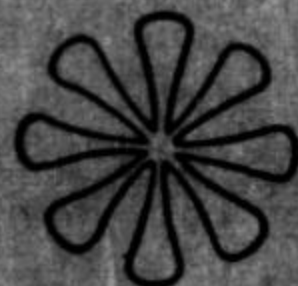


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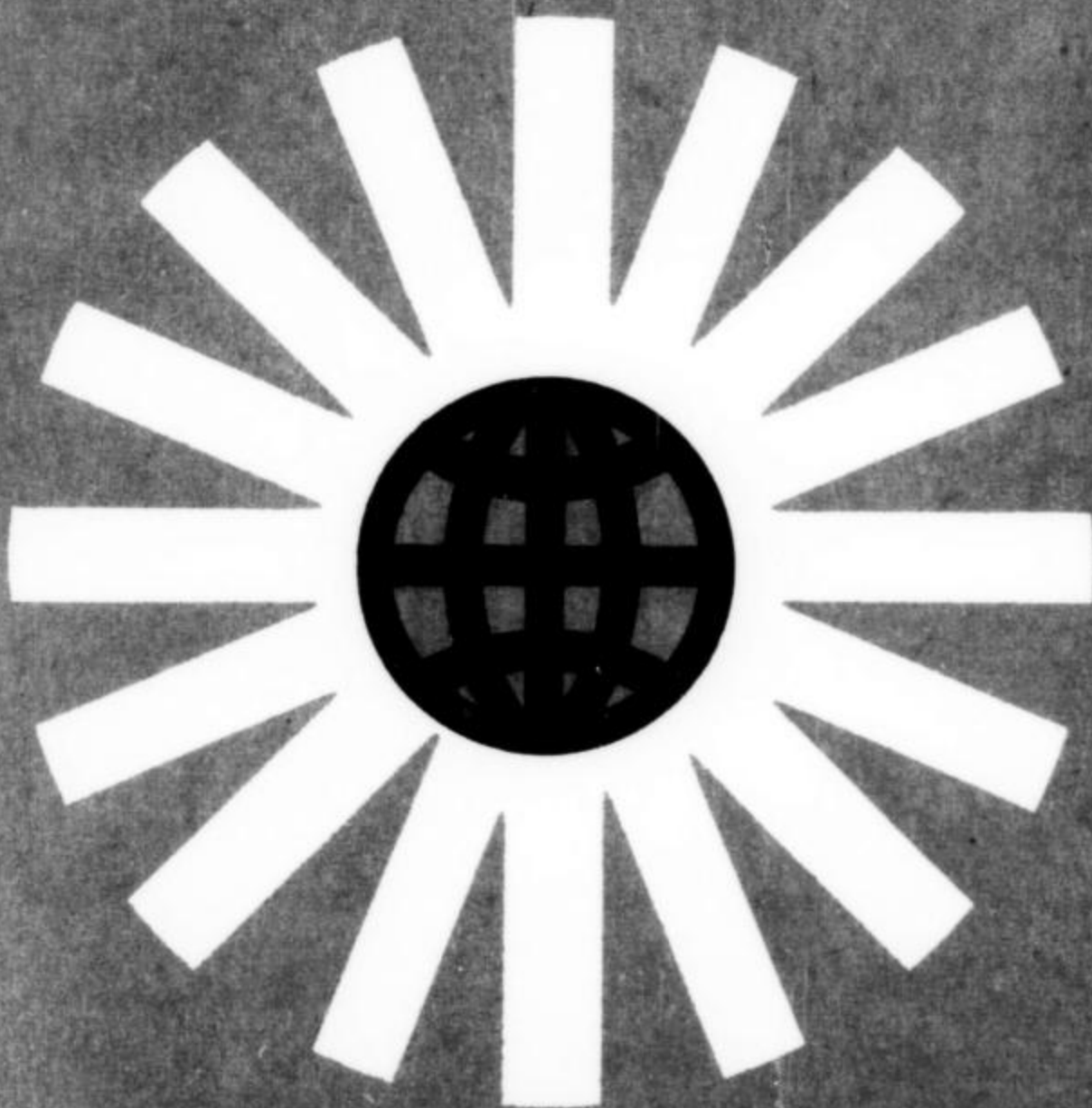
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**FORWARD TO THE
TRIUMPH OF
COMMUNISM**

—Report by
**M. A. Suslov on
53rd Anniversary
of October
Revolution**



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UNDER THE BANNER OF THE GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION—FORWARD TO THE TRIUMPH OF COMMUNISM

REPORT* DELIVERED BY M. A. SUSLOV AT THE CELEBRATION MEETING ON THE OCCASION OF THE 53rd ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION HELD IN THE KREMLIN PALACE OF CONGRESSES ON NOVEMBER 6, 1970.

Comrades, world history knows of no event that is of more significance than the Great October Socialist Revolution, which has decisively influenced the course of mankind's development and ushered in a new age in the life of all countries and peoples — the epoch of social and national liberation, of transition from capitalism to socialism. It marked a fundamental turn in the historical destiny of our country, creating the first state of workers and peasants and laying the beginning for the building of a socialist society.

Every anniversary of the October Revolution is a new stage in the onward, all-round development of our country, a new outstanding landmark on the road to communism. The Soviet people and progressive mankind throughout the world are today marking the 53rd anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Also noteworthy is the fact that this year's anniversary is being marked during the year of the centenary of the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, under whose direct leadership the October Revolution was triumphantly accomplished.

The celebration of the Lenin centenary was an event of worldwide importance and developed into a genuine triumph of Marxism-Leninism. It forcefully showed the majesty and vitality of Lenin's ideas, which after the October Revolution became a powerful factor of world development and of mankind's social progress. The ideals of Lenin and the October Revolution live on and triumph in the work of the Soviet people, who are building a communist society, in the achievements of the peoples of other socialist countries, in the struggle waged by the international working class, in the successes scored by the national liberation movement and in the growing unity of the fraternal Communist Parties. Hundreds of millions of working people throughout the world are today fighting for a new life under the banner of Lenin.

*Pravda, November 7, 1970.

Our Communist Party is currently engaged in the responsible preparations for its 24th Congress. You all know what a big role Congresses play in the life not only of the Party but of the Soviet Union as a whole. The 24th Congress of the CPSU will sum up the results of the enormous creative work that has been accomplished by the Party and the people and map out new targets in the building of communism, consistently and steadfastly in line with the cause initiated by the October Revolution and with the behests of Lenin.

The great banner of Lenin raised by the October Revolution waves on high over the world, calling upon all peoples to move forward to social progress, peace, friendship, socialism and communism.

LENINIST LINE OF COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION IN THE USSR

Comrades, within months after the socialist revolution, Lenin, characterizing its content and further direction and development, said that it would move from its triumphant beginning to its victorious consummation, to the building of socialism and then of communist society.

Our Leninist Party and the Soviet people have never, at any point, lost sight of this general prospect of the socialist revolution and its loftiest aim, that of building communism, and they have perseveringly and inexorably moved towards that aim.

The principal result of the work and tense struggle of the Soviet people during the past period of more than half a century under the leadership of the Communist Party is the building of socialism and the creation of realistic prerequisites for its growth into communist society. This is the greatest achievement of the working class, of all the working people of our country. It is an achievement that will not fade through the centuries.

Our road to socialism was neither simple nor easy. We had to abolish the rule of the exploiters—the tsar, the landowners and the capitalists—repel the invasion of numerous hordes of foreign interventionists and whiteguards, crush sabotage, wrecking and the resistance of the class enemy, put an end to economic dislocation and, at the price of a tremendous effort, turn old Russia into a powerful and flourishing socialist state—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In 1941 the Soviet people had once again to take up arms to destroy the armored hordes of Hitlerite fascism, which had attacked our country and placed not only the Soviet state but the whole of mankind in jeopardy. A great and truly titanic effort was needed to eradicate the grave consequences of the war in a brief historical period and to rise to the present high level of social and cultural development.

The heroism and superb spirit demonstrated by the Soviet people in labor and in military exploits have won the admiration of the whole world. Their achievements in socialist and communist construction have fired the working people of all countries with enthusiasm.

As a result of socialist transformations we now have a Soviet way of life that differs fundamentally from the bourgeois way, and its most precious possession is man himself and the conscious and highly productive work of each person for the sake of all, for the welfare of society. Whereas private ownership separates people, social ownership of the means of production unites them. It creates the objective possibilities for harmoniously combining the individual, collective and national interests of all working people, for their conscious creative co-operation and friendship and for the convergence of all nations and nationalities.

Having put an end to national oppression, the October Revolution ensured the unparalleled florescence of the economy and culture of all the nations and nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union, and it secured their genuine equality, unity and co-operation. On the basis of the Leninist national policy the nations and nationalities of our country have scored immense achievements and are an example of fraternal friendship for the peoples of the whole world. The building of communist society leads to a still closer union of the Soviet peoples and to the further consolidation of their fraternal cohesion.

The moral and political unity of Soviet society is stronger today than ever before. United around their Leninist Party and inspired by a common aim, the workers, peasants and intellectuals of our great country are selflessly building communism. Our social system has given the working people wide scope for creative work, for the manifestation of their talents and abilities. Socialist democracy ensures every working person the opportunity of participating in political life, in the administration of all affairs of state.

In our country everything is being done for man. Production, culture and science have been placed in the service of the people with the direct object of improving their life. The Soviet citizen is sure of his future. This certainty is founded on firm confidence in the strength and advantages of the socialist system and in the unbounded possibilities that it holds out for improvement and development. Hence the healthy social optimism so typical of our people.

The economy is the foundation of any social system. Today Soviet socialist society has powerful productive forces, and an all-sidedly developed industry and agriculture built up during the years of Soviet power.

One of the basic features of the Soviet socialist economy is its

rapid rate of development. Industrial output in the Soviet Union is today 91 times greater than in 1913. Every four days our industry puts out as much as was produced by the whole of tsarist industry in a year. Whereas prior to the revolution our country's industrial output accounted for a little over four per cent of the total world industrial product, today it has risen to almost 20 per cent.

Communist construction, with the building of the material and technical basis of communism as the central task, is the chief objective of the Party and the people, and our greatest concern.

Guided by the Marxist-Leninist teaching and the Party Program, using present achievements as its point of departure and taking its own and international experience into account, the Party has charted an integral and extensive system of economic, political and ideological measures for communist construction at the present stage. These measures have been given concentrated expression in the decisions adopted by the 23rd Congress of the CPSU and by the post-Congress plenary meetings of the Central Committee. The drive to put them into effect has been the content of all these years.

The final results of the eighth five-year plan will be summed up early next year but it is clear already today that the Directives of the 23rd Congress on key economic and social indices will have been successfully carried out. Our country has reached new landmarks in its socio-economic development, in strengthening its economic and defense capability, in boosting the standard of living and raising the people's cultural level. It is expected that the five-year plan will be fulfilled in regard to the growth of the national income and the total volume of industrial output. Moreover, there will be a considerable overfulfilment of the plan targets set for the growth of the real incomes of the population, of wages and salaries of workers and other employees, and of earnings of collective farmers, and also of the volume of retail trade.

As a result of the five-year plan industrial output will increase 50 per cent. Rapid rates of development have been registered in the power engineering, chemical, petrochemical, heavy engineering, metal-working and, particularly, instrument-making and radio-electronics industries, these being branches on which the further advance of the entire national economy depends.

If we take 1970, the last year of the five-year plan, we shall find that compared with the previous year industrial output rose eight per cent and labor productivity in industry approximately 6.7 per cent instead of the planned 5.2 per cent. The national economy is to receive at least 5,000 million roubles worth of industrial output over and above plan.

In 1970 electric power output is to total 740,000 million kwh, which is almost equal to the combined power output of such deve-

developed capitalist countries as Britain, France, Italy and West Germany.

Oil output will exceed 350 million tons, or 110 million tons up over 1965. The gas industry, practically non-existent in pre-revolutionary Russia, is to put out nearly 200,000 million cubic metres of fuels and raw materials.

Our industry is growing rapidly not only in quantity but also in quality, steadfastly achieving a higher technological level. Within the past ten years alone we have designed more than 32,000 new machines and equipment, and over 12,000 new instruments, and began making over 10,000 new industrial products. Wide scope has been opened for scientific and technological creativity by the working people. The movement of inventors and rationalizers, of innovators in production, is growing steadily.

We consider with legitimate pride that today the powerful Soviet industry is capable of tackling the most complex technical tasks of the century and reliably ensuring the uninterrupted rapid growth of our country's economic might and defense capability.

Science and technology are developing successfully. A striking example showing the remarkable new achievements, talent and ability of our scientists, designers, engineers and workers was the near-fantastic flight of the Luna-16 automatic station, which brought samples of lunar rock back to Earth. This major step in the fulfilment of the Soviet space program symbolizes the heroic accomplishments of our people and opens up new vistas for the further harnessing of nature, and shows the great potentialities for the use of super-accurate automatically controlled machines in the national economy. We have always shown and shall continue to show unflagging concern for the development of Soviet science and for rapidly introducing the achievements of science and new techniques in the national economy.

While noting the great successes that have been scored, the Party clearly sees large reserves and possibilities for the further swift development of industry, and draws the attention of Party and trade union organizations as well as of economic and government agencies to shortcomings in capital construction, to the unsatisfactory situation at a number of industrial enterprises with regard to the introduction of modern machinery, and to the need to intensify the drive for better quality, for greater economy in the expenditure of funds, raw materials, fuel and other materials, and strict state and labor discipline. The Party emphasizes the need for enhancing the responsibility of every one for the work entrusted to him.

The Party devotes great attention to agriculture. In recent years important measures have been taken to strengthen its material and technical basis, to give collective farmers and state farm workers

greater material incentives to step up the production of agricultural output, to change the entire way of life in the countryside and erase the differences in the conditions of work and in the standard of living between town and country.

Our agriculture is becoming increasingly more mechanized, being continuously supplied with more and more tractors, harvester combines, trucks and other farm machinery. There has been a substantial increase in the supply of mineral fertilizers to collective and state farms. All this has made it possible to increase the output of all types of farm products. Compared with the previous five-year plan period the annual average output of grain, sugar-beet, raw cotton, potatoes, milk, meat, eggs and other foodstuffs has grown considerably during the current five-year plan period.

Notable successes have been registered by collective farmers and state-farm workers in 1970. The grain harvest at the collective and state farms is the largest in the entire history of agriculture in our country. This has allowed the state to purchase considerably more grain than planned. There have been larger purchases of raw cotton, vegetables, potatoes, milk, eggs, wool and other products.

We have undoubtedly scored impressive achievements in the development of farm production during the past few years. However, as the Central Committee of the CPSU noted at its plenary meeting in July 1970, if we assess the development of agriculture from the standpoint of the satisfaction of the country's steadily growing requirements in food and in raw materials for industry, the present level of farm production cannot be said to be adequate. In particular, the population's meat requirements are not being fully satisfied. The Soviet economy's rate of development and the steady rise of the living standard make new and increasingly higher demands of agriculture.

The decisions adopted by the Central Committee Plenary Meeting envisaged measures to secure the steadfast development of all branches of agriculture, a large-scale growth of the technical equipment available to agricultural production, adequate supplies of mineral fertilizers, the large-scale promotion of land improvement, and the attainment of greater efficiency in crop and livestock farming. These decisions are a militant program for all the working people in the countryside and for the Soviet people as a whole.

The successful development of the national economy is the basis for raising the standard of living of the workers and peasants and furthering their cultural level. The Party and the Soviet Government are firmly steering towards securing a systematic rise of the people's living standards. By developing industry and agriculture and achieving greater efficiency in production our Party and the Soviet Government are following the aim of satisfying the material and cultural requirements of the Soviet people as fully as possible.

During the current five-year-plan period real incomes in terms of per head of the population have increased 33 per cent against the 30 per cent envisaged in the Directives of the 23rd Congress of the CPSU. In 1970 monthly wages have averaged 122 rubles, and together with benefits from social funds this sum adds up to 164 rubles.

A feature of recent years is the accelerated growth of the output of consumer goods. Their range is becoming more varied and their quality is improving. During the five-year period the output of recreational and household goods has almost doubled. Today every second Soviet family has a television set and a washing machine, and every third family has a refrigerator. Within a few years these everyday facilities will be owned by every family.

One of the most vivid achievements of our social system is that there has been vast progress in solving the housing problem in the interests of the working people. Our Party attaches paramount importance to this problem.

The building of housing and of cultural and everyday service establishments is proceeding apace in every town, in every inhabited locality. During the current five-year-plan period the capital invested in housing and communal construction will total nearly 70,000 million rubles; dwelling houses with an aggregate useful floor space of 518 million square metres are to be built. More than 100 million Soviet citizens have been provided with new housing during the past decade alone. Besides, in our country rents are the lowest in the world. In rich capitalist countries like the USA, Britain and others, industrial and office workers are in many cases compelled to pay up to 20-25 or more per cent of their wages in rent to the landlords.

It is proper to note that we have universal and free public education, free medical services, paid leaves and large pensions. We take pride in our short working week—39.4 hours for all industrial and office workers, counting the shorter working day of school-teachers, medical personnel and some other brackets, against the 46.5 hours last year in non-agricultural branches in Britain, 43.9 in Japan and 44 in the Federal Republic of Germany.

All these forms of the socialist state's constant concern for man attest to the vastness of our achievements and the huge advantages of the Soviet over the anti-popular capitalist system. It will be no exaggeration to say that never in history has so much been done to improve the life of the population as in our country during the years of Soviet power.

After the October Revolution the Soviet Union became a country with a high level of culture and advanced science. Soviet art enjoys worldwide recognition. In our institutions of higher learning there are almost three times as many students as in Britain, France,

Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany taken together. Compared with pre-revolutionary times there are over 70 times more persons with a higher, incomplete higher or secondary specialized education. In 1970 the Soviet Union had nearly 940,000 scientific workers, or one-quarter of the world total.

We have all grown accustomed to the great achievements of our Revolution, much as we have grown accustomed to the fact that social phenomena such as unemployment and poverty were eliminated for good years ago. These phenomena are the inevitable concomitants of the capitalist system. For instance, there are 4,500,000 unemployed in the USA, over a million in Italy and 600,000 in Britain, and their number is growing. Behind these figures is the bottomless abyss of grief and suffering of the working people under capitalism. In our country this has long been a thing of the forgotten past. But the fact that we have forgotten some things of our past and have in some instances grown used to the changes taking place in our country's life does not make these changes any less remarkable in the full sense of the word.

All that we have achieved and attained serves us as a reliable foundation for our further development. During the new five-year-plan period (1971-1975) all branches of the national economy will continue to develop at a rapid rate on the basis of modern science and technology, housing construction will make further headway, and the people's living standard and cultural level will rise steadily.

A vital problem of the present period is that of attaining further efficiency in our social production on the basis of scientific and technological progress, introducing the achievements of science and the latest machinery and technologies in all branches of the national economy, improving the structure of production, bettering the organization of labor and using all available equipment at its full capacity. Today the principal task in industry and agriculture is to produce more, improve quality and reduce the expenditure of labor, funds and material means.

The Party and the Government devote serious attention to improving economic management. Much is being done today to improve planning methods, reduce the cost of running the management apparatus, simplifying its structure and abolishing superfluous or parallel links. More economical and efficient management patterns are being introduced in many ministries and departments.

The economic reform now carried out in our country organically combines the advantages of centralized planning with the utilization of economic levers and incentives to enhance production efficiency. Here attention must be drawn to the fact that our Party has never considered and does not consider that economic incentives are the only means for getting results. The need for skilfully combining the system of economic incentives with moral encourage-

ment for collectives and individual workers stems from the socialist nature of our social system and from the reform now being carried out. Neglect of moral factors can inflict as much economic and political damage as neglect of material incentives.

Extensive work is under way in our country to train cadres devoted to socialism for all branches of the national economy. We make it our constant concern to maintain a high level of professional skill among scientists, engineers, doctors, teachers, technicians, workers and collective farmers. Every Soviet citizen must be thoroughly versed in the work he is doing. At the same time, we must not relax our efforts in shaping the Marxist-Leninist views of Soviet people and educating them in the spirit of high political awareness, communist morals, ideological staunchness, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

All our successes in the building of socialism have been scored on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist teaching. Unshakable fidelity to this great teaching is the main guarantee of future successes in the building of communism.

THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION AND CONTEMPORARY WORLD DEVELOPMENT

Comrades, the October Revolution marked not only a basic turn in the history of our country. It started a new epoch in world development. "The abolition of capitalism and its vestiges and the establishment of the fundamentals of the communist order comprise the content of the new era of world history that has set in"—such is Lenin's assessment of the prospects of the changes started in the social life of mankind by the Great October Revolution (*Collected Works*, Vol. 31, p. 392).

One of the principal results of world development in the contemporary epoch is the emergence and consolidation of the world socialist system. Socialism has released the colossal creative strength of the peoples. The socialist countries belonging to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance alone account for more than one-third of the world industrial product even though only 10 per cent of the globe's population reside in these countries.

The world socialist system is the main force of the entire anti-imperialist front. Its further development and consolidation conform to the basic interests of broad masses of the people throughout the world. Together with fraternal socialist countries, the USSR operates as a powerful transformative factor of modern times, and it is the bulwark of international security in the struggle against the forces of reaction and aggression.

The struggle between the two opposing systems—socialism and capitalism—is the pivot of the class struggle in the world today.

Year by year socialism gathers new strength and wins more and more supporters because it stands for abolition of social and national oppression, the eradication of poverty and unemployment, the blossoming of culture and the attainment of a steady rise of the people's standard of living. It is the future of mankind, while capitalism dooms the masses to poverty, hunger and unemployment, provokes war and harbors the threat of a world war of annihilation.

The balance of forces in the struggle between socialism and capitalism does not always change as quickly as we should like, although it is steadfastly changing in favor of socialism. Socialism and all contemporary revolutionary forces are on the offensive against imperialism and they determine the highroad of human development today. No matter how the forces of reaction and imperialism rage, they are unable to reverse the course of history.

This conclusion is being borne out by all present-day developments.

Nineteen-seventy was a year that witnessed the further strengthening of the world socialist system. The socialist countries have enhanced their economic and military might and they now enjoy greater prestige and have more influence on the world situation. A cardinal concern of our country is to strengthen all-round fraternal co-operation among the socialist countries. Major successes have been achieved in this area. The signing of the protocols on coordinating the economic development plans of the CMEA countries for 1971-1975 is in the stage of consummation. A comprehensive long-term program for the promotion of socialist economic integration has been started. Cooperation between the socialist countries in foreign policy is also being strengthened. Their internationalist solidarity and mutual support have been reaffirmed by the recent treaties of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance which the Soviet Union signed with the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the Mongolian People's Republic, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

Every socialist country is making its contribution to the international experience of building the new society. At the same time we cannot fail to see that the policy of socialist countries led by Marxist-Leninism and reflecting the objective identity of the socio-political and ideological tendencies of socialist society, is the same in its aims and essence.

The break-up of imperialism's colonial system was an event of epochal significance and a most decisive blow for imperialism.

Not so long ago the imperialists ruled undividedly in Africa and Asia. Now this system of colonial slavery has vanished never to return. More than 70 sovereign states have arisen on its ruins. There is no doubt that the remaining fragments of colonial empires

will be destroyed in the near future by the heroic struggle of the peoples.

The imperialist circles, however, have so far not laid down their arms. In an effort to preserve and, wherever possible, intensify the exploitation of the peoples in the former colonies and dependent countries, they have adopted a new tactic, they are pursuing the so-called policy of neo-colonialism, are trying economically to enslave young national states, to reinforce or implant reactionary regimes in them. At times this policy gives the imperialists some temporary results and creates additional hardships for young national states because of their economic weakness, acute shortage of their own technical personnel and the existence of feudal and even pre-feudal survivals in these states.

Notwithstanding the great complexity of the problems facing young states, notwithstanding temporary defeats or retreats of separate detachments of the national liberation movement, there is every ground for stating that at the new stage in its development this movement has scored real and great successes. Some of the young national states, led by revolutionary-democratic forces, have embarked on the non-capitalist path of development and have already accumulated definite economic and political experience in this respect. Anti-capitalist tendencies are steadily mounting among the peoples who have discarded the colonial yoke. The objective foundations are thereby deepened and consolidated for an alliance of the former colonial peoples with the international working class, with the world socialist system—an alliance, the formation of which the great Lenin foresaw and which was initiated by the October Revolution.

The struggle of the peoples in Latin America for national liberation is growing in scale and depth. More than ten years ago the Cuban revolution breached the chain of imperialist oppression in the Latin American countries. More weak links in this chain—in Peru, Chile and Bolivia — have been brought to light recently. Diverse social political forces which are taking the path of deep socio-economic changes are joining the anti-imperialist struggle.

Ever new millions of working people in the capitalist countries, too, are rallying under the banner of struggle against imperialism, for peace and deep-going social changes, and for socialism.

The ideologists of imperialism and its revisionist servitors, trying in every way to embellish and refurbish the capitalist system and remove from the agenda the need for the revolutionary remaking of capitalist society, allege that the contemporary scientific and technological revolution is capable of delivering the masses in the capitalist countries from the vices of the exploiting system without class struggle, without a social revolution. Life fully demolishes this false assertion. Under state-monopoly capitalism,

scientific and technological progress, far from mitigating, only intensifies the contradictions between labor and capital, between the monopolies and the masses. Actions of the working class, of all the working people against intensified exploitation and the degradation of their human dignity by the monopolies, are on the increase. This is convincingly demonstrated by the advance of the working-class movement at the present stage of capitalism's general crisis. The facts show that the working class has been, and remains, the most revolutionary class, that the masses who do not wish to tolerate the oppression of the monopolies are rallying ever closer round it.

Recent years have been marked by an exacerbation and deepening of capitalism's internal contradictions, by greater socio-political instability and a growth of the strike movement. While in 1965 there were 26 million strikers, their number reached about 60 million in 1969 and 63 million in less than the first 10 months of 1970. Much more intensive is the political struggle of the working people for democratic freedoms and social rights, against the coercion of the bourgeois state standing guard over the monopoly interests.

The movement for social progress is becoming ever more vigorous and militant, achieving ever broader unity of the working masses, closer cooperation of diverse political trends in the working-class and general democratic movement and also among different trade union centers.

The objective basis for consolidating this unity is provided by the increase in the capitalist world of the army of wage labor dissatisfied with the capitalist order. In Western Europe the army of wage labor makes up about 70 per cent of the entire gainfully occupied population, in Japan 60 per cent and in the United States 86 per cent. The social interests of the intelligentsia which replenishes the ranks of hired labor draw increasingly closer to the interests of the industrial proletariat and clash with the interests of monopoly capital. The socio-political basis of the alliance of the working class with the peasantry and the urban middle strata is being extended. The mounting political activity of the youth is a remarkable feature of recent years.

Naturally, the new replenishment of the anti-monopoly movement has not yet undergone the same schooling in social battles as the industrial workers. This is one of the reasons for their vacillations and instability. But eventually the entry of new social forces into the political arena undoubtedly extends the possibilities of the revolutionary working-class movement and restricts still further the social mainstay underlying the power of the monopolies.

The great internationalization of the class struggle is an important feature of our time. Life persistently dictates the co-ordination of action by separate national detachments of the working-class

movement in view of the activity of international monopoly associations. "Capital is an international force. To vanquish it an international workers' alliance, an international workers' brotherhood, is needed" (*Collected Works*, Vol. 30, p. 293). The ideas of proletarian internationalism are increasingly gripping the minds of the working masses.

There is every ground thus for saying that the beginning of the seventies is witnessing a growth of all the main forces of the world revolutionary process, the strengthening of united action by these forces. The struggle of the socialist countries, the international working class, the national liberation movement, all the peace-loving states and of all peace champions creates a real possibility for implementing the aspirations of the peoples to prevent the danger of a thermonuclear conflict, to cast off the burden of militarism and to clear the way for social progress.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet Government, applying the Leninist foreign policy, are doing everything necessary to ensure peaceful conditions for building socialism and communism, to strengthen friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, to strengthen proletarian solidarity with the working people of the world, to render fraternal assistance to the peoples fighting for freedom and independence, to work for the consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, vigilantly to watch the intrigues of the aggressors and foil them.

Waging a persistent struggle to prevent war and compelling the imperialists to maintain peace, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community thereby strengthen their positions in the international arena. Only the "Left" pseudo-revolutionary adventurers can think the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-political systems, consistently applied by socialist countries, is a departure by the Communist and Workers' parties at the helm in those countries from their class objectives. Their perorations are sheer nonsense.

In pursuing a policy of struggle for a lasting peace our Party proceeds from the directives of Lenin who stated outright: "All our politics and propaganda . . . are directed towards putting an end to war and in no way towards driving nations to war" (*Collected Works*, Vol. 31, p. 470).

Active resistance to the aggressive policy of imperialism and safeguarding the security of the peoples are an organic component of the foreign policy of the Soviet state. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are making a tremendous contribution to the struggle against the imperialist aggression of the United States in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, and against Israeli aggression in the Middle East.

For a number of years now the U.S. imperialists have been waging a devastating war against the peoples of Vietnam. The conflict in the Indochinese peninsula, the longest and most sanguinary after the Second World War, is not subsiding. American aggression has been extended to Cambodia and Laos.

The Vietnamese people, who are fraternally helped and supported by the Soviet Union, have foiled the plans of the interventionists by their heroic struggle. The American government is compelled to resort to all kinds of ruses. But the "Vietnamization" of the conflict or the "Americanization" of a settlement which the United States seeks are rightly regarded as attempts to cloak in a new garb the former policy designed to continue aggression and suppress the national liberation movement in the countries of Indochina. This explains why no progress is being made at the Paris talks on the Vietnamese question. We highly assess the constructive initiative displayed recently at the Paris talks by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and actively supported by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The proposals contained in it constitute a good and just basis for ending the war. The main thing is that the United States must end its aggression and withdraw its forces from South Vietnam. The Vietnamese people are the sole master in Vietnam. It is they and only they who can decide how they should live.

Imperialism and its policy are also responsible for the preservation of a complicated and dangerous situation in the Middle East.

The Israeli adventurers keep up their hostile attitude towards the decisions of the United Nations on questions of a political settlement of the Middle East crisis. They are moved not by a desire to secure for Israel the right to independent national existence, alongside other states of this area, but by ambitious plans for territorial annexation and a greater Israel. The false accusations that the United Arab Republic is not abiding by the cease-fire terms in the Suez Canal zone are merely maneuvers of diversion aimed at whitewashing the Israeli aggressors and their patrons.

Imperialism still looks upon the lands and wealth of the Arabs as easy prey. It does not want to respect these peoples, to consider their rights. But Israel and the forces which stand behind it, inspiring and paying for Israel's reckless ventures, should get rid of their delusions: they will have to moderate their zeal and free the captured Arab lands.

Justice demands liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the prevention of interference in internal Arab affairs. The Soviet Union has firmly supported, and will continue to support, the just struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, for their lawful rights, for an early political settlement and the establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East.

The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union is bearing fruit. The international position of our Homeland, its influence and prestige are strong and unshakable. Our relations with Finland, Iran, Afghanistan and other neighboring states are shaping well.

The CPSU and the Soviet government are exerting efforts to normalize inter-state relations with the People's Republic of China and to develop friendship with the great Chinese people. The talks being conducted for this purpose in Peking cannot be classed as easy, but we should like to hope that ultimately solutions will be found conforming to the long-term interests of both sides. "We are well aware," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, stated in his speech in Kazakhstan, "that the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic meets the interests of both our countries, the world socialist system and the revolutionary, liberation movement of all the oppressed peoples, the interests of strengthening general peace." It goes without saying that we have upheld and will continue to uphold our Marxist-Leninist positions in ideological questions.

A certain improvement of the situation in Europe, which for many decades has been the source of the most acute world conflicts and wars, has been achieved recently thanks, in the first place, to the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Mention should be made of the importance of the treaty between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany concluded last August. This treaty lays a foundation for a turn for the better in Soviet-West German relations. Consolidating the inviolability of the frontiers existing in Europe, including the Oder-Neisse line, which is the Western frontier of the Polish People's Republic, and the border between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, the treaty at the same time helps to normalize the general situation in Europe. It is for this reason that the treaty remains in the focus of attention of world opinion. The overwhelming majority of leaders of different orientation are declaring their approval of the Soviet-West German treaty.

Naturally, the treaty will play its part in full measure when it comes into force. A sharp struggle has broken out over this in the Federal Republic of Germany. Influential reactionary forces, whose political horizon, as hitherto, is confined to the notions of revanche, extremism and rabid chauvinism, are opposed to a relaxation of tension and the establishment of good relations with the Soviet Union. Short-sightedly, these forces are egged on from the outside too. It may be recalled, on this score, that in the past there have been repeated attempts to go against the tide of history. But history has swept aside such exertions and has developed in accordance with its own laws. The same applies to the present.

Growing mutual understanding and trust between the USSR and France represents a serious contribution to safeguarding security and moderating the political climate in Europe. During the recent visit of Georges Pompidou, the President of France, to the Soviet Union new important results have been achieved in developing friendship and cooperation between our two countries which meet the interests of strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world. The relations between the USSR and France offer an example that convincingly demonstrates the fruitfulness of the peaceful co-existence policy of states with different socio-economic systems.

We note today with gratification the very favorable fact that among the most diverse socio-political circles on our continent there are growing tendencies towards a relaxation of tension, the application of the peaceful coexistence principles, towards the development of versatile economic, scientific, technical and other forms of mutually beneficial cooperation. There can be divergences between states on specific and even big questions. But these divergences must not overshadow the areas where cooperation is possible and useful and all the more so where it is needed to avert the threat of a nuclear-missile war from mankind.

That is why the Soviet Union and other socialist countries attach great importance to convening an all-European conference for strengthening security in Europe. The necessary prerequisites are available for energetically undertaking the practical preparation of the conference and successfully holding this first meeting of all the states of our continent.

It is unforgiveable to ignore the active efforts of aggressive militarism and revanchism continuing to hatch maniacal plans of re-carving the map of Europe. Our people are also well aware that U.S. imperialism continues the policy of criminal aggression and the arms race, keeps and reinforces its military bases which are scattered all over the world and are spearheaded against the socialist countries, first of all against the Soviet Union.

Our country has exerted, and will exert, the greatest efforts to strengthen and preserve universal peace. At the same time, considering the continued activity of imperialism's aggressive forces, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government will display sharp vigilance in all questions pertaining to the security of our socialist Motherland, will in good time expose and cut short the perfidious schemes of the imperialists, will tirelessly improve and equip the Soviet Army and Navy with the most modern weapons so as to give a crushing rebuff, in case of necessity, to those who venture to encroach on the sacred frontiers of our Homeland.

Comrades, almost half a century has passed since Lenin prophetically stated: "Communism has become central to the working-class movement as a whole" (*Collected Works*, Vol. 32, p. 180). At that

time Communist Parties were only coming into being in most countries of the world under the tremendous impact of the ideas of the Great October Revolution. Today the international communist movement has become the most influential political force of our age. It is the only political trend that operates in all the main areas of the world. Its influence on the entire ideological-political life of mankind is mounting with every new stage of world social development.

Cohesion of the Communist and Workers' Parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism is the decisive condition for enhancing the role of the communist movement as the vanguard in the world revolutionary process, a primary factor for uniting all the anti-imperialist forces.

The 1969 International Meeting drew up a political program for strengthening the unity of the communist ranks, of all the revolutionary and democratic forces, a program of joint anti-imperialist action. The struggle to carry out this program is now in the focus of attention. Its implementation demands systematic cooperation of Communist and Workers' Parties for the purpose of coordinating their policy in the international arena. In the brief period since the Meeting a number of regional meetings of Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe, Latin America and the Arab countries have been held. Inter-Party ties of this kind form a practical basis for the international unity of the Communists, are a democratic and effective means for arriving at joint positions on the most urgent international problems.

It is also significant that interest in cooperation on ideological problems has been growing in the communist movement recently. International communist conferences and symposiums, which contribute to an enrichment and the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory, are held more and more frequently.

The ideological activities of fraternal Parties have been noticeably livened up of late. Some Parties have adopted new programmatic documents, taking into account the assessments and conclusions of the 1969 International Meeting. New problems raised by the course of social developments are being creatively elaborated. Struggle has been intensified against the attempts of revisionists and nationalists to distort the policy and tactics of Communist Parties and the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

Opportunists of all shades are trying to impose on the Communist Parties a line of action that would inevitably weaken the revolutionary working-class movement. They openly challenge the ideological, political and organizational principles of the Marxist-Leninist Parties. Naturally, Communists draw from this definite conclusions, they eject from their ranks those who concentrate their activities not against the class enemy, but against the existing socialism, against the advanced detachments of the working class.

The ideological sector of the worldwide struggle against imperialism is now becoming ever more important for the Communist Parties. The bourgeoisie is resorting to the most refined means to disintegrate the revolutionary movement from within. At the same time there is a general rise of interest in questions of revolutionary theory and revolutionary policy among the broad working masses, especially the youth. All this attests to the increasing need and possibilities for greater effort in developing the socialist consciousness of the working people and in spreading still wider the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. It is beyond doubt that in the coming ideological and political battles the communist and working-class movement will score new historical successes.

* * *

Comrades, the notable results of the 53 years of Soviet power evoke deep satisfaction in the hearts of all of us. The vastness of our achievements, their great historic significance, is indisputable. They stand before the entire world, for all to see, in our material and spiritual progress of communist construction.

We are all legitimately proud of our heroic working class, our glorious collective farm peasantry, our people's intelligentsia, whose devoted labor erected the edifice of socialism in a short historical period and is successfully building communist society.

The historic accomplishments of our people in 53 Soviet years have fully revealed the great revolutionary mission of the Marxist-Leninist Party of the working class, the guide, the political leader of the masses in building communism. We take pride in the greatness and mighty force of the Leninist ideas, of our Communist Party founded by Lenin.

Armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party, the vanguard of the Soviet people, embodies the ability to foresee the course of social development, to chart a correct political course of its activity and, relying on the creative endeavor of the masses, to adhere to this course firmly and consistently. Being the highest form of organization in our state which is led by the working class, the Communist Party directs the efforts of the people towards the common goal—the victory of communism.

The present period of communist construction is marked by a growth in the scale and complexity of its tasks, by an unprecedented uplift of the creative activity of the masses and their enlistment in administering all production, social and state affairs. In these conditions the theory of scientific communism acquires tremendous significance for guiding the practical activity of the people. We are building communism in a tense international situation fraught with dangers. All this taken together calls for raising the level of ideological, theoretical, political, organizational and economic guidance

of communist construction, for enhancing the role of the Communist Party in Soviet society as its leading and directive force.

Guided by the Leninist principles, by the interests of the people, the CPSU has elaborated effective forms and methods of political guidance of state and mass organizations. It constantly strives to reveal to the maximum the creative potentialities of all the links in our state of the entire people and of every workingman, to develop socialist democracy in every way.

The 24th Congress will meet in a few months to analyze politically and sum up everything we have done and to map out the tasks for the forthcoming five-year period and the ways for accomplishing them.

After the victory of the October Revolution Lenin noted with satisfaction that "we now have an opportunity which rarely occurs in history of ascertaining the period necessary for bringing about radical social changes; we now see clearly what can be done in five years, and what requires much more time" (Vol. 33, p. 483). This the supreme body of our Party, the regular congress of the CPSU, has to accomplish: namely, to ascertain what can be done in five years and what should be assigned a longer period.

Extensive preparations are already under way for the 24th Congress. Inspired by the achieved victories and the still more magnificent tasks and prospects opening before them, Soviet people are exploring additional potentialities and possibilities and are working with greater enthusiasm. Socialist emulation in honor of the Congress for the early fulfilment of the annual plan and the five-year-plan targets strengthens our economy and, moreover, creates a favorable atmosphere for formulating realistic plans of our development for the next five years and the successful accomplishment of new tasks of communist construction.

The Party is coming to its Congress solidly welded together, in close unity with the people. It is imbued with concern for the further advance of the might of our country, the entire community of the socialist countries, for strengthening the cause of peace, democracy and socialism the world over.

Comrades, the 53rd year of the new epoch ushered in by the October Revolution is marked by big achievements in our home and foreign policy. It is not in the spirit of self-complacency that we speak of the remarkable results and the material and spiritual boons which the Great October Revolution brought the working man. We regard these achievements as the basis for still swifter advance towards communism.

All the accomplishments of the Land of Soviets are a result of the constructive labor of our people. Long live the Soviet people, the architect of communism!

The Marxist-Leninist doctrine opened the road to the communist

future to the working people. It serves as a reliable compass for revolutionary creative endeavor. Long live Marxism-Leninism, the great world-transforming doctrine!

Unswerving loyalty to the ideas and behests of Lenin, to the glorious banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution, is our victorious weapon. The Soviet people, guided by the Marxist-Leninist theory, under the banner of the Great October Revolution, headed by the Communist Party, shall achieve the complete victory of communism.

BILATERAL MEETINGS

USSR-SOMALIA

A joint Soviet-Somalian communique says in part:

A Soviet Party and government delegation headed by D. S. Polyansky, Politbureau member of the CC CPSU and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited Somalia from October 20-24, 1970 at the invitation of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somalian Democratic Republic.

The delegation participated in celebrations of the first anniversary of the Somalian revolution, acquainted itself with the people and the country, and had meetings and talks with Major-General Mohamed Saad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia, and members of the SRC and government. Everywhere the delegation was accorded warm and friendly hospitality.

During the talks and negotiations which were held in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and fraternal understanding, the sides informed each other of the political, economic and social development of their countries and discussed plans for the future. Both sides expressed satisfaction over the development of political, economic, trade, cultural and other relations between the two countries on the basis of complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each others' internal affairs. The participants in the meeting stated that the revolution of October 21, 1969 improved conditions for the further development and strengthening of all-round cooperation between the USSR and the Somalian Democratic Republic.

The Soviet side expressed its understanding of and support for the principles and goals of the Somalian revolution and the policy of the Supreme Revolutionary Council aimed at consolidating national independence and providing conditions for Somalia's development along the lines of progressive, social transformations. Somalia's active role was noted in the struggle against the forces of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, in strengthening security and peace in Africa and the world.

The Somalian side expressed high praise for the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy, its struggle against imperialism, the USSR's contribution to a solution of pressing international problems in the interests of peace and security, its effective support of nations struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and the Soviet Union's friendly aid in strengthening the national and economic independence of the emerging nations.

The two sides exchanged views concerning Soviet-Somalian relations, expressing mutual interest in further developing government, social and cultural ties and discussed concrete measures for this.

The President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council expressed his sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for its great aid in economic development, in training national personnel and in strengthening Somalia's defense might.

The Soviet Union understands the tasks facing the Somalian Democratic Republic in economic development. Agreement was reached for a Somalian government delegation to visit Moscow in the immediate future for talks on increasing Soviet-Somalian economic and trade cooperation.

The second part of the communique says that an identity of views was noted between the USSR and the Somalian Democratic Republic concerning the main international problems, and the readiness of both countries for mutual cooperation in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for self-determination, national independence and social progress, to strengthen peace and security of the nations.

Both sides stated their determination to continue according all-round aid to the heroic struggle of the Arab peoples. The two sides expressed their conviction that a solution of the Mid-East conflict, and a just and stable peace in that region could be achieved only on the basis of withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territory and fulfilment of the November 22, 1967 Security Council resolution and the UN decisions on Palestinian refugees.

The Soviet Union and the Somalian Democratic Republic reaffirmed their solidarity with the people of Vietnam. Both sides expressed strong support for the inalienable right of the Indochinese peoples to independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Both sides reaffirmed their resolve to work towards the complete, final and unconditional liquidation of colonialism and neo-colonialism and the implementation of the UN declaration on granting independence to all colonial countries and peoples. They condemned the policy of apartheid, racism and colonial oppression conducted by the racist regimes in South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal with the support of imperialist powers. Both sides expressed their solidarity with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia, who are waging an armed struggle for their national liberation.

During the talks, there was unanimous recognition of the great role and significance of the Organization of African Unity in rallying the independent African countries for the complete and irrevocable liberation of the African continent from colonial oppression.

Both sides are for peaceful solutions of problems between states,

including territorial and border disputes, for renunciation of force or the threat of force in the solution of international disputes.

Both sides believe the visit by a Soviet Party and government delegation to the Somalian Democratic Republic to be a significant contribution to strengthening and developing friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and the SDR and in the interests of strengthening world peace.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA-GDR

On October 25, at the conclusion of an official visit to Czechoslovakia by a Party and government delegation from the GDR headed by W. Ulbricht, First Secretary of the CC SUPG and Chairman of the GDR State Council, and W. Stoph, Politbureau member of the CC SUPG and Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, a joint communique was signed in Prague in which both sides express their satisfaction over the results of the negotiations which demonstrated unanimity of views on all problems discussed.

Both sides noted that cooperation and friendship of the socialist countries, a strengthening of the political, economic and military might of the Warsaw Treaty countries and their fidelity to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are a guarantee of peace and the successful building of socialism. The two sides noted the historical significance of the Soviet Union as a decisive factor in the struggle for social progress.

The communique notes that during the negotiations, the two countries paid special attention to the problems of European and world peace and security.

In conclusion the communique stated that international developments since the International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow confirm the correctness of the policy drawn up by it. Militant solidarity of Communists and all progressive anti-imperialist forces following the path indicated by Lenin, is growing with every day.

USSR-CUBA

Comrade R. Castro Ruz, Politbureau member, Second Secretary of the CC CP of Cuba, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, visited a few days in the Soviet Union on his way home from the "Brotherhood-in-Arms" Warsaw Treaty countries' military maneuvers in the GDR.

R. Castro Ruz was received by L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU. The sincere and friendly talks covered problems connected with Soviet-Cuban cooperation and international events of interest to both sides.

On October 27 Comrade R. Castro Ruz left for home.

FRANCE-GDR

The first official delegation from the SUPG visited France from October 21-30 at the invitation of the French CP. A communique on the talks notes that the visit is an important milestone in the development of relations between the parties and people of the two countries.

The SUPG delegation was headed by Kurt Hager, Politbureau member and Secretary of the CC SUPG. The French CP delegation was headed by Georges Marchais, Deputy General Secretary of the FCP.

The two delegations met at the FCP Central Committee to discuss political problems. There was a broad exchange of opinions on the activities of the two Parties in their respective countries, international problems, the anti-imperialist struggle and urgent problems of the Communist and workers' movement.

The meetings passed in a fraternal atmosphere, demonstrating an identity of views on the questions under discussion.

The delegations adopted a political declaration expressing a desire to see diplomatic relations established between France and the GDR as soon as possible and the creation of a European Security system.

The SUPG and the FCP demand repeal of the ban on the Communist Party of Germany.

Both Parties again state their solidarity with the peoples of Indochina, fighting American imperialist aggression and support the peace proposals advanced by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. They support the struggle of the Arab peoples and a political solution of the conflict based on the Security Council resolutions. The Parties will continue their activities in the interests of security and international cooperation.

The FCP and the SUPG resolved to enhance their traditional relations of fraternal cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, solidarity, equality and non-interference. The two sides reached agreement on a wide program of activities and exchange.

USSR-MONGOLIA

A Party and government delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic, headed by Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the CC MPRP and Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, was on a visit to the USSR from October 26-31 at the invitation of the CC CPSU and the Soviet government.

The warm and sincere reception accorded the Mongolian delegation was a vivid demonstration of the indestructible friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and the fraternal ties binding the CPSU and the MPRP.

The Mongolian delegation was received by L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU.

During their stay in the USSR the guests visited various industrial enterprises and cultural establishments in Moscow and Ulyanovsk, the Lenin memorial complex, and met and talked with Soviet working people.

Talks were held on questions of the relations between the two countries and their economic cooperation in the immediate future. There was an exchange of views on topical international issues and the world Communist movement.

Both sides expressed their determination to do everything to further strengthen the world socialist system, cement the unity of socialist countries, the world Communist movement and all progressive, anti-imperialist forces. The Soviet Union and Mongolia invariably support nations fighting against imperialist aggression, and energetically develop and strengthen the world anti-imperialist front which unites the international Communist movement, democratic organizations and all progressive forces in an effective struggle against imperialism and its anti-popular policy.

The text of the communique was published in *Pravda* on November 1, 1970.

YUGOSLAVIA-RUMANIA

A communique was released on November 5 in Belgrade on the talks between J. B. Tito, President of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia and Chairman of the LCY, and N. Ceausescu, Chairman of the State Council of the SRR and General Secretary of the Rumanian CP. The communique notes that the necessity was underscored during the talks for recognition of the existing situation in Europe and respect for the territorial integrity and inviolability of the boundaries of all European states as a necessary prerequisite for European security. Yugoslavia and Rumania, the communique says, will continue their efforts to convene an all-European security conference and to assure its success.

USSR-ITALY

A CPSU delegation visited Italy from November 4 to 11 at the invitation of the CC ICP. The Soviet delegation, headed by Sh. R. Rashidov, Alternate member of the Politbureau CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC CP of Uzbekistan, included E. I. Kuskov, first deputy head of the CC CPSU International Department, and Y. L. Zavarukhin, Second Secretary of the Leningrad City Committee of the CPSU.

The Soviet delegation participated in the Italian CP functions in honor of the 53rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the conclusion of the Lenin centenary year in Italy. The

Soviet delegation attended meetings in Rome, Leghorn, Bologna, Turin and the Turin workers' suburb Collegnano, which were a vivid demonstration of the friendship between the two Communist parties and the working people of the two countries.

Meetings between the CPSU delegation and the Italian CP leadership were held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere.

On November 10 the CPSU delegation met with an Italian CP delegation that included comrades G. C. Pajetta, A. Cossutta, P. Bufalini and S. Segre. Opinions were exchanged concerning the celebration of the two significant events and questions of interest to both Parties.

On November 11 the CPSU delegation was received by Luigi Longo, General Secretary of the ICP.

RUMANIA-POLAND

Official talks concluded in Bucharest on November 12 between a Rumanian Party and government delegation headed by N. Ceausescu, General Secretary of the RCP and Chairman of the State Council of the SRR, and a Party and government delegation from Poland headed by W. Gomulka, First Secretary of the CC PUWP, and J. Cyrankiewicz, Politbureau member of the CC PUWP and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

A 20-year treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between Poland and Rumania was signed on November 13. The treaty notes the strengthening of the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries and states that one of the prime conditions for European security is the inviolability of European borders established after the Second World War. The two sides, says the treaty, are determined to guarantee the inviolability of the boundaries of the Warsaw Treaty countries in line with the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid of May 14, 1955.

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

URUGUAY

October 26-27. The CC CP of Uruguay, meeting in plenary session, resolved to hold the 20th Party Congress from December 11-15, 1970. The agenda includes reports by the CC and Control Committee.

On November 4, *El Popular*, writing editorially, said the coming congress will be very important, for it will meet at a time when the situation is ripe for political unity of the people and when a democratic and progressive regime can be set up in the country.

KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

November 2-13. The Fifth Congress of the Korean Party of Labor sat in Pyongyang. It was opened by General Secretary Kim Il Sung, who announced that present at Congress were 1,734 delegates with vote and 137 delegates with voice but no vote.

Congress approved the following agenda:

1. Report of the CC KPL.
2. Report of the Central Auditing Committee of the KPL.
3. The six-year economic development plan of the KPDR (1971-1976).
4. Elections to the central leading committees of the Party.

Kim Il-Sung presented the CC report.

Kim Il, First Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers, reported on the six-year plan.

The delegates unanimously adopted resolutions on the CC report, the report on the six-year plan and other items.

Congress elected the leading committees of the Party.

Kim Il Sung made a concluding speech.

Congress took place in a solemn atmosphere. At its close about 300,000 working people of the capital took part in a public meeting and demonstration.

SYRIA

November 2. *Al Nida* carried a statement by the CC SCP on October 25.

The statement notes that U.S. imperialism has become visibly more active in the Arab East since the death of President Gamal Abdel Nasser and the latest events in Jordan.

It is necessary for all the Arab progressive forces to close ranks

and to draw the masses—workers, peasants and intellectuals—into active struggle so as to continue, in the face of imperialist and reactionary intrigue, the national patriotic policy charted by the late President Nasser.

The Central Committee examined the situation in Syria. Due to the efforts of the progressive forces, the Syrian people scored certain gains in various fields in recent years. However, home reaction and foreign imperialist forces are trying to divert Syria from its national course of development and restore a bourgeois and feudal regime dependent on the imperialist West.

To overcome Syria's internal difficulties and problems, it is essential to unite all the patriotic forces of the nation and to strengthen their friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

POLAND

November 3. The PAP news agency reported that elections were taking place in the PUWP. Party groups and branch organizations in town and country are summing up the results of their work during the term now expiring and electing new committees.

Party organizations are concentrating on how the decisions of the Fifth Congress and CC plenums were executed during the past two years. They are assessing the activity of the branch party organizations as well as the work of each member and candidate. This is very important from the standpoint of ideological education.

Branch organizations admitted 124,000 candidate members in nine months of 1970, 51.1 per cent of whom are manual workers, 30 per cent non-manual workers, 15.5 per cent peasants and 1.9 per cent students. The age of 47.5 per cent of the new candidates does not exceed 25 years and women make up about 32 per cent.

About 94,300 candidates were admitted into full membership during the same period. On the other hand, the Party expelled those who had not qualified for membership politically and morally, or because they had failed to fulfil their Party duties.

As of October 1 last, the Party had about 2,296,000 full and candidate members. Its social composition was 40.2 per cent workers, 11.6 per cent peasants, 42.5 per cent professional and office workers and 5.7 per cent other categories. There are now about 73,000 branch organizations.

The election campaign, specifically the debate at the meetings, is evidence of increased Party activity and the complete unification of the membership in fulfilling the tasks set by the Fifth Congress and CC plenums.

VENEZUELA

Caracas, November 3. The 18th Plenum of the CC CPV met to discuss preparations for the Fourth Party Congress.

The meeting resolved that the CC Political Bureau would shortly call a plenary meeting of the CC to discuss the draft political statement of the Fourth Congress and fix the Congress date.

The meeting sent a message to President Salvador Allende of Chile congratulating him on his assumption of office. It declared its support of the worldwide celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Frederick Engels, scholar and teacher of the world proletariat.

The meeting sent a message to the CC CPSU on the occasion of the 53rd anniversary of the October Revolution.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

November 6. An ideological seminar opened here in the presence of more than 80 active members of the Congolese Party of Labor and Claude-Ernest Ndalla, First Secretary of the CC CPL.

CPL members as well as members of mass organizations of the CPL are offered lectures on political and philosophical problems. Among the subjects are: "The Party and the Masses," "Historical Materialism" and "The Laws of Dialectics."

PERU

A book entitled *Lenin and Mariategui* appeared in Lima on *November 6*. It is a collection of articles by well-known politicians, writers and journalists.

An article by Jorge del Prado, General Secretary of the CC CPP, notes that Mariategui learned from Lenin to apply Marxism and borrowed from him forms and methods of action and strategic and tactical principles. All this enabled him to determine the nature of the Peruvian revolution, its immediate tasks, motive forces, allies and reserves.

FINLAND

November 7-8. An enlarged plenary meeting of the CC CPF took place in Helsinki. General Secretary Arvo Aalto made a report on the tasks of the Party in spreading Marxist-Leninist ideas and in combating anti-communism. Another report—on the political situation at home—was presented by Party Chairman Aarne Saarinen.

The meeting unanimously resolved to circulate the CC theses "Tasks of the CPF in the Fight Against Anti-Communist Ideology" to the district and branch organizations of the Party.

It approved a statement about the campaign over wages and collective bargaining.

USA

The U.S. authorities continue the repression of American progressives and have lately spearheaded it against the Communist Party. On November 10 a Federal Grand Jury charged Arnold Johnson, National Secretary of the CPUSA for political action and public relations, with "contempt of Congress."

The charge was preferred because of Johnson's refusal to testify in the House of Representatives Internal Security Commission on the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, an anti-war organization in which Arnold Johnson has been active.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

November 11. The Constituent Conference of the Socialist Youth League of the CSSR ended in Prague. It was addressed by Gustav Husak, First Secretary of the CC CPC.

The delegates unanimously approved the League Program, which says, in particular, that in forming a single socialist organization, Czechoslovak youth proceeds from the fact that the Communist Party is the only force which can lead the peoples of the CSSR to socialism and communism and that Marxism-Leninism is the only true theoretical weapon which can guarantee the victory of the ideals of Czechoslovak youth.

* * *

November 12-13. An international scientific conference dedicated to the coming centenary of the Paris Commune was held in Prague by the editorial board of *Problems of Peace and Socialism*. K. I. Zarodov, Editor-in-Chief of the journal, made an introductory speech.

The main report, entitled "The Paris Commune and Its Impact on the Further Progress of the Working-Class Movement," was presented by Jacques Duclos, member, Political Bureau of the FCP. The conference was attended by Party functionaries and scholars from thirty countries.

HUNGARY

November 12. The CC HSWP discussed and approved the draft report to the 10th Party Congress submitted by Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the CC, and the proposal for amendments to the Party Rules to be submitted to Congress.

G D R

November 12-13. An international scientific conference on the 150th anniversary of the birth of Frederick Engels took place in Berlin. On the speakers' platform were full and alternate members

of the Political Bureau of the CC SUPG, Party officials and statesmen of the GDR and the leaders of delegations from 40 Communist and Workers' parties.

Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the CC SUPG, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR, made the introductory speech.

Friedrich Ebert, member, Political Bureau of the CC SUPG, presented the report "Frederick Engels, Co-Founder of Scientific Socialism."

Prominent Party officials and scholars representing numerous Communist and Workers' parties contributed papers and communications.

KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

November 13. A plenary meeting of the CC KPL elected Kim Il Sung General Secretary of the CC KPL. It also elected full and alternate members of the Political Committee and secretaries of the CC KPL.

ISRAEL

The Communist Party of Israel insists that the Meir government end the tactic of torpedoing the UN Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967, the Political Bureau of the CC CPI stated on November 14.

The statement stressed that by adopting a resolution calling for peace without annexation of territory that would guarantee the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the countries in the area, including Israel, the UN struck a blow at the adventurous policy of Tel Aviv and Washington.

The resolution shows, the CC CPI Political Bureau said, that the peoples of the world will not stand for a continuation of the dangerous situation in the Middle East which threatens world peace, nor reconcile themselves to the policy of seizing foreign territory and robbing the Arab people of Palestine of their legitimate rights.

ITALY

November 13-15. The CC and CCC of the Italian Communist Party met in plenary session. Enrico Berlinguer, Deputy General Secretary of the ICP, made a report on the Communist campaign for a new direction of economic development and a new Italian policy.

Speaking of the Party's international links, the rapporteur noted that the Italian Communists are convinced of the need to maintain and extend their relations with the Communist parties and countries—the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of Europe,

with Cuba, Vietnam and the Korean People's Democratic Republic, with the Communist parties and other labor and democratic progressive and liberation forces of Europe, the Arab world, Africa, Asia and America.

Commenting on relations with the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party, E. Berlinguer said: "We have always shown readiness and have always been willing to resume the interrupted contacts with the Chinese Communist Party."

General Secretary Luigi Longo addressed the meeting.

The meeting resolved to concentrate the Party's effort on realizing the policy outlined in the report. The purpose of this policy is, according to the resolution adopted by the meeting, the "extension, political growth and success of the struggle of the working classes and the mass of the people" advocating "a positive solution of the country's problems, a reshaping of the economic structure of Italy, defense and promotion of the democratic system and a new foreign policy" for the country. Conditions for a new Italian policy, the meeting resolution stressed, can be provided by "fostering the processes of unification and consolidation of all social forces interested in a deep-going renovation of our society, of all democratic and Left-wing, lay and Catholic forces."

CHILE

"The restoration of diplomatic relations with Cuba means the beginning of a process that will end the isolation of Cuba from other Latin American countries," said Luis Corvalán, General Secretary of the CP of Chile, on November 14.

"Chile never wanted to sever relations with Cuba and we Communists fully support and approve of the government decision." It goes without saying that the reactionary forces of the USA did not relish the decision adopted by Salvador Allende, but Washington must reckon with the fact that Chile is a sovereign state and does as it sees fit. The foreign ministries of many countries will be deeply satisfied by the news of the restoration of relations with Cuba, which will be a source of particular joy to all Latin American peoples.

The re-establishment of relations with Cuba goes beyond purely economic interests and is of great political moment. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that this decision is beneficial to both sides, especially to Chile, economically as well.

* * *

WFDY ASSEMBLY

November 5. The Eighth Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth concluded its deliberations. It drew 553 representatives of 287 youth organizations from 97 countries. It was held under the slogan "For Anti-Imperialist Unity of World Youth."

The Assembly resolved to launch an international campaign under the name "Youth Exposes Imperialism." It called on all organizations supporting the lawful demands of the younger generation to contribute to the success of this movement one of whose key tasks is to back the embattled peoples of Indochina. The Assembly proposed holding a youth and student festival with the watchword of solidarity and struggle for peace and friendship.

L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU, sent a message of greetings to the WFDY reading in part as follows:

"The great Lenin, the centenary of whose birthday was celebrated by the whole of progressive mankind, attached great importance to the participation of large sections of youth in the revolutionary transformation of the world. Loyal to the legacy of the leader of the world proletariat, the Communists see youth as an active participant in the general democratic and anti-imperialist struggle.

"The powerful growth of youth action against the order existing in the world of exploitation and oppression is an important factor in the socio-political struggle of today. It shows that the outgoing system has no dependable support among the rising generation of our planet. And yet expressing discontent and protest is not enough in itself to really remake the world on progressive principles. Young people can achieve real successes in their fight for a better future by acquiring a correct understanding of the course of historical development, promoting the unity of their democratic movement and working steadfastly to strengthen its links with the working-class movement, the socialist countries and all revolutionary and revolutionizing forces."

In conclusion the Assembly issued an appeal to the youth of the world.

* * *

THE NINTH SESSION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY

November 9-11. Delegates from almost 60 Asian and African countries attended the Ninth Council Session of the Organization of Afro-Asian Solidarity in Tripoli. The Session hailed a message from L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, saying in part:

"The noble activity for the freedom of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, against U.S. imperialist aggression in Southeast Asia, in defense of the Arab peoples fighting against the Israeli invaders, and solidarity with the embattled peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia and other Asian

and African peoples are an important contribution to the worldwide struggle of the forces of peace, freedom and progress against the imperialist policy of oppression and war. Unity and cohesion of the fighters against imperialism are a powerful weapon in this struggle.

"True to the heritage of the great Lenin, the Soviet people invariably show fraternal solidarity for the peoples of new independent states and for national-liberation movements and give them their full political, moral and material support. The Soviet Union will continue resolutely to resist the imperialist policy of aggression and to strive unrelentingly for the preservation and strengthening of peace, for the freedom and independence of the peoples."

In conclusion the Session adopted a General Declaration and other important political documents.

The Session resolution on the situation in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia expresses firm support for the struggle of the peoples of Indochina and insists on the USA stopping its war of aggression and withdrawing its troops and those of its satellites from South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

It is with growing concern, a resolution on the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries states, that the Council Session sees the U.S. and other imperialist forces go on supplying Israel with every type of modern weapon.

The Council holds that the fight of the Arab peoples against the Israeli-imperialist aggression, for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories, is "just and legitimate." It called on the Afro-Asian countries to take speedy and effective action to eliminate the consequences of the 1967 aggression.

A resolution on the national liberation struggle in Africa says that the fascist minority regimes headed by Caetano, Smith and Vorster rely for support on world imperialism led by the U.S. It called for international conferences of solidarity with the people of South Africa in struggle and for mass action in all countries of the world in support of the struggle of its indigenous population.

The Session put on record that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are the most reliable friends of the Afro-Asian peoples. A mighty factor, the solidarity of the Afro-Asian countries and of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union should be built up continuously.

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