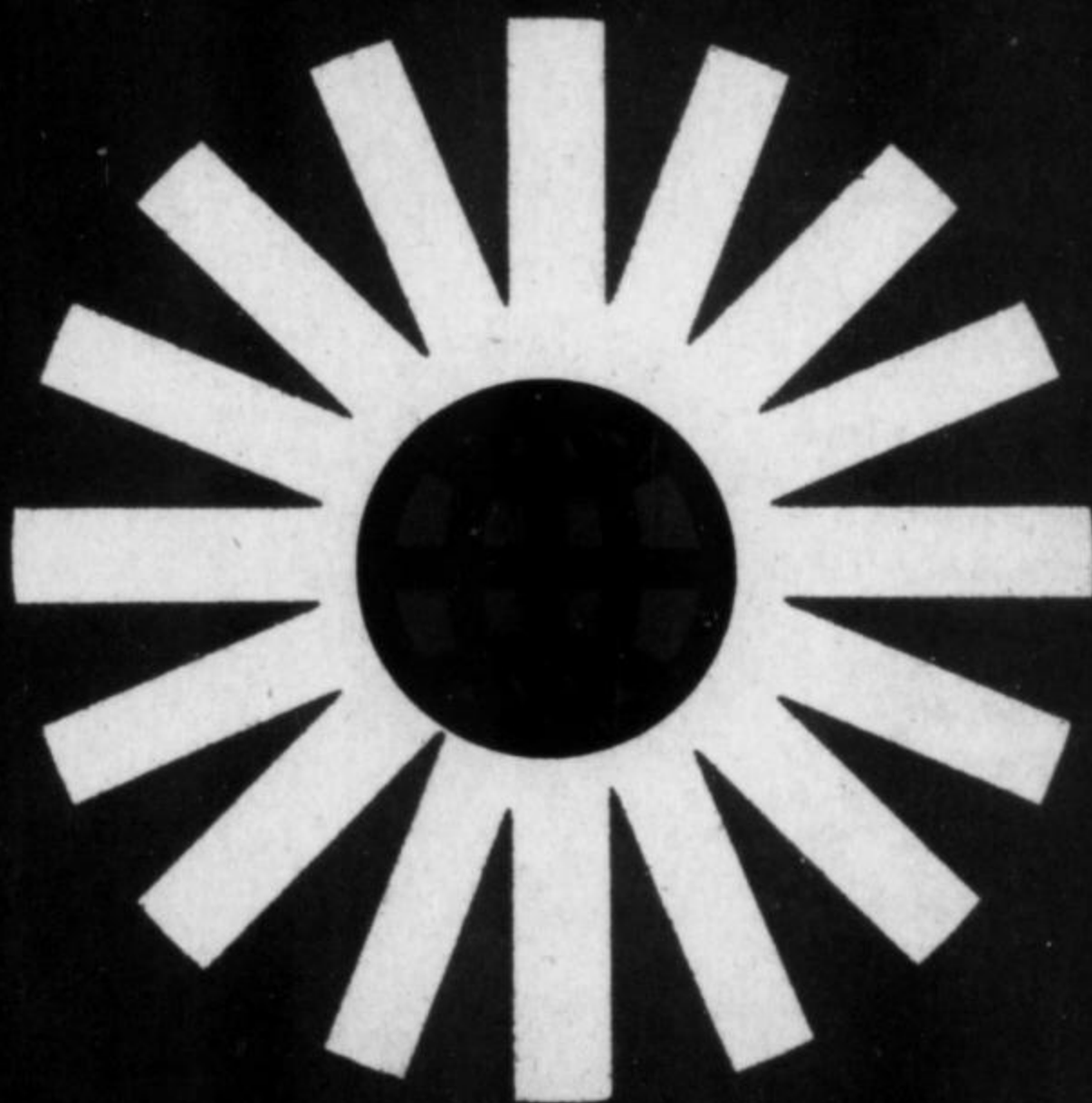


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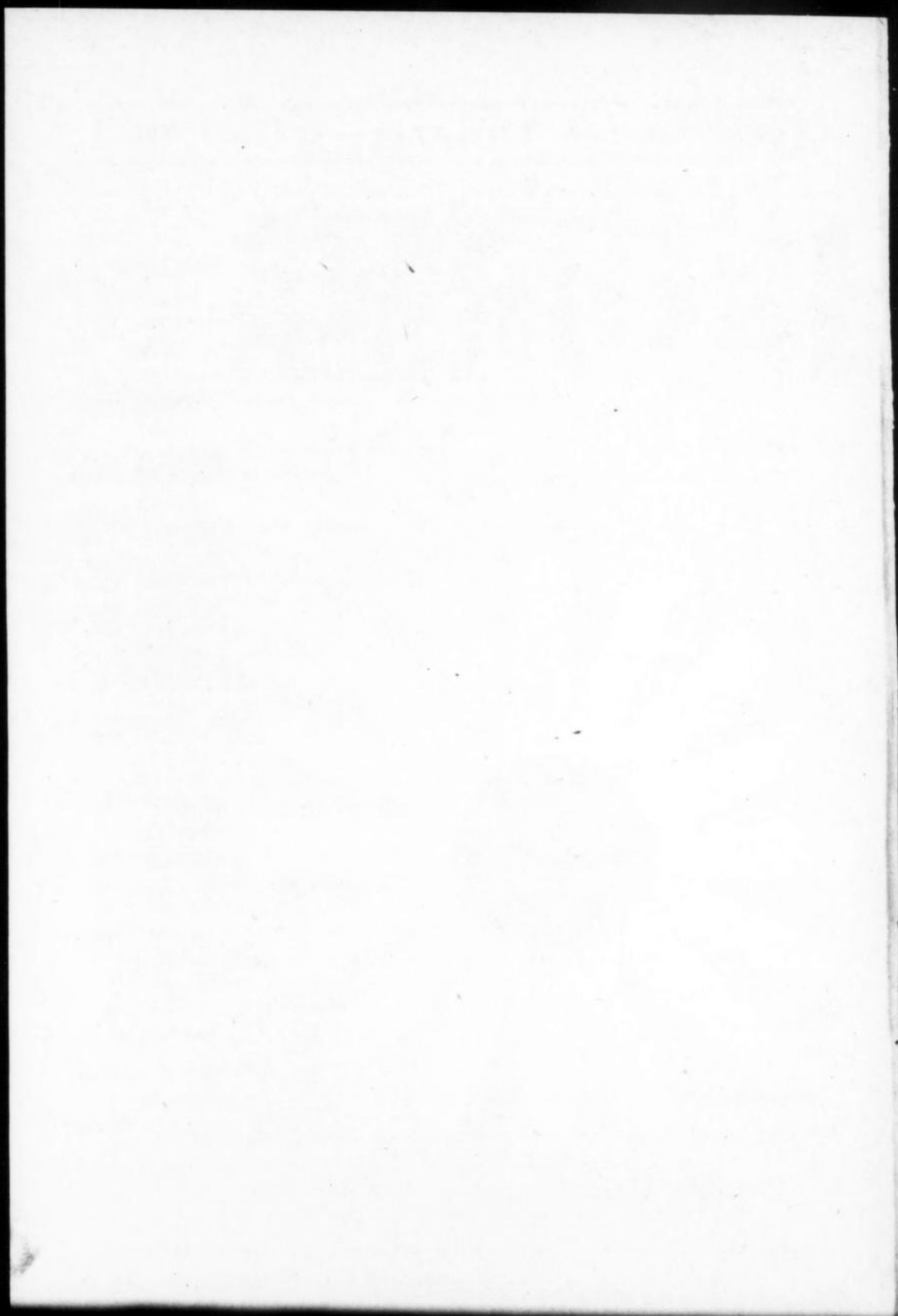


## BULLETIN

Edited by  
WORLD MARXIST  
REVIEW  
PUBLICATIONS

In this issue  
EDWARD GIEREK  
SPEAKS TO  
THE NATION  
•  
THE POVERTY  
OF  
ANTI-COMMUNISM  
•  
SOUTH AFRICAN  
COMMUNIST  
PARTY

1971



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French, German, Greek and Spanish*

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## EXCHANGE OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS\*

In the last few months our Party has made considerable advance in further strengthening its ranks and enhancing its militancy. In keeping with the decision of the Central Committee, Party cards of the members and candidates of the SUPG were exchanged from September 1 to October 31, 1970. As is known, the measure was called for by the fact that in the case of the majority of members their Party documents were expiring in 1971. This was however more than an organizational measure. Bearing this aspect of the matter in mind, we can therefore say today that the period of the exchange of membership cards was for our Party a period of heightened political activity, further expansion of inner-Party democracy and mobilization of the membership for the fulfilment of the tasks arising in the course of further building socialism, above all in the national economy.

Our Party has convincingly demonstrated its politico-ideological and organizational unity and cohesion.

We can report to the Central Committee today that the talks, meetings and organizational measures in connection with the exchange of membership cards were conducted within the specified time-limits, in full conformity with the decision of the Central Committee, and that the political goal pursued has been reached. The exchange campaign will be concluded by issuing new membership cards in January 1971.

The exchange of Party documents was an accounting of every comrade to the Party and an accounting of our entire Party to the working class and people of the GDR. It was an accounting of how the party of the working class is fulfilling now and is going to fulfill in the future its leading role, ceaselessly and comprehensively strengthening the GDR and thereby making our contribution to changing the world balance of forces in favor of socialism and peace.

As of November 15, 1970, the SUPG had a total of 1,904,026 members and candidate members. Talks were conducted with 1,896,640 members and candidates, or 99.6 per cent of the total. Heads of branch organizations suggested issuing new Party documents to 1,893,594 members and candidates, or 99.54 per cent of the total.

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\*Report by Erich Honecker, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, to the 14th plenary meeting of the Party's Central Committee. Abridged from *Neues Deutschland*, December 12, 1970.

Talks have not been conducted with some members and candidates, which in the majority of cases is due to their being on leave, business trips at home or abroad, or illness.

In the course of the exchange of Party documents there were proposals from the heads of some party organizations to expel certain people from the Party, whose attitude to the Party was unstable and who have been inactive over a long period of time. There are 8,706 such cases, or 0.46 per cent of the total, that is, a negligible proportion.

The meetings held in 67,530 branch and shop Party organizations in connection with the exchange of Party documents, took place on a high level, in an atmosphere of creative discussion and criticism. The attendance at meetings was 81.7 per cent of all members, of whom 35-40 per cent took part in the discussion.

—The strength of our Party lies in the fact that it is a party of the most revolutionary class of society, a party of the working class. Thus the leading role of our Party is a political expression of the position of the most conscious and most organized class in socialist society.

—The strength of our Party lies in the fact that it is a party of the class which holds power in the GDR in alliance with the class of farmers united in cooperatives, and with all other working people. From this objective fact follows the position of the SUPG as the leading government party of our socialist state, which fulfills this function together with all parties represented in the democratic bloc, and mass organizations, together with all forces united in the National Front.

—The strength of our Party rests on the fact that it is equipped with the revolutionary theory of scientific socialism substantiated by Marx, Engels and Lenin, with the scientific world outlook of the working class. Marxism-Leninism is for our Party a guide in the planned building of socialist society, in the irreconcilable struggle against hostile bourgeois ideology, whatever its forms and varieties.

—Our party is strong by virtue of the organization of its ranks, by its unity and cohesion, and the conscious discipline of its members. Party members feel responsibility for everything, and it can be regarded as a positive result of the preceding development of our militant union, when it is justifiably said: where there is even one comrade working, where there is a branch organization, there is the Party. Guided by the decisions of Party congresses and plenary meetings of the Central Committee, members and candidate members of the SUPG are putting into practice the fundamental principles of democratic centralism, that supreme organizational principle of the Party.

The ever growing role of the Party flows objectively from the



fact that its policy is the vital foundation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, one of the contingents of the invincible international Communist and working-class movement embracing the entire world. Fraternal alliance between our Party and the CPSU, which leads the Soviet people towards communism and stands in the van of the movement for a revolutionary renovation of the world, is the unshakable foundation of all our activity. The militant community and ever closer cooperation with the Soviet Communists is a permanent source of strength for our Party and makes it clear to us that we, as members of the SUPG, are forever linked with the most powerful revolutionary force of our time.

The idea of proletarian internationalism lives on in the SUPG. It is expressed as a feeling of community with the fraternal parties of the socialist states and the entire world Communist movement, as a feeling of solidarity with the Communists who are fighting against imperialism and neo-colonialism.

This being the role of our Party as the guiding force in the national German socialist state, it is not surprising that the imperialist adversary and his accomplices direct their main blow against the SUPG; they are doing all in their power to slander the policy of our Party and are making attempts, though they are doomed to failure, to undermine the unity and cohesion of our Party. The imperialists know only too well what they are after. They make attacks on the SUPG in order to strike a blow at the GDR. They slander our Party and its leading comrades in order to undermine socialism. Their attempt to distort our policy is nothing but an attempt to undermine the foundations of socialism in the GDR and, let it be said in all frankness, to set the stage for the imperialist policy of expansion.

The reporter then said that the exchange of Party documents accentuated the role of SUPG branch organizations. The decisions of the Political Bureau, SUPG Central Committee, of September 8, 1970 on the main directions of the work to fulfil the 1971 economic plan focus the attention of all branch organizations on the struggle for heightened effectiveness and greater labor productivity, for better quality and lower costs.

Our Party organizations must everywhere organize a drive to fulfil these decisions and help all working people to realize that:

- we are building socialist society together with and for the benefit of all people;

- material production is the foundation of social wealth;

- it is necessary to take into account and correctly to apply economic laws;

- economic effect from the standpoint of cutting expenditures to the minimum should be our yardstick in everything;

- we can consume only what has been produced.

Or, in short: we cannot live at the expense of others.

At Party meetings and during the talks in connection with the exchange of Party documents many constructive proposals and criticisms have been made, which are of importance and value for the entire Party and must be utilized in our future work. Constructive proposals above all concern:

- further development of close ties between the Party and the people;

- collective preparation and imaginative organization of Party conferences and meetings of Party groups;

- all-round promotion of ideological and cultural life in Party organizations and collectives;

- stimulating the interest of Party members and all working people in information and in raising their educational levels;

- the need to supply our comrades at short notice with argumentation on topical political events, with a view to raising the effectiveness of ideological work and, lastly,

- a quicker response to the questions, proposals and criticisms of the working people.

Then the speaker stressed that the Party centers its activity on *ideological work*.

This is decisive for the life of our Party and for the continued strengthening of the GDR. Thus we proceed from the fact that the stability and further successful development of the GDR as a socialist state depend on the correct ideological and political education of the Party membership, on the growth of socialist consciousness among the working people.

The new society in the GDR is being built in the conditions of the irreconcilable ideological struggle which West German imperialism is waging against socialism in the GDR. A broad anti-Communist campaign has been launched in the GDR. It is being conducted by the CDU/CSU, Springer's mass information media, television and radio; of late Right-wing Social-Democratic leaders have joined in, fanning the flames with particular zeal.

Bourgeois ideologists in the FRG are going to great pains to preserve and even to extend the influence of imperialist ideology through their anti-Communist and anti-Soviet campaign. Naturally, we cannot be passive onlookers in the face of these developments.

There can be no coexistence in ideology. Peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and irreconcilable ideological struggle against bourgeois ideology in all its manifestations do not exclude each other but rather form a single whole. More, ideological firmness and uncompromising struggle against imperialist ideology, against Social Democracy is an important prerequisite for an active policy of peaceful coexistence.

We welcomed the fact that out-and-out revanchists had had



to withdraw from the Bonn coalition. But we are, of course, aware of the more profound roots of this turn of events. Realizing that the policy of the CDU/CSU had been a failure, big capital in the FRG modified its tactics in adaptation to the new relationship of forces in order to reach the same old goals.

Though there is some realism in the position of the West German government—a position that should be qualified as quite positive—it still seeks as before to shake the social and economic foundations of the GDR with the help of its formula of “unity of the nation” and the “special inner German” character of relations between the GDR and the FRG. The slogan of “special inner-German relations” is but a modified expression of revanchism; in the final analysis it pursues the same objective that they have failed to achieve by other means, namely, to subordinate the GDR to the imperialist FRG. However, these attempts came to nothing before, and so it will be in the future too.

Ascertaining the fact that the objective process now in train is not one of convergence but further delimitation is therefore of fundamental importance for the policy and ideological work of our Party.

Now more than ever we must remember the words of Lenin that there are times when it is not at all easy to see who is your friend and who is your enemy. To persuade the gullible that capitalism and its policy have changed, imperialism changes its garb. In policy and ideology the new forms of imperialist policy employed to suit the balance of world forces which are tilting in favor of socialism include above all social-democratism.

By its very nature it is a negation of the need for a revolutionary party of the working class, a party of the new type, under whose guidance the working class defeats imperialism, takes over political power and takes a path leading to socialism. The purpose of social-democratism is the very opposite. It means disarming the working class, splitting its ranks and impelling it towards bourgeois ideology. It strives to make the working class an integrated part of the imperialist system, to protect capitalism from upheavals and to promote the extension of imperialism's sphere of domination in foreign policy.

The obvious difference between the conservative forces which are in the service of monopoly capital and representatives of social-democratism is that both trends, employing different tactics and methods, act in the interests of one and the same imperialist guideline. The Chairman of the Social-Democratic Party has confirmed this most convincingly. While the leading bodies of the Social-Democratic Party said that there is no unity of action whatsoever with the Communists against the Ultra-Right, he made a statement to the effect that care should be taken not to create and expand

the ideological gulf with regard to the conservative forces in the FRG. The comrades from our Party feel—and this was again evident at recent Party meetings—closely bound with the Communists in the FRG and again assure them of their sympathy and solidarity.

In conclusion Comrade Erich Honecker said:

The exchange of Party documents and the relevant activity of Party organizations, of all members and candidates, brought up fundamental problems of the leading role of our Party and problems of its everyday practice.

It also revealed the following important thing: the distinguishing feature of our Party is the really humane attitude of comrades to one another and to all working people, with whom they live and work. Indifference and callousness and formal administrative methods are alien to our Party. The spirit of genuine comradeship prevails in our Party. These relations of trust, these friendly relations between comrades are genuine solidarity. The Party exerts a strong influence on the citizens of our state and primarily on the youth who therefore want to be closer to the Party and together with it.

Drawing on its own experience and acting in close unity with the CPSU and all fraternal parties, our Party strives to apply all its energy to ensure the further successful development of socialist society in the GDR and the all-round strengthening of our national German socialist state.

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## STATEMENT\* BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF HONDURAS ON THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

### I.

As a result of the war caused by the aggression of the Salvadorian oligarchy and army a distinct nationalistic tendency gradually arose among the majority of the people of Honduras. It found expression in the chauvinism of the most reactionary bourgeois circles, on the one hand, and, on the other, in the subsequent anti-imperialist struggle of the most advanced sections of the working class and progressive intellectuals and genuine patriotism displayed by the country's armed forces.

Such tendencies will develop further under the increasing economic and political pressure of the Central American oligarchical groups, the monopolies supporting integration, and the U.S. State Department, which is obviously striving to restore the broken-down mechanism of the Central American "common market" and bolster economic integration in that region.

The industrial bourgeoisie of Honduras opposes this pressure only when its own class interests are affected. But this does not signify that the bourgeoisie will not make concessions if the "common market" mechanism is rebuilt. It is trying to utilize the presidential elections in its own class interests without showing any opposition to the forms and methods used by the government in its attempts to cope with the political crisis.

The tendency for solutions from the top and a compromise is dictated in this case by the conciliatory nature of the Honduras bourgeoisie which negotiates openly with North American neo-colonialist bodies, and, being connected with local and foreign latifundists, it considers the growing militancy of the working class and the awakened peasants to be a threat to its class interests.

Seizures of land by the peasants, strikes and stoppages of work by employees of the estates and the services, and the radicalization of the students, intellectuals and small-holders express the essence of the pressing contradictions in Honduras society which demands an urgent solution. This is a structural contradiction, with the productive forces, having reached a definite level, clashing with outdated production relations.

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\*Abridged from *Trabajo Extra*.

The war with El Salvador has shown that our backwardness in all fields is the greatest danger to our nation and that the topmost problem in our economic and political development is to overcome this backwardness.

The agrarian policy implemented by the government until now was based on a reformist conception. It attempted to modernize our farming by turning large, semi-feudal estates into capitalist-type estates and to create large, production units under the guidance of the National Agrarian Institute. This reformism infringes upon the basic rights of the peasants, spreads integration through the establishment of cooperatives but does not venture to expropriate large holdings of the local latifundists nor to return to the country the unused lands owned by banana companies.

It is obvious that our country will not be able to implement an economic and cultural policy that would end our dependence upon imperialist domination, as long as the land, the banks, mines, forests, air, sea and rail transport, the new "mixed capital" enterprises and the basic fields of our system of education are controlled by foreign concerns.

## II.

The Communists of Honduras believe that the most reactionary circles of the exploiter classes who suffered a political fiasco are responsible for the situation in the country, and that they must be removed from power. We also believe that only a *democratic, agrarian and anti-imperialist revolution that would clear the path for transition to a socialist society* would be capable of solving the problems facing our movement and of providing for our people's material and moral requirements. *However, such a solution demands a definite level of organization and of popular awareness which do not exist at present.*

While not renouncing their revolutionary and socialist aims, Honduras Communists believe that it is necessary to find an acceptable method for solving the present political crisis, a method that would not be detrimental to the perspective of a revolutionary solution but would alleviate the process of the country's democratization on the *basis of our people's inalienable right to self-determination through a nationwide referendum*, without imperialist interference, putschist blackmail, pressure by forces of reprisal, and without succumbing to deception by the ruling circles.

Taking into account the situation in the country, presidential elections under cover of the reactionary electoral law would only place our people before the absurd and unjust alternative of voting for one of the two candidates nominated by the pro-imperialist oligarchy. In equal measure—and this is more likely to happen—



convening the National Constituent Assembly without a preliminary electoral reform would bar the majority of people from active political participation in the solution of problems affecting the nation's future.

If the traditionalist groups fail to reach agreement with the help of imperialism on establishing an "integration" or "national conciliation" government, hinted at broadly by certain spokesmen for government circles, then the alternative will arise of a military coup.

However, this latter possibility faces certain difficulties, among them: a) obvious opposition by the people to a military coup which would be considered as the open use of force in order to foist upon the country a regime which had already demonstrated its administrative incompetence, and its repressive and anti-democratic nature; b) the question of "legal" recognition by Central American governments and also the United States government, which could force the new regime into concessions highly detrimental to the country's national sovereignty. And, last, certain military groups still retain a feeling of closeness with the people, a feeling displayed during the armed conflict with El Salvador.

### III.

In the face of the possible alternatives proposed by the ruling classes, Honduras Communists believe that the only justified, correct and democratic alternative is the one that would not only reckon with the desire for social and political reforms so clearly expressed in concrete action by the workers, peasants and students, but would also stem from full respect for the people's right of choice.

We believe that forces interested in seeing greater democracy in the country's social and political life should unite in spite of ideological, religious and social differences. These forces, including patriotically minded military groups, are voicing their opposition to the old, reactionary electoral law, demanding a new electoral statute that would legalize the existence of new parties and the nomination of independent candidates. This would make possible active participation in the elections of broad social groups, deprived at present of the possibility of representing the people or joining in the search for political solutions of problems affecting all the people of Honduras.

We also believe that only the establishment of a *United Front* of all forces interested in greater democracy could open the road for the country's democratic development forcing the ruling classes to reject their anti-popular plans. This would signify deep-going political reforms; a search for solutions that would deliver our



people from oppressive despotism and uncertainty caused by reprisals and terror; a realistic opportunity to establish a strong government expressing genuine national unity and guaranteeing the people's democratic rights and gains, a government that could successfully counter imperialist machinations and pressure. It would take a solemn pledge before the people to carry out the program of democratic demands as a basis for overcoming our backwardness and freeing the country from the imperialist yoke, a program resting on a truly national basis that would guarantee our national welfare, social progress and strengthen our sovereignty and independence.

*Central Committee,  
Communist Party of Honduras*

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## THE IDEOLOGY OF REVOLUTION\*

The newspaper *Unidad*, commenting on a statement by the President of the Peruvian Republic, says that one of the main elements in the President's message is the government's viewpoint concerning the model of a society which it intends to build in the country. Although, in our opinion, continues the paper, the charted policy has its weak points and is not sufficiently clear, its general trend is towards true goals. Both capitalism and communism are rejected as systems. However, the reasons for the negation of both are, undoubtedly, very different. We reject capitalism, said Velasco Alvarado, because it is the root cause of our country's backwardness and dependence. This signifies the determination to put an end to the decaying, unjust system of which Peru is a part to this day. Consequently, this determination may be regarded as one of the phenomena pointing to the collapse of capitalism as a world system. The fact that there is still no full clarity in comprehending the essence of the non-capitalist way of development is undoubtedly a serious problem, but one that can be solved in the future. The immediate task is to determine one's positions, the choice of which stems directly from the country's experience of many years.

As for the rejection of communism, it is based on purely subjective prerequisites, making it totally different in nature from the rejection of capitalism. A definition of communism in the sense that it signifies the existence of an "all-powerful bureaucratic and dogmatic state, having undivided control over an inhuman and alienated social system," reflects a justified rejection of certain negative aspects in the history of the building of socialism and also, to a great degree, a lack of knowledge of the truth concerning the socialist world. The latter problem is not difficult to solve through a first-hand acquaintance with the realities of the socialist world. This, most certainly, will be done in future by members of the revolutionary government. For our part, we hope to make, with the aid of corresponding publications on the pages of this bulletin, our modest contribution to explaining certain mistaken conceptions concerning socialism and communism in the President's message.

### OPPOSING THE COUNTRY'S TRAITORS

Another significant point in the President's message is the condemnation of "all who mercilessly exploited the people and inten-

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\*Boletín de informaciones latinoamericanas, October 1970.

tionally betrayed their interests," and the appeal to all other Peruvians, "especially to those who waged a struggle in the past, from various political positions, for the ideals that are being fulfilled by our revolution." This appeal is addressed to all, "irrespective of Party affiliations" and "does not presuppose a renunciation of any particular positions."

If things are called by their proper names, the President had the following in mind: no relations with the leaders of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) and Confederation of Working People of Peru which lay claims to "cooperation" with the regime. On the other hand, he again calls for cooperation of the progressive and revolutionary political parties, including the Communist Party and all the people. The task today is, and the people should demand it to get all the aforementioned carried out in all spheres and at all levels of government. This means, apart from all else, putting an end to the continuing flirtation and concessions in relation to such non-representative organizations as the Confederation of Working People of Peru, making it possible for the leadership of the APRA, who have lost all prestige, to continue demonstrating their forfeited influence for all of Latin America to see and showing their American bosses that they can still utilize such organizations for plotting against the revolutionary government.

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## SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

On December 20, 1970, the Polish Press Agency PAP released the following statement:

The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party held its seventh plenary meeting on December 20, 1970.

The plenum made an analysis of the situation in the country and adopted the necessary decisions.

The plenum accepted Wladyslaw Gomulka's resignation as First Secretary of the CC PUWP and Politbureau member due to bad health. The plenum elected Edward Gierek First Secretary of the CC PUWP.

The plenum wished Wladyslaw Gomulka an early recovery.

The plenum relieved Boleslaw Jaszczuk, Zenon Kliszko and Ryszard Strzeletski of their duties as members of the Politbureau and CC Secretariat and Marian Spychalski as CC Politbureau member.

The plenum elected Edward Babiuch, Piotr Jaroszewicz, Mieczyslaw Moczar, Stefan Olszowski and Jan Szydlak members of the CC Politbureau and Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski and Jozef Kepa as alternate members of the CC Politbureau.

The plenum elected Edward Babiuch, Kazimierz Barcikowski and Stanislaw Kociolek to the CC Secretariat.

The plenum instructed the Politbureau to discuss within the next few days measures to improve the material conditions of the low-income and large families whose budgets were hit most appreciably by the recent changes in prices.

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## RADIO AND TELEVISION ADDRESS BY EDWARD GIEREK

On December 20, Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party, spoke on Polish radio and television. Below is the full text of the speech as released by Polish Press Agency PAP.

Comrades, citizens and fellow countrymen, the Central Com-

mittee of the Polish United Workers' Party entrusted me today with the duties of first secretary, I am addressing you on behalf of the Party.

Events took place last week which deeply shocked the entire community and put our homeland face to face with a great danger.

The coastal cities of Gdansk, Gdynia, Szczecin and Elblag became the scene of workers' demonstrations, disturbances and street clashes. People have been killed. All of us feel this tragedy.

Questions cannot but spring to our lips: Why did it come to this disaster? How and why have such sharp social conflicts arisen? Are there problems—which are after all our own internal home problems—which we could not have solved in another way?

It is our duty—the duty of the Party and Government leadership—to give the Party and the nation a full answer to these questions. It will be a difficult and self-critical answer, but it will be clear and true.

For the present situation in our country stems from causes which are the result of real difficulties. We have the right to count on an understanding of these difficulties by the working class, by the entire community.

But there are also causes which resulted from badly thought out conceptions in the economic policy. These we shall endeavor to remove.

The iron rule of our economic policy and our policy in general must be always to count with reality, to consult broadly the working class and intelligentsia, to respect the principle of collective decision-making and democracy in the life of the Party and the activity of its supreme authorities.

The recent events reminded us in a painful manner of the fundamental truth that the Party must always maintain a close link with the working class and the entire nation, that it must not lose its common language with the working people.

Our people who have lived through such a tragic experience, the working class and its Party who have led the country out of the deepest historical chasm, must find the strength, the wisdom and responsibility to put an end to the chaos and to resolve the problems facing them calmly and in the country's interests.

It was these problems, of such great significance to the working people and the Polish state, that we discussed with such great responsibility at today's meeting of the Central Committee, adopting the necessary decisions. It is about these problems that I want to report to you, my fellow countrymen.

The recent decisions on a change of prices have increased the population's expenditure for the purchase of foodstuffs.

The Central Committee has charged the Political Bureau to examine within the next few days the possibility of improving the



situation of families which have the lowest earnings and a large number of children, whose budgets have been most badly affected as a result of the recent change in prices. We must find the necessary resources for this.

There are also many other problems hurting the working people and requiring solution. They include the situation of working women, the housing problem and the problems of youth. I wish to assure you that all these problems will be discussed by the Party leadership and the government with the greatest attention and will be solved in accordance with existing possibilities and only in accordance with existing economic possibilities which, in turn, depend on the good work of all of us without exception.

We shall have to re-examine carefully the problems of the national economic plan for next year and for the entire new five-year period. We must commence work on drawing up these plans and implementing changes and reforms which would provide for the dynamic and, at the same time, harmonious development of our country. We shall work on it, consulting the working class, all working people. This calls for a creative discussion and at the same time for a great sense of responsibility. We appeal to the workers, intellectuals, men of science, to all circles of society to participate in the solution of these important problems. To facilitate this coordinated action we shall provide political and organizational conditions, observing norms of socialist democracy in all spheres.

We believe that our decisions made today will meet with the approval and support of the entire community. We shall carry them out together with the allied parties—the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party, with all the organizations in the Popular Unity Front. The problems we raise today affect all our people, Party members and non-Party people, believers and non-believers, and for this reason every citizen will be able to take part in their solution and implementation.

A quarter of a century ago our nation entered the road of socialism. We entered it after the most tragic experiences in our history, with the monstrous burden of our losses and destruction. We already have significant and stable achievements. We can and must attain more and open up new horizons for the younger generation. No hostile forces are in a position to lead or turn us back from the road of socialism. We are marching together with the entire great socialist community, first and foremost with our tried and tested friend and ally, the Soviet Union.

In brotherly and cordial cooperation we shall continue to consolidate the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union. For us this is a fundamental question, a guarantee of the independence, security and development of our country.



In accordance with the internationalist traditions of our nation, with the Marxist-Leninist ideology of our Party, Poland is and shall remain a lasting link of the forces of socialism, democracy and peace.

Peace and security of our country are linked inseparably with the peace and security of Europe. We shall continue our efforts at their consolidation. We are prepared to take coordinated action in that direction and to cooperate to mutual advantage with all states, irrespective of their social system.

With this end in mind, we entered together with other socialist countries the road of normalization of relations with the German Federal Republic.

The most urgent of all tasks facing the Party, the working class and the entire nation today is to ensure peace and the normal process of work and life. Only under such conditions can we set about resolving all existing problems.

In these difficult and tension-filled days I address words of the greatest appreciation to all working women and working men, technicians and engineers, the personnel of the educational, cultural and social services, who in an overwhelming part of Poland, in spite of being embittered, showed social discipline, prevented disturbances in the rhythm of the work of their establishments.

On behalf of the Central Committee, I turn also to those workers who permitted their emotions to carry them away and stopped work.

The responsibility resting on myself and on the Party leadership commands me to say with full openness that it was an action fraught with great danger for the country, even though we understand that the motives for this action were most frequently honest.

For it has been exploited by enemies of socialism, by asocial and criminal elements. It was not a worker protest, but an action of those elements that had to be met with a firm counteraction of forces of the defense of order—the militia and Polish troops—who carried out their duty. After all, this was a most serious matter concerning security and public order in our country.

I turn with a warm appeal to all Polish workers, to all working people: let us together draw conclusions from the painful events of last week. I appeal especially to you, metalworkers and miners, metallurgists and textile workers, builders, railroad workers and printers and primarily to you, shipbuilders and port workers. The entire country needs law and order, work and peace, mutual understanding and trust. All plants, enterprises and offices should resume normal work and all public utilities should function without a break. Let nothing disturb the calm and safety on the streets of our cities. This is an absolute necessity in the vital interests of

the entire nation and the state, and of each of us. I appeal to you, farmers and workers of state farms, to increase, by your labor, by your self-sacrificing efforts, farm output, which is so necessary to improve the supply of town and village. Today, this is the best proof of a high sense of civic duty and strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance.

I turn with a warm appeal to you, the youth of Poland, workers, farmers, students and school pupils. Your dedication, your youthful energy are our country's great treasure which should be utilized only for its benefit and for its development.

On behalf of the Central Committee I appeal to all members of the Party, to its activists and committees of all levels—do boldly everything that is necessary to restore law, order and peace, which is the prime condition for the implementation of our tasks. Such are the problems on which I appeal to you on behalf of the Central Committee and the entire Party. Today, these are the most important problems facing our country, Peoples' Poland. They demand the wholehearted concern, joint efforts and unity of all the people.

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## EDWARD GIEREK, FIRST SECRETARY CC PUWP

Edward Gieriek was born on January 6, 1913, in the locality of Porabek, Bedzin district, into a miner's family.

After the death of his father in a mining accident, he emigrated with his mother to France in 1923 where, at the age of 13, he started working as a miner.

For many years he played an active part in the French trade unions. In 1931 he joined the French Communist Party. He took part in the class battles of the French proletariat, led their strike movement and worked actively in the workers' cultural and educational society.

In 1934 he was arrested for taking part in a miners' strike and deported to Poland. He emigrated again in 1937, this time to Belgium, where he again worked as a miner.

Altogether, he worked 17 years in the pits.

In Belgium, Edward Gieriek was engaged in lively political activity in the ranks of the Communist Party of Belgium. He was there during the nazi occupation and took part in the resistance movement.

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\*PAP release.



After the war, Edward Gierek helped organize the Union of Polish Patriots in Belgium, and the Polish Workers' Party and guided the work of the National Polish Council in Belgium of which he was chairman for over two years.

After returning to Poland in 1948, he started work in the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party and since 1949 in the Party apparatus in Silesia as secretary of the Party regional committee in Katowice. He completed a correspondence course, graduating as a mining engineer.

At the Second Party Congress in 1954, E. Gierek was elected to the PUWP CC where he headed the department of heavy industry.

The Sixth CC plenum in 1956 elected Gierek CC Secretary and that same year, the Seventh plenum elected him a member of the CC Politbureau. From 1957 on he combined his duties as Politbureau member and First Secretary of the Party regional committee in Katowice. The Fourth Party congress in 1964 and the Fifth congress in 1968 re-elected him member of the CC PUWP Politbureau.

He has been a deputy to the Polish Sejm since 1952.

He was awarded the Order of the Builders of People's Poland, the Order of the Banner of Labor, 1st degree, and others.

On December 20, the Seventh Plenum of the PUWP Central Committee elected Edward Gierek First Secretary of the Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party.

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## THE POVERTY OF ANTI-COMMUNISM

The rapid material and spiritual growth of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the achievements of the world Communist and workers' movement have evoked a tremendous interest all over our planet in the great ideas of communism. And there is nothing to stop their revolutionizing influence upon mankind's destinies.

Imperialism is greatly alarmed over the advance of the world revolutionary process and is exploiting all available means in the struggle against the forces of social and national liberation and the socialist world. People on all continents are inspired by the creative effort of the Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries. Bourgeois propaganda is frantically attacking the ideas of socialism, doing its utmost to discredit the Soviet system and smear the historical achievements of our people. Slander campaigns follow one another in rapid succession, critics and prophets come and go. But this leaves unchanged the essence of anti-communism as the main trend of the policy and ideology of imperialist reaction. A new cycle in the anti-Soviet campaign is already in full swing.

The imperialists and their army of sycophants are not loath to use any and all means, from fabrications about communism's aggressiveness and a Soviet military threat, inventions about a lack of freedom and persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union and other such nonsense, to the most brazen and cynical acts of subversion, involving imperialist intelligence agents, dyed-in-the-wool adepts in misinforming the public, and hack writers from the bourgeois press.

In vain do they rack their brains to destroy the faith of nations in the ideas of socialism and communism—this is something that cannot be done. And it is not surprising therefore that voices can be heard in the camp of reaction, admitting the failures of anti-communist propaganda.

*Time* magazine grudgingly admits that Marxism is a third of mankind and that "... the attraction of the Marxist vision may persist until modern society finds a more effective way of explaining itself and its direction."

In pursuit of this "more effective way" modern imperialism uses its vast propaganda apparatus, which it finances so generously. Night and day the press, radio and television, the so-called research institutes, propaganda departments and special services churn out a spate of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism to poison the minds of people.

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\*Pravda, Dec. 17, 1970.

The misinformation and slander campaign has lately been intensified by Western centers of ideological subversion whose task is to denigrate Soviet reality, distort the Soviet Union's home and foreign policy and slander the Soviet people and the CPSU. Even the *New York Times* analyst H. Salisbury who harbors no great love for the Soviet Union, as much as admitted that the recent lies in the American press about Soviet life were made up by a Western center specializing in anti-Soviet fabrications.

While casting aspersions on the socialist world, imperialist propaganda is doing its utmost to conceal the exploiting, anti-popular essence of the bourgeois system.

Western ideologists realize that, seen against the background of the achievements of the world revolutionary process and the unquestionable successes of the socialist community, the brightly colored image of what is called the "free world" is fading rapidly and Western prestige is declining sharply.

America's atrocities in Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries, the constant acts of aggression against the Arab countries by Israeli expansionists spurred on by imperialism strip the hypocritical mask of "peacemakers" and "lovers of freedom" off Washington politicians. British troops have spilt the blood of Ulster freedom fighters. And there is certainly a spiritual bond between Western policy-makers and the Greek "black colonels," Spanish jailers, South African and Rhodesian racialists and the "gorilla" dictators in some Latin American countries. All this shows, for all the world to see, the repulsive visage of the imperialist gendarmes.

In the United States, the main capitalist country, the ominous wave of political reprisals is mounting with every passing day. The ruling elite no longer limits itself to public threats against those who oppose America's aggressive foreign and reactionary home policies. The police and regular troops are now used against participants in anti-war, Negro, worker, student and mass democratic movements. Brutal assaults on demonstrators in the streets of U.S. cities are now a regular feature of the American way of life. Police clubs, tear gas and firearms are used against those who demand peace and freedom. In broad daylight unarmed youths and girls are shot to death, as happened in Kent and Jackson.

America's best minds and talents representing the nations' honor and conscience are incessantly intimidated, hounded and persecuted by police and the courts. Dr. Benjamin Spock, actors Dick Gregory and Jane Fonda, authors Mailer and Goodman, the pride of American science and culture, are only a few of the so-called dissidents who have been put on trial or thrown behind prison bars. And the disgraceful persecution of Angela Davis has sparked off worldwide protests. In Washington, D.C. cries are heard to crucify even such moderate bourgeois leaders as Sen. William Fulbright. And the



recent Congressional elections in the United States were highlighted by the watchword—obviously sanctioned from above—to rid the Capitol building of all “radicals and liberals.”

Americans from all walks of life testify to the “oppressive and repressive” climate in the country. Ralph Abernathy, the Negro leader, says the Republican government encourages tendencies to gag anyone demanding justice. “This is a country where the authorities don’t give a damn about human rights, though they send their troops to defend private property,” says Dick Gregory about the political atmosphere in the USA. Even the far from progressive Republican Sen. Margaret Smith speaks of a “. . . new era of reprisals by the Right” in the United States.

And what can the apologists of imperialism do to cover up this badly mutilated image of “the free world”? With no positive ideals or constructive programs to offer they reach out for the poisoned weapon of anti-communism like a drowning man catching at a straw. The accelerated flow of anti-Communist, mainly anti-Soviet, propaganda is intended to muddle the minds of the alarmed Western public, to draw it away from the magnetic ideas of progress and freedom and to reconcile it with the abominations of imperialism.

Such are the aims of our ideological opponents. What are their methods?

Numerous groups of pseudo-scientific “sovietologists” produce books abounding in plans and models on how to destroy socialism. They are aided by imperialism’s army of propagandists. Together with intelligence agencies, they stubbornly search in the USSR for material that can be used to slander the socialist system. This is an unrewarding and obviously back-breaking task. Imperialism and all its plotting is opposed by the monolith of Soviet people proud of their achievements, their unity and their confidence in the triumph of the lofty ideals they champion. The only choice left to the enemies of the Soviet people is to search the scrap heap for corrupted individuals ready to sell anything and anyone for a foreign handout.

One of the top men in American propaganda, Gen. Jackson, Chairman of the Political Information Committee, cynically pointed to some of the sources used by anti-Communists. In the ideological struggle against communism, he said, we do not need the truth, what we need is subversion. In a war like this we need all the gangsters and cut-throats we can lay our hands on one way or another. Truly a revealing insight into the sad state of affairs of the enemies of communism who in their hunt for anti-Soviet elements are forced to enlist the aid of all sorts of criminals, riff-raff, parasites and mental cases.

For want of more suitable material Western propaganda harped long on the names of Tarsis and others of his ilk presenting their



inept anti-Soviet inventions as masterpieces of Russian literature. Failing to win recognition in their own country these people willingly smuggled their anti-Soviet lampoons into capitalist countries where they were published.

The British reactionary press attempted to build up a sensation round the dilettante writings of Tarsis, obviously a mental case. "Sovietologists" made much of him as a "persecuted Soviet writer." However, the entire campaign was quickly deflated by Tarsis himself whose abnormal ravings on television and in the press forced his patrons to admit in confusion that this so-called writer belongs in a mental home. And, without further ado, he was packed off to the United States.

For some time British propaganda played around with the name of the write-cum-traitor A. Kuznetsov. In London he was surrounded by a horde of British secret service agents who were behind all his public utterances saturated with a pathological hatred of his countrymen. He even changed his name, preferring to be called "Anatole."

But the "Tarsises" and "Anatoles" are nothing more than a flash-in-the-pan no sooner seen than forgotten.

However, the bosses of the professional anti-communists demand an unending supply of raw material from which to manufacture their misinformation. For several years now Western newspapers and magazines have been striving to convince their public that in scientific and literary circles in Moscow there supposedly exists a group of "rebel intellectuals," who are also reliable sources informing certain foreign correspondents about Soviet reality. Dispatches from Moscow appearing regularly in newspapers such as the *Washington Post* often refer to these so-called sources. The reader at large, of course, has no idea that the so-called "scientists and literary scholars" in disagreement with the system are nothing but venal ignoramuses.

A good example is A. Amalrik whom the *Washington Post* calls a historian, a brilliant and thrilling author. Actually, Amalrik is less a historian than a miscreant. In 1961 he was expelled from Moscow University for truancy and poor marks, ending his "academic career." He wanted neither to work nor to study. He started peddling his father's library piecemeal and soon became a hopeless loafer. This culminated in an acquaintance with the Soviet judiciary, whereupon, as he put it, he had to go on an "involuntary journey."

Following his return to Moscow, Amalrik decided on earning a living from foreign correspondents in Moscow by peddling sordid rumors and gossip, later tabbed by the Western press as "reliable information." Out of these Western publishers susceptible to anything anti-Soviet, have compiled two books, one of which is now offered to the American reader for \$6.95. Precisely this, i.e., the

dollars, had a hypnotic effect on Amalrik. When taken into custody, he was found to be in possession of \$350 in cheques commonly used by foreign diplomats. The Soviet court sentenced him, slanderer and currency operator, to three years' imprisonment.

The front page of the *Washington Post*. Dateline—Moscow. A photograph of an insolent looking young man. The caption says he is Vladimir Bukovsky. The headline: Soviet Dissident Speaks Out. The editors did their best to portray Bukovsky as an authority on Soviet affairs. Actually, he is an authority only on the Moscow addresses of Western correspondents. Like Amalrik, he is a college dropout. Though officially listed as "employed," his real "occupation" is hanging around the apartments of foreign correspondents trading anti-Soviet rubbish for cheap "gifts."

Only a sorry handful exists of riff-raff begging whisky and cigarettes in exchange for filthy fabrications. This is admitted by their benefactors. Referring to Bukovsky's admission, AP correspondent Holger Jensen says they are a "tiny minority." Former *New York Times* correspondent in Moscow, Henry Kamm, concedes that there are hundreds of thousands of devoted Soviet patriots for each "dissident." All the same, day after day, the many-tongued imperialist propaganda machine focuses attention not on the impressive and amazing life of a great nation, but on a wretched handful of mercenary turncoats. Not that this isn't logical in its own way.

For long it has been second nature for bellicose anti-Communists who have a weakness for the dregs of society, to seize on fabrications and forgeries.

But past failures with these humbugs and screwballs prompted the trumpeters of anti-communism to resort to provocations of a larger scale and, with his tacit consent, raise a hue-and-cry round A. Solzhenitsyn. Solzhenitsyn's vilification of the Soviet people in "Feast of the Victors," "The First Circle," and "Cancer Ward," denigrating the exploits and achievements of our country and the dignity of Soviet people was just what was needed to foment a fresh anti-Soviet campaign in the West.

The writers of Ryazan, where Solzhenitsyn resided, and the Soviet Writers' Union, tried in vain to persuade him not to abuse his ability and publicly oppose the outcry abroad. Solzhenitsyn did not heed this advice and endeavored blackmailing the Writers' Union, saying that if his anti-Soviet opuses were not published, they would "find their way" abroad. That is just what happened: soon all his works, and all his slanderous letters and declarations, the content of which, it would appear, should be known only to himself and the addressee, came into the possession of the bourgeois press; in the West he found supporters and admirers.

Solzhenitsyn, a spiritual emigré, alien and hostile to Soviet life



was elevated by imperialist propaganda to the level of a "great" Russian writer and recently awarded the Nobel Prize. The Nobel Prize Committee followed the lead of anti-socialist operators who boasted Solzhenitsyn not for "talent," but for defaming Soviet reality.

"The award of the Nobel Prize to Solzhenitsyn," wrote the West-German *Die Welt*, "is a political demonstration."

The editor-in-chief of the Swedish *Aftonbladet*, Frederiksson, said the Nobel Committee decision would probably delight the United States and the CIA-run *Radio Free Europe*, and wrote: "I presume that the Swedish Academy's choice will also be hailed by certain groups and organizations active outside the Soviet Union which, among other things, circulate anti-Soviet sheets which on closer scrutiny prove to be essentially fascist."

That is the pit into which Solzhenitsyn has fallen, expelled from the Soviet Writers' Union and condemned by the Soviet public for his unseemly behavior.

Forgeries and gutter insinuations of lone turncoats are the propaganda weapon employed by our ideological opponents. Resorting to base slander, they expose their moral and ideological poverty. The great Shakespeare wrote of the "quicksand of deceit." Quicksand is an unreliable basis in the worldwide struggle of ideas. It crumbles upon contact with the realities of Soviet life. The Soviet people have built a truly great society, a society of political equality, genuine humanism, freedom and democracy for the working people, and are rightly proud of its historical achievements. This no one can conceal or belittle.

The Soviet people welcomed with deep satisfaction the decisions of the December plenum of the CC CPSU and the Second Session of the Eighth USSR Supreme Soviet, which noted the good results of the last year of the five-year plan and endorsed the national economic development plan for the first year of the next five-year period. Reports flow in from all over the country about the creative initiative displayed by workers, farmers and the intelligentsia, striving to do their utmost for the country on the eve of the 24th Congress of the CPSU. Closely rallied round Lenin's party and under its experienced leadership steeled in labor and in battles against the enemies of socialism, the Soviet people are advancing confidently towards the communist future. They will let no one encroach on their historic achievements. They sweep away in scorn all the muck and slander of the enemies of peace and socialism.

The Soviet people are increasing their political vigilance and intolerance of corrupt bourgeois ideology. This the masterminds and executives of anti-Soviet ideological subversion should never forget.

I. Alexandrov



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# THE 1970 AUGMENTED MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

## REPORT AND DECISIONS\*

The 1970 Augmented Central Committee Meeting was an important milestone in the history of the South African Communist Party, which will celebrate its 50th Anniversary in July 1971.

The last National Conference of the Party was held under conditions of illegality in South Africa in 1962. Since then several full Central Committee meetings had been held. A regularly functioning and active Executive had been appointed to direct and intensify the activities of the Party.

But the particularly difficult conditions facing our Party, especially the widespread dispersion of our cadres, hitherto made it impossible to convene a meeting sufficiently representative in character, which could in the democratic tradition of our Party, review the activities of the Executive, assess the lessons of our successes and failures, and decide the future policy and leadership of the Party.

Heavy blows had been struck by the fascist police at the Party and other revolutionaries in the "Rivonia," "Fischer" and other trials of the sixties, many members of the Party, including leading cadres, suffering lifetime and other severe prison sentences. The Party's internal organization had suffered serious setbacks; its cadres were widely scattered, some in exile on Party duties, others serving in the national liberation army: Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Formidable tasks therefore faced the Augmented Meeting. Following widespread discussion at all levels of the Party, the Meeting — comprising a majority of non-members of the Executive, including a number of Party members who had already participated in armed struggle—was called to review comprehensive organizational and political reports from the Executive.

Far-reaching developments in South Africa, on the African continent and in the international situation face the Party with new problems and tasks. The hard and dangerous work of rebuilding the Party's organizational structure under conditions of ferocious terror; the unfolding of the armed struggle for the advance of the South African revolution; the mobilization of the working class

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\*The African Communist, No. 43, 1970

and rural masses, and the various strata of oppressed people; the strengthening of the national liberation movement headed by the African National Congress; the unfolding of a broad people's alliance in Southern Africa against the combined forces of South African imperialism, Portuguese colonialism and the illegal Smith regime—backed by international finance-capital; these and related problems occupied the focus of the meeting's deliberations.

In addition, the Meeting reviewed and assessed the Party's international policy. It endorsed the policy and activities of the Executive in relation to the international Communist movement, and decided upon measures to strengthen our activities in this field.

The Meeting adopted a number of major policy decisions, reflected in the resolutions. After re-electing the General Secretary and Chairman of the Party, it proceeded, by democratic means, to appoint a new Executive. The success of this Executive will depend on the effectiveness with which, backed by the united membership of the Party, it implements the decisions of the Augmented Central Committee Meeting.

*Tasks of the Party.* The main political resolution adopted by the meeting briefly sums up the South African situation as follows:

Economic, political and social developments in South Africa confirm the analysis made in our Program that the objective conditions exist for a national democratic revolution which will destroy South African imperialism, win the national liberation of the African and other oppressed peoples, and bring about profound democratic changes in line with the demands of the Freedom Charter. The economic growth which has taken place and which has raised living standards among the privileged white minority, has been achieved at the cost of the continued exploitation and impoverishment of the masses. It has intensified the decisive contradiction of South African society: that is, between the imperialist monopolies and the state of white domination on the one hand, and the oppressed masses of non-white toilers on the other.

The government is only able to maintain its rule by the constantly increasing terrorization of the masses, a permanent state of emergency, a vast and growing army and police force, the suppression of all radical opposition and methods of ruthless despotism.

South African imperialism seeks to safeguard its strategic positions by supporting oppressive regimes on its borders economically and militarily; by direct and indirect intervention in neighboring states; by trying to extend its economic influence and eventually to ensure political and military domination over its neighbors.

In this situation the Party calls upon the working people of our country and especially the workers and oppressed African and non-white peoples to unite their ranks, to resist tyrannical white domin-



ation in every sphere and by every means, and to work for the conquest of power by the people.

Paying tribute to the heroism of the fighting men of Umkhonto we Sizwe, it pledges its unqualified support for the liberation army in its aims to recruit and train guerrilla fighters, to spread the area of guerrilla war to the heart of the Republic.

Believing firmly that the building of our Party as the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the working class is a vitally important contribution to the victory in the common struggle, the meeting instructs the CC to direct its main efforts to the reconstruction of the Party at home as an organization of professional revolutionaries, closely in contact with the working class and peasantry and able to carry on the propaganda and organization of the Party in the face of police terror.

The resolution continues by detailing the main lines of activity both legal and illegal which should be pursued by the Party and the entire revolutionary movement in various fields.

In accordance with the Party's Program, which states that the main content of the national democratic revolution in South Africa is the national liberation of the African people, the Party's central efforts will be devoted as in the past to mobilizing and uniting this majority of the population as the most oppressed and revolutionary driving force. At the same time, the resolution directs attention to the demands of work among various class and national entities, in particular the workers and peasants, the two million Coloured people and half-million Indians, the youth and women.

Other resolutions adopted by the Meeting were the following:

*International Policy.* The struggle for the liberation of South Africa is an important and inseparable part of the worldwide fight against imperialism being waged by the socialist countries, the revolutionary working class and allied movements, and by the oppressed peoples and their movements for national freedom and independence.

Each advance of these allied movements helps our cause and brings its victory closer; and so, too, our fight is of value and importance to all working people and anti-imperialists.

It is the consistent policy of the Party to work for the building of firmer ties of solidarity and friendship between all engaged in the common struggle, and in the first place of the comradely links of working class internationalism and common action among the vanguard detachments of the struggle: the Parties of the world Communist movement.

The Meeting endorses the general line of international policy of the Central Committee and its activities in the sphere of international relations. In particular it approves the Party's mandate to its delegation at the International Meeting of Communist and

Workers' Parties held in Moscow in June 1969, and our Party's action in signing the documents of this Conference. It directs the CC to work for the implementation of the policies contained in these documents.

*Africa.* The Meeting recognizes and re-emphasizes our Party's consistent and vital concern with developments in the African continent as a whole, and in particular with the developing anti-imperialist African Revolution, to win democracy, unity and rapid development towards socialism and against capitalism and reaction. In particular, the Meeting emphasizes the need to extend Marxist-Leninist ideas and organization all over the continent. It resolves to continue and intensify the work fruitfully conducted by our journal *The African Communist* for over ten years, and calls on all members to support and build the journal.

*People's Alliance Against "Unholy Alliance".* The Meeting recognizes the fundamental unity of the anti-imperialist struggle in Southern Africa as a whole. The "Unholy Alliance" of Portuguese colonialism and the white supremacy regimes of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa represents imperialism's strongest base in Africa. The cornerstone and dominant partner of this alliance is the fascist Republic of South Africa, an instrument of international imperialism and at the same time the expression of aggressive, expansionist South African monopoly capitalism, which strives to extend and perpetuate neo-colonialist domination over Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana, threatens Zambia and Tanzania, and ultimately the independence of all African countries, and the peace and security of our continent and the world.

The interlocking interests and coordinated political, strategic and economic plans—exemplified in the Cabora Bassa scheme—face the peoples of Southern Africa with a common enemy aiming to perpetuate and extend imperialism and white supremacy.

Our peoples of Southern Africa and their liberation movements—the ANC, ZAPU, SWAPO, MPLA, FRELIMO, PAIGC—have an urgent need and duty to build close ties of friendship and cooperation and to work towards a revolutionary unity of anti-imperialist action.

—The close revolutionary alliance of the oppressed peoples of our area, enjoying the firm support of the independent African states, the socialist countries, and all anti-imperialist forces, will overthrow the colonialist and racist regimes. It will root out the remaining centers of colonialism, racialism and foreign domination in our continent, and open up a new era for Africa and for the worldwide fight against imperialism, for freedom, peace and socialism.

Our Party will devote its fullest energies towards the building of this revolutionary alliance.

*Neighboring Countries.* To the fraternal people of the neighboring



countries and their governments, the Party points out that our cause is a common one against a common enemy: South African imperialism. It calls upon them to render brotherly support to the South African freedom fighters, and to strengthen their own resistance, vigilance and preparedness, including military preparedness, against the enemy and his plans for penetration, espionage, sabotage and ultimately intervention and conquest.

We call for the unflinching support of the South African working people to the struggles of the neighboring countries and their peoples to maintain and extend their independence.

We reiterate our unqualified demand for independence and self-determination for Namibia.

The Party expresses its most vigorous condemnation of the traitor Jonathan, the tool of South African imperialism and of the most reactionary forces in Lesotho. It calls for a widespread "Hands off Lesotho" campaign to be launched in South Africa and abroad. It hails the courage and patriotism of the Lesotho guerrillas who need the wholehearted support of the revolutionaries of South Africa.

We consider the building of the Botswana-Zambia road to be an essential step towards the breaking away of Botswana from the economic clutches and political pressures of the Republic. The people of South Africa indignantly reject any bullying intervention by the fascist government of S.A. to prevent the building of this road. We call upon the people and government of Botswana to resist such intervention by all means, and pledge the fullest support of the oppressed people of our country for such resistance.

The Meeting directs the Central Committee to work systematically to establish friendly relations with the brother peoples, the progressive leaders and the anti-apartheid governments of neighboring territories.

*Arab Countries.* The Meeting expresses its full support for the struggle of the fraternal Egyptian and other Arab nations against Israeli aggression, backed by U.S. imperialism. It demands the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli forces to the 1967 frontiers and the implementation of the Security Council resolution, and upholds the struggle of the Arab Palestinians to secure their legitimate rights.

*The War in Cambodia.* The Meeting angrily condemns the flagrant aggression launched by the Nixon administration against Cambodia. It regards this action as a further escalation of the U.S. war against Vietnam and an attempt to colonize the whole of Indochina.

We express our warm solidarity with the fighting peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

*Vietnamese Workers' Party.* The Augmented Meeting of the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party places on

record its profound appreciation of the unforgettable example given to the workers and oppressed peoples of the whole world by our beloved comrade Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese Working People's Party:

"By holding the fort against the most barbaric invasion of the most powerful imperialist power, your Party and your people have demonstrated for all oppressed peoples everywhere the truth of the idea of Marx and Lenin that the people are invincible.

Down with U.S. and international imperialism!

Long live free, united Vietnam!"

*Heroes of Our Struggle.* Our Party pays tribute to the undying memory of those of our members who, side by side with their comrades of the national liberation movement, have fallen on the fields of battle or in the torture chambers and on the gallows of the fascist murderers.

From this Meeting we send our warm comradely greetings to the members of our Central Committee and all others who are serving sentences in prison.

We pledge ourselves to work with redoubled devotion to hasten the day of liberation, to avenge the fallen heroes of our struggle and bring to justice the murderers and torturers.

*The Party Program.* The Meeting directs the CC to inaugurate a broad discussion within the Party with a view to producing a new document which will supplement and, where necessary, bring up to date the 1962 Program of the Party.

*The Armed Struggle.* A good deal of the discussion at the Meeting was focussed on the strategy and perspectives of armed struggle under South African conditions, on the basis of a document on this theme circulated by the executive and in the light of the combat experience already gained.

The Meeting adopted a resolution setting forth a number of guidelines on this question, pointing out that the armed struggle was not to be approached as a purely military question, but that operations must be planned to arouse and organize the masses. Any theory that localized operations of full-time guerrillas would in itself generate revolution was rejected; as also was the concept that organized armed activity should await complete political mobilization and advanced nationwide organization.

While the principal operations would be initiated in and based on rural areas, armed activities in the towns were an indispensable "corollary front."

Emphasis was laid on the character of the fighting force as one of political cadres, subordinate to the political movement, and based on conviction and commitment rather than traditional bourgeois-type army discipline. Political and military leadership must be coordinated and eventually integrated.



*Organization and Propaganda.* The Augmented Central Committee Meeting also devoted much of its attention to the complex and exacting problems of organization, propaganda and the maintenance of high standards of conduct and discipline in the present testing conditions. A series of practical decisions were taken on these subjects, as well as on the strengthening of the liberation alliance and the raising to a yet higher level of the unity of Communist and non-Communist fighters for national liberation which has characterized the development of the movement in South Africa.

*50th Anniversary.* The Meeting, noting that July 1971 will mark the half centenary of the establishment of the Communist Party of South Africa, initiated a number of measures to mark this event and to draw it to public attention in South Africa and throughout the world.

For fifty years the Communists of the Southernmost area of the African continent have upheld the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism and applied them in practice to the complex and exacting conditions facing the working people of our country.

The Augmented Meeting of the Central Committee testified to the enduring validity of those principles and to the tenacity and vitality of our Party. Its decisions will lay the basis for the advance and victory of the South African revolution.

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## PANORAMA

### THE CPSU ON THE EVE OF THE 24th CONGRESS

The CC CPSU plenum, held on December 7, 1970, resolved to convene the 24th congress on March 30, 1971.

At present, the CPSU has more than 14 million members in 365,000 Party branches.

In the period preparatory to the Congress general meetings have been held in the Party branches. Communists are analyzing fulfillment of the decisions of the 23rd Congress and the intervening CC CPSU plenums, voicing unanimous approval of the foreign and home policies of the Party and the Soviet state. Attention centers on issues relating to the further growth of production and the development of other areas of public life, and improvement of the style and methods of Party work.

The problems were discussed in a free and business-like manner, with a lofty sense of responsibility. Acting on the CC resolution concerning the practice of Party meetings in the Yaroslavl Party organization (1969), Communists pinpointed flaws and made many valuable proposals; some of their remarks concerned senior Party bodies, administrative and economic organizations. Proposals and critical remarks are discussed immediately after the meetings; plans are drawn up for their implementation and the Party branches keep their members informed of measures taken. As *Pravda* pointed out in its editorial on November 12, 1970, this "... is our Party's Leninist tradition, and it must be consistently developed."

The general meetings of Party branches and all the preparatory work for the 24th Congress show that Communists are highly active, that inner-Party democracy is expanding and that the Party's ranks are closely united round the Central Committee.

There are 753 City and 3,216 District Party branches (including 441 District branches in the cities). The District and City committees conduct numerous activities in carrying forward Party policy and act as organizers of the masses.

Party documents point out the important role of the District and City organizations in carrying out Party policy and promoting the tasks of Communist construction. The 23rd Party Congress said, for example, that District Party committees, reinstated as political organs with full rights, have again become militant and authoritative vehicles of Party policy in rural areas. The CC CPSU resolution on the work of the Dobrynino District Party Committee in



Lipetsk Region (September 1968) analyzed the work of rural District Committees in present-day conditions and outlined concrete measures improving their work, guidance of collective and state farms, selection and placement of personnel and ideological and political education of farmers. The role of District and City Committees in guiding the various sectors of the economy and culture is outlined in many CC CPSU documents of recent years. Among these are the resolutions on the work of the CC CP of Estonia with administrative personnel (January 1967), on the work of the Volgograd Regional Party Committee in selecting, placing and educating administrative personnel in industry (October 1968), and on the work of the CC CP of Tajikistan in carrying out the decisions of the 23rd CPSU Congress (January 1969).

City and District Party committees have considerable experience in fulfilling Party decisions and improving the style and methods of work. They show a more scientific approach, collective spirit and greater efficiency.

Fulfilment of the five-year economic development plan is central in the work of City and District Party organizations, as required by the 23rd Congress. Efforts are focused on making social production more effective on the basis of accelerated scientific and technological progress and wider use of modern methods in economic management.

District and City Party conferences will be followed by regional and territorial conferences and finally congresses of Republican CPs. Last November and December Republican CP Central Committees held plenary meetings.

*November 16.* Plenum, CC CP Estonia. A report on the Republic's fulfilment of measures ensuring better use of potentialities in industry, increasing economy in production and on the immediate tasks arising in view of the coming 24th Party Congress was made by the First Secretary of the CC CP Estonia, I. Kabin.

*November 17.* Plenum, CC CP Byelorussia. The Central Committee discussed efforts to improve the Marxist-Leninist political education of Party and YCL members. The rapporteur was S. A. Pilotovitch, Secretary of the CC CP Byelorussia. The plenum was addressed by P. M. Masherov, alternate member of the CC CPSU Political Bureau and First Secretary of the CC CP Byelorussia.

*November 17.* Plenum, CC CP Kazakhstan, was opened by D. A. Kunayev, alternate member of the CC CPSU Political Bureau and First Secretary of the CC CP Kazakhstan. The Plenum discussed ways of improving Party guidance of the Republic's YCL organizations. The report was by V. N. Titov, Second Secretary of the Kazakhstan CP.

*November 19.* Plenum, CC CP Turkmenistan. The plenum dis-

cussed tasks facing the Republican Party organization in preparation for the 24th Party Congress. The main report was delivered by M. Gapurov, First Secretary of the CC CP Turkmenistan. Delegates expressed confidence that the working people of town and countryside would acquit themselves well in the pre-Congress period.

**November 24.** Plenum, CC CP Uzbekistan. Debated ways of increasing industrial production and expanding livestock. The rapporteurs were CC CP Uzbekistan Secretaries I. G. Anisimkin and Y. R. Kurbanov. The delegates were also addressed by Sh. R. Rashidov, alternate member of the CC CPSU Political Bureau and First Secretary, CC CP Uzbekistan.

**November 24.** Plenum, CC CP Lithuania. Debated tasks relating to political Marxist-Leninist education of Communists and administrative personnel in the Lithuanian capital. The main report was by K. Mackevicius, First Secretary of the Vilnius City Party Committee.

**December 4.** Plenum, CC CP Moldavia. Discussed ways of further advancing animal husbandry in the Republic. The report was by S. K. Grossu, Secretary, CC CP Moldavia. The Plenum was addressed by the First Secretary of the CC CP Moldavia, I. I. Bodul.

The plenums passed decisions on convening Republican CP congresses in February.

In December, CC plenums were held in the Republics to discuss the materials of the December 1970 Plenum of the CC CPSU and the tasks facing Republican Party organizations to assure the successful fulfilment of the 1971 national economic plan. The Plenums underscored the necessity of launching the plan vigorously to fulfil and overfulfil targets in anticipation of the 24th Party Congress.

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**On New Year's Eve the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Leonid I. Brezhnev addressed a New Year's message to the Soviet people.**

"For our people," said L. I. Brezhnev, "1970 was one more wonderful page in the heroic effort to fulfil the plans of building communism. It was the unforgettable year of the Lenin Centenary, the final year of the eighth five-year plan, a year of dedicated labor and construction, of new victories and achievements.

"Our achievements allow us to say proudly that 1970 was a worthy finale to the eighth five-year plan. The constructive work of our people was crowned by a new historic victory—the successful fulfilment of the main social and economic targets of the five-year plan.

"New heights have been attained in economic development. The



country's defense capacity has increased. The people's welfare and culture have risen. Socialist democracy has advanced further. The moral and political unity of Soviet society, the fraternity of the peoples of the USSR and their consolidation round Lenin's Communist Party have become stronger. Our country has made yet another significant advance along the road to communism.

"The Soviet Union's positions on the world scene are sounder than ever and its international prestige is high. True to the Leninist principles of struggle for peace and socialism, Soviet foreign policy has provided favorable conditions for peaceful and constructive labor in this country. It is designed to strengthen and develop the world socialist system, to consolidate all anti-imperialist forces, and to safeguard the freedom, independence and security of the nations, to advance world peace and progress."

L. I. Brezhnev expressed gratitude to all Soviet people for their selfless work, and said:

"Our people are seeing in the New Year with optimism and a legitimate feeling of pride in their achievements. Ahead are new heights to be scaled in communist construction. The Soviet Union is launching its Ninth five-year plan and preparing for the 24th Congress of the CPSU. We are firmly convinced that the Soviet people will celebrate their Party's congress with a further uplift of the nationwide socialist emulation movement, will take to heart all the Congress decisions and apply all their strength, knowledge and experience to fulfilling them. Loyalty to Lenin's behests and guidance by the Communist Party are a reliable guarantee of new and greater victories.

"At this time we extend friendly greetings to the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries. Our sincere greetings go to the Communist and Workers' parties, to the working class, the working farmers and to progressive intellectuals in the capitalist countries. We send our very best wishes to the peoples who have thrown off the shackles of colonialism, to all who are fighting against imperialism, for freedom, national independence and socialism."

These words express the thoughts and sentiments of the multi-million Soviet people.

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## JOINT COMMUNIQUE\* ON THE VISIT OF THE CPSU DELEGATION TO THE UAR

A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by CC Secretary B. N. Ponamaryov, visited the UAR from December 10 to 20, 1970 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union.

The Soviet guests met with a delegation of the Arab Socialist Union headed by Abdel Mohsen Abu an-Nur, member of the Supreme Executive Committee and General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Union.

Participants in the talks included: on the Soviet side—T. U. Usubaliev, CC CPSU member and First Secretary CC, Communist Party of Kirghizia; A. V. Georgiev, CC CPSU member and First Secretary of the Altai Regional Party Committee; G. I. Popov, CC CPSU member and First Secretary of the Leningrad City Party Committee; T. K. Malbakhov, Alternate member of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regional Party Committee; V. P. Rummyantsev, head of the CC CPSU International Department;

On the Arab side—members of the Supreme Executive Committee of the ASU Kamal Ramzi Stino, Labib Shukair, Dia ed-Din Daud; Chairman of the ASU Organizational Commission Shaaraoui Jumaa; ASU CC members Kamal ed-Din Henaoui, Ali Sayad Ali, Abdel Majid Farid, Mohammed Abdel Salam Zayat and Hasan Muez Rumi.

The head of the Soviet delegation was received by President Anwar Sadat, Chairman of the ASU.

B. N. Ponamaryov conveyed to Anwar Sadat a friendly message from Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU.

In Cairo the CPSU delegation placed a wreath at the grave of Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The Soviet delegation had talks with members of the CC and activists of the ASU, members of the UAR National Assembly, trade union activists of the Federation of Labor, the personnel of the ASU Institute of Socialist Research and activists from the Cairo and Alexandria Regional and City ASU organizations.

The CPSU delegation visited the Aswan High Dam and attended a meeting of construction workers and employees of the Aswan hydro-technical complex, visited several industrial enterprises and farming areas, met with activists from local ASU organizations and acquainted itself with the life and work of the people of the UAR.

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\*Pravda, December 21, 1970.



Everywhere, the CPSU delegation was accorded a warm, sincere reception.

The visit by the CPSU delegation afforded an opportunity for the leadership of the ASU, the CC ASU delegation participating in the talks, leading figures in the Union at various levels and the Egyptian people to express their deep satisfaction over the fraternal relations linking them with the peoples and leaders of the Soviet Union and also to express their gratitude and high appraisal for the firm and determined support, fraternal political, economic, technical, military and moral aid accorded by the peoples of the great Soviet Union to the people of the UAR in their just struggle against the armed aggression and the Israeli imperialist provocations. This visit also gave them an opportunity to reaffirm their friendship, sympathy, respect and gratitude to the peoples and leaders of the Soviet Union, fostered in the hearts of the Egyptian people by their great leader Gamal Abdel Nasser and which his comrade and colleague in struggle, President Anwar Sadat, continues to build up.

The ASU leadership told the Soviet delegation about their efforts in mobilizing the people for resistance against Israel's imperialist aggression supported by U.S. imperialism. The Soviet delegation was informed about the important social and economic achievements of the UAR in achieving the goals of the July 1952 revolution, which was directed against imperialism, feudalism, and the reactionary monarchy. This revolution brought Egypt out onto the road of independent national development and social progress.

The Arab delegation also described ASU work to increase industrial and agricultural output, to raise the political and ideological level of the masses and popularize the ASU policy of social reconstruction and advance towards socialism.

The CPSU delegation acquainted itself with the organizational structure and practical activities of the ASU at various levels and expressed a high opinion of the progressive socio-economic and political reforms being implemented in the UAR in the interests of the working people and in line with the Charter of National Action (1962) and the Program of March 30, 1968, drawn up under the guidance of the outstanding figure in the Arab national liberation movement and great son of the Egyptian people, Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The CPSU delegation expressed its deep appreciation of the fact that the ASU leadership is determined to continue following a progressive, anti-imperialist policy at home and abroad, as charted by Gamal Abdel Nasser and confirmed by the fifth session of the ASU national congress in November 1970.

The CPSU representatives described the structure and basic principles of the activities of the CPSU, the experience of the Soviet Communist Party in building socialism in the USSR, Party policy of

the country's industrialization and collectivization of agriculture, and of radical social transformation in accordance with the principles of scientific socialism.

They told the Egyptian side about preparations for the 24th Congress of the CPSU and the basic problems of communist construction in the USSR which are being tackled by the Party and Soviet people today.

The ASU delegation underlined the historic significance of CPSU experience in building the world's first socialist society. It noted the ASU's high appraisal of the significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution and said it was striving to profit from world-wide experience in the scientifically founded socialist reshaping of society, taking into consideration the concrete conditions, traditions and specifics of Egypt. The ASU leadership hailed the successes of the Soviet people in building communism, which are of immense international significance.

During the exchange of views on international problems both sides noted an identity of views of the CPSU and the ASU on the basic problems of present-day international developments, including the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Both sides express strong condemnation of U.S. imperialist aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and other Indochinese states. The CPSU and the ASU of the UAR demand a stop to the U.S. imperialist armed intervention and state their solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia who are struggling for their freedom and independence.

The sides resolutely condemn the aggression by Portuguese colonialists against the Republic of Guinea and voice their solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia, who are striving to free themselves of racist and colonialist oppression and to shape their destinies themselves.

Both sides stressed the significance of strengthening peace and security in Europe and of convening to this end a European conference on security and cooperation, and the need for full respect of the lawful interests and sovereign rights of the German Democratic Republic.

There was an exchange of views on the situation in the Middle East. The sides confirmed the identity of the positions of the CPSU and the ASU of the UAR concerning the ways of settling the Middle East crisis on the basis of complete implementation of the UN Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967.

The sides resolutely condemn the tactics of delay and sabotage resorted to by the Israeli aggressor with the moral, financial and military aid of the imperialist circles in the United States in order to thwart a just solution of the Middle East conflict.



Both sides confirmed in the course of the talks that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied by Israel as a result of the June 1967 aggression, fulfilment of the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967 and respect for the lawful rights of the Palestinian Arabs and fulfilment of UN decisions concerning this problem are a basis for attaining a just peace in the Middle East.

It is imperative that immediate concrete measures be implemented, including the drafting of a timetable for the withdrawal of troops from all occupied Arab territories and implementation of other provisions of the Security Council resolution.

The CPSU delegation expressed its appreciation of the UAR's consistent efforts to establish peace and to prevent a resumption of the armed conflict in the Middle East.

Both delegations expressed satisfaction over the growing support by the world's forces of peace for the just stand of the UAR. They expressed the determination of the ASU and the CPSU to continue efforts to win ever wider circles of the world public for active support of the Arab peoples' just cause and with a view to exerting pressure on the aggressor.

The sides reaffirm that the struggle of the Egyptians and all Arab peoples against the Israeli aggression and the imperialist forces supporting it is an important part of the anti-imperialist struggle of the world national liberation movement. It is actively supported by all freedom-loving forces and the forces of socialism, progress and peace.

The CPSU delegation declared the full support of its Party for the ASU policy of mobilizing all available forces and potentialities of the people of the UAR to rebuff the Israeli aggressor and to liquidate the consequences of the aggression.

The CPSU delegation confirmed the firm resolve of the USSR to accord the UAR all-round support in its struggle against the imperialist Israeli aggression, for withdrawal of the aggressor forces from occupied territory, for freedom, peace and socialism.

Both sides noted the significance of the activities of the governments and peoples of Arab countries for greater consolidation and coordination of action in the common struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

The representatives of the ASU stressed the significance of joint action by the socialist countries in support of the just anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, and especially of the statement of the Political Consultative Committee conference of the Warsaw Treaty countries, held in Berlin on December 2, 1970.

The ASU representatives highly appreciated the stand taken by the CPSU concerning the struggle against imperialism, according

consistent aid to the peoples' movement for national and social liberation. They expressed their deep-felt gratitude to the CPSU and the USSR for the many-sided aid to the people of the UAR in the struggle for political and economic independence, for social progress and in coping with the Israeli imperialist aggression.

Both sides stressed the resolve of the CPSU and ASU to continue the policy of all-round development of cooperation and friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the UAR.

Both sides declared their mutual desire to do all in their power to strengthen unity of action and cohesion of all the anti-imperialist forces—the peoples of the socialist countries, the world national liberation, workers' and Communist movement—in the interests of the common struggle against imperialism, for peace, national independence, social progress, democracy and socialism.

The CPSU and ASU delegations discussed the further development of inter-Party contacts, expressing a mutual interest in the development of such contacts as an important factor in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic. Agreement was reached on concrete measures to promote inter-Party contacts in the immediate future.

The CPSU delegation expressed its sincere gratitude to the ASU leadership and activists and the people of the UAR for their warm and cordial hospitality.

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## **JOINT COMMUNIQUE\* ON THE VISIT TO THE USSR BY A PARTY AND GOVERNMENT DELEGATION FROM THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC HEADED BY VICE-PRESIDENT ALI SABRI**

A Party and Government delegation from the UAR was in the USSR from December 20 to 26, 1970 on a friendly official visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. The delegation was headed by Ali Sabri, Vice-President of the UAR and member of the Supreme Executive Committee of the Arab Socialist Union. The group included Dr. Aziz Sidki, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Industry, Oil and Mineral Resources; Mahmud Riad, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for

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\**Pravda*, December 27, 1970.



Foreign Affairs; General Mohammed Fawzi, War Minister, and Mohammed Murad Galeb, UAR Ambassador to the USSR.

During its stay in Moscow the delegation had talks with Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, President N. V. Podgorny, Prime Minister A. N. Kosygin, CC CPSU Secretary B. N. Ponamaryov, Deputy Prime Minister V. N. Novikov, Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko, Defense Minister A. A. Grechko, Minister for Foreign Trade N. S. Patolichev, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Ties S. A. Skachkov, the Soviet Ambassador to the UAR V. M. Vinogradov and M. D. Sytenko, Head of the Middle East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

During the talks, held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, the sides discussed relations between the USSR and the UAR and the international situation, noting again the complete coincidence of views on these problems. Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the relations between the USSR and the UAR, built on sincere friendship and fruitful, all-round cooperation, whose foundation was laid by President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Both sides confirmed their determination to continue cooperation in all spheres.

New agreements were reached on the further development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the UAR. The sides agreed to sign long-term agreements in the field of trade and economic cooperation.

The UAR delegation stated its country's determination to continue unswervingly and consistently along the path of socio-economic development to assure the people's welfare. At the same time, the UAR, cooperating with all Arab states and all nations striving for peace and progress, is doing all in its power to liquidate the aftermath of the Israeli aggression and for the return of occupied Arab territory.

The Soviet side stated that the Soviet Union would continue developing all-round relations with the United Arab Republic and supporting its efforts for the country's progressive development and defense and strengthening of the UAR's independence and sovereignty. The Soviet Union will continue aiding and supporting the Arab peoples in their struggle to liberate occupied territory and to establish a just peace in the Middle East.

The two sides noted the significance of the friendly ties established between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Arab Socialist Union and expressed a mutual desire to develop these ties in the interests of strengthening friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the UAR, countering imperialist and colonialist plots and supporting the peoples' struggle for national independence, peace and social progress.

Special attention was given to the situation in the Middle East resulting from the Israeli aggression against the United Arab Republic and other Arab states and to the danger implicit in preserving the present situation due to Israel's intention of continuing occupation of the territory of the UAR and other Arab states. Both sides believe that it would have been impossible for Israel to follow this aggressive and expansionist policy without constant support from the imperialist forces, above all the United States of America. Both sides also note the fact that Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy is a persistent violation of the UN Charter and of the generally recognized norms of international law, to say nothing of the fact that it is a threat to peace and security. A complete identity of views was noted on all these questions.

The two sides state that Israel's policy, blocking the mission of G. Jarring, a special representative of the UN Secretary-General, prevents the establishment of peace in the Middle East and is a flagrant challenge to world public opinion. Continuation of the present situation is heightening the threat to world peace.

Both sides expressed their firm conviction that there can be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East unless the November 22, 1967 Security Council Resolution is carried out, Israeli troops are withdrawn from all occupied Arab territory and the UN resolutions confirming the lawful rights of the Arab Palestine people, are implemented.

Both sides reaffirmed their continued support for the efforts within and outside the UN framework for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East in accordance with the November 22, 1967, Security Council resolution.

The UAR delegation noted that the statement of the Berlin Conference of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee on stable peace and security in the Middle East is strong support for the Arab states in their struggle against the Israeli aggression and imperialist forces, for the liberation of occupied Arab territory.

Both sides consider the UAR Party and Government delegation's visit to the USSR to be an important step in strengthening friendly, truly fraternal relations between the two countries and an expression of mutual trust, fruitful and growing cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic in the struggle against the forces of imperialism, for the right of the peoples to independent development, for progress and general peace.

The Soviet delegation expressed appreciation of the kind wishes conveyed by President Anwar Sadat to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government and people.

Vice-President Ali Sabri expressed his profound gratitude to the



Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government for the hospitality and warm reception accorded him and those accompanying him during their stay in Moscow.

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## FRENCH-EGYPTIAN COMMUNIQUE

A joint communique released in Cairo on December 14 after the conclusion of talks between the leadership of the Arab Socialist Union and the French Communist Party, on a visit at the invitation of the ASU, says that imperialism is striving to preserve tension in the Middle East which is a threat to world peace. In the Middle East, just as in Europe and Southeast Asia, a special role is played by American imperialism acting as a world gendarme.

The FCP and the ASU, the communique continues, condemn the policy of territorial expansion followed by the Israeli ruling circles and the policy of terror against the Arab population carried out by the Israeli armed forces on occupied Arab territory.

The document expresses the opinion that a peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis is possible on the basis of the November 1967 UN Security Council resolution. The FCP and ASU appealed to world public opinion to put pressure on Israel and the United States to force them to accept a peaceful solution of the crisis in the Middle East on the basis of the UN Security Council resolution.

The French CP delegation and the ASU leadership stated their full support for the heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam against American aggression.

The communique also states that both sides are for a permanent and stable peace in Europe.

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Al-Ahram, Dec. 14, 1970.

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## ACTIVITIES OF THE PARTIES

### CHILE

Speaking at the Nataniel Stadium on *December 15*, Luis Corvalan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Chile, dealt with the relations between Chilean Communists and the extremist Revolutionary movement of the Left (MIR).

There are differences on a number of questions between our organizations, he said. But this does not mean that they should be solved by force. "We are categorically against this, against any arguments and any discussion ending in resort to arms. On the contrary, the Communist Party believes—and is sure that this is quite possible—that all differences should be settled by political means only, through discussions, debate and talks."

Our relations with the MIR have undergone substantial changes of late. The Left revolutionary movement is coming out in support of the popular government. And this is the main thing. All forces supporting the government should be united today in spite of the differences that divided them yesterday.

Of course, said Luis Corvalan in conclusion, this is not to say that all differences between the Left organizations have disappeared. But we shall strive to solve them on a different plane, the plane of friendly discussions and exchanges of views.

### RUMANIA

An enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Rumania was held on *December 16*.

It discussed and approved the draft economic development plan and the draft budget of the Socialist Republic of Rumania for 1971, deciding to submit them for approval by the Grand National Assembly.

The meeting heard a report on the results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty States, held in Berlin on *December 2, 1970*. It approved the activity of the Rumanian delegation at the conference and the documents approved by its participants and confirmed the determination of the Rumanian Communist Party and government to continue to act for relaxation of tensions and for cooperation, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The closing speech was made by the RCP General Secretary, N. Ceausescu.



## IRELAND

The Communist Party of Ireland resolutely condemned the government's plan to introduce emergency legislation empowering the authorities to imprison suspected persons without trial.

The statement of the National Executive Committee, published in the weekly *Unity* in the *first half of December*, says that under cover of emergency legislation the government intends to take measures against those who come out against a wage freeze to offset the effect of spiralling prices, the attempts to introduce anti-union legislation and the plans of the government to seek admission to the Common Market.

## SOVIET UNION

On *December 19 Pravda* carried an editorial devoted to the 10th anniversary of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. "All truly patriotic forces of the South, the fighters for national liberation, peace and social progress," says the editorial, "have rallied to the banners of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. The sons and daughters of Vietnam have demonstrated by their heroic fight against foreign invaders that a people defending its just cause, the cause of freedom and independence, is invincible.

"The Soviet people have closely and with sympathy followed the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the aggressors. They are constantly rendering them all-round support and assistance. The unanimous approval by the people of Vietnam of the appeal of the Central Committee of the Working People's Party of Vietnam and the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam published on December 17, says the Statement of the Soviet Government, proves convincingly that new provocations of the aggressors against Vietnam are also doomed to failure. True to the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union fully supports the just position of the DRV government, which demands immediate cessation of American aggression, full and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam and respect for the right of the Vietnamese people to settle their internal affairs themselves. The Soviet government declared that it would draw proper conclusions from the new provocations and the threats to extend aggression against the fraternal socialist state, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. It should be clear, the Statement emphasizes, that the continuation of provocations against the DRV and attempts to follow up with deeds new military threats against the peoples of Indochina would result in a still greater aggravation of the situation in Southeast Asia and the Far East. Responsibility for this will fall squarely on the U.S."

## CEYLON

*December 20.* The formation of the United Front of the Party of Freedom and the Socialist and Communist parties made it possible to extend still further the anti-imperialist struggle, said S. A. Wickremasinghe, Chairman of the Communist Party of Ceylon, addressing a mass rally devoted to the 35th anniversary of the Socialist Party of Ceylon. Unity with the progressive forces of the world, he emphasized, is now an important factor of Ceylon's successful development. The Chairman of the Communist Party called for strengthening still more relations with the socialist countries.

## VENEZUELA

On *December 21* the Eighth Conference of the capital's Communist organization concluded its work, adopting a decision to recommend to the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela to expel Teodoro Petkov and other defectors from the Party. The conference condemned the activities of the factional group led by Teodoro Petkov and its ideological platform as being hostile to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The resolution points out that the conference fully rejects Petkov's lies and slander levelled at the Soviet Union and proletarian internationalism. The conference accused Teodoro Petkov of injecting into the Party by devious means an ideology serving the interests of U.S. imperialism and the enemies of the Party.

The conference pointed out that the Communist Party of Venezuela will never stoop to anti-Sovietism.

The conference elected a new regional committee headed by Antonio Garcia Ponce.

A meeting was held during the conference which was addressed by General Secretary Jesus Faria. The Communist Party of Venezuela, he said, will devote all its energies to fulfilling the revolutionary tasks in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The regional conference of the Communist Party of the Miranda State adopted a decision to relieve Teodoro Petkov of his duties as Secretary of the Regional Committee.

It also decided to request the coming congress of the Communist Party that Teodoro Petkov and his group be expelled from the Party.

The conference was addressed by Eduardo Machado, Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party Central Committee. He said that the Party is growing stronger by dealing a rebuff to the splitters headed by Petkov, to the enemies of the Party who



tried with the help of U.S. imperialism to seize leading positions in the Communist Party of Venezuela in order to turn it into a vehicle of ideas alien to Marxism-Leninism.

## GREECE

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece voices its resolute protest against the new arrests and condemns the criminal plans of the junta to persecute the activists of our Party and other patriots opposing the regime, all those who, fulfilling their patriotic duty, are fighting to overthrow the hated dictatorship and restore democratic freedoms," says the statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece broadcast by the radio station Voice of Truth in the *latter half of December*.

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece calls on the supporters of our Party to act to save the lives of the arrested people and urges all opponents of the dictatorship to take joint action to secure the release of all detainees."

## BRITAIN

The *Morning Star* of December 22 reported: "Support is pouring in for protest marches, demonstrations and strikes on January 12 against the Tories' anti-union proposals. There are strong indications that the protest could be even bigger than the December 8 stoppage, which saw more than 600,000 workers on strike."

## GUINEA (BISSAU)

The armed struggle of the people of Guinea (Bissau) against Portuguese colonialists is extending with every day.

According to the report of A. Cabral, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands, made public in Algiers on *December 22*, nearly all city centers were attacked by patriots from January to September 1970.

Attempting to stem the liberation movement of the people of Guinea (Bissau) the Portuguese colonialists are using the most barbarous means. To gain decisive victories in the struggle, says the report, the Party will continue its armed struggle and will act in closer solidarity with all anti-colonial and anti-imperialist forces.

## SOVIET UNION

On *December 22* the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR conveyed warm greetings to the participants of the meeting devoted to the 50th anniversary of the State Plan for the Electrification of Russia and, through them, to workers, collec-

tive farmers, intellectuals and all working people of the Soviet Union.

The plan, drawn up under Lenin's direct guidance and approved by the Eighth All-Russia Congress of Soviets, was the first scientifically grounded long-term plan for the socialist restructuring of the entire economy on the basis of electrification. It initiated the creative endeavors of the Soviet Communist Party and the entire people to build up the material and technical base of the new society.

Emphasizing the great political and social role of the plan, Lenin called it the Second Program of the Party. Lenin's thesis "Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification of the entire country" still retains its program importance.

The successful fulfilment of the plan was a great feat of the working class, of all working people of our country. In 1920, when the plan was adopted, a mere 500 million kwh of electric power was produced. This year electric power generation will reach 740,000 million kwh.

At the present stage, too, our Party attaches prime importance to the priority growth of electrification, seeing in this the necessary condition for an accelerated scientific and technical progress in all branches of the economy, for the growth of labor productivity and the improvement of living conditions.

## FRANCE

On December 23 *l'Humanité* carried three resolutions adopted by the recent plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, which discussed the results of the negotiations between the FCP and the Socialist Party on a joint program of action.

The plenum approved the initial results of the negotiations on the terms of a political agreement. The Central Committee confirms the resolve of the Communist Party to do everything in its power and to conduct extensive work among the masses in order to reach a durable political agreement with the Socialist Party and establish an alliance of all workers and democratic forces on the basis of a single program of struggle for an advanced democracy, for a socialist France.

The meeting approved the report of Deputy General Secretary Georges Marchais on the first results of the negotiations with the United Socialist Party to reach agreement on joint action at the coming municipal elections in March 1971. The resolution stresses the important role of the municipalities in defending the interests of the working people and contains proposals for the nomination of joint candidates of the Alliance of democratic forces.



## PERU

On *December 23* the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party published a statement hailing the amnesty for political prisoners announced by the government. The amnesty meets the deep hopes and demands of the Peruvian public, says the statement. The people of Peru will take a still more active part in the revolutionary process, working for more deep-going anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchic changes.

The Communist Party especially welcomes the cessation of the proceedings instituted by the military authorities of the former Belaunde regime against Jorge del Prado, Paul Acosta and other Communist Party leaders.

## POLAND

The Polish Sejm, meeting on *December 23* granted a request submitted by M. Spychalski to relieve him of his duties as Chairman of the Polish State Council.

The Sejm also granted a request submitted by J. Cyrankiewicz to relieve him of his duties as Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The Sejm was addressed by the First Secretary of the CC PUWP E. Gierek. On behalf of the Deputies' Clubs he proposed J. Cyrankiewicz for the post of Chairman of the State Council, describing him as one of the most experienced and honored statesmen in the country.

E. Gierek also proposed P. Jaroszewicz for the post of Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Speaking on the situation in Poland, E. Gierek outlined the measures to be implemented in line with resolutions of the Seventh CC PUWP plenum to improve the material conditions of the low-pay category of the population and of large families. We are certain, he said, that Poland will be able to overcome the crisis due to the correct measures taken by the Party. We shall never allow Poland to be forced off the road of socialist development. The indestructible principle of our foreign policy, noted the speaker, is fraternal alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, which is a determining guarantee of our security and independence.

By a unanimous vote the Sejm elected J. Cyrankiewicz Chairman of the Polish State Council and appointed P. Jaroszewicz Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The Sejm also unanimously approved the changes in the government introduced by P. Jaroszewicz.

## USA

A special statement by the CP USA issued on *December 23* by the Party's National Chairman Henry Winston and General Secre-

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tary Gus Hall says that Angela Davis is the victim of an "anti-communist conspiracy."

"Serious constitutional rights were scrapped," says the statement. "The torches of racism and bigotry have been carried into the courts . . ."

"The people of the United States, and the world," the statement says, "must reverse this course . . ." The CPUSA leadership appeals to American citizens and world public opinion to prevent the disgraceful trial of Angela Davis.

## RUMANIA

Agerpres reported on *December 24* that the Chairman of the Spanish CP Dolores Ibarruri addressed a friendship meeting of the Communist Parties of Rumania and Spain held at the August 23 Works in Bucharest.

Speaking about the trials in Burgos, D. Ibarruri said that the arbitrary nature of the trial of Basque patriots has caused an unprecedented wave of protest in Spain and the world. These disgraceful proceedings have brought into motion all progressive political forces in Spain. By the Burgos trials the regime put itself in the dock. They facilitated closer contacts between all the forces that voiced their unanimous protest and revealed tremendous possibilities for attaining accord and joint action in overthrowing the dictatorship and establishing a democracy in Spain. The crisis of the regime, rent by internal contradictions and especially by the heroic struggle waged by the working class, the farmers and the intellectuals and our militant working and student youth, is irreversible.

## JAPAN

On *December 26* the newspaper *Akahata* carried a communication of the Secretariat of the Communist Party Central Committee saying that in line with the decision of the 11th Congress of the CPJ the Presidium of the CC CPJ decided to establish an Institute of Social Sciences under the CC CPJ to compile research material on Japan's present and future problems and also to launch independent theoretical research into problems of scientific socialism.

## CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

On *December 28* the CC of the Congolese Party of Labor opened its plenum. The Congolese Information Agency reports that this is the 2nd CC plenum following the Extraordinary congress convened in view of the March events in Brazzaville. It will undoubtedly



reach some conclusions and, we presume, will also rectify the style of work.

The present plenum will not only check up on the fulfilment of the task with which various commissions and working groups were charged by the June plenum, but will also sum up State and Party activities during 1970.

Marian Ngouabi, Chairman of the Party's Central Committee and President of the Republic, said in his opening speech that the CPL condemned the criminal and brutal American imperialist aggression in Vietnam and fully supported the just struggle of the heroic people of Vietnam and other peoples of Indochina.

The Chairman of the CC CPL condemned the schemes of the Portuguese colonialists in Africa and, in particular, the recent aggression against independent Guinea. He noted that the aggression was made possible thanks to support from the countries of the aggressive NATO bloc. M. Ngouabi called upon fighting Africa "to counter Portuguese reactionary violence with revolutionary violence." He appealed to the CPL membership to strengthen Party unity and solidarity.

## FRANCE

On December 28 the CC of the French CP met to mark the Party's 50th anniversary, which fell on December 29. The meeting was addressed by Political Bureau member and Secretary of the CC FCP Gaston Plissonnier who spoke on the highlights of the Party's 50-year history.

In its struggle against capitalism, for socialism, the FCP gained a great deal of political experience. It is now a strong organization with an experienced, devoted and energetic leadership. It is a large revolutionary and democratic Party in the country.

Gaston Plissonnier also spoke of the Party's international contacts, saying that the FCP supported the first victorious socialist revolution in Russia and has ever since maintained fraternal relations with the CPSU.

The French Communist Party, said the speaker, has always been true to the theory of Marxism-Leninism, opposing various opportunist tendencies and dogmatic approaches to Marxism.

Inspired by the example of our veterans, said M. Plissonnier in conclusion, Communists will spare no effort to win over thousands of new Party members during the Communist Enrolment drive in honor of the 50th anniversary of the FCP.

## INDIA

A resolution by the Central Executive Committee of the CPI issued on December 29 says that the approaching parliamentary elections signify a turning point in the struggle between the forces

of progress and the forces of reaction. The main issue during the elections will be, on the one hand, the desire of the Rightist forces to take over power in the center, and, on the other, the struggle waged by the Left and democratic forces to foil these counter-revolutionary attempts and to establish supreme popular power through a newly elected Parliament.

The Central Executive Committee points out that the struggle against the main danger, i.e., the threat from the reactionary forces, demands maximum unity of the Left and democratic forces and parties, including progressive forces within the ruling Congress.

A statement by the General Secretary of the CPI Rajeshwar Rao, published simultaneously with the resolution, says that in view of the dissolution of Parliament and the holding of new elections the Central Executive Committee of the CPI has decided to postpone its Ninth Congress scheduled for April 1971. The new date will be set after the elections.

## MONGOLIA

Party plenums are being held in Mongolia in December. Communists are analyzing Party activities in carrying out the resolutions of the 15th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Eighth plenum of the CC, which set a nationwide task to increase the effectiveness of production and improve quality.

The plenums are also discussing preparations for the anniversaries of the MPRP and the Mongolian Revolution, measures to improve the political education of Communists and to increase the leading role of the Party membership, work with young Communists and other problems.

## ITALY

The Italian CP will celebrate its 50th anniversary in January 1971. The Italian CP has grown numerically and is more united than last year. The newspaper *Unita* wrote on December 31 that on the eve of the New Year there were over 1.5 million members in the ICP, with 102,000 joining in 1970.

On behalf of the Party Leadership General Secretary Luigi Longo appealed to all Party organizations to mark the approaching anniversary with a drive to increase membership.



