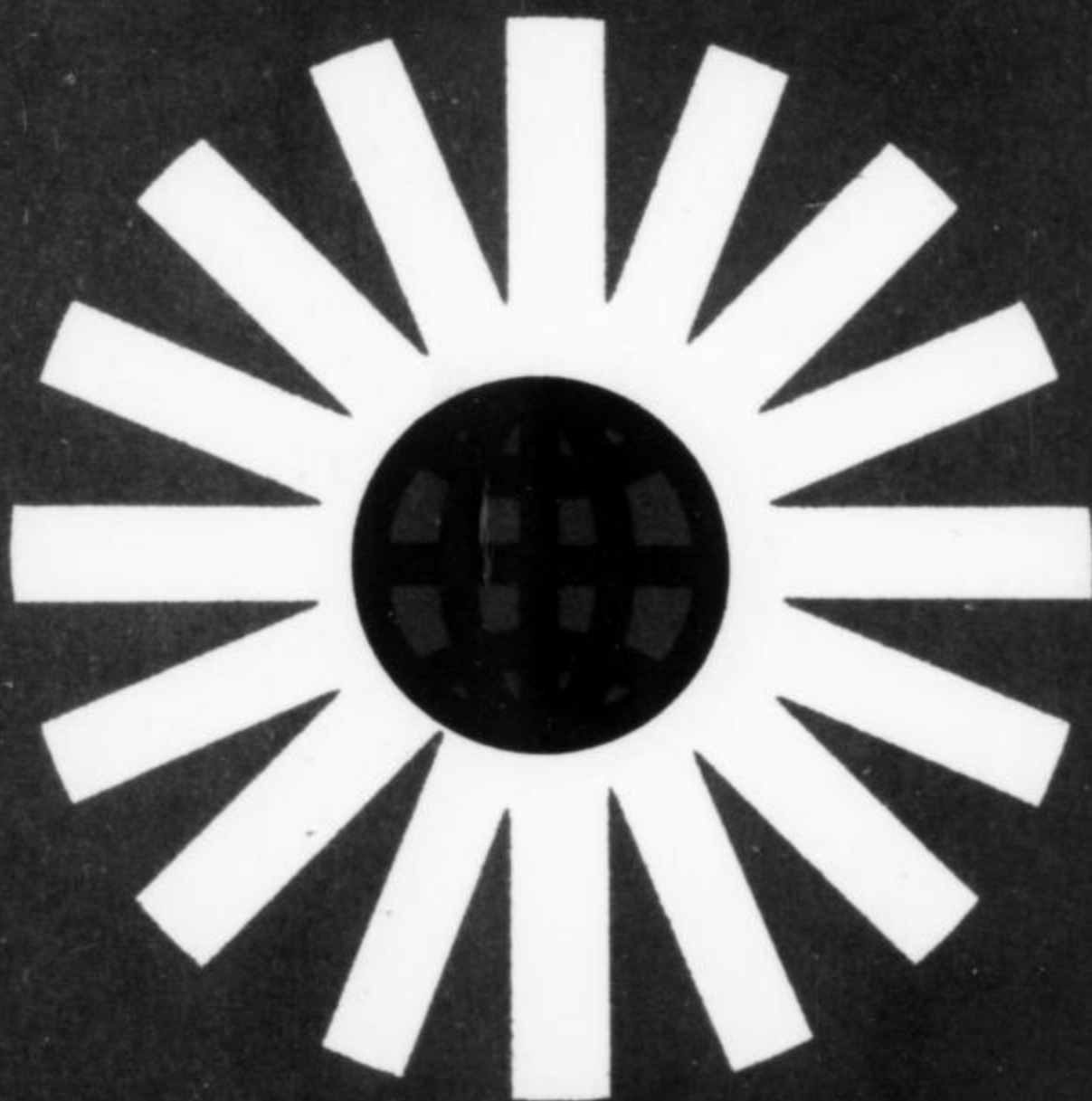


INFORMA



102



BULLETIN

Issued by
**WORLD MARXIST
REVIEW
PUBLISHERS**

FOURTH
CONGRESS
CP OF VENEZUELA

•
PLENUM
DECISIONS
RUMANIAN CP

•
RESOLUTION OF
COMMUNIST
PARTY
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

5-6

(189-190) • 1971

information bulletin — 5-6 (189-190) Vol. 9

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

c o n t e n t s

CONGRESSES

Venezuela

Fourth CPV Congress	5
Resolution on Program Theses	6
Expel factional anti-Party group	7

PLENARY MEETINGS

Greece

Political situation and tasks of Communists	17
--	----

Italy

Resolution of CC CPI	23
----------------------	----

Rumania

Decisions of CC RCP	25
Report by Executive Committee	27
Decision on improving training of cadres	28

Mongolia

Decision of CC MPRP Ninth Plenum	30
----------------------------------	----

F R G

Decisions of Eighth GCP Plenum	33
--------------------------------	----

Czechoslovakia

Resolution of CC CPC Plenum	37
On convening the 14th Congress	38
Preparations for 14th Congress	39
50th anniversary of CPC	41

(continued next page)

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

PROGRESS BOOKS

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

Copyright © 1968 by Progress Books, Canada

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

(cont'd)

PANORAMA

The CPSU on eve of 24th Congress	46
Document of paramount importance	51
CPSU: facts and figures	55
Statement of Soviet government on U.S. intervention in Laos	58
Statement of Soviet government on Middle East situation	60
To the women of the world. Message of the CP USA	63

MULTILATERAL MEETINGS

Communique of foreign ministers of Warsaw Treaty states	66
--	----

ACTIVITIES OF THE PARTIES	68
----------------------------------	----

PRINTED IN CANADA
MAY 12, 1971



DOCUMENTS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS COMMUNIST PARTY OF VENEZUELA

The Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela, held on January 23-28, 1971, in Caracas, passed several important resolutions, affecting all the Party's activities.

The delegates discussed and approved the report delivered by Jesus Faria, General Secretary of the CC CPV, analyzing Party activities over the past ten years since the previous congress.

The Congress adopted amendments to the Party Rules, a resolution on CPV international activities underscoring the Party's fidelity to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, approved the Theses on agrarian and trade union problems and a Political Declaration reflecting the basic aspirations of the people of Venezuela in the struggle against backwardness, poverty and dependence on the forces of imperialism.

The Congress adopted a program of urgent action declaring that the Party is following a revolutionary policy of opposition to the present government and waging a struggle for civil rights and for realization of the socio-economic demands of the working people, for improving the living conditions of toiling people in town and countryside, for implementing a true agrarian reform, for restoring the people's ownership of the country's natural riches controlled by foreign monopolies, for a sovereign foreign policy, for establishing relations with all countries, for support of and solidarity with all countries struggling for independence against colonialism, for all-out solidarity with the peoples of Indochina who are fighting against Yankee imperialist aggression, for establishing diplomatic relations with and defense of socialist Cuba and for broader relations with Chile. To facilitate fulfillment of this program, the CPV appeals to all parties, groups and individuals wishing to take an active part in the political struggle, to create a united mass front which would lead to greater national and progressive awareness of the working people and intensify the struggle for Venezuela's liberation.

The Congress resolved to entrust the new CC with appointing a commission to draft a new Party program.

There was unanimous approval of a resolution to exclude from the Party 22 members of the CC CPV headed by Teodoro Petkoff and Pompeyo Marquez who have broken with Communist ideology, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, taken an anti-Party stand and ceased fulfilling their revolutionary obligations. The delegates stood up to approve this resolution, chanting: "Communists—yes, traitors—never."

A special Congress declaration condemned the campaign of hostility and territorial claims to neighboring countries (Colombia, Guyana and Brazil) fanned by certain pro-imperialist forces in the country.

A unanimous vote was taken on a resolution to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the first Communist cell in March this year.

The delegates approved a message of greetings to Angela Davis, the fearless young Communist who is in danger of being sentenced to death for her fight for the rights of the people in the United States, against the war in Vietnam and for civil rights for the Negro population in the USA. It was resolved to send President Nixon a telegram demanding immediate liberation of the courageous patriot.

The Congress elected a new 47-man Central Committee and 16 alternate members. (The former CC had 57 members and 24 alternate members). The new CC includes several worker and peasant Communists.

The Credentials Commission reported that 300 delegates attended the Congress. There were delegations from the following fraternal Communist and Workers' parties: USSR, GDR, Bulgaria, France, USA, Argentina, Guyana, Costa Rica, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Peru, Spain, Ecuador and Panama. In addition, the Congress received greetings from 31 parties.

Concluding the Congress, its Chairman Machado greeted the delegations from the fraternal parties and expressed warm gratitude for the fraternal aid from comrades in other countries, showing the growing consolidation of the world Communist movement which is waging a struggle against the common enemy—U.S. imperialism—for the liberation of the nations oppressed by international monopolies.

Machado stressed that the Fourth Congress of the CPV gave Venezuelan Communists a rich experience, affording broad opportunities for Communist work among the masses not only as concerns the struggle in support of concrete demands by the working people but also in laying firm foundations for the building of a powerful united front of struggle to change the existing system in Venezuela and liquidate dependence on U.S. imperialism.

The following is the full text of two Congress resolutions as published in the February 4 and 10, 1971 issues of the weekly *Tribuna Popular*.

RESOLUTION ON PROGRAM THESES

The Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela believes that the discussion of the draft Program Theses was held in condi-

tions of factional activity with employment of methods alien to Communist principles and methods, in view of which it has proved impossible to hold a thorough discussion of ideological questions. In view of this the Fourth Congress of the CPV resolves to instruct the Central Committee to designate a commission that would prepare without delay a new draft of the Program Theses of the CPV for approval at the Congress to be convened in the immediate future.

The CPV Program Theses must be a Leninist document, brief, simple, clear and expressive, reflecting the results of the CC analysis of the situation. The drafting of such theses requires collective effort and discussion in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist principles and their creative implementation with due consideration for conditions in Venezuela, in the spirit of dedication to the working-class cause. These principles of inner-Party life were seriously harmed by the splitting and anti-Party activities of the group headed at present by Teodoro Petkoff and Pompeyo Marquez.

Fourth Congress of the CPV

Caracas, January 1971.

UNANIMOUS DECISION TO EXPEL THE FACTIONAL, ANTI-PARTY GROUP FROM THE CPV

*(Declaration of the Fourth Congress concerning the recent
defection of the anti-Party group)*

1. Measures by the 20th Plenum of the Central Committee to relieve of their duties a group of leaders headed by Petkoff and Marquez who openly declared their intention to create a movement distinct from and in opposition to the CPV, were the culmination of a long process in which the principles and the very existence of the Communist Party were imperilled.

PETKOFF AND BRAVO

2. Ever since 1962 Petkoff has devoted his efforts to factional activities inside the Party in order to disorganize the leading Communist nucleus and gain control of the Party. Employing various means, Petkoff advanced Leftist, adventuristic theses concerning the CPV's armed struggle, in particular the theory on the prominence of the struggle in rural areas, the shift of revolutionary leadership to the rural areas and the secondary importance of mass movement and action in the cities. Experience has shown that these theories were erroneous, reflecting a subjective approach to the revolutionary process and a mechanical application in Venezuela of the experience of other countries.

number 5-6, 1971 7

3. At that time Petkoff was associated with the factional plans of Bravo, the theorist of the aforementioned group who participated in all its anti-Party activities. At the 6th and 7th CC Plenums Petkoff and Bravo took advantage of criticism of the Party leadership and launched a direct assault to seize key positions in the Party, achieving partial success when they, and later Nunez, Espinoza and Lairer were elected to the Politbureau.

4. When Communists initiated a policy of orderly retreat on the military front and confronted the factional Bravo group, Petkoff maneuvered adroitly to support the Party's stand. Writing to his brother Luben, Petkoff admitted that Bravo acted "precipitously" and upset his plans. Since there was no doubt that the Communists would thwart Bravo's plans, Petkoff supported the Central Committee in anticipation of a better time to carry out the split.

Several Central Committee members made grave accusations against Petkoff for his repeated violation of the methods and principles of Party work. This did not, however, receive due attention, while the 8th Plenum followed a conciliatory policy, which encouraged Petkoff's factional activities.

LIBERALISM

5. Preparations for the Fourth Congress and the increased opportunities, together with the liberalism and lack of vigilance that accompanied the pre-Congress discussions, were used by the factionalists to unleash a fresh campaign. This time, however, Petkoff resorted to a new political maneuver by advancing a Rightist platform instead of his former Leftist theses. Using the differences in the international Communist movement as a pretext, Petkoff took up the most outspoken theses of the enemies of Marxism-Leninism, galvanized anew among intellectuals and students by imperialist agents. Petkoff, for instance, negates the role of the working class, the Communist parties and the significance of proletarian internationalism. He has espoused imperialist positions aimed against the international Communist movement, especially the CPSU and the socialist countries. He has also started a campaign against Lenin's organizational principles and against the CPV leadership in order to split the Party.

Mention should also be made of the nationalistic, unrevolutionary trends, which the defectors from the Party set against proletarian internationalism and socialism.

6. The ideological platform of Petkoff's factional group arose from a partial disintegration of the Venezuelan revolutionary movement as a result of defeats and difficulties in recent years. At the time of the revolutionary upsurge, Petkoff advanced Leftist theses. Dur-

ing its ebb, when there were difficulties, and confusion and pessimism spread among certain groups who joined in revolutionary action, especially the petty bourgeoisie, Petkoff went over to bourgeois ideological positions. It is not surprising that while the revolutionary movement had not yet recovered from the setbacks of 1962-67, Petkoff's theses found support among certain groups of Party members and even part of the leadership.

RIGHTIST TREND

7. The defeat suffered during the military actions in Carupano and Puerto Cabello, the failure of guerrilla action in the rural areas and the relatively adverse results of the 1968 elections for the progressive movement shook the revolutionary forces in Venezuela. It is only natural that in such conditions part of the revolutionary petty bourgeoisie should be discouraged. Instead of fighting the difficulties it falls into scepticism. Defeatist sentiments are often expressed in "calling into question" and the revision of principles and renunciation of the past. Scepticism and defeatist moods caused by failures were fertile ground for Petkoff's anti-Party and counter-revolutionary theses. A Rightist tendency is disguised by talk about dogmatism and modernization. His arguments about "breadth," "flexibility," "free discussion" and against "narrow dogmatic sectarianism" and "autocracy" are expressions of a liberal and petty-bourgeois conception of the Party.

The factionalists did not learn the lessons of the defeats and difficulties and instead of conducting patient and difficult work of building the Party, strengthening ties with the working people and preparing a steady upsurge of the revolutionary movement, they invented magic formulas and made bombastic declarations. It is characteristic of the radical petty bourgeoisie to hold forth about easy victories, which in their imagination and talk take the place of strenuous mass and Party work.

8. Obviously the development of the Rightist trends in the Party was due in large measure not only to a neglect of ideological work in recent years but also to the fact that the struggle against Bravo's Leftist leanings was not accompanied by a struggle against liberal and opportunist views. Past experience teaches us that the only firm basis for Party leadership and construction is fidelity to Marxist-Leninist principles and their irreconcilable defense, the formation and education of cadres through the consistent implementation of Communist ideas and methods in the Party spirit.

The ideological struggle against Petkoff's group was difficult because their liberal and Rightist theses were interlaced with Leftist, adventurist slogans intended to deceive and confuse certain categories of the younger generation.

MARQUEZ' OPPORTUNISM

9. The Party could have taken timely steps to avoid disorganization of its activities. However, Marquez' opportunist policy, which became more clearly defined with the approach of the Fourth Congress, prevented a more effective defense of the Party against the danger threatening its principles and its very existence.

Marquez took advantage of his position and influence in the Party to protect Petkoff's group, to disseminate his anti-Party theories and to sabotage the defense of the Party. At the same time Marquez was acting in his own interests, forming a group of followers, which he called "centrist," to conceal his plans.

Using his authority as CC National Secretary in charge of organizational matters Marquez had the CC appoint to the leadership in important regions people most of whom were compromised by factional activity and "disputed" the Party. The situation was identical in the Radio Caracas committees. Marquez also took advantage of the increase in the Politbureau from 9 to 15 members, which now included factional leaders Freddy Munos, German Lairer and Hector Rodriguez Bauza.

Some of the comrades in the CC and Politbureau made concessions to Marquez, sincerely believing this would prevent him from siding completely with Petkoff. But the concessions did not have any effect.

10. The greatest harm was caused by Marquez in ideology. From the very start, he supported and justified Petkoff's theories in the Politbureau and in the CC. The resolutions censuring Petkoff's activity were passed in the CC and Politbureau with difficulty, invariably resisted by Marquez, who then did his best to nullify them. On the pretext of avoiding "pugnaciousness" and curbing the "pugnacious" Marquez' actions led to inertness in the majority of Party organizations, which at certain times affected the CC. Ideological opportunism reached such proportions that several regional Party organizations, acting on their own initiative, prohibited any form of opposition to Petkoff's conceptions. At some Party levels criticism of Petkoff's theories was even considered to be an offence, while his own group conducted its factional activities unobstructed, under the protection of the National Secretary on Organizational Problems and the clique in the National leadership of the Young Communist League (YCL).

REVISIONIST THEORIES

11. Opportunism, in essence, has its own ideological roots and that is why Marquez shares Petkoff's revisionist and anti-Soviet theories. What unites them is not only their ambition, though this,

too, plays a definite role, not only their common desire to split the Party, but, above all, their identical views in the sphere of politics and ideas. For some time Marquez disguised his affinity. However, it became obvious when the time came to choose between Party ideology and Petkoff's ideology. Marquez chose the latter. It is not at all fortuitous that the draft Program Theses so feebly defend Party ideas from hostile trends. People who earlier defended the Party during the polemic, were now hiding behind general formulas, making concessions to the enemies of proletarian internationalism, Leninist organizational principles and Marxism. In other words, they no longer attached any significance to the errors and the offences committed against the Party by those who were weaving a web of intrigues against the CPV, and justified their ideological stand.

12. One of the main theses Marquez used to support Petkoff was emphasis on questions concerning style of work rather than the fundamental ideological problems. This was done in order to prevent exposure of Petkoff's group. That is how the struggle against factional and rightist tendencies within the Party was obstructed. Those who spoke out in the Party's defense were often accused of "bad style," for the only "good style" for Marquez was tolerance of Petkoff's theories or agreement with them.

Undoubtedly, good style is essential in the clash of opinions inside the Party. Arbitrariness, compulsion and violation of internal democracy are alien to Communist methods of discussion. Good style is of fundamental importance in resolving ideological problems. The struggle against anti-proletarian tendencies should be carried on correctly from the standpoint of political and organizational leadership. It is a bad mistake, however, to try to subordinate the solution of ideological problems to "style" of work and to avoid discussion of differences in the name of preserving harmonious relations among the comrades.

According to Marquez, "good style" means abolishing Party discipline during discussions. "Administrative measures" cannot be taken, because they "restrict discussion." In this way, an atmosphere of impunity was created in the Party, facilitating factional activity, violation of the Party Rules and dissemination of ideas alien to Marxism-Leninism.

UNITY WITHOUT PRINCIPLES

13. Another thesis employed by Marquez in Petkoff's defense was "to arrive at and emerge from the Fourth Congress in unity." At first glance, this seems to be a *unitarian* thesis. Marquez tried to exploit the deep-rooted and sincere desire of Party members to protect Party unity. But his ideological and political motives were

different. With this slogan, he attempted to draw attention away from the true situation within the Party, from the fact that a group was formed in the Party, which was hostile to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and rejected outright the character and methods of the working-class party.

The only way to "arrive and emerge in unity" with this group, was to sacrifice Party principles and continue to coexist within one Party with those who betrayed the working class, were dead set against the international Communist movement and constantly violated the Party Rules and discipline. If Communists were to accept "peace" and "unity" Marquez style, the Party would become a petty-bourgeois organization steeped in factionalism, divorced from Leninism, liberal and amorphous, lacking principles and dominated by the most opportunistic eclecticism.

Marquez tried to "unify" in an unprincipled manner the most heterogeneous views and theories to please the opportunists; he wanted to "reconcile" two opposed positions: Party character and principles and Petkoff's anti-Party platform. This meant abandoning Party ideology, weakening its Leninist structure and facilitating Petkoff's plans to liquidate the Party.

Marquez went as far as to stress that "Party unity passes through Petkoff," which signified in practice that Petkoff dictated conditions for the unity of the CPV. This unacceptable theory was an attempt by Marquez to force the Party to capitulate to the factionalist group in the "name of unity" dictated by renegacy and anti-Sovietism.

MARQUEZ' DEGRADATION

14. One of the main reasons for Marquez' ideological degradation was that he constantly fell under the influence of the petty-bourgeois and Rightist conceptions upheld by Petkoff, conceptions favoring conversion of the CPV into an amorphous, heterogeneous, multi-class and liberal group, the exact opposite of Lenin's ideas. Marquez renounced the thesis that the Party was not discussing the problem of whether to join up with Petkoff so as to transform the CPV into a liberal, reformist organization. In this manner he renounced the Marxist-Leninist theory of the class character of the Party and its main organizational principles. It was the same with his views on anti-Sovietism. He made ever new reservations concerning his adherence to the principles of Marxism-Leninism; unjustified resentments of the past made themselves felt with great force until finally Marquez found himself on the positions of petty-bourgeois chauvinism.

When it became necessary to dissociate oneself from Petkoff's positions, Marquez, instead of condemning anti-Sovietism and the

attacks against the international Communist movement, turned all his efforts to the struggle against comrades who defend the principles of proletarian solidarity and support for the socialist system. In this process he was influenced by his personal shortcomings which were accentuated in the last years, especially his excessive vanity and arrogance.

It is no secret that Marquez dreamed of becoming General Secretary and always strove to be in the center of attention of the Party and its decisions. And neither the Politbureau nor the CC combated this tendency, making concessions to him on several occasions. Of late Marquez viewed all criticism of his errors as attacks against him or attempts to "destroy" or "intimidate" him. The truth is, however, that no leader had ever been so humored, trusted and supported in the Politbureau and CC as Marquez. But he wanted this support and confidence to continue even after he departed from Party positions to go over to Petkoff's anti-Party positions.

As Marquez became degraded more and more ideologically, he committed ever new mistakes. He lost the support of the majority in the Politbureau and CC, which he had enjoyed over many years. Losing the support of the majority as a result of his identification with the anti-Party factional group, with his attempts to impose Petkoff's conceptions being rebuffed, Marquez tried to pose as the victim of internal persecution by the Party leadership. All this was untrue. The point was that Marquez had abandoned Party positions and sided with Petkoff's adventurism. In these conditions neither Marquez nor any other leader could claim the support and trust of the past.

THEIR GOAL WAS LIQUIDATION OF THE PARTY

15. His indulgence towards Petkoff's theses and factional activities, especially his anti-Party stand to the effect that the CPV should not defend itself against attacks on its principles and methods, were actually leading the Party to gradual defeat. On numerous occasions it was pointed out that the Central Committee had lost its authority because it did not take any sanctions against gross violations of the norms of Communist conduct. Fraud of all kinds was used to dominate meetings of Party cells and regional conferences, anti-Party theses were spread among the lower Party organizations and leadership, factional groups were formed, sales of the *Tribuna Popular* and other Party literature were sabotaged, the image of the Party was distorted among the masses and meetings and assemblies were turned into centres of agitation against the Party leadership and the international Communist movement.

The atmosphere of disintegration, gradually spreading in the Party

under the guise of "development of discussion" and the claim that "all is subject to doubt" was the consequence of the ideological confusion and weakening of the Party spirit, caused by Petkoff's theses and the actions of Marquez. At the 19th CC Plenum Petkoff, Urbina, Lairret and Marquez declared that they had plans "outside the Party." There is no longer any doubt that those who had plans "outside the Party" were also interested in the ideological and organizational liquidation of the Party.

THE YCL—A PARTY AGAINST THE PARTY

16. The state or relations between the YCL and the Party was rather grave. Contrary to Party principles, the factional group isolated the YCL from the political and ideological guidance of the Party. Formally it was accepted that the YCL is subordinated to Party policy while in actual fact it was converted into an independent party opposing the CPV. As a result of the efforts to confuse the young militants, ideologically immature and with a poor knowledge of the situation in the Party, the YCL was recruited for factional activities. In connection with the regional Party conferences convened on the eve of the Fourth Party Congress, the factionalists disguised numerous local YCL committees in several states as Party cells and made YCL members out to be Party members so as to gain control of the delegations to the Congress. Ideologically, the YCL became a center for anti-Soviet propaganda.

Such a situation was made possible only because the factionalist group gradually displaced the Party from leadership of the youth. The political education of YCL cadres was deformed.

Due to the loss of leadership over the YCL, the majority of YCL leaders abandoned working-class ideology and assimilated an alien ideology. A narrow circle of permanent leaders was formed in the National Executive Commission, who substituted group decision-making for inner democracy. This circle headed by Urbina and Sardi had long since abandoned serious work among the youth and degenerated individually and politically. The CPV leadership did not take timely measures to stop the accelerating process of violation of the relations between the Party and the youth or to give the YCL a leadership loyal to the Party and educated in Marxist-Leninist principles. As a result, the factionalist group and Petkoff's theories gained ascendancy in numerous YCL organizations, especially among the students.

THE PETTY BOURGEOISIE

17. Relying on Marxist-Leninist methods, the Party should study the true reasons for the recurrent crises of factionalism within the

Party. Over the past 18 years, the cases of Fuenmayor, then Bravo and now Petkoff and Marquez are not accidental, they are connected with the social and political situation in the country and in our Party. It is obvious that the ideological and numerical strength of the petty bourgeoisie in the Party is a constant source of anarchy, wavering and factionalism. Added to the small number of workers in the Party's social make-up are instability, weak discipline and lack of principles among Party members of petty-bourgeois origin.

Referring to large workers' parties, Lenin said that petty-bourgeois mentality penetrates their ranks and this is only natural. This conception of Lenin's is especially true of our Party, functioning in a country like Venezuela. Apparently, factionalist crises will recur in our Party as long as its social composition is not improved, mainly by increasing the working class membership, and as long as no systematic ideological work is conducted in the Party to educate members in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideology and do away with petty-bourgeois, individualistic ideas and habits. At any rate, it must be admitted that this entire process shows that conciliatory tendencies exist in the leading Party bodies in relation to Petkoff's factionalism.

RELY ON THE WORKING CLASS FOR SUPPORT

18. The recent factional activities have harmed the Party. We Communists, however, must not despair. It would be an illusion to negate the negative effect of the defection of the Petkoff-Marquez group, but it would be equally wrong to exaggerate the harm. It is imperative to realize that the breakaway of this group will permit the Party fully to re-establish normal inner-Party activity, Communist principles and methods. It affords an opportunity for unhampered implementation of a correct policy in relation to the people and the workers. For over two years the Petkoff-Marquez group had paralyzed Party activities by its endless factional discussions and maneuvers. The Party was not able to utilize the opportunities of this period to strengthen its ranks and win a vanguard position in the important mass battles. The peasant struggle, the strikes of miners, teachers, textile workers and other sections of working people—and other mass actions, the loss of prestige by the unprincipled leadership of the Venezuelan Confederation of Labor (VCL) and the disintegration of the parties of "representative democracy"—all this proves that there are tremendous opportunities in the country that were not utilized to full advantage because of the paralyzing influence of the factional group.

Now that the difficulties that diverted forces for the struggle against the factionalists have been overcome, the Party is able to

start healing its wounds and make up for lost time. Gustavo Machado said this means that "now we must work with greater determination than before." It is imperative that the whole Party take a critical and self-critical look at the process that has just ended in order to draw the conclusions which will make it possible for the CPV to develop on the proletarian, militant principles of Marxism-Leninism, educate members in the spirit of fidelity to the working class and socialism, in the spirit of Party principles. We are faced with the task of restoring organizations that were destroyed by the factionalists, building up a new YCL loyal to the CPV and strengthening Party positions among the workers. Such are the great tasks facing us in 1971.

EXPULSION OF THE RENEGADES FROM THE PARTY

In view of the above, the Fourth Congress of the CPV expels from the Party Pompeyo Marquez, Eloy Torres, Teodoro Petkoff, Freddy Munoz, German Lairer, Hector Rodriguez Bauza, Carlos Arturo Pardo, Hector Marcano Coello, Rafael Guerra Ramos, Argelia Laya, Benigno Rodriguez, Carlos Augusto Leon, Luis Evaristo Ramirez, Antonio Jose Urbina, Rafael Elinio Martinez, Luis Bayardo Sardi, Alexis Adam, Claudio Chacon, Eleazar Diaz, Rangel, Tirso Pinto, Raul Dominguez, Francisco Mieres and Alfredo Maneiro.

POLITICAL SITUATION AND THE TASKS OF COMMUNISTS

I. The international influence, economic and political might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp have continued to grow this past year.

The struggle of the working class all over the world has grown in scope. Millions of workers participated in the strike movement in the big capitalist countries, fighting to improve their welfare and advancing, more and more often, political demands directed against imperialism and monopoly domination.

The anti-imperialist, national-liberation movements in Southeast Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and Africa have also gained momentum.

International events were highlighted by the treaties signed by the USSR and Poland with the FRG, in which the FRG recognizes the inviolability of Europe's present boundaries. The convocation of an all-Europe Conference on European security has advanced considerably.

However, international imperialism, with the United States in the lead, has not renounced its aggressive plans, launching new ventures that threaten world peace and interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. It is escalating the dirty war against the heroic people of Vietnam and other Indochinese nations.

Imperialism is striving to increase tension in the Middle East, to create new hotbeds of local wars and to oppose the movement for European security and a detente.

II. The situation in Greece shows that the junta's isolation from the people and almost all political parties and groups is increasing in spite of its efforts to the contrary and open support by the American imperialists. Opposition to the junta is growing, anti-imperialist and anti-American sentiments are spreading and the militant, anti-dictatorial unity of the people is becoming stronger.

The junta has failed to win popular support and to break out of its isolation just as it failed to deceive Greek and world public opinion by its demagoguery about an imaginary gradual liberalization of the regime, namely the publication of the notorious "constitutional" laws and the farce of the so-called "consultative assembly." The provocative statements made by dictator Papandopoulos on December 19, 1970 to the effect that martial law would still be in force in 1971, that he himself would decide when even the

Resolution of the 15th plenum of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Greece, held in February 1971.

fascist-type constitution of 1968 would come into force, and the continuing arrests of patriots opposing the dictatorship, give the lie to the junta's demagoguery, exposing its true, fascist essence. The growing personal power of the Papandopulos regime is intensifying the contradictions inside the junta.

The junta, a blind weapon of American imperialism, is doing its utmost to force a NATO or some other imperialist solution of the Cyprus problem and in general to facilitate the realization of U.S. and NATO adventurous plans in the Mediterranean and South East Europe. This presents a grave danger to peace in that part of the world and to our country.

Emboldened by Washington's candid support and openly supplied with U.S. heavy armaments, the junta is continuing to implant fascism and to militarize the country. This is accompanied by a growing monopoly offensive on the people's living standards and welfare, by attempts to freeze wages, introduce anti-labor legislation, repeal Law 2112 adopted in 1920 (it bans arbitrary dismissal of workers.—Ed.) embezzle insurance funds, enforce fascist "constitutional" legislation on associations and corporations, restore an eight-hour day for workers who have won a seven-hour day, etc. Attacks are mounting against the peasants, especially the poor and middle peasants and the middle segments in the cities. Simultaneously, Greek and foreign monopolies are granted ever greater privileges and the country's natural riches are being handed over to foreigners.

III. The people of Greece have not succumbed to the junta. The people's fighting mood is increasing, and they are shedding illusions about the role played by the United States. Conviction is growing that the Greek people, relying on international support, will succeed in liberating the country from the dictatorship. More and more workers and toiling people are involved in the struggle. Open opposition to the dictatorship by the parties and political figures is growing. The people's resistance to the junta and its U.S. patrons takes different forms. There is a growing realization of the need for a mass struggle based on unity.

By their actions and struggle the working people, employees and all working people are often successful in repelling the offensive of the oligarchy and junta, forcing them to put off anti-labor measures, increase wages and grant certain concessions. These successes show the working people that they can win and defend their rights only if they follow the tried and tested way of *unity, organization and a courageous and determined mass struggle*.

The mass struggle and pressure and the solidarity demonstrated by progressive mankind have forced the junta to release 800 political prisoners.

However, the main reason that the struggle is not yet nationwide,

and has not reached higher forms is the lack of unity of the working people and all anti-dictatorial forces, the weakness of the working class party—the Greek Communist Party—and other anti-dictatorial organizations.

IV. The most urgent political task is consolidation of the anti-dictatorial, patriotic forces in order to overthrow the junta and restore democratic freedoms.

Considering that all classes and social strata, with the exception of the plutocratic oligarchy connected with foreign monopoly capital, and almost all parties are opposed to the junta and are demanding its overthrow, the CPG believes that there is an objective opportunity for agreement and coordination of the anti-dictatorial struggle. With this goal in mind, the CPG drafted and proposed a minimum program of joint struggle by all anti-dictatorial forces—parties, organizations and public and political figures. In proposing this program, the Party emphasized that it is always prepared to discuss proposals and programs advanced by other anti-dictatorial forces in order to reach a platform for cooperation and coordination of the struggle against the military-fascist dictatorship.

That cooperation and coordination have not been reached so far is due to the fact that the leaders of bourgeois parties strive more or less to lean on outside forces and do not wish to cooperate with the working class and its party, thereby weakening the anti-dictatorial movement. These parties would be prepared to lean on the people if problems were resolved in their class and narrow party interests to the detriment of democratic freedoms and the popular and national interests.

The CPG believes that for the fight against the dictatorship to be successful, it is necessary to have *the support of the people and to achieve joint, anti-dictatorial action*. Any attempts to exclude the workers and their party from the joint action against the dictatorship, just as any attempts to monopolize the resistance movement, hinder the development of the struggle against the dictatorship and prolong the junta rule. The CPG also believes that the restoration of elementary political freedom requires that the downfall of the dictatorship be accompanied by concrete measures to restore democratic freedom, affording the people an opportunity to express their will and to say what should come in place of the junta. These measures should include abolition of the emergency laws and other measures, old and new, including laws 509 and 375, legalization of the CPG, a general political amnesty, the right for all exiled opponents of the dictatorship to return home. This is the basis for cooperation by all political forces and parties, starting with the CPG and all left forces and ending with the anti-dictatorial Right forces. The CPG is also prepared to cooperate on other problems.

V. The CPG, while striving for top-level agreement and cooperation, is doing all in its power to achieve unity of action in the localities, at grass roots, for it is here that militant unity can be established steadfastly and consistently, which would help achieve unity at the top. Although some progress has been made, this sector is nevertheless seriously lagging. Unity of action in securing a solution to the people's problems is progressing slowly, with difficulty and on a limited scale.

Unity among the people requires overcoming the lag and weak spots in Party work.

A significant factor in unfolding the mass struggle and strengthening working people's unity is the organization of work in the trade unions, farm corporations, regional organizations, educational unions, self-government bodies and student and youth organizations. Party organizations must give prime attention to the most urgent demands of the working people.

It is imperative that the CC CPG study the main demands put forward by the working class and other working people and draw up a corresponding program.

The forms to unite the working people and anti-dictatorial forces in general are various *united front committees* formed by the working people to voice their demands and to fight for them, committees of struggle, factory committees, committees of public figures, and also different mass organizations.

In order to achieve unity of action it is necessary to rebuff Rightist conceptions, which are the main danger, and Leftist tendencies in our ranks.

VI. The splitting activities of revisionists have led to disagreements and distortion of the role of the Patriotic Anti-Dictatorial Front (PAM), weakening its attraction. The Plenum appeals to Party members and supporters to activate PAM, to establish PAM committees in rural areas and overcome confusion and distortions concerning its program, tactics and the role played by certain members of the leadership.

The Plenum calls on Party members to be in the forefront of efforts to unfold activity by the anti-dictatorial committees.

VII. The Plenum reaffirms the earlier CC decisions which state that formation of strong illegal organizations of the CPG is a prerequisite for implementing the line of the Party and reaching its immediate and long-term goals. The Party must be built up according to plan, in strict conformity with the rules of decentralization, vigilance and secrecy.

The Politbureau and CC must focus all their attention on the fulfilment of this chief political and organizational task. Some progress has been made by Party organizations since the 14th Plenum, and there is an improvement in their organizational work

and in other fields. However, there are still serious drawbacks in Party building and activity. To eliminate them, the Party must center its attention on fulfilling the following tasks:

1. Regular meetings and efficient work are of decisive significance for the development of Party organizations. The leading bodies must help primary organizations to step up their activities and to display initiative in their sector.

2. Though certain steps have been taken, Party organizations have not yet advanced beyond the propaganda stage. Activities connected with the working people's daily problems, rallying the working people around these problems and the efforts to solve them comprise the content of the present work of the primary organizations and all leading committees. In this respect our Party organizations have serious drawbacks. Work among workers at plants and especially at large enterprises should not be underestimated. Work should be extended in the trade unions and other mass organizations.

It will be much more difficult for the secret police to fight us, if there exist close ties between Party organizations and the working people and if work among the masses is carried out in strict conformity with the rules of secrecy.

3. Recruiting new Party members is one of the Party's main tasks. Party organizations are lagging in this area and have not rid themselves of a narrow approach and indecision in recruiting new members. Nor do they give adequate attention to the problems of working people and work among the masses.

In the present conditions of growing popular resistance Party organizations must take advantage of the enhanced opportunities for recruiting new members, focusing attention on the workers at large plants while not forgetting other sections of the working class, the peasants, students, middle strata and progressive intelligentsia.

It is the duty of every Communist not connected with a Party organization, wherever he may be, to show initiative in establishing a Party organization without waiting for special instructions, to unfold Party work and work among the people in line with Party policy as explained in broadcasts of the Voice of Truth radio station and to facilitate formation of the organizations of the Communist Youth of Greece, PAM, etc.

4. The Plenum appeals to Party workers and members to take vigorous action against any underestimation and violation of the rules of secrecy and vigilance and to work for strict adherence to these rules. Party members and personnel must constantly be educated in a spirit of strict adherence to the rules of Party security. It is imperative for them to understand that every Communist must be well trained in underground activities.

5. Correct solution of the tasks of Party building, adherence by members and organizations to a single Party policy is more closely than ever before connected with a correct approach to the cadres problem, correct placing and employment of experienced cadres and advancement of new cadres, first and foremost from among the workers. Conditions of underground work require that Party members, carrying forward Party policy and displaying dedication to the Party, gain experience in underground work, be irreconcilable towards any violation of the rules of conspiracy, be able to work among the masses and act as true leaders of the people in their sectors.

6. The Plenum emphasizes the importance of work in the armed forces.

7. The Plenum notes the CYG's achievements in work among the working and student youth. However, the Party and its organizations did not help it as much as they could have. The Party must help the CYG in its studies of youth problems and orient it on work among young workers and students and in youth organizations, guiding the struggle of the youth for its demands. The Party must aid the CYG in drafting a program of youth's demands and achieving cooperation with all anti-dictatorial youth organizations, help the CYG organize its struggle to counter junta attempts to create a fascist youth corps. It must emphasize the Marxist-Leninist education of CYG cadres in the struggle against hostile anti-Marxist ideological trends among the youth. The Party must help the CYG in training and promoting young members and in forming strong leading organs at all levels.

8. The Plenum states that pre-Congress activities and discussion of the Theses adopted by the 14th CC Plenum have evoked growing interest in Party problems among Party members and workers, helping them to gain a deeper knowledge of Party activities. The Plenum believes that the discussion on Party policy and activities in the magazine *Neos Kosmos* must pay greater attention to discussion of the problems facing the Party.

Party members and cadres should help in drafting the Party program and rules after the publication of amendments.

They should work for overfulfilling planned targets in the fundraising campaign in honor of the 9th Party Congress.

The 15th Plenum of the CPG Central Committee calls on all Communists to be in the forefront of efforts to build up strong Party organizations deeply rooted among the people, to organize everywhere the struggle for bread and democratic freedoms for the people, to show initiative in establishing an anti-dictatorial front to include all who hate the junta, in the name of overthrowing the tyranny detested by the people, and restoring democratic freedoms.

RESOLUTION OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

A Central Committee meeting of the Italian Communist Party, held on March 2 under the chairmanship of Luigi Longo, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, reviewed the Communist struggle against reaction and neo-fascism and the political situation in the country following the resignation from the government of members of the Republican Party.

The following is a summary of the resolution from the March 3rd issue of **Unita**.

The CC ICP heard and approved a report by Paolo Bufalini and instructed the Party groups in Parliament to motivate a vote of no confidence in the Colombo government. The Communists consider it impossible to end the present government crisis through a mere reshuffle. What is necessary is a fundamental change in the policy and composition of the government majority.

The CC ICP draws the attention of Party members and all democratic forces to the extremely serious situation caused by the neo-fascist provocations in the town of Aquila. These facts, continues the resolution, are fresh signs of the subversive plan of reaction drafted jointly by Italian and foreign Rightist forces. The plan is intended to check and throw back by all means the movement of the people and toiling masses towards progress; it is also intended to prevent at all costs any radical changes in society which would destroy the parasitical privileges enjoyed by the ruling groups; it is aimed at preventing improvement of relations among the democratic political forces and a shift that would strengthen democracy and guarantee the country's national independence and peace.

Our uppermost task today, says the resolution, is to thwart this subversive fascist plan and put an end to all tolerance for it based on the false theory of opposite extremes, supported by the present Christian-Democratic leadership. It is for this reason that the ICP is demanding that Internal Affairs Minister Restivo be removed from the government, considering this demand to be the main element in appraising the present political course. Simultaneously, it is necessary to remove from the government apparatus, especially from the police, all executives who are tools of reactionary political and social forces. These persons, says the resolution, are inciting hatred and hostility among the police for the workers

and population, while preaching tolerance for fascist organizations and often conspiring with them.

The CC ICP appeals to all democrats, anti-fascists and youth in Italy to spread the organized protest movement against the rebirth of fascism. It appeals to all Communists to be in the forefront of this struggle. The ideals of freedom and democracy, the Resistance movement and the Constitution, the resolution points out, must be those very ideals that inspire the masses to struggle for their liberation.

The CC ICP reminds all Communists of the political significance of protecting Party premises from assaults by neo-fascists, assuring the normal functioning of people's organizations, and resisting all attempts to abuse the Party's honor. Not a single fascist provocation must remain unanswered. Joint anti-fascist committees must be formed everywhere—at plants, factories, in city neighborhoods and in schools. Ties with the workers, peasants, employees, with all the working people, the youth and students and the middle strata must be strengthened everywhere. The struggle for economic aims must never be divided from the struggle for freedom and democracy.

DECISIONS OF THE PLENUM OF THE CC, RUMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

On February 11, 1971, the Agerpres agency released a report on the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, held on February 10-11 in Bucharest. N. Ceausescu, General Secretary of the RCP, made a report at the meeting.

The Plenum discussed fulfillment of the socio-economic development plan for 1966-1970. The CC noted successful fulfillment of the five-year plan and significant achievements in all spheres of economic, social and cultural life. It expressed high praise for the self-sacrificing and dedicated labor of the working people, peasants and intelligentsia and all working people irrespective of nationality, for the country's prosperity and the progress of socialist society.

The CC appealed to the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, the Party and government activists and to all working people to do their utmost for the fulfillment of the impressive program for the development of industry, agriculture, trade, science and culture, economy and social activities.

The Plenum approved a report on the fulfilment of the socio-economic development plan covering 1966-1970, which will be published at a later date.

The Plenum also discussed the report of the Central Council of the General Association of Trade Unions on trade union activities and the tasks at the present stage of socialist construction. The Plenum made note of their achievements and activity in developing workers' democracy, and enlisting the entire working class, all the working people and employees in the management of plants and enterprises and the entire socialist society; raising the role of trade unions in dealing with workers' social problems and in the socialist education of the masses. The Plenum suggested several measures to introduce greater democracy into the organizational structure and management of the trade unions and to improve their style and methods of work. It also recommended holding a broad discussion of these problems by the working people, which will be then discussed at the approaching trade union congress. In view of this, new trade union rules and legislation must be drawn up.

The Plenum approved of the steps taken by the Executive Committee of the CC RCP to improve the organization and guidance of foreign trade. Following the discussion of the draft law on foreign trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation it

was decided to publish the law for broad discussion, after which it will be submitted for approval by the Grand National Assembly.

The CC adopted a decision on improving the training of Party and government cadres and workers of mass organizations in economic and social management, which will shortly be released for publication. A draft law was also approved on perfecting the training of workers and employees in state socialist enterprises and establishments. This draft will also be released for wide discussion and then submitted to the Grand National Assembly for approval.

The Plenum approved the CC RCP Executive Committee report on the numerical strength, composition and organizational structure of the Party, the composition and movement of cadres in Party and state organs.

With a view to reducing Party dues, the Plenum decided to amend Article 57 of the Party Rules.

The Plenum recommended to the General Association of Trade Unions and the Communist Youth League Central Committee likewise to reduce the amount of dues paid by the members.

In view of the need for raising the level of Party work in guiding all sectors of socialist construction, the Plenum approved of the measures outlined by N. Ceausescu in his report to improve the work of Party and state organs.

The Plenum resolved to abolish the office of Secretary on Agricultural Affairs in the CC and regional Party committees.

Measures were introduced to improve the work of CC executive bodies and to enlist a greater number of people from local Party organizations for work in them.

The Plenum resolved:

—to elect M. Manescu to the Permanent Presidium, CC RCP;

—to recommend that V. Trofin, member of the Executive Committee and Permanent Presidium, CC RCP, be elected Chairman of the Central Council of the General Association of Trade Unions. In view of this, V. Trofin was relieved of his duties as Chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Cooperatives;

—to recommend that F. Donolache be relieved of his duties as Chairman of the Central Council of the General Association of Trade Unions in view of his transfer to another post in the state apparatus;

—to elect I. Iliescu, alternate member of the Executive Committee to the post of CC RCP Secretary and recommend that he be relieved of his duties as CC First Secretary of the Communist Youth League and Minister for Youth Affairs.

—to elect as candidate members of the Executive Committee of the CC RCP: C. Babalau, First Secretary of the Dolj regional Party Committee; M. Telescu, First Secretary of the Timis regional Party

Committee; I. Uglar, First Secretary of the Satu-Mare regional Party Committee, and R. Winter, First Secretary of the Sibiu regional Party Committee.

Many participants in the Plenum took part in the debate. The concluding speech at the Plenum was delivered by N. Ceausescu.

REPORT BY CC RCP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

On February 16 the Agerpres agency released a report by the CC RCP Executive Committee on the number of members, composition and organizational structure of the Party and on the composition and movement of the personnel of the Party and state organs, which was approved by the CC RCP Plenum, which met on February 10-11, 1971.

* * *

The Plenum expressed high appraisal of the political and organizational work carried out by Party organs and organizations to strengthen Party ranks and to improve the cadres policy, the report said. As of December 31, 1970, the RCP had 2,089,085 members, representing advanced workers, peasants and the intelligentsia, actively working for the fulfilment of Party policy.

At present, 926,440 Party members are workers (44.35 per cent of the total). Thus, the workers predominate in the total membership of the Party. More than 926,000 Communists are active in rural areas, of whom 533,917 are peasants (25.56 per cent). This is a great force, a mobilizing factor in implementing Party policy in rural areas. Many engineers, economists, teachers, scientists and researchers and workers in the arts and culture are Party members.

The Party's national composition conforms with the national structure of the population. The number and role of women in the Party have also increased. There are at present 480,000 women in the Party, or 23 per cent.

The report stresses that the social composition and organizational structure of the Party, the ideological, political, professional and moral qualities of Communists are a guarantee of the unshakable unity of the Party, giving ample opportunities for mobilizing the working people to implement Party policy and for fulfilling their guiding role in society at an ever higher level.

The report also notes the work of Party organs and organizations in selecting, training, placing, and ideological and political education of cadres and all Party members.

In conclusion the report says that the growing attention paid by Party organs and organizations to consolidating the ranks of the

Party, moulding, placing and educating cadres in all spheres of activity, and the higher level of ideological and political education of Party members will make for the growth of the Party's role in all public life and help Party organizations the more effectively to mobilize the working people to fulfill the directives of the 10th Congress of the Rumanian Communist Party.

DECISION OF THE CC RCP ON IMPROVING THE TRAINING OF CADRES

On February 17, all Rumanian newspapers carried the full text of the CC RCP decision on improving the training of Party and state cadres and workers in mass organizations in economic and social management. The measures provided for in the decision were approved by the February CC RCP Plenum. The following is a summary of the document released by the Agerpres agency.

* * *

The building of a comprehensively developed socialist society objectively requires that the Party perform its guiding role at a higher level, in conformity with the complexity of economic and social processes, its own increased responsibility and the important problems awaiting solution. This requires improvement of the Party's work of guidance at all levels, the introduction of scientific methods in the organization and management of the economy and a high level of efficiency in all sectors of socialist construction. Besides serious Marxist-Leninist ideologico-political and professional training, Party workers and activists in mass organizations, economic executives, workers of central and local state bodies must have a profound knowledge of the organization and management of socialist society. The decision points out that the topmost task is to master the scientific management of material production, the decisive sphere in socialist society.

At the same time, in the light of Marxist-Leninist teaching, it is necessary to improve the entire organizational and managing activity of Party and state bodies and place political and administrative work on a scientific footing.

The decision recalls the recent measures to train Party workers and activists in mass organizations, pointing out that of the total number of Communists in the system of Party studies, 480,000 are studying the problems of organization and management of the economy and public affairs.

With a view to ensuring continued improvement of the training of all Party workers and activists in mass organizations and Party and state functionaries in modern methods of organization and

management of the economy and state and public affairs, the CC RCP Plenum resolved to establish a system of training in accordance with the requirements of their profession and the posts they occupy. The system will be differentiated according to fields of activity, category of occupation and level of training. It will be based on the principle of individual training on the job.

Furthermore, two periods of training are planned for persons to be released from work for 20-30 days, depending on the program. Persons failing in the program will be released from their jobs.

The programs will cover a span of 1-1.5 years and after 4-5 years of practical experience studies will be renewed on a higher level. The programs include several general themes, differentiated according to the students' general level, and specialized themes corresponding to the students' field of activity.

Approximately 15,000 persons will be affected by this study program. For this purpose a study center will be established at the Sh. Gheorgiu Academy of Social and Political Sciences, with several branches elsewhere.

The decision also deals with the tasks before several higher educational establishments in training personnel and activists.

The CC RCP, the report says in conclusion, is convinced that these measures will help improve the level of training of Party and state workers and activists in mass organizations in the finer points of leadership, increase their competency in discussing and solving complex problems connected with the development of economic and socio-cultural life in the process of building a comprehensively developed socialist society, boost the role of the Party as a leading political force, inspiring the whole society and constantly advancing the Rumanian people along the path of socialism, cultural progress and prosperity.

DECISION OF THE NINTH PLENUM, CC MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

The Plenum discussed a report delivered by Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary, CC MPRP, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, on "Tasks of Party Organizations in the Further Development of Livestock Breeding and Increasing Output." The Plenum noted that the working people of Mongolia, under the leadership of the MPRP and with the fraternal, internationalist aid of the Soviet Union and the other CMEA member countries, have made significant advances in the past five years in the economy and in culture and in raising their material well-being and cultural level.

The material and technical basis of agriculture has been greatly improved over this period due to the measures adopted by the Party and government. Steps have been taken to enlarge the forage reserves, a mixed feed industry has been set up, broad plans have been launched to irrigate pasture lands and to build warm premises for livestock. Agriculture is better supplied technically, the veterinary services have been improved, more farm specialists and machine operators have been trained and better research facilities provided in agriculture. The government has allocated large capital investments for these and other measures.

The steps taken by the Party and government and the dedicated effort to overcome the consequences of "dzut" (heavy snowfalls preventing cattle from grazing) in 1967-68 have yielded significant results in agricultural output. In 1969 and 1970 the head of livestock increased by 8.8 per cent compared with 1968, last year's state plans for the basic livestock products were overfulfilled and a bumper grain crop was harvested.

However, against the general background of steady economic growth, agriculture and especially its decisive branch, cattle-raising, is far behind modern demands.

Attaching prime importance to livestock breeding as an economic branch of special importance, the Plenum of the CC MPRP considers that one of the main tasks of the entire Party and people is to liquidate the lag and to secure stable continued advance of livestock breeding.

The Plenum approved the conclusions and proposals made by

Adopted on February 10, 1971. Abridged.

the Politbureau of the MPRP Central Committee and set forth in the report delivered by Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the CC MPRP and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR.

The CC Plenum set the goal of 25.1 million head of cattle by the end of 1975, a 12.1 per cent increase in government meat purchases (live weight) 9.9 per cent increase in wool and 9 per cent in milk as compared with the previous five-year plan.

Proceeding from the results of experimental work in our country and world experience in livestock raising, the Plenum emphasized the necessity of promoting more intensive cattle breeding by establishing fattening farms in areas suited for this.

No less than 35 per cent of all capital investments in the new five-year plan, the Plenum stressed, should be channeled into building up the material and technical basis of agriculture, first of all livestock raising.

In view of the significance of land as the basic means for agricultural production, the Plenum instructed the Ministry of Agriculture, jointly with research institutions, to draw up and put into practise rational land use methods. The over-all volume of fodder production in the 5th five-year plan period is to increase by 63 per cent and state fodder reserves will be created. The Plenum decision also envisages a 10 per cent increase in the area of irrigated pasture lands, improved protection for water sources and the construction of 21,000 cattle sheds.

A major economic task, the Plenum stressed, is further to mechanize labor-consuming processes in livestock raising.

In order to increase the labor force in agriculture, the Plenum finds it necessary to induce a certain number of secondary school graduates to work on farms; they will receive the required training under the guidance of experienced stock-breeders, or at special courses and agricultural schools.

The decision makes it incumbent on Party, state and agricultural organizations throughout the country to create the necessary material, cultural and living conditions for the young cattle-breeders and to show concern for and attention to their needs. The Party is deeply convinced, says the Plenum decision, that the secondary school graduates going to work on farms, led by the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, will fulfil with honor the great and responsible tasks which our socialist country sets them in developing agriculture and its main branch, livestock raising.

The Plenum approved the CC Politbureau proposals to increase material incentives for Mongolian farmers in cooperatives and state farms, regarding them as an effective economic stimulus in raising livestock production and improving the farmers' welfare.

The Plenum recognized the need to improve, in line with the proposed measures, the remuneration system in cooperatives and

state farms and the system of bonuses for managing personnel and specialists. Special stress was laid on extensive use of additional payment of labor as a most effective means of increasing labor productivity and boosting farm output.

The Plenum recognized as correct the practice of giving each cooperative and state farm a fixed plan for increasing the cattle population and sales of farm produce to the state, covering the entire five-year plan period. The plans should be irreversible and obligatory for each cooperative and state farm.

The CC Plenum also emphasized the need to improve the work at all levels of the Party, state and economic apparatus, to increase the responsibility of personnel for the entrusted job and fulfilment of State plans in various areas of the national economy and culture. Party organizations should focus attention on increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production.

The Plenum demanded that Party organizations improve their organization work to promote fulfilment of the tasks of securing steady advance in livestock raising, enhancing the effect of ideological and political education of farmers in the spirit of a socialist attitude to public property and social labor and fulfillment of their obligations to the country.

The Plenum resolution stressed that Party organizations should center their organizational and political work on lower production units, on which the fulfilment of the plan depends and where latent reserves are tapped and utilized. The district and city Party committees should place the accent on activating the work of primary Party organizations and ensuring the vanguard role of Communists in all sectors of socialist construction.

The Plenum resolved that the most important task of all Party, state and trade union organizations is to improve guidance of socialist emulation, enhance their educational role and develop a broad movement for the greater personal contribution of each in honor of the 50th anniversary of the revolution.

The Plenum appealed to all members and candidate members of the Party and the Youth League, to the younger generation and to all working people in Mongolia to devote all their energy and knowledge to the fulfilment of the new five-year plan, to raise agricultural output, develop livestock breeding, which is of vital significance for the national economy, for the prosperity standards and cultural level of the people.

DECISIONS OF THE EIGHTH PLENUM GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY EXECUTIVE

Addressing the Eighth Plenum of the GCP Executive in Dusseldorf on February 28, Party Chairman Kurt Bachmann proposed convening the GCP Congress at the end of November 1971. Deputy Chairman Herbert Mies presented the report of the Presidium on Party activities. Presidium member Willi Gerns reported on "Problems of the Ideological and Political Struggle and the Role of the GCP." There were 27 speakers in the debates.

The Plenum approved the final draft of "The Democratic Peasant Program of the GCP." Below we publish other Plenum documents, published in the March 6 issue of the weekly *Unsere Zeit*.

DECISION TO CONVENE PARTY CONGRESS

The GCP Congress will be convened in Dusseldorf on November 25-28, 1971, launching a new stage in GCP activities. The Party will work more intensively among the public, establishing still closer contacts with the working class and youth in the struggle for their interests, and will develop as a party of peace, democratic progress and socialism. Admitting new members to its ranks, it will grow stronger politically, ideologically and organizationally.

In line with the Party Rules, delegates will be elected at district and regional conferences or at membership meetings. A commission headed by Party Chairman Kurt Bachmann has been appointed to draw up a political document, which it will submit for approval to the Ninth Plenum of the Executive. The draft will then be released for discussion by the Party membership. The Congress agenda will be approved by the 9th Plenum.

FOR A STRONG GCP

Address adopted by the Eighth Plenum

The working people in the FRG are in need of a strong GCP in their struggle, without which no radical change can be effected in the balance of political forces in the country.

He who strengthens the GCP, strengthens a party that is actively organizing the social and political struggle of the working people for their interests and demands.

He who strengthens the GCP, strengthens the only Party in the Federal Republic that unites the struggle for democratic and

social interests of the working people with a clear conception of the goal and the road to a socialist future in the Federal Republic.

He who strengthens the GCP, strengthens the Party that persistently and patiently works for the unification of all forces of the workers' movement, for a broad front of all democratic forces of the people against the Right-wing cartel and political and social reaction.

He who strengthens the GCP, strengthens the Party which has set out on a decisive struggle against the financial and armaments bosses, Strauss, Springer, Thadden.

A strong GCP means that the full weight of joint actions by the democratic and socialist forces of our people will be brought to bear against the influence and pressure of big capital and its menials.

A strong GCP means that those on top will no longer be able to do what they wish.

Those who wish to win a victory over big capital, over the CDU/CSU and NDP, those who wish to free themselves of exploiters and the threat of war must make the working-class Marxist Party strong. The German Communist Party is such a party.

The hearts of the working people and student youth beat Left. The Left stands for Marx, Engels and Lenin. It stands for the German Communist Party.

That is why we appeal to all who want peace and a detente, who are striving for freedom, democracy, progress, social security and a happy future: support the GCP! Vote for the GCP! Read *Unsere Zeit*, the GCP newspaper! Join the GCP!

The Plenum went on record with a strong protest against the criminal escalation of the American aggression in Indochina. It reads in part: "We express our full solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, who are fighting for their freedom and independence. That is why we support the appeal of the International Solidarity with Vietnam to launch new actions against the American aggression in Indochina and the appeal of the Central Committee of the Campaign for Democracy and Disarmament to hold a week of action April 2-8, 1971, under the slogans: 'For ratification of the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw', 'For a European Security Conference', 'For Peace in Indochina'."

UNSWERVINGLY FOR UNITED ACTION

Statement on the anti-Communist decisions
taken by the SDPG leadership

Social and political contradictions are growing more acute in the

FRG. Big capital is insolently striving for more power and greater profits. It stages "coordinated action" against demands voiced by workers and employees for higher wages and genuine participation in management.

The reactionary circles in the Federal Republic, ranging from the CDU/CSU to the NDP, have joined in a Right-wing cartel and are pressing on with their policy aimed against a relaxation of tension. They are out to prevent by all means the ratification and implementation of the treaties with the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, the convening of a European Security Conference, and international recognition of the GDR.

Instead of using the opportunities implicit in these treaties and in a European security conference and normal diplomatic relations with the GDR for the Federal Republic's peaceful and democratic development; instead of supporting the unfolding democratic front of struggle against the Right, the SDPG leadership, by its decisions of February 26, has set its course on more anti-Communism. It has thereby declared war on the democratic and socialist forces in the SDPG itself and outside it, who are demanding a consistent policy of peaceful coexistence and radical socio-political changes. It opposes joint action with the GCP so as to strike at and intimidate the Social-Democratic trade union members and young Socialists, who are coming out against big capital and for social and democratic goals. It is aimed at stifling all anti-capitalist initiative, all social thought in the SDPG. This is meant to deprive Social-Democratic trade union members of any possibility to act for the demands of the basic program of the Trade Union Association for participation in management and the transfer of the key industries into public ownership.

Its anti-Communist decisions of February 26, 1971, show again that the SDPG leadership is playing the role of defender of latter-day capitalism. It wants to prevent recognition of the fact that the cooperation developing in many countries among Communists, Socialists and Social-Democrats—as in Finland and Chile—is also necessary in the Federal Republic. It wants to continue to pursue, though by modified methods, the old imperialist goals against the socialist countries.

The SDPG leadership's anti-communist policy is meeting with the wholehearted approval of monopoly capital, all reactionary circles and, notably, the leadership of the CDU/CSU and the Springer press. Anti-communism has always been their main stock-in-trade to deceive the people and carry out their aggressive, anti-democratic policy.

The SDPG leadership's anti-Communist policy is fraught with dire consequences, because it stokes up the political climate in which Right extremism and neo-nazism thrive. It boomerangs against

the Social Democrats through neo-nazi acts of violence and murderous attacks. This is how it was before 1933, too. But the SDPG leadership ignores the bitter experience of that period. The GCP Executive again appeals to the membership and supporters of the SDPG not to allow anti-Communism to turn them against the interests of the working class and the younger generation, against the country's progressive development which can be achieved only through joint action by Communists and Social Democrats. Once again we propose joint action for the social interests of the toiling population, for democratic reforms, for the right to participate in management, to ban the neo-nazi NDP and the terroristic "Resistance Action," for ratification and implementation of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties and for an early convocation of a European security conference. In spite of the latest decisions taken by the SDPG leadership, the GCP will continue to follow unswervingly its policy of united action. In spite of the pressure, the GCP will not be diverted from negotiations with the Social Democrats on the struggle for common interests. We are for a business-like discussion of political and conceptual differences between the Communists and the Social Democrats, but these differences must not and cannot prevent joint action in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, against the Right-wing cartel. By contrast, the SDPG leadership is going against its own statement concerning an ideological discussion with Communism, by setting into motion its mechanism of expulsion from the Party wherever Social Democrats enter into a discussion with Communists. The GCP is certain that the members and supporters of the SDPG will not stand for a curtailment of their rights to information and discussion, to cooperation with all progressive forces in the interests of working-class demands.

In contrast to the policy of the SDPG leadership, the GCP is resolutely fighting for the demands of the toiling population. All who work consistently for social progress are with the GCP, because the GCP is the only party with a meaningful program of struggle for the democratic renovation of the state and society, for the socialist future of the Federal Republic.

RESOLUTION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia held a plenary meeting on February 4, 1971.

Dr. Gustav Husak, First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, presented to the plenary session a report of the CC Presidium on the implementation of the conclusions of the December 1970 plenum. He characterized the present political situation in the country as one of increased activity of Party organizations and strengthened ideological, organizational and action unity of the Party. This is evidenced by the response evoked by the work of the December plenum and its documents. Its results were received with unanimous approval.

Dr. Husak spoke in detail about annual plenary meetings of Party organizations. Growing activity in the Party is evidenced not only by a greater participation in meetings, but also by the number of those taking part in the debate. The reports at annual election meetings are made with greater responsibility than in the past, they are marked by a higher political level and deal above all with concrete problems.

The general atmosphere in the Party and the degree of consolidation which has been achieved in the country make it possible for the Communist Party to start dealing in a comprehensive way with all problems of Czechoslovak society and its further development. On behalf of the Presidium, the First Secretary submitted to the Central Committee a proposal for convening the 14th congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. He said that the congress should be held in conjunction with the culmination of celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Party and should mark the end of the present stage of the struggle for the Party's unity and its cleansing, for its Marxist-Leninist character. It would also define further tasks in the political, economic and other spheres.

After discussion, the Central Committee unanimously decided to call the 14th congress for May 25, 1971.

The Central Committee accepted the resignation of Jan Piller as member of the Central Committee Presidium. By secret ballot, Alois Indra was elected Presidium member and Karel Hoffmann candidate member of the Central Committee Presidium.

Rude Pravo, February 5, 1971.

The Central Committee then approved personnel proposals submitted to it and discussed and approved the following documents:

—Resolution of the CC CPC to convene the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia;

—Resolution of the CC CPC on preparations for the 14th Congress;

—Resolution of the CC CPC on direct and regional (city) conferences of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in 1971 and the electoral system of the conferences;

—Proclamation of the CC CPC on the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia;

—Budget of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia for 1971.

The Central Committee also took note of the politico-organizational measures to fulfil the conclusions of the February CC CPC plenum. The Central Committee set the Presidium, regional and district Party Committees concrete tasks in ensuring preparations for the Fourth Party Congress and regional and district Party conferences.

The meeting ended with singing the Internationale.

RESOLUTION OF THE CC CPC ON CONVENING THE 14th CONGRESS OF THE CPC

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in keeping with clause 24 of the Party Statutes,

convenes

the 14th Congress of the CPC for May 25, 1971

with the following agenda:

1. Report on the activity of the Party and the development of society since the 13th Congress of the CPC, and further tasks of the Party (G. Husak).

2. Report by the Central Control and Auditing Commission (M. Jakes)

3. Report on the main trends in the economic policy of the Party for 1971-1975 (L. Strougal).

4. Debate and approval of the Congress documents.

5. Election of the Central Committee of the CPC and the Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Approves

a) election of delegates to the 14th Congress of the CPC to be carried out according to the Statutes at regional and city conferences of the CPC in Prague and Bratislava as follows: one delegate with casting vote to every 1,000 members of the Party;

b) delegates to district conferences to be elected at the annual

membership meeting of basic organizations. Where annual meetings have already been held, the election of delegates will be carried out at membership meetings of the basic organizations of the Party by March 15, 1971;

c) the district (district-city in Prague and Bratislava) conferences of the CPC to be held on March 27 and 28 and on April 3 and 4, 1971 at which delegates will be elected to the regional (city in Prague and Bratislava) conferences of the CPC;

d) the regional (city in Prague and Bratislava) conferences to be held on April 17 and 18, 1971 at which delegates will be elected to the 14th Congress of the CPC. At these conferences also Communists from Party organizations in the Army and Security Corps will elect delegates to the 14th Congress of the CPC and in Slovakia delegates to the Congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia;

e) in mid-May 1971 to hold the Congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia.

*Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia*

RESOLUTION ON PREPARATIONS FOR THE 14th CONGRESS

I

Our entire Party is preparing to celebrate the 50th anniversary of its foundation. At this time the central committee is also convening the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The time up to the Congress should be devoted to political activity and work in keeping with the Congress slogan: Along the Lenin road towards further development of our socialist homeland!

In the pre-Congress period, during which will take place the annual meetings of the basic organizations of the CPC, the district and regional conferences of the CPC, we must ensure the consistent realization of the results of the December plenum of the CC CPC in 1970. The resolutions and conclusions of that plenum, especially the lessons of the crisis developments in the Party and society after the 13th Congress of the CPC and the resolution on topical questions of Party unity, must become the basis for the daily political work of all Party bodies, organizations and every Communist, and must help:

—towards strengthening the ideological, organizational and political and tactical unity of the CPC on definite tasks of Party policy, raising its action ability; restoring and promoting Leninist principles of its inner life, particularly democratic centralism and inner-Party democracy, systematically observing the Statutes and increasing the demands made upon every member of the CPC; achieving full

public commitment of every Communist to the policy of the Party; realizing a principled cadres policy; forming the membership base and Party care for the Marxist-Leninist education of its members; improving the ideological and mass political work of the Party;

—towards realizing a closer union between the Party and the working class, the farmers and intelligentsia; restoring the effective functioning of the National Front, activating and expanding the work of all social organizations, especially the Revolutionary Trade Union movement and the Socialist Union of Youth;

—towards expanding political-organizing work among the people in keeping with the slogan "Facing the People" intended to win over all honest inhabitants of our land for implementing the policy of the Party;

—towards fortifying the results achieved in economic consolidation, ensuring a further dynamic development of the national economy; improving management of the economy and raising the participation of working people in fulfilling economic tasks; increasing the responsibility of Communists, especially of leading workers in the economy, for the realization of the economic policy, particularly for fulfillment of the plan for 1971;

—towards strengthening the socialist state, raising the authority and role of its bodies in all spheres of social life;

—towards intensifying the ideological struggle for the working people's way of thinking, finally defeating rightist opportunism and revisionism in the ideological sphere;

—towards activating the cultural and scientific front; its commitment for the policy of the Party;

—towards increasing the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries; reinforcing the international status of Czechoslovakia and increasing our contribution to the strengthening of peace in the world and the unity and might of the international Communist and workers' movement.

II

The Central Committee of the CPC will submit to the 14th Congress of the Party for consideration and approval:

—A report on the activity of the Party and the development of society since the 13th Congress of the CPC, and on further tasks of the Party.

—A draft congress resolution.

—A report on main trends in the economic policy of the Party from 1971 to 1975.

—Proposed amendments to Party Statutes.

A report by the Central Control and Auditing Commission will be submitted to the Congress.

The Congress will elect the Central Committee of the CPC and the Central Control and Auditing Commission.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON THE OCCASION OF THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE PARTY

Comrades, dear fellow citizens,

In May this year 50 years will have passed since the founding of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. In this jubilee year the 14th Congress of the Party will be held.

On the occasion of these two important events the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia appears before the working class and all working people, before the nations of our country, by whose will it has become the leading political force in society, to review with them the jointly accomplished work, future tasks and perspectives of the development of socialism in our country.

We are assessing half a century of hard struggle for the class, social and national liberation of our working people, workers, farmers and intelligentsia. The Communists have always been in the front ranks of this struggle. With their participation and under their leadership our people achieved great historic victories: they defeated the bourgeoisie and overthrew the capitalist order, became the masters of their country and built socialism.

The conditions for these historic changes were created during the fight against the bourgeoisie in the pre-Munich republic, by the victorious national and democratic revolution in 1945, and reached their culmination in February 1948, when the Communist Party proved to the full that it has the right to stand at the head of the people and to lead them along the road of socialist construction.

We shall never forget that we achieved these victories thanks to the consistent help of the first land of socialism—the great Soviet Union.

Our people and especially the working class, which carried the main burden and responsibility for the building of socialism, achieved by their self-sacrificing and persevering effort results which in extent and importance have no parallel in the history of our nations. In our country too socialism has proved its viability and superiority over capitalism. This is evidenced by the results achieved in all spheres of social life, by the fuller, richer life of the broad strata of working people.

The source of these successes is and will remain the leading position of the working class headed by the Communist Party,

number 5-6, 1971 41

which proceeds from Marxist-Leninist ideology, from the general principles of the construction of a socialist state as the instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the consistent implementation of proletarian internationalism.

We bow in respect before all who fought actively and made sacrifices, shaping the socialist present and the prosperity of society, the banner of the international struggle for peace, democracy and socialism all over the world.

Our working class has achieved its successes and is fulfilling its historical mission thanks to the fact that 50 years ago it rejected the class conciliation and opportunism of Social Democracy and created a new, revolutionary, well-organized Communist Party of Czechoslovakia based upon Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In the struggle against the bourgeoisie and fascism and in the years of socialist construction Communists were well aware of their responsibility to the working class, all working people, to our nations. Today, too, in keeping with these traditions, the Party expresses, defends and asserts their real interests. For every Communist the experience of the half century's road of our Party continues to be valid: alliance with the working class, the farmers, the intelligentsia, with the broad masses is the fundamental precondition and guarantee of the successful development of our socialist homeland.

The consequences of violation of these basic Leninist principles in the life of the Party were shown by the crisis events in the Party and society in 1968 and 1969.

Since April 1969 we have step by step been overcoming the consequences of the recent crisis events in our country. The results achieved in the political, economic, ideological and cultural-educational spheres, and in the international position of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic enable millions of people to convince themselves of the sincere endeavors of the Communists and of the correctness of the chosen road. The policy of our Party is gaining ever growing support, which is to be seen in labor successes and in the new pledges taken in factories, villages and towns. We welcome this initiative and thank all who express understanding for the needs of our society not only in words but in deeds.

The Communist Party today—as in the past—has no other aim than that of ensuring the all-round development of our country, of creating conditions for a happy life for the working people and of contributing towards the victory of socialism all over the world.

We all want our country to be a land in which our citizens are contented. Membership of the family of socialist states is a guarantee of a socialist future but at the same time it obliges us to

strive for a high degree of technical, economic and cultural progress.

Our successes depend on how effectively we can organize the administration of all sections of our social life. How effectively we make use of our possibilities and cooperation with countries of the socialist world system depends on the efforts exerted by each one of us. Our honest work strengthens the community of socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, which today represents a decisive force for peace, preventing world imperialism from plunging mankind into a new war catastrophe.

WE APPEAL TO ALL COMMUNISTS:

Let us reinforce the ideological, political and organizational unity of the Communist Party as the leading force of our socialist society, thoroughly master Lenin's teaching on the Party, fight for the purity of Marxist-Leninist ideology—the instrument of knowledge and revolutionary transformation of the world and the fundamental basis of the entire policy of the Party.

Let us strengthen and deepen the ties of the Communist Party with the workers, farmers and members of the intelligentsia. Let us be an example to them in fulfilling working and civic obligations, in surmounting out-dated habits, in the fight for new, progressive method of production, management and the development of all sides of life of the socialist society.

We turn to our workers, farmers and the intelligentsia, to Czechs, Slovaks and members of all nationalities living on the territory of our Republic, to Communists and non-Communists, members and functionaries of all Party, state and social organizations, components of the National Front, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, national committees, the Socialist Union of Youth, the Czechoslovak Union of Women, to all honest citizens of our Republic.

Our society will continue to assess highly the honest creative work of every citizen of our Republic who strives for a rationalization of production, a higher standard of technique, a consistent increase in labor productivity. We want to overcome shortcomings and disorder, of petty-bourgeois survivals, assert everywhere a socialist attitude to work which is incompatible with lack of discipline and poor quality. May working initiative and socialist emulation for the fulfilment of this year's production tasks develop and flourish!

Let us strengthen the alliance of the working class, farmers and intelligentsia, embodied in the National Front led by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Let us strengthen the socialist state, all its bodies, uphold socialist legality everywhere. Let us intensify the friendship and mutual understanding between Czechs and Slo-

vaks and all nationalities living on the territory of our Republic. Let us deepen our friendship and alliance with the countries of the socialist community, in the first place with the Soviet Union.

Let us expand the activity of the national committees, social and specialized organizations in towns and villages and in factories, so that with the active participation of all citizens we can solve problems more effectively and satisfy the cultural and social interests of our working people.

Let us restore and enhance the moral and political unity of our society and assert in everyday life socialist relations among the people, and real socialist principles. Let us promote socialist education and culture so that they may become active means of the propagation and dissemination of socialist consciousness and the socialist way of life. Let us purposefully prepare the young generation in particular to be a worthy and qualified continuator of the revolutionary work of its fathers.

As a part of the international Communist movement, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has waged struggles with the bourgeoisie and for socialist construction.

Its history is simultaneously the history of struggle for international bonds, for friendship with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The CPC was able to become the vanguard of the working class and its leader because it consistently assimilated and creatively applied the teachings of K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin, as well as the experiences of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the whole international Communist movement.

We appreciate this especially now, after the hard trials of previous years, when the Right opportunists and anti-socialist forces besmirched our friendship with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries, disrupted our socialist system and tried to jeopardize the results of the successful work of the people. The entry of the allied troops of the five socialist countries, which was an act of internationalist assistance, blocked the way of counter-revolution and saved socialism in Czechoslovakia. This action accorded with both the social interests of our workers and the interests of the international working class, of the socialist community, the class interests of the world Communist movement and the requirements of peace in Europe. Taught by its 50 years' history, the CPC considers loyalty to proletarian internationalism, the strengthening of international cooperation between the socialist countries and all revolutionary workers' parties to be, in future as well, the inviolable principles of its activity and one of the main guarantees of our state independence and a precondition for further successes in the construction of socialism in our country.

Celebrating the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, we do not want only to remember and to live in the past. We are drawing lessons from history so that we may still more successfully advance in solving the new tasks and reaching the new aims which will be laid down by the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The Central Committee of the CPC expects that the celebrations to commemorate the foundation of our Party and the preparations for the 14th Congress will give impulse to widespread political activity in all branches of public life, which will contribute towards a further strengthening of our socialist system, the fraternal unity of the peoples and nationalities in our country, towards a deepening of international relations, relations of fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the interest of peace and socialism all over the world.

Along the Lenin road towards further development of our socialist homeland!

*Central Committee,
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia*

PANORAMA

THE CPSU ON EVE OF 24th CONGRESS

Regional and Territorial Party conferences, held throughout the country starting with January, were an important stage in the preparations for the 24th Party Congress.

The regions and administrative territories in the Soviet Union are superior to many countries in area, size of population and economic potential. They are solving social, cultural and scientific problems of a magnitude unmatched anywhere in the world.

The conferences were a vivid demonstration of the monolithic unity of the Party and its close contacts with the people on the eve of the Congress, its rich experience of the political guidance of society. A business-like analysis of the work done, growing demands on Communists and leading Party bodies, principled criticism of shortcomings and self-criticism keynoted the conferences.

In their reports and speeches the delegates quoted numerous facts, demonstrating the significant achievements in all spheres of communist construction in the USSR. At the *Kiev regional conference* the following figures were given: during the past five years the volume of production in the region increased by two thirds. Radio electronics, powder metallurgy, high precision electrical instruments, computers and several other leading branches of industry developed especially rapidly. Output of instruments and automation equipment almost tripled over the same period.

Delegates to the *Khakass territorial conference* spoke of the achievements in this Siberian region, where industrial output increased 2.4 times over the past five years and labor productivity more than doubled. Scores of industrial enterprises have been built, which is evidence of the accelerated development of Siberia's productive potential.

The delegates emphasized the need for constant Party support for all that is new and progressive in work, and dwelt in particular on new and better forms of economic and industrial management.

The past five-year plan was a milestone in the development of the Maritime Territory, one of the largest territories in the Soviet Far East. Many industrial enterprises have been built and the machine-building, power, mining and chemical industries have developed at a fast pace. It was noted at the *Maritime Territory Party Conference* that the five-year plan was completed ahead of

schedule, and output increased 50 per cent. The recently established Far Eastern Research Center is playing an important role in developing the productive forces. Several research institutes are already functioning in that territory, and their number will double in the immediate future. The Maritime Territory is known as the fish cannery of the country. Its fishing fleet includes hundreds of trawlers, seiners, whale and tuna fleets and huge floating fish canneries, refrigerator and transport ships. The maritime fleet brings in over one million tons of sea products a year.

The delegates at the *Moscow Regional Party Conference* spoke about successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 23rd Congress and plenums of the CC CPSU. Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau and CC CPSU Secretariat participated in the work of the conference. The Moscow regional Party organization has over 400,000 Party members. The Communists and all working people of the region had their sights set on the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plans of communist construction, acceleration of technical progress, maximum utilization of the possibilities offered by the economic reform, tapping production reserves and boosting agriculture in the region. The working people of the Moscow region made over 100,000 proposals to improve utilization of production facilities. Their realization will mean a saving of more than 50 million rubles. This is only one of the many examples of workers' activity and level of consciousness.

Working peoples' initiative is given every support by Party organizations. It was the general opinion of the delegates of the conferences in Moscow and other regions that the majority of Party branches are the motive force of the production collectives. One of the main tasks, it was stressed, is to improve leadership of branch organizations, enhancing their role and efficiency.

During the past five years comprehensive mechanization was completed at 47 enterprises of the region, and 747 automatic conveyor lines were installed. Output went up 37.4 per cent and labor productivity more than 35 per cent. The collective and state farms increased their gross output by 38.4 per cent and labor productivity by almost 50 per cent. Last year alone the farms in the Moscow region produced 634 thousand tons of vegetables, 585 thousand tons of potatoes, 163 thousand tons of meat, over 1.1 million tons of milk, almost 1.5 billion eggs, etc.

Housing construction developed apace: over one million people moved into new flats, 163 schools were built, about 400 kindergartens and creches, 115 clubs and cinemas, 79 hospitals and polyclinics.

At the same time the delegates discussed ways of combating laxity, losses of working time on account of violation of discipline

and poor labor organization, giving special attention to the experience of the front-rank enterprises, Party committees, branch organizations and Party groups. This experience shows that the best results are achieved only where the organizational and political work of Communists is concentrated on the key decisive areas, where workers' initiative is encouraged in the struggle for technical progress and higher labor productivity and where socialist emulation is effectively organized.

The delegates to conferences pointed out with a feeling of pride that the Soviet Union successively completed its eighth five-year plan and took another big step forward in building up the material and technical base of communism and developing all areas of activity in socialist society. These successes, the delegates said, are the result of the efforts of the workers, farmers and intellectuals, the result of active organizational and political work of Party organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the 23rd Congress and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Speaking of progress in communist construction, the delegates sounded neither complacent nor boastful. All were agreed that it was necessary to make better use of positive experience and reserves to accelerate the advance. Soviet Communists, said Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, "have been and always will be guided by Lenin's words: 'never rest on your laurels, continue advancing towards the solution of more complex tasks'."

Another important stage in the preparations for the 24th Congress were congresses of the Communist parties in all the Soviet Republics: Estonia, Tajikistan, Turkmenia, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, Armenia, Latvia, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, Lithuania, Azerbaijan and the Ukraine, convened in the latter part of February and in March. The delegates discussed CC reports, summed up achievements and laid plans for the future.

The feeling of responsibility of Communists for the successful building of communist society was vividly demonstrated at these congresses, which were a reflection of the collective creative efforts characteristic of the CPSU.

Each Soviet Republic occupies a worthy place in the nation's economy and plans. The delegates noted the growing role played by the Republican managing bodies and Party organizations in the fulfilment of state plans and the need for greater discipline and strict economy.

The facts and figures given at the congresses demonstrated successful completion of the eighth five-year plan by all the Republics, and a growth of the people's welfare.

The Soviet Baltic Republics of *Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania*, have made great progress in their development, which was discussed at the Republican Party congresses. Estonia's industrial out-

put, for example, grew 28-fold compared with 1940, and during the last five years the Republic's industrial production increased 1.5 times. The people's material and cultural level rose significantly and all the Baltic Republics completed the eighth five-year plan ahead of schedule under the leadership of the respective Communist parties.

In modern conditions accelerated technical progress is unthinkable without the aid of science. There was the example of the electro-technical plant in Tallinn cited at the Party congress in Estonia. It established close ties with 10 scientific research institutes and is now in the forefront of technical progress, producing up-to-date apparatus and instruments for many branches of the national economy and also for export.

The delegates spoke with pride of the Baltic Republics' cultural achievements. In the past decades the number of people in Estonia with a higher or secondary education increased from 174,000 to 307,000. A number of Estonian writers, composers and art workers were awarded national and republican prizes in recent years. There are closer ties between art workers and working people. Party organizations in the Republic are promoting a high idea-content of art and its active and positive role in the building of communism and combating the influence of bourgeois ideology and morality.

Agriculture in the Baltic Republics is also making good headway. In Latvia, for instance, last year saw the largest grain harvest ever gathered in the Republic, averaging 2.3 tons per hectare.

Such achievements, the delegates noted, are the results of the Party's policy of intensifying agricultural production, of material and technical aid from the state and the endeavor of all the working people.

In the Central Asian Soviet Republics the productive forces and culture are developing at a fast rate.

In Turkmenia, increased cotton growing, the Republic's major economic branch, was matched by a growth of industrial production. Oil, gas, chemicals, consumer goods and power production are growing rapidly. Turkmenia produced 2.5 million tons of oil over and above plan, and the extraction of natural gas in the Karakum desert increased 10-fold during the five-year plan period.

In Tajikistan new industries were launched, such as electronics, certain types of chemicals and gold. As a result of continued development in agriculture, the Republic's collective and state farms sold the state in 1970 a record cotton crop—726.5 thousand tons.

The economy in Kazakhstan has never developed as rapidly as it did during the last five years, noted the delegates to the Congress, speaking for the 600,000 Communists in the Republic. Almost 450 new enterprises and factory shops were commissioned, industrial output increased by 55 per cent or as much as in the previous

ten years, almost 25 per cent of the population moved into new flats or houses. Today the Republic is one of the country's leading producers of grain and meat.

Prominent in all congress discussions were the questions of improving the style and methods of Party work and economic management, selection and training of cadres and Party control. In Byelorussia, the Congress delegates expressed a desire for the Central Committee to show greater interest in the work of ministries and departments and to introduce a progressive technical policy more energetically.

Ideological work and communist education of working people was in the center of attention at the congresses. The Latvian Party Congress noted that in the conditions of the acute ideological struggle on the international arena the enemies of socialism are seeking to revive nationalist survivals and a small proprietor psychology, and to poison the minds of people with scepticism and political indifference.

The necessity was emphasized at the congresses to accentuate the education of people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, friendship among the peoples, proletarian internationalism and active intolerance of alien ideology and morals. This is especially important, the Party Congress in Moldavia stressed, for one, because of the ideological subversion of imperialist forces against the USSR and its constituent republics.

While noting the progress in building communist society, the delegates criticized shortcomings, pointed to unused potential and to deficiencies in some important areas of Party work. In Estonia, congress delegates emphasized, for example, that the methods of some Party committees were behind the times. Certain city and district committees persist in armchair methods of work, taking decisions that they do not see through to the end. In Armenia, it was stressed, Party organizations sometimes establish petty tutelage over economic bodies, which tends to reduce the sense of responsibility among their workers. Congress documents severely criticize these methods and suggest measures to improve the political and organizational work of Party committees and organizations.

The Republican Party Congresses coincided in time with the nationwide discussion of the directives for the 1971-1975 five-year plan. Following Lenin's Party tradition always to consult the people, to take into account the opinion of the working people, the CC CPSU released the Draft Directives for public discussion on February 14. They were discussed in the press and other mass media, at plants and factories, at Party meetings. This is vivid evidence of the development of socialist democracy and the participation of

large segments of the working people in solving crucial problems of the country's development.

The Draft Directives were also discussed in detail at territorial and regional conferences and Republican Party Congresses, where the delegates stressed the broad perspectives offered by the draft for communist construction in the USSR. Concrete suggestions were made to assure fulfilment of the main aim set down in the new five-year plan: a significant rise of the living standard and the cultural level of the people through a higher rate of growth of socialist production, its higher effectiveness, scientific and technical progress, and rapidly rising labor productivity.

The Party conferences and congresses unanimously approved the draft 24th Congress Directives and charted concrete action programs for the Communists of their Party organizations.

The conferences and congresses elected new leading Party bodies, and picked the worthiest in their midst as delegates to the 24th Party Congress. Men of varying age, profession and background, they all are sterling Communists and set an example for others to follow.

A DOCUMENT OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE

The Draft Directives of the 24th Congress of the CPSU on the five-year USSR economic development plan for 1971-75 is being widely discussed in the fraternal Communist and Workers' parties.

The press, radio and television in the socialist countries are covering every detail of the document, showing its economic, political and international significance, and reporting the nationwide discussion of the plan in the Soviet Union. Below is a sampling of the press comment.

In *Bulgaria*, the *Rabotnichesko Delo* said in an editorial that Bulgarian Communists are confident that the 24th CPSU Congress will be of significance not only for the USSR, but also for the other socialist countries, and for all working people everywhere. The impressive tasks set in the ninth five-year plan, the paper said, are a source of inspiration for us too. They add to our faith in a radiant future to which we are advancing shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union.

In the *Democratic Republic of Vietnam*, *Nhan Dan*, organ of the heroic Working People's Party of Vietnam in its issue of February 21, commented on the plan's basic targets and stressed Soviet co-operation with the socialist countries and the strengthening of the world socialist system. In successive issues the paper lauded Soviet

aid to the DRV and the other Indochinese nations in the struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their satellites.

In the GDR, *Neues Deutschland*, organ of the CC SUPG, carried the full text of the Draft Directives along with several articles and accounts of the preparations for the 24th CPSU Congress. The new draft, the paper wrote, shows the world the humanism and growing might of Lenin's country and its determination to safeguard world peace. Fulfilment of the new plan will change the face of the earth still more in favor of social progress and socialism.

In Cuba, the newspaper *Granma* published a big article on February 25 emphasizing that the impressive tasks set in the new plan explain the enthusiasm shown these days by all Soviet people. "The following comparison reveals the scale and importance of the Soviet achievements and shows that the new targets are realistic: in 1970 alone industrial output was almost double that of all the pre-war five-year plan periods combined."

In the *Mongolian People's Republic*, an editorial in *Unen* said: "The Soviet people are fulfilling their internationalist duty by increasing their economic potential, strengthening their defence capacity and achieving new successes in the building of communism. This is recognized the world over. Fulfilment of the ninth five-year plan will again show the world the advantages of the socialist economic system and add to the strength of the socialist community."

Poland. The *Trybuna Ludu* wrote: "Nationwide discussion of important Party documents has become a fine Soviet tradition demonstrating the country's deep-going democracy."

In *Czechoslovakia*, the *Rude Pravo* described the Draft Directives of the 24th CPSU Congress as "an impressive indication of the future socio-economic development of the Soviet Union. Many facts show that in the coming five years the elements of communism will appear in still bolder relief in Soviet society. For instance, the range of free material benefits and services, and various payments to the population out of public funds, will increase by 40 per cent."

In the capitalist countries the 24th Congress Directives evoked an avalanche of comment in the bourgeois communications media, chiefly in the main imperialist centers. Doing their best to appear objective and unable openly to deny Soviet achievements, the capitalist ideologists of exploitation and imperialist plunder descend to various fabrications about the Soviet people's way of life and work, magnifying the objective difficulties of the socialist economy and going out of their way to spread the shopworn myth about a "Soviet threat" and "Soviet imperialism," shedding croco-

dile tears over the "poverty," "forced" labor and "lack of freedom" under socialism, and the like.

But the ferocious anti-Soviet campaign is contradicted by the facts of life and by the activities of the fraternal Communist and Workers' parties.

In the *Federal Republic of Germany*, the Presidium of the German Communist Party discussed the international significance of the 24th CPSU Congress Directives, noting that the high rate of Soviet economic growth and the scientific and technical progress during the previous five-year period, coupled with the impressive goals set in the new plan are a dependable basis for the steady improvement of the Soviet people's standard of living. This is borne out by the 33 per cent increase in per capita income during the eighth five-year plan period and the 30 per cent increase projected in the new plan. These figures epitomize the vitality, stability and advantages of the socialist social system in the USSR, its steady progressive development and ability to solve all economic and social problems in the interest of the people.

France. In one of its many articles on this subject *Humanité* wrote: "The Directives of the 24th CPSU Congress on the new five-year plan are a program for the harmonious development of the USSR based on a scientific analysis of reality. For this reason alone the draft is of tremendous international significance, because, first of all, the Soviet Union is the second most powerful country on earth, accounting for more than a fifth of world production and because together with the other socialist CMEA countries it plays an important role in European and world trade. . . . The more powerful the Soviet Union becomes, the more reliable a bastion it is against the imperialists' designs."

In *England*, the *Morning Star* noted the grandeur of the targets set in the Directives for the further improvement of the Soviet peoples' welfare and wrote editorially on February 15: "All the world knows that these are not pie-in-the-sky promises, but that the Soviet people will fulfil the aims set. They are able to do so because they haven't got a gang of capitalists and landlords on their backs, and the millstone of an obsolete and bankrupt economic system round their necks. Because they live in a socialist society, they can plan their economy in a way which is impossible under capitalism. The motive force of their society is not private profit for a few, but the well-being of all the working people."

In the *United States* the Communist newspaper *Daily World* noted that the basic aim of the CPSU Draft Directives is satisfaction of the requirements of society, not profit for capitalist corporations and dividends for shareholders. Every section of the document—especially in comparison with corresponding fields of

the American economy—emphasizes the contrast between capitalism and socialism, the paper said.

Sweden. "Every Soviet five-year plan strengthens the forces of peace and weakens imperialism," writes Hilding Hagberg in the Swedish *Norskensflamman*. "For the Soviet citizen the new plan means that his life is improving, his country has become strong and that it will be still stronger. For Communists and politically conscious workers in capitalist countries, the five-year plan is not only proof of socialism's stability as an economic system; it also shows its constantly increasing opportunities of working in the interest of peace on earth.

"Socialism's enemies no longer cast doubt on the feasibility and validity of the new five-year plans. I remember the scorn and scepticism that bourgeois economists and the press displayed with regard to the first five-year plan and, partly, for the second. Yet it was thanks to these five-year plans that the Soviet people delivered mankind from fascist enslavement."

The Draft 24th Congress Directives evoked deep interest and an extensive response in the independent and developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Many Communist parties and progressive democratic organizations are providing the public with extensive information about Soviet achievements and plans, and repulsing pro-imperialist bourgeois evaluations.

In India the full text of the draft Directives was published in pamphlet form. This new imposing plan opens up before the Soviet people broad perspectives of progress and rising welfare, writes the Indian Communist Party paper *New Age*, pointing, among other things, to the success in housing development and to the steadily rising Soviet standard of living. This plan, the paper stresses, opens up new horizons and creates a dependable basis for the building of communism in the Soviet Union.

The newspaper *Popular* in Uruguay described the successes of the eighth five-year plan and emphasized the realism of the new one for 1971-75. "The Soviet people," the paper stressed, "will continue to consolidate the equal and mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical relations with the Latin American countries."

In Chile, the *Siglo* accented the sections in the Draft Directives on the rate and method of Soviet industrial development, the constant improvement of the working people's welfare, the health services and education.

The Lebanese newspaper, *An-Nida*, noted that the Soviet Union adheres to the Leninist foreign policy, accentuating aid to national liberation movements throughout the world. "This is borne out," *An-Nida* wrote, "by Soviet aid to the Arab countries fighting

against imperialism and Zionism, for eliminating the consequences of the Israeli aggression."

In the *People's Republic of Congo*, the organ of the Congolese Party of Labor, *Etumba*, described the 24th CPSU Congress as a significant international event. "The ideas of national liberation and socialist development," the paper wrote in its comment on the Draft Directives, "have won widespread popularity. The banner of Lenin is unfolding over the world. Progressive forces are with growing determination assaulting the fortresses of reaction, pushing back the forces of evil and injustice." Inspired by Lenin's ideas, the paper added, the working masses in semi-colonial and colonial countries are coming to realize that only socialism can bring them truly stable independence.

CPSU: FACTS AND FIGURES

Party membership (as of January 1)

Year	Total of full and candidate members
1917 (October)	350,000
1929	1,535,362
1934	2,701,008
1941	3,872,465
1945	5,760,369
1956	7,173,521
1966	12,357,308
1970	14,011,784

Length of membership

As of January 1, 1969, Communists with 10 years membership made up 47.9 per cent, those between 11 and 30 years, 47.2 per cent and over 30 years, 4.9 per cent.

Over half of the membership is less than 40 years old.

Local organizations (numbers)

Year	Branches	Sub-branches	Groups
1941	184,238	23,842	27,433
1947	296,568	31,315	33,977
1956	351,249	76,058	122,243
1966	326,886	287,250	351,463
1969	359,942	329,986	411,714

Local organizations have become larger. In 1958 each local organization in industry had 44 members on the average. Today each has 85 members. The respective figures for building projects are 30 and 38, state farms 42 and 73, and collective farms 16 and 45.

Social composition of the membership (as of January 1, per cent)

	1953	1956	1959	1961	1966	1969
Workers	32.1	32.0	32.6	33.9	37.8	39.3
Peasants (collective farmers)	17.8	17.1	17.4	17.6	16.2	15.6
Office employees and other categories	50.1	50.9	50.0	48.5	46.0	45.1

Women members (as of January 1)

Year	Absolute figures	Per cent
1920	45,297	7.5
1941	575,853	14.9
1946	1,033,115	18.7
1956	1,414,456	19.7
1966	2,548,901	20.6
1969	2,931,561	21.5

National composition of the membership (January 1, 1969)

Total of full and candidate members—13,639,891 100% including:

	Absolute figures	Per Cent		Absolute figures	Per Cent
Russians	8,389,942	61.5	Lithuanians	80,708	0.6
Ukrainians	2,154,272	15.8	Letts	54,844	0.4
Belorussians	464,411	3.4	Moldavians	51,623	0.4
Uzbeks	245,374	1.8	Tajiks	51,226	0.4
Georgians	224,585	1.6	Kirghiz	41,634	0.2
Kazakhs	219,619	1.6	Estonians	41,232	0.3
Armenians	211,908	1.6	Turkmens	30,963	0.3
Azerbaijanians	181,152	1.3	Others	1,188,398	8.7

**Professional composition of Communist office employees
and professional workers (as of January 1, per cent)**

	1956	1961	1969
Total	100	100	100
Leading executives of organizations, institutions, enterprises, building projects, state farms and their sub-units	14.0	10.4	8.1
Engineers, technicians and farm experts	18.2	26.4	36.8
Scientific, educational, health, literary and art workers	18.9	21.3	23.5
Commercial, public catering and supply personnel	4.8	4.9	5.5

**Members with higher or secondary education
(as of January 1, per cent)**

	Higher	Incomplete higher	Secondary
1927	0.8	—	8.6
1941	6.2	1.9	15.1
1956	11.2	3.6	22.2
1969	18.0	2.5	32.8

**Educational composition of branch secretaries
(as of January 1, per cent)**

	1947	1957	1969
Education received:			
Higher	8.8	12.5	33.9
Incomplete higher	—	8.0	5.9
Secondary	26.2	31.0	44.6
Incomplete secondary	24.0	29.7	13.7
Elementary	41.0	18.8	1.9

Election meetings

The election meetings held in 365,000 branches prior to the 24th Congress were attended by 12.5 million members, or 91 per cent of the total. This was 5.5 per cent more than five years earlier, during preparations for the 23rd Congress. About three million members spoke in the debate. More workers and collective farmers were elected to local Party committees than two years ago.

STATEMENT OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

After invading Laos, the United States continues expanding its aggressive action against that sovereign state.

The Soviet Government resolutely denounces the armed intervention against Laos as another criminal act by the United States, undertaken in flagrant violation of generally accepted standards and principles of international law, contrary to the commitments assumed by the United States under the United Nations Charter. The USA flouted the Geneva Agreements of 1954 on a settlement in Indochina and the Geneva Agreements on Laos, adopted in 1962, which furnished a sound foundation for a peaceful settlement of the situation in that country.

The many-years'-long war in Vietnam, the expansion of military operations in Cambodia and the invasion of Laos by Saigon-American armed forces, the intensification of aggression and threats to stage provocations against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam—all these acts constitute a general chain of aggression by American imperialism against the peoples of Indochina, arousing indignation throughout the world.

The United States, carrying through a cynical policy of "Vietnamization," assigned to the troops of the Saigon puppet regime the role of direct executors of its plans in Laos, reckoning "to make Asians fight Asians." Washington alleges that American armed forces take a "restricted part in the incursion," supplying only fire and logistics support to South Vietnamese troops.

This kind of allegation, designed to mislead world public opinion, will not fool anyone. Daily and hourly the U.S. air force and artillery conduct massive raids and bombardments, hurling thousands of bombs and shells on Laotian soil, on civilians, sowing death and destruction. Washington stated officially that no restrictions whatever are being imposed on the use of the U.S. air force in Laos.

An attack with the use of air forces and artillery is just as much a crime as is an attack with the use of ground forces. It makes no difference to Laotians whether they die by a bullet or a bomb dropped from the skies. No allowance can be made for the United States here.

Just as untenable and provocative are the United States attempts to justify the invasion of Laotian territory by referring to considerations of "self-defense" and "assuring the security" of the American troops, which earlier invaded another country bordering on Laos. The same was heard in the past from the colonialists when selecting the next victim for piratical attack. If this kind of logic were adopted in international affairs, utter arbitrariness would

Pravda, February 26, 1971.

prevail in the world and not a single nation would feel secure.

President Nixon stated unequivocally at a press conference on February 17 that he did not preclude the use of the American air force against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam again. Judging by everything, the U.S. leadership seeks to condition public opinion to the idea that the USA can, as it were, act in Indochina with impunity, that the American aggressors can get away with anything.

That is a dangerous delusion, fraught with the most serious consequences for the United States itself in the first place. The USA has already waged a big-scale air war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Everyone knows how this senseless adventure ended: the designs to crush the will of the people of the DRV failed completely.

At present any U.S. plans to attain its goals by stepping up military provocations against North Vietnam are also doomed to failure. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam is a member of the socialist family. The Soviet Union and other socialist states will help the fraternal Vietnamese people repel the U.S. aggression.

The United States invasion of Laos and the threats to step up provocations against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam can only cause a further complication of the entire situation in Indochina, can only make more difficult the search for ways of a peaceful settlement in Vietnam, of ensuring the neutral status of Laos and Cambodia. Nor does the USA show, judging by the latest statements of the American leadership, any readiness to a serious and constructive discussion at the Vietnam talks now taking place in Paris. All this refutes the repeated statements of U.S. officials about a desire to work for a peaceful settlement in Indochina.

The actions of the United States, which so lightly discard their international commitments, undermine the very foundations on which inter-state relations are built. The United States is taking upon itself a grave responsibility for the new complication in the international situation. Such actions cannot but affect also Soviet-American relations.

The Soviet Government once again emphasizes that a solution of the Indochinese problem requires, first of all, the cessation of the American aggression and the recognition in deed of the inalienable national rights of the peoples of this area to shape their destiny without outside interference.

The well-known proposals of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam of September 17, 1970, backed by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, as well as the proposals of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Patriotic Front of Laos, serve as a realistic and constructive program for restoring peace in Indochina.

The just struggle of the peoples of Indochina for freedom and independence meets with unfailing support on the part of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, of all peace-loving forces of the globe. The Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to the new escalation of the American aggression. The Soviet people are prepared to continue giving all necessary aid to the fraternal Democratic Republic of Vietnam, to the patriots of Indochina who are defending their legitimate rights, who are fighting for the realization of their vital interests and aspirations.

There is no doubt that the just cause of the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos will triumph.

STATEMENT OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

The liquidation of the aftermath of the Israeli aggression against Arab countries and the attainment of a political settlement of the Middle East conflict continues to be one of the most important and urgent international problems, upon which depends the general state of the international situation. New efforts were undertaken lately in the interests of reaching a political settlement in the Middle East. But now the situation is again becoming aggravated and the entire political settlement may find itself pushed back. The ruling circles of Israel are obviously aiming at this.

On February 21 this year the government of Israel officially stated that it refuses to withdraw Israeli troops from the occupied territories of Arab states, in particular from the territory of the United Arab Republic, and that Israel "will not withdraw to the June 4, 1967 cease-fire line."

The Israeli extremists have never concealed their plans for conquest and their intention to hold on to the Arab territories occupied as a result of the 1967 aggression. But the circumstances in which the Israeli Government made this statement lend special meaning and significance to it.

A more favorable situation than ever before has been taking shape in the last few weeks for agreement on a political settlement on the basis of fulfilling all the provisions of the November 22, 1967 Security Council resolution by all parties concerned. The decisive role in the creation of this situation was played by the UAR's consistent line of solving the Middle East problem by political means.

As a result of the efforts of the UAR and a number of other Arab states, supported by the vast majority of states in the world,

Pravda, February 28, 1971.

contacts by the special envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General, Ambassador Gunnar Jarring with the parties in the conflict were resumed a month and a half ago. From the very outset, for the first time, these contacts acquired the nature of a discussion of concrete undertakings which are a part of the set of measures for a political settlement. Wishing to create a favorable atmosphere in the interests of successful talks, the Arab countries consented to continue the observance of the cease-fire, despite the fact that a part of their territory is occupied by Israel for the fourth year now. The UAR Government proposed a resumption of international shipping through the Suez Canal in the event of a commencement of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula.

All this facilitated the development of contacts. On February 8, noting the growing possibilities for progress of the cause of a political settlement, the special envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General approached both sides with a proposal to inform him of their readiness to assume concrete commitments on two key questions of the settlement—the withdrawal of troops from occupied territories and the terms on which peace is to be established in the Middle East.

The stand of the United Arab Republic on these questions is clear and positive. As follows from statements by UAR representatives and, in particular, in connection with the message by the special envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General, the United Arab Republic is ready to conclude an agreement on peace with Israel, if Israel undertakes a commitment to withdraw its troops from all occupied territories and fulfils the United Nations decisions on the Palestine refugees.

The UAR is prepared that the agreement on peace envisage commitments by the sides on ending the state of war, on respect for each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, on recognition and respect of the right of each side to live in peace within secure and recognized borders, on non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Within the framework of the political settlement the UAR agrees to ensure the freedom of shipping through the Suez Canal in accordance with the Constantinople Convention of 1888 and freedom of shipping in the Strait of Tiran in accordance with the principles of international law. The UAR also expressed agreement with the idea of creating demilitarized zones along both sides of the border and the stationing in some areas of a United Nations peace-keeping force.

The constructive position of the UAR Government was met with much satisfaction by all who sincerely strive for peace in the Middle East. Even those circles which are far from sympathizing with the national-liberation struggle of the Arabs, the United Arab

Republic and other Arab states that have embarked on the road of progressive development, could not but admit that the position of the UAR both as a whole and in details accords with the program of a political settlement drawn up by the Security Council. The UAR's bold and realistic position contributed to a strengthening of the international prestige of the United Arab Republic. It fully exposed the slanderous allegations by enemies of the Arab national-liberation movement that the UAR is not prepared to accept terms of a peace in the Middle East that would be fair to all, including Israel.

It became obvious that the talks had approached a decisive stage. The Israeli Government had only to announce its readiness to accept its part of the commitments for the political settlement, including that of withdrawing the troops from all occupied territories, for a genuine turn toward peace to take place at last, in the Middle East.

But this did not happen. In its February 21 statement, replying to the special envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General, Israel actually gave a negative reply to the main question without which there can be no peace in the Middle East—that concerning the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories. Israel thereby openly came out as an aggressor and again showed the whole world that it does not want to give up its plunderous ways and does not stop at challenging the United Nations Organization and all peoples of the world.

What the Israeli Government is counting on in frustrating a political settlement and further aggravating the situation in the Middle East is an open secret. It is counting on the support of the United States of America which invariably encourages Israel's aggressive policy against the Arab countries, gives the Israeli occupationists extensive patronage and supplies them with the latest types of weapons.

American representatives have more than once announced that the United States Government is interested in achieving a political settlement in the Middle East. But there is a big gap between words and deeds in American policy. The United States pays lip service to peace in the Middle East and to a settlement of the Middle East conflict by political means.

But in deed Israel has been and continues to be the shock force of American imperialism in frustrating a political settlement, in creating new dangerous complications in the Middle East. In words, the United States Government recognizes the lawful interests of Arab states. In deeds, it supports Israel's aggressive course.

In view of all this, the United States shares with Israel the entire responsibility for the situation that is now shaping in the Middle East. It also shares responsibility for Israel's latest ob-

structionist step—its announced refusal to withdraw the troops from Arab territories—and for all the possible consequences stemming therefrom.

The question arises—in what direction will events further develop in the Middle East? Every government, every responsible politician must realize that the alternative in the Middle East is: either a political settlement or a military confrontation.

That is why the Soviet Government believes that vigorous action by all states interested in peace is now especially necessary in a direction to prevent Israel and its patrons from frustrating the cause of a political settlement. If the peace-loving states pool their efforts in the struggle for such a settlement in the Middle East, it will be possible to achieve this task.

If, however, the ruling circles of Israel think that by promoting a policy of sabotage they will be able to achieve their main aim for which the aggression against Arab countries in 1967 was unleashed—to break the Arab national-liberation movement, to overthrow the progressive regimes that have become firmly established in the UAR and other Arab countries—they should remember that such plans are doomed to failure. The Soviet Union is a friend of the Arab peoples and gives them the necessary assistance, political and material, in the struggle for the liberation of the lands captured by the Israeli aggressors. This aid will be given in the future as well.

The Soviet Government firmly comes out for a settlement of the Middle East conflict by political means, it will continue to do everything for the policy of peace to triumph in the struggle between the forces of peace and the forces of aggression in the Middle East.

TO THE WOMEN OF THE WORLD

On the occasion of International Women's Day, from the land of its birth, the National Women's Commission of the CP USA send our warmest fraternal greetings to women all over the world who are fighting courageously against racism and repression against the aggressive policies of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, and who dedicate their efforts to peace and to the security and independence of all nations and peoples.

Women in the United States, black and white, Chicano, Puerto Rican and Indian, are angered and moved to greater action by the widening of the war in Indochina. We are enraged at the Nixon Administration for moving into Cambodia and now Laos, in renew-

ing the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and threatening the People's Republic of China. These acts of brutal aggression call for ever greater activity by the women of the United States and of all lands to end this criminal war.

With ever greater energy, women of the U.S. are entering into the struggle against the effects of the policies of U.S. imperialist aggression at home. The struggle against racism and political oppression is symbolized by growing support from wider and wider sections of our people, for the freedom of our comrade Angela Davis, who faces a possible death sentence as a victim of one of the worst frame-ups in our history and the hundreds of other political prisoners now in U.S. prisons.

To the women of the African countries, struggling in so many ways for the national independence of their countries; to the women of the Arab countries, fighting against Israeli aggression and for national independence; to the courageous progressive women of Israel, fighting for the implementation of the UN Resolution of 1967; to the women of all capitalist countries in their many efforts for peace and democracy.

The National Women's Commission of the CP USA will celebrate International Women's Day this year with an affair on March 21 around the theme of "A Salute to Angela Davis" and all women who fight against war, racism and repression. On this occasion, we plan to especially salute the hundreds of black working women who have pioneered in organizing the unorganized workers especially in the south, and who represent the most oppressed segment of our society. We wish to salute too, the Chicano women, farm-workers in the southwest of our country.

We hope this occasion will result in an important advance in the fight for the freedom of our comrade Angela Davis. We have been greatly inspired by the many messages of support which have already come from women all over the world. We especially note the efforts and role of the WIDF in soliciting international support for Comrade Angela Davis' freedom. On the occasion of our affair we would like to make our salute to Comrade Angela Davis an international one. We, therefore, ask for specific greetings of solidarity on the occasion of International Women's Day and a renewal of support for Angela Davis' freedom. Greetings can be sent to: The National Women's Commission, CP USA, 23 W. 26 Street, New York N.Y. 10010.

Thousands of working women, black and white, are taking part in struggles against poverty and oppression. They are increasingly a decisive force and the backbone of strike and job actions. They are demanding jobs at equal pay, provisions for free universal child care on a 24-hour basis and for those issues which will

guarantee the rights of women to participate fully and equally in all fields of work and life.

From these struggles in the heartland of imperialism, we reach out with our hearts and hands in greetings. We send special greetings to: the heroic women of Indochina and especially to the South Vietnam Liberation Women's Union, the Democratic Association of Khmer Women (Cambodia), the Laotian Patriotic Women's Association, the Vietnam Women's Union (DRV) and pledge renewed struggle to bring home to our own country all U.S. troops.

We also extend greetings of solidarity to the women of the Soviet Union and all socialist countries whose achievements under socialism and whose selfless and fraternal efforts for peace and equality of all people is an inspiration to women all over the world; to the women of Socialist Cuba who worked so valiantly to wipe out from their country the last vestiges of the effects of U.S. imperialist plunder; to the women of Chile and all of Latin America, moving in the direction of a new offensive for national independence; to the women of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who have done so much to build their country into an advanced socialist nation and for the peaceful reunification of their country.

Our best wishes for the good health of our sisters in all parts of the world, for greater successes in our mutual struggles against war, racism, for democracy, for national independence and for socialism.

Comradely,
Alva Buxenbaum, Chairman
National Women's Commission, CP USA

February 25, 1971

COMMUNIQUE OF WARSAW TREATY STATES FOREIGN MINISTERS

A conference of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty States—People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, German Democratic Republic, Polish People's Republic, Socialist Republic of Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Czechoslovak Socialist Republic—was held in Bucharest on February 18-19, 1971.

In pursuance of the statement of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee on strengthening security and promoting peaceful cooperation in Europe adopted at its meeting in Berlin on December 2, 1970, the Ministers exchanged information and views on the course of preparations for an all-Europe conference.

Positive developments in inter-European relations over the past few years enabled the Ministers to record with satisfaction that as a result of the efforts of the socialist countries and the contribution of other states, definite progress has been made towards relaxation of tension in Europe.

The proposal for an all-Europe conference made by the socialist countries is meeting with increasing support from the peoples and public opinion of Europe, which rightly believe that such a conference would represent an important stage in strengthening European peace and security and promoting all-round and mutually advantageous cooperation of the European countries.

The Foreign Ministers believe that in present conditions it is both possible and necessary to take a practical and constructive approach to concrete problems with a view to expediting the convocation of a European security and cooperation conference.

It was noted that the efforts recently made by countries favoring such a conference have helped to advance its preparation. The conditions have been created, through bilateral contacts, for transition to the preparatory work of convening an all-Europe conference on a multilateral basis. The task now is not to drag out transition to this new and more active phase in preparing an all-Europe conference.

The socialist countries represented at this conference reaffirm their support of the Finnish Government's initiative for preparatory meetings in Helsinki of all interested states, and their readiness

Pravda, Feb. 20, 1971.

to share in these meetings at any time and to appoint appropriate representatives for this purpose. The Foreign Ministers emphasize that the immediate holding of such preparatory meetings is necessary in order to pass to practical preparation of an all-Europe conference and will provide an opportunity to discuss and agree on the problems involved in its convocation.

At the same time, attention was drawn to the fact that circles not interested in further relaxation of tension in Europe are intensifying their activity to prevent an all-Europe conference. This finds expression in all manner of prior conditions designed to complicate the preparatory work, in linking the conference with other issues, which could seriously hamper progress. The decisions of the recent Brussels NATO Council meeting are meant to achieve that aim and to step up the arms drive in Europe. All this impedes favorable developments in Europe that accord with the interests of its peoples and the interests of peace.

This situation makes it necessary to take additional measures to remove the obstacles created to convening an all-Europe conference. On the instructions of their governments, the Foreign Ministers reaffirm the determination of their countries to facilitate the earliest possible conclusion of preparatory work for an all-Europe conference. Their governments urge the governments of all interested states to continue their efforts towards this end.

The socialist countries represented at this conference will continue their constructive efforts to promote normal, mutually advantageous relations between all the states of the continent, will work to foster an enduring atmosphere of peace, cessation of the arms drive, relaxation of tension and for cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The Warsaw Treaty states emphasize anew the vast importance for European and international security of relations of equality between the German Democratic Republic and countries that have not yet established such relations. Relations based on the generally accepted standards of international law must be established between the GDR and the FRG. Relaxation of tension would also be furthered by an end to opposition to the GDR's admission to the United Nations and other international organizations. The Foreign Ministers consider it is their fraternal duty to give the GDR the utmost assistance in these matters, and will take the necessary steps to that end.

Bucharest, February 19, 1971

ACTIVITIES OF THE PARTIES

URUGUAY

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay held its plenary meeting on *February 6-7*. The Party's First Secretary, Rodney Arismendi, reported on the decisions of the Party Congress and the political situation in the country. Alberto Suarez, Member of the Executive Committee, made a report on the tasks of the Party in supporting a broad front of progressive forces and the Left Liberation Front (FIDEL).

The Central Committee believes that the formation of the broad front of progressive forces radically changes the relationship of political forces in the country. It stressed that a new stage is beginning, in which the struggle for a democratic and advanced government moves to the forefront.

SALVADOR

Verdad, organ of the Communist Party of Salvador, published an article in *early February*, explaining the reasons for the emergence of the Party from underground where it had operated for 38 years. The emergence from the underground, the article stresses, is not an adventurist act but a carefully thought-out step based on a correct appraisal of the present historical stage in the life of the country.

DENMARK

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark met on *February 13-14* to examine the progress of negotiations between the trade unions and employers on the terms of new collective agreements and to discuss the situation in the Middle East and Southeast Asia in connection with the invasion of Laos by the U.S.-Saigon troops.

BELGIUM

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium held a meeting in Brussels on *February 13-14*, devoted to the forthcoming 20th Congress of the Party. It analyzed the political situation in the country and stressed the need to put an end to the escalation of the war in Vietnam, the full responsibility for which falls on the United States.

THE SOVIET UNION

A scientific conference on the centenary of the Paris Commune, which is being widely marked throughout the world, was held in Moscow on *February 16-17*.

The conference was addressed by Jacques Duclos, Member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party. He noted that the October Socialist Revolution which Lenin led to victory was the Paris Commune's first revenge.

As for us French Communists, he said, we corrected one of the main deficiencies of a hundred years' standing in the workers' movement by creating a powerful Communist Marxist-Leninist party.

Then the conference heard a report by V. Zagladin, Cand. Hist., entitled "The Paris Commune and the Present International Labor Movement."

There were also contributions from other Soviet and foreign scientists.

FRANCE

The French Communist Party and the Socialist Party published a communique on *February 17*, proposing to hold a new meeting of workers' and democratic organizations in order to give a joint rebuff and clearly demonstrate the resolve of all working people and republicans to call a halt to the offensive of the authorities on democratic liberties. This proposal, the Communique points out, is made in view of the current intensification in France of "encroachments on freedoms, of police violence and unlawful arrests and convictions." The reactionary authorities, the communique says, are endangering "freedoms and the rights of individuals, which is becoming intolerable."

LUXEMBOURG

In its statement of *February 16* the Executive Committee of the Communist Party Central Committee called on all parties and in particular the Socialist Workers' Party and the Union of Luxembourg Workers to act jointly against the onslaught on living standards and to step up the fight for peace in Indochina and for European security.

BRITAIN

Speaking in Burnley (Lancashire) on *February 19*, CP General Secretary John Gollan called on the working class to defeat the anti-union bill in Parliament.

John Gollan pointed out that the Tories want to crush the unions, and, moreover, to gag the progressive press supporting the workers' demands. Parliamentary opposition alone, he said, will not block the bill. This can be done only through nationwide working-class action.

JAPAN

On February 18, the Presidium of the Communist Party Central Committee published a statement on the situation in Indochina entitled "Concerning the Intervention of U.S. Imperialism in Laos and Further Aggravation of the Situation in Indochina. To All Men in Japan and All Over the World, who Love Peace and Justice."

The statement denounced the intervention in Laos and urges the democratic forces of Japan to establish a united front against the aggressive actions of the U.S. which are fraught with the danger of an extension of war in Indochina.

The Communist Party appealed to the Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions and other democratic organizations to act in common against U.S. aggression in Indochina. As a first step, the Communist Party proposed immediate consultations on joint action against U.S. aggression and in support of the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

USA

Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP USA, issued a strong denunciation of the U.S. aggression in Indochina on February 19.

The need today, he said, is for immediate action by all opposing this criminal aggression, for joint effort by all who call for a pull-out from Indochina. Washington's escalation of aggression can be stopped only by the immediate vigorous action of all Americans.

SPAIN

On February 19, *Mundo Obrero* carried a statement of the Communist Party Executive, "After Burgos." It characterizes the political situation in the country, noting a further weakening of the Franco dictatorship and the threat of neo-Francoism. The pressing task of the Spanish people, the statement said, is to intensify resistance to fascist repression and unite the actions of all anti-Franco forces against the fascist regime.

CYPRUS

Kharavgi, organ of the AKEL Party, was 15 years old on February 21. The jubilee issue carried General Secretary Papaioan-

nou's article, "With Courage and Consistency," analyzing the political situation and the recent events on the island. In the concluding part he wrote: "AKEL will work for an all-out strengthening of the internal front as an essential condition of success in the national-liberation struggle of the Cyprus people."

CEYLON

C. P. de Silva, Deputy General Secretary of the Communist Party, made a statement on *February 21*, saying that the Communist Party of Ceylon expresses its indignation and resolutely condemns the invasion of Laos by U.S. imperialists and their South Vietnamese puppets.

The Communist Party appealed to the people and government to censure the latest aggression of the U.S. imperialists, to extend solidarity to the heroic peoples of Indochina and to demand again the withdrawal of imperialist troops from the area.

ISRAEL

The Central Committee of the Communist Party, meeting on *February 19-20*, adopted a decision exposing the provocative character of the so-called world conference in defense of Soviet Jews in Brussels.

The Central Committee, the document said, resolutely denounces the conference organized by the Israeli government and the leadership of world Zionism. Pretending concern for the position of the Jews in the Soviet Union, the conference is actually aimed at mounting a broad anti-Soviet slander campaign with the support of U.S. imperialism.

The sponsors of this provocation, the decision said, want to distract world public opinion from the failure of the Israeli rulers' policy of occupation and annexation of the Arab territories, from the growing isolation of Israel in the world and the cruel oppression of the Arab population in the occupied territories. This anti-Soviet conference has also the aim of diverting attention from the U.S. aggression in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and of stoking up international tensions.

The Jews in the USSR, the decision continued, live a free and happy life in their socialist motherland. It is not their destiny, but that of the population of Israel itself, that should cause concern.

"The Soviet Union, which saved the peoples of the whole world from Hitler barbarity and the Jewish population from occupation and destruction, is doing all in its power to establish a just and durable peace. The USSR deserves deep respect and admiration."

The Central Committee urged all peace champions and all those who are responsible for Israel's policy to put a stop to the anti-Soviet slander campaign and raise their voices against those who were and are the enemies of the Israeli people and Jewish masses.

BULGARIA

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, held on *February 22*, approved the draft directives of the 10th Party Congress for the socio-economic development of Bulgaria during the sixth five-year plan period (1971-1975). It decided to publish them for a nationwide discussion and then submit them for approval at the Congress.

The directives point out that the main socio-economic task of the five-year plan is to assure all-round and still fuller satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual requirements of the people and growth of their socialist consciousness through comprehensive utilization of the results of the scientific-technological revolution, higher social productivity of labor and rapid economic advance.

With the goals set by the directives of the Ninth Congress of the BCP successfully fulfilled, the draft directives envisage a growth of the national income by 47-50 per cent in 1975 as compared with 1970, per capita real incomes 25-30 per cent and trade turnover 38-40 per cent.

Industrial output is to go up 55-60 per cent, with 70-80 per cent of the gain to be achieved through higher labor productivity. Agricultural output will grow by 17-20 per cent.

Envisaging further extension of economic relations with the socialist countries, the draft directives stress that the main direction will be Bulgaria's active participation in the economic integration and closer ties of the country's economy with the economy of the Soviet Union.

COLOMBIA

On *February 26*, the Central Committee of the Communist Party published a statement calling for a united opposition front of progressive forces.

This is necessary in particular, because certain quarters in Colombia are deliberately pushing the country towards greater dependence on the USA, which mercilessly exploits the national wealth.

LEBANON

Volume One of the documents of the Lebanese Communist Party, "The Struggle of the Lebanese Communist Party in Documents,"

appeared in Beirut in *February* in a mass edition. The various sections of the collection deal with the program of the Party, the CC report at the Second Congress, the Party Rules, decisions of the Second Congress and messages of greetings from fraternal Communist and Workers' parties. The second volume is now being prepared for publication.

AUSTRIA

A conference of Austrian Communists, attended by more than 400 delegates, met on *February 27*.

Reporting to the conference, Party Chairman Franz Muhri set out the Party's stand on a number of international and home problems.

F. Muhri noted the importance of the treaties concluded between the USSR and FRG and between the Polish People's Republic and FRG, calling for their earliest ratification. He welcomed the Austrian government's agreement with the proposal of the socialist countries to hold an all-Europe security conference, while censuring the attempt to impede the preparation and holding of the conference.

F. Muhri dealt also with the tasks of the ideological and organizational strengthening of the Party.

After the debate the delegates unanimously passed a resolution on the report.

MONGOLIA

On *March 1*, the Communists and all working people marked the 50th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. The anniversary meeting in Ulan Bator was attended by Party and government leaders. The meeting was addressed by Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the CC MPRP and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

YUGOSLAVIA

The Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia met in Belgrade on *March 2-3* to discuss draft amendments to the Constitution.

CHILE

Reporting to the plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee, held *March 3-5*, Victor Diaz, member of the CC Political Commission, pointed to the positive results of the measures adopted by the Popular Unity government to improve the living conditions of the working people. He also dealt at length with the pressing

problems of the nationalization of the copper mines and banks and an agrarian reform.

He gave a detailed analysis of the tasks before the Communist Party and Popular Unity bloc in leading the masses in building a new society.

Carlos Altamirano, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, conveyed greetings from his party, emphasizing the need to strengthen the unity of the Left as the earnest of success of Salvador Allende's government.

There has never been and never will be revolutionary progress without active participation of millions of working people, without the struggle of the masses, Luis Corvalan, General Secretary of the Communist Party, said in his closing speech. Revolutionary change can be brought about only by mobilizing the masses, especially the working class.

We know, Corvalan said, that there are difficulties, considerable difficulties, indeed. This makes it imperative to coordinate, still more closely, the work of the government and its constituent parties. Consolidation of the Popular Unity bloc is the key to success.

Corvalan underscored the importance of unity between Communists and Socialists, describing it as the cornerstone of the revolutionary process under way in Chile today. He noted the great responsibility of the Popular Unity parties to the people of Chile and the peoples of Latin America and the whole world.

INDIA

S. A. Dange, Chairman of the Communist Party National Council, issued a call to assure victory for the forces of democracy and social progress at the parliamentary elections. Addressing an election meeting in Bombay on March 5, he said that the CPI will always be in the vanguard of the popular struggle for vital rights, acting in support of all democratic forces and progressive measures of the Indira Gandhi government.

VENEZUELA

On March 5, the working people and progressives of the country marked the 40th anniversary of the Communist Party. Numerous meetings and rallies were held in the capital and elsewhere. They were attended by rank-and-file Communists and Party leaders, veterans and young Communists, workers, intellectuals and students. The participants enthusiastically welcomed messages of greetings from the CC CPSU and other fraternal parties.

SYRIA

On March 5, the Central Committee of the Communist Party decided to support the nomination of Hafez Assad as presidential candidate. It called on all Communists to take part in the plebiscite and to cast their votes for Hafez Assad.

PORTUGAL

On March 6, the Portuguese Communist Party marked its 50th anniversary. The Party received greetings from fraternal Communist and Workers' parties.

FRANCE

In an interview to *Humanité-Dimanche* on March 8, Georges Marchais, General Secretary of the FCP, said that the Communist Party will be contesting the municipal elections on its own platform, providing for modernization and democratization of municipalities in the interest of the working people and with their participation.

G. Marchais stressed that progress had been made towards Left unity. Agreements were reached with the Socialist Party on common election tickets in 124 out of the 193 towns with a population in excess of 30,000, while only 60 such agreements were reached in 1965. The elections, Marchais said, may become an important stage in uniting all working-class and democratic forces, for which the Communist Party is working.

POLAND

Meetings of Party, trade union and youth organizations and in factories and institutions were held throughout the country in February-March to discuss the decisions of the 8th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. The working people gave unreserved support to the Party's policy.

Provincial Party election conferences began in March. They were attended by First Secretary E. Gierek and other Party leaders.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

A Party and government delegation of the Chinese People's Republic, led by Premier of the State Council, Chou En-lai, visited the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on March 5-8.

WEST BERLIN

Gerhard Danelius, Chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, spoke at a meeting called by the SUP on March 10, on the

eve of the elections to the city and district assemblies to be held on March 14.

Danielius set out the election program of the Party, proposing concrete steps to ensure the vital functioning of the city and the basic interests of all working people, declaring for normal West Berlin relations with East and West.

"The SUP of West Berlin," he said, "stands for good-neighbor relations with the GDR. Without this, it is impossible to assure the security of our city. Bonn provocations here have constantly caused damage to West Berlin. It is high time to put an end to the dangerous source of tension in West Berlin." He noted the significance of the recent meeting between the delegation of the Executive of the SUP of West Berlin and Willi Stoph, Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. He emphasized that the SUP of West Berlin stands for agreements with the GDR "in the sphere of economy, science, technology and transport, agreements that will enable West Berlin to maintain economic, scientific, technical and cultural contacts with all states, the FRG included." He further pointed out that his party is working for an agreement with the German Democratic Republic on visits by West Berliners to the GDR and its capital, Berlin. Our Party, he said, will continue its resolute and consistent fight for the interests of working people, for peace.

BULGARIA

The plenary meeting of the CC BCP, held on *March 12*, approved the draft program of the Party and decided to submit it for nationwide discussion and later for approval by the 10th Congress of the BCP.

SOVIET UNION

On *March 14*, the Soviet press published a summary of the CC CPSU decision "On Measures to Further Improve the Work of District and City Soviets of Working People's Deputies." The present period of communist construction, the decision says, makes new and higher demands on the district and city Soviets, an important element of the state apparatus ensuring the practical local implementation of the policy of the Party and government.

The democratic principles of the work of the Soviets have been further developed. The role of the sessions of the Soviets has grown, for they deal with the more essential problems bearing on the life in their districts and towns. There are closer contacts between deputies and the electorate. Executive Committees, their departments and boards give more regular accounts of their work to the respective Soviets and the population.

The Central Committee stressed that Party organizations must always bear in mind, in line with the Leninist principles, that the people often judge the entire policy of the Soviet state, of its democratic nature, by the performance of the Soviets, that everything connected with the Soviets, the Soviet power, has always been and remains the concern of the entire Party.

Subscribe Now

to the NEW pocket-size

World Marxist Review

Monthly theoretical
and information journal
of the Communist and Workers' Parties

Featuring:

- the economic, political and
revolutionary struggle in capitalist countries
- the national liberation movement
- events and successes of the socialist world
- the movement for world peace

FREE SUPPLEMENT with each subscription of
INFORMATION BULLETIN (24 issues a year—
contains valuable source material)

Single copies 50 cents

One year subscription \$5.00

Sample copy on request. Fill out blank below

NAME

ADDRESS

Please send ☐ sample copy ☐ one year sub. Enclosed find \$

In Canada: PROGRESS SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE 487 Adelaide St. W.,
Toronto 133, Canada.

In U.S.A.: IMPORTED PUBLICATIONS 1730 West Arcade Place, Chicago
Ill. 60612 U.S.A.

new from progress...

LIBERATION VS. VIETNAMIZATION by M. Zagarell and others. Talks with the leaders and people of Vietnam. On the spot report / **45¢**

SOVIET ECONOMIC POLICY: EARLY YEARS by I. Berkhin / **45¢**

AFRICA FIGHTS FOR INDEPENDENCE by V. Solodovnikov. Historical background and the current situation / **75¢**

MILITARISM—BACKBONE OF MAOISM by A. Malukhin / **25¢**

IMMEDIATE TASKS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT by L. I. Brezhnev. The farm situation in the USSR today / **25¢**

LENINISM TODAY—Handy gift package of 8 separate pamphlets, covering Lenin's approach to unity of the world Communist movement; the party; ideology; the socialist community; imperialism; foreign policy; the socialist state and strategy and tactics. Specially Priced at **\$1.25**. Limited number only.

DIPLOMACY OF AGGRESSION by V. Issraeljan et al. Rise and fall of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis, background to understanding of the roots of World War 2. Cloth only. / **\$3.75**

THEY SEALED THEIR OWN DOOM by P. Zhilin. How the Nazis prepared for World War 2 and met defeat. Cloth only. / **\$1.50**

LENIN PRIZE WINNERS—Some of the outstanding Soviet artists and sculptors of the Soviet Union are dealt with in this new volume. Cloth only. / **\$2.50**

IRELAND HER OWN by T. A. Jackson. Outline History of the Irish Struggle. An account covering 800 years of struggle and brought up to date in this new edition of a famous book. Paper only. / **\$2.45**

FIGHTING ART ed. L. Brilenko—A folio of separate reproductions, 9 by 11 inches, from round the world, includes Rockwell Kent, Guttuso, Masereel, Picasso — 12 separate prints / **\$2.50**

THE EAR OF CORN—Ukrainian Folk Tale for children / **35¢**

Order from

PROGRESS BOOKS

487 Adelaide St. W., Toronto 133

Phone: (416) 368-5336 or 368-3550

Write for further listings—or ask for above titles at your local bookstore

PRICE: 10 CENTS

