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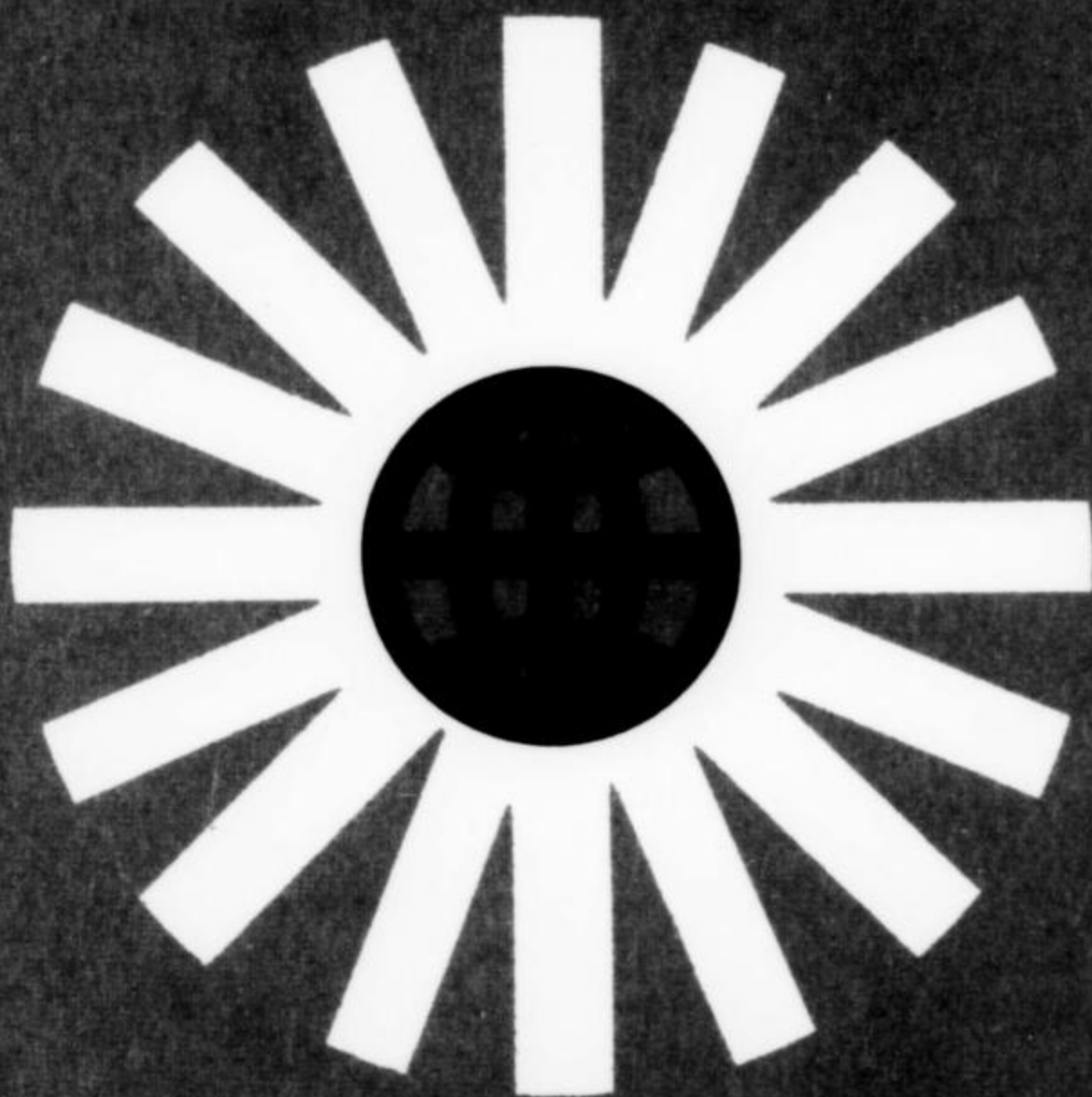
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COMMUNIQUE

ON THE STAY OF L. I. BREZHNEV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, IN THE SOCIALIST FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stayed in Yugoslavia on an unofficial friendly visit from September 22 to 25, 1971, at the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia and Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was accompanied by K. F. Katushev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K. V. Rusakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and department head at the CPSU Central Committee, and N. N. Rodionov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

L. I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito had talks that proceeded in a spirit of friendship, comradely candor and mutual understanding. Taking part in the talks were

—on the Soviet side: K. F. Katushev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K. V. Rusakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and department head at the CPSU Central Committee; N. N. Rodionov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR; V. I. Stepanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Ambassador to the SFRY, and A. M. Alexandrov, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU;

—on the Yugoslav side: E. Kardelj, member of the Federative Council and Executive Bureau of the LCY Presidium; D. Bijedic, Chairman of the Federative Executive Council; K. Gligorov, member of the SFRY Presidium and Executive Bureau of the LCY Presidium; S. Dolanc, member of the Executive Bureau of the LCY Presidium; V. Micunovic, member of the SFRY Presidium; M. Tepavac, member of the LCY Presidium and State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the SFRY, and M. Pesic, Yugoslav Ambassador to the USSR.

During the talks the two sides informed each other of the progress in communist and socialist construction in the USSR and the SFRY, and discussed a wide range of questions concerning Soviet-Yugoslav relations, the deepening of political and economic

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cooperation between the two countries and ties between the CPSU and the LCY. They expressed a mutual desire to further broaden and strengthen Soviet-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of peace and socialism. Views were exchanged on a number of pressing international problems of mutual interest.

L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his party visited an electronic equipment plant at Zemun, inspected its shops, talked with workers, technicians and engineers, and met with the management and activists of the enterprise. The meeting held at the plant was addressed by L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present.

L. I. Brezhnev expressed hearty thanks to J. Broz Tito and other Yugoslav comrades for the hospitality and cordial welcome accorded him.

The Soviet and Yugoslav sides are unanimous that the exchange of views during the visit is useful and will promote successful development of friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the two countries.

L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, invited Josip Broz Tito, President of the SFRY and Chairman of the LCY, to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be agreed upon later.

A Soviet-Yugoslav Statement adopted during the stay of L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Yugoslavia is published separately.

SOVIET-YUGOSLAV STATEMENT*

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, L. I. Brezhnev, and the President of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, stated during a thorough exchange of opinions in Belgrade on September 22-25, 1971, that there is a good basis for further development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, for deepening cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia in the interests of their efforts in the building of socialism and communism, maintenance of peace

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and international security, and also in the interests of intensified struggle for freedom and independence of all peoples, for social progress and socialism.

I

Cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia is based on a proximity of their historic destinies, community of foundations of the social system, similarity in the approach to many international problems, on fidelity to the principles of socialist internationalism, the common struggle for peace, independence and equal international cooperation, struggle against imperialism.

This creates favorable conditions for fruitful cooperation between our peoples, Parties and states, for a constructive settlement of all questions, however complicated, arising in mutual relations.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia hold that only the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin, creatively applied and developed in keeping with the specific features of every country, can be the invariable foundation, today and in the future, of the policy of Communist and Workers' Parties standing at the head of their peoples and the working class in the struggle for the building of a socialist society. Methods of building socialism, reflecting the experience and specific character of development of separate countries, are chosen by the peoples and the working class of those countries and should not be opposed to each other.

The development of many-sided Soviet-Yugoslav relations is based on the principles set forth in the Belgrade Declaration of 1955, the Moscow Statement and Declaration of 1956, the joint Soviet-Yugoslav Statement of 1965.

The two sides consider it necessary to continue developing on this basis friendly cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, as Parties guiding socialist and communist construction in their countries, and to consolidate trust which should characterize mutual relations between the two Parties, the two sovereign states.

Both sides will stimulate more frequent meetings, exchange of opinions and consultations at various levels between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia on questions of bilateral relations and foreign policy. The two sides express confidence that this will promote better mutual understanding and cooperation.

With due account to the practice of mutually useful inter-Party ties, the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will

widen the exchange of Party delegations, encourage cooperation of Party and scientific institutions, and also develop contacts and ties between local Party organizations.

The CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will promote all-round development of cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia in the political and economic spheres, and also in the spheres of science, technology and culture.

The two sides are convinced that there are vast possibilities for wider and deeper economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia both on a bilateral and multilateral basis, including also cooperation based on the treaty between the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Wider trade, mutually advantageous cooperation and specialization of production and also designing and research work, particularly in the spheres which determine modern progress in science and technology, are the main lines in further developing Soviet-Yugoslav economic relations. In this connection the two sides welcome the signing of the agreement between the USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia for 1971-1975. Both parties deem it necessary to ensure that economic cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia develop at an accelerated rate.

The inter-government committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and appropriate economic bodies and organizations of the two countries will study the possibilities and take the necessary steps for more efficient and rapid development of economic relations.

The CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia emphasize the importance of further development on the basis of reciprocity of ties in the sphere of the press, radio and television, culture and art. They believe that the mass media with their vast possibilities should act in the interests of strengthening mutual respect and friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, which is to be promoted by and objective and well-wishing coverage of the efforts being undertaken in both countries in socialist and communist construction.

The two sides attach great importance to expanding direct links between the working people of the USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia and to developing cooperation of trade union, youth, women's, tourist, sport and other mass organizations with the aim of better mutual understanding and better acquaintance with the life of the peoples of both countries.

II

The CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia proceed from the fact that the growth of the forces of peace, progress and socialism is the main feature of the present-day international situation which remains complicated and contradictory. Reaction, meanwhile, continues unabatedly its attempts to retard the process of social renovation of the world, to stem the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence.

The forces of imperialism seek to dominate peoples, to subjugate them economically and politically, to preserve and strengthen colonialism and neo-colonialism, to interfere in the internal affairs of other peoples. They are trying to preserve the capitalist system of exploitation of the peoples and to retard social progress. Such a policy is a constant source of international tension, local wars and instability of peace in the world.

In these conditions the interests of all countries, whose aim is to build socialism and communism, the interests of struggle against the aggressive design of imperialist circles, for safeguarding peace and international security, for freedom, independence and social progress of peoples, coincide in many respects.

The CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia attach great significance to all-round development of interaction of Communist and Workers' Parties with the national-liberation movement, with all progressive forces, in the name of peace, the free and independent development of peoples.

The Soviet side supports the anti-imperialist line of the policy of the non-aligned countries and in this connection favorably assesses its role in strengthening peace and international cooperation, in the struggle of the peoples against colonialism and neo-colonialism, for independence and social progress.

The USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia come out for developing broad and equal cooperation between countries and peoples with the aim of safeguarding peace and international security. By their policy they will continue actively to contribute to affirming in international relations the principles of peaceful co-existence of states, irrespective of their social systems.

Combat cooperation during the years of the Second World War lives in the memory of the peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia. Its traditions strengthen the resolve of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia to fight for peace, international cooperation and security throughout the world.

As two European states that suffered tremendous losses in the struggle against the fascist invaders, the USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia are vitally interested to see a

stable peace prevail in Europe and a reliable system of European security established. They point out with satisfaction that processes of relaxation of tension are taking place in Europe, and that there is a turn to a realistic appraisal of the postwar social and political changes, to recognition of the existing frontiers. Favorably appraising the signing of the treaties of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic with the Federal Republic of Germany, the two sides favor their earliest entry into force. A four-power agreement on questions concerning West Berlin was a major step towards normalization of the situation in Europe. An all-European conference on questions of security and cooperation, to be held in the not too distant future, is bound to further improve the situation in Europe.

The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia advocate the strengthening of a lasting peace and security on the Balkan Peninsula, a major element of which could be the proclamation of the Balkan Peninsula as a nuclear-free zone.

The CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia resolutely condemn the aggression of the United States and its allies against the peoples of Indochina. They support the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and also of the peoples of Laos and Cambodia and firmly insist on an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the armed forces of the United States and its allies from Indochina.

The USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia reaffirm their resolute support of the Arab peoples' struggle for elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression, for liberation of the Israeli-captured lands. The two sides advocate full implementation of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967, and restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. They hold the unanimous view that a political settlement in the Middle East would help establish conditions for implementation of measures on a military detente in the whole of that area, in particular for turning the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and friendly cooperation.

The USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia consider it necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations Organization as an instrument of peace and international security, to observe unconditionally the UN Charter and to ensure universality of the United Nations. They come out for restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations, for simultaneous admission to the United Nations of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, for an end to the discriminatory policy at the United Nations with regard to the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

The signing of a number of international treaties aimed at restrict-

ing the arms race is a serious gain of recent years. The USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia believe that it is urgently necessary to consistently implement further practical measures in the sphere of disarmament, and, above all, to put a ban on the weapons of mass destruction—nuclear, bacteriological and chemical.

Regarding disarmament as a material basis for the policy of detente and improvement of international relations, the USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia believe that the question of the reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Europe has become pressing. The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia consider it useful to hold a conference of five nuclear powers. They come out for the convocation of a World Conference on Disarmament.

The USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia demand the elimination of all vestiges of colonialism. They express resolute support to Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are upholding their freedom and independence in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and neo-colonialism.

The CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia express profound confidence that the development of all-round cooperation between the two Parties and countries meets the basic interests of the peoples of the USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia. Friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia, strengthened in the joint heroic struggle against fascist enslavers, is their priceless possession. The CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will do their utmost so that friendship between the peoples of the two countries steadily gains in strength and serves as an effective factor in the struggle of the USSR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia for peace and socialism.

General Secretary
of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party
of the Soviet Union
L. I. BREZHNEV

President of the
Socialist Federative
Republic of Yugoslavia,
Chairman of the League
of Communists of Yugoslavia
JOSIP BROZ TITO

Belgrade,
September 25, 1971.

VISIT BY L. I. BREZHNEV TO HUNGARY

L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Hungary on September 25-26, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

On September 25, L. I. Brezhnev met with Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the CC HSWP. The friendly meeting was attended on the Soviet side by K. F. Katushev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K. V. Rusakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Department Head at the CPSU Central Committee; N. N. Rodionov, Minister of the USSR; V. Y. Pavlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Hungary; A. M. Alexandrov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and Assistant to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Hungarian participants included Bela Biszku and Zoltan Komocsin, Politbureau members and Secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee; Andras Gyenes, Head of the CC HSWP international department; Jozsef Marjan, Deputy Foreign Minister.

Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Janos Kadar informed each other on fulfilment of the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress and the 10th HSWP Congress, the achievements of the Soviet and Hungarian people in building communism and socialism. They discussed problems concerning the all-around development of Soviet-Hungarian relations, the further strengthening of fraternal friendship between the two countries, topical problems of the international situation and the world Communist and workers' movement. The CPSU and the HSWP will continue strengthening comprehensive cooperation between the socialist countries, the unity and solidarity of all anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. The talks confirmed full identity of the views of both sides on all problems discussed.

Pravda, September 27, 1971.

VISIT BY L. I. BREZHNEV TO BULGARIA

L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria on September 26-27, 1971, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

During the visit L. I. Brezhnev had friendly meetings and talks with T. Zhivkov, First Secretary of the CC BCP and Chairman of the State Council of the PRB. The talks were attended on the Soviet side by K. F. Katushev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K. V. Rusakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Department Head at the CPSU Central Committee; N. N. Rodionov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR; A. M. Alexandrov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, Assistant to the General Secretary CC CPSU; A. I. Blatov, Deputy Department Head, CC CPSU; A. M. Puzanov, member of CC CPSU, USSR Ambassador to the PRB.

On the Bulgarian side the talks were attended by CC BCP Politbureau members B. Velchev, B. Balgaranov, Zh. Zhivkov, I. Mikhailov, L. Popov, P. Kubadinsky, S. Todorov, T. Tsolov, T. Pavlov and Ts. Dragoicheva; Politbureau alternate members A. Tsanev, I. Abadjiev, K. Trichkov, K. Giaurov and P. Takov; S. Karadjanov, Chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission; G. Filipov, I. Prymov and P. Kiratsov, Secretaries of the CC BCP; G. Vladikov, K. Tellalov and M. Balev, members of the CC BCP and Department Heads; I. Bashev, Minister of Foreign Affairs; S. Gurov, Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR.

L. I. Brezhnev spoke about the efforts made by the Party and the Soviet people to fulfil the task advanced by the 24th CPSU Congress and dwelt on future plans of communist construction in the USSR. T. Zhivkov described progress in realizing the decisions of the 10th Congress of the BCP and the most important steps planned by the Party to build a developed socialist society.

Both sides gave special attention to further strengthening and developing Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres. Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov noted that relations between the CPSU and the BCP, between the Soviet and Bulgarian people, are characterized by sincerity, deep trust, ideological unity and fraternal solidarity.

Views were exchanged on the pressing problems of the inter-

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national situation, especially the problem of European security. Mutual support was expressed for the efforts undertaken by both countries for enhancing the cohesion of the socialist countries, the Communist and workers' movement, strengthening the solidarity of the anti-imperialist forces, advancing along the road of detente, strengthening peace and peaceful coexistence.

The talks held in a sincere and comradely atmosphere reaffirmed the complete identity of views of the CPSU and BCP on all topics discussed.

On behalf of the CC CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, L. I. Brezhnev extended an invitation for a Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to come on an official visit to the USSR. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction; the time of the visit will be set at a later date.

VISIT OF SOVIET PARTY AND GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

A mass rally was held on October 4 at the National Assembly in Hanoi to welcome the Soviet Party and Government delegation. It was addressed by the First Secretary of the Working People's Party of Vietnam, Comrade Le Duan, and by the head of the Soviet Party and Government delegation, Comrade N. V. Podgorny, Political Bureau Member, CC CPSU and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The full text of the speeches, published in **Pravda** October 5, 1971, is given below.

SPEECH BY COMRADE LE DUAN

Esteemed Comrade Podgorny,

Esteemed members of the Soviet Party and Government delegation,

Dear comrades and friends,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Working People's Party, the National Assembly and Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, I warmly welcome the Soviet Party and Government delegation led by Comrade N. V. Podgorny, Member of the CC CPSU Political Bureau

and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, now on a friendly visit to our country.

We greet our dear Soviet guests, envoys of the first land of socialism, the land of the great Lenin, that brilliant leader and immortal teacher of the world revolution.

We welcome delegates who have brought us a message of cordial friendship and indestructible solidarity from the 245 million heroic Soviet people, our dear brothers who have invariably given us their unstinted support and sincere assistance in our struggle for national liberation and in the building of socialism.

Permit me, at this festive gathering, to express the feelings of heartfelt friendship and indestructible militant solidarity our people, our Party, the National Assembly and Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam entertain for the Soviet people, their Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and government of the Soviet Union.

In more than half a century of unremitting struggle under the wise leadership of the Leninist Party, the Soviet people have, with their remarkable revolutionary spirit and creative ability, contributed glorious chapters to history.

The victory of the October Revolution, which led to the founding of the first socialist state, ushered in the era of liberation for all the toiling and oppressed peoples, the era of transition from capitalism to socialism on a world scale.

The heroic feat of the Soviet army and people in World War II saved mankind from the fascist plague, created conditions for the triumph of the revolution in a number of Afro-Asian countries and extended socialism beyond the confines of one country, transforming it into a world system. This signified a radical change in the world balance of forces and produced a situation in which the world revolution, its three currents, mounted an all-out offensive against imperialism.

The Soviet people were the first to set foot on the capitalist path, the first to blaze the trail to communism, the first to explore and master outer space for the benefit of mankind. The Soviet Union's work in laying the material and technical basis of communism is proceeding on an ever-increasing scale and at an ever-faster pace.

This has found concentrated expression in the documents of the 24th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people's remarkable achievements in fashioning a new pattern of social relations, in building a new material and technical basis and in forming the men and women of the new society, have greatly multiplied their strength in the economic, military and other spheres. Combined with the strength of other socialist countries, this is a reliable guarantee of the success of the revolutionary fight of all the peoples, and foils

all the provocations and aggressive plans of imperialism, led by its U.S. variety, and safeguards world peace and security.

The Vietnamese people sincerely rejoice in the brilliant victories of the fraternal Soviet people. For these victories are a powerful inspiration in our own revolutionary struggle. We sincerely wish the Soviet people still greater success in fulfilling the ninth five-year plan outlined by the 24th CPSU Congress. Its accomplishment will take the Soviet Union a long way in building communism.

The peoples of our two countries have long been linked by strong ties of proletarian internationalism. The October Revolution, which so inspired Vietnamese patriots, brought to our working class and people Leninism, the great truth of our revolutionary epoch, a truth which President Ho Chi Minh regarded as the compass of revolution, the sun illuminating the path to socialism and communism. At a time when the Vietnamese people were still languishing in slavery, Comrade Ho Chi Minh travelled thousands of miles across seas and continents to the Soviet Union, there to find the correct path to salvation of our people and country. Throughout his life he spared neither strength nor effort to foster and strengthen fraternal friendship between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and to assure its continual flourishing. The working class and people of Vietnam are proud of the noble effort of that young seaman, Ton Dyk Thang, who more than 50 years ago raised the glorious banner of the October Revolution on a French cruiser in the Black Sea in protest against the armed intervention of 14 imperialist states determined to stifle the Soviet Republic in its infancy.

In colonialist dungeons, undaunted by torture, the Vietnamese revolutionaries always looked to the Land of October. Many of our comrades went to the guillotine with the words "Long Live Independent Vietnam! Long Live the Soviet Union!" This was a vivid manifestation of unswerving faith in the triumph of communism, but also a tribute of sincere respect by Vietnamese Communists and the entire people of Vietnam to the October Revolution, the Land of Soviets, the glorious Soviet Communist Party and the heroic Soviet people.

The Vietnamese will always remember and cherish the vast, valuable and effective assistance rendered by the Party, government and peoples of the Soviet Union in the resistance war against the French colonialists and in the present struggle against the American aggressors for the salvation of our homeland, in the building of socialism.

From the rostrum of the 24th CPSU Congress the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, expressed the warm cordial sentiments of the Communists and people of the Soviet Union towards the people of Vietnam. The Congress issued

an appeal reaffirming the CPSU's and Soviet people's resolute support for the struggle Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are waging for national salvation against American imperialism. It demanded the withdrawal of the American aggressors from Indochina and pledged continued support and assistance to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in building socialism and strengthening its defense capacity.

On the vast expanses of the Soviet Union our Soviet brothers are carrying out diverse measures and performing truly inspiring acts, all in order to help the Vietnamese people in their battle against the American aggressors, for salvation of the homeland and the building of socialism. An emulation drive to produce more for Vietnam is now in progress at many Soviet industrial enterprises.

Soviet specialists are actively helping Vietnam rebuild and develop its economy. Instructors and scientists from the Soviet Union are devoting much strength to the training of scientific and technical personnel for Vietnam. The recent sincere condolences of Soviet Party and state leaders, and also special shipments from the USSR, have given our people in the flood-stricken areas tangible proof of the deep sympathy and brotherhood of the CPSU and Soviet people.

Multiform Soviet support and assistance inspire our people and army courageously to forge ahead to victory over the American aggressors.

Today, in this atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity, permit me to convey to the Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and government of the Soviet Union and to the fraternal Soviet people the sincere and profound gratitude of the Vietnamese people, their Party, National Assembly and Government. Now as before — and so it will be in future too — the Working People's Party and government of the DRV are determined to do everything within their power to further strengthen the great and flourishing friendship and solidarity of our two parties and peoples.

For many years now, the American imperialists have been waging a barbarous war of annihilation, committing numberless heinous crimes against our people.

And in waging this brutal war, which U.S. ruling circles admit is the "most prolonged, severe and difficult in the whole of U.S. history," the American imperialists hope to bring the Vietnamese to their knees, partition Vietnam for a long time to come, convert South Vietnam into a new-type U.S. colony and military base, and use our country as a proving ground for their new strategy, tactics and weapons.

The aggressive war in Vietnam — the most severe since World War II—was unleashed by the world gendarme in an attempt to deal a blow in Southeast Asia at the two main world revolutionary currents; the national liberation and socialist revolutions. The idea was to suppress the movement for national independence and to create a menace to the socialist camp.

Led by the Working People's Party and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, the Vietnamese people, with their traditional courage, have been fighting the American aggressors for salvation of the homeland in what is the greatest of all wars of resistance in Vietnamese history. They have made many sacrifices and have surmounted great difficulties to score glorious victories and doom to failure this "special war," with its object of destroying North Vietnam, and are defeating the "local war" in South Vietnam. They have compelled the American aggressors to cease the air attacks on North Vietnam, consent to the Paris negotiations and withdraw part of their expeditionary force.

The American aggressors have been both obstinate and insidious, using every means in an attempt to extricate themselves from the quagmire of defeat. They hope to gain positions of strength and emerge the victors in this war. Out of sheer despair, they are operating the "Nixon doctrine" and "Vietnamization"—which, for all practical purposes, is tantamount to dragging out the war and prolonging American occupation in South Vietnam — and are escalating and extending the war in Laos and Cambodia. On the other hand, they are using their so-called "peace initiative" to mislead American and world public opinion.

The people and armed forces of South Vietnam are continuing their victorious onmarch, always on the offensive, fighting with remarkable stamina and bravery, foiling one counter-offensive after another of the U.S. aggressors and their hirelings, thwarting their "pacification" plan in the countryside, causing the American forces substantial losses, weakening and inflicting heavy losses on the puppet army. Various sections of the urban population are involved in the powerful political movement against the U.S. and Thieu, a movement in support of vital democratic rights, a U.S. withdrawal, an end to the aggressive war and restoration of peace. All this has made things extremely difficult for the American imperialists. The Saigon puppet administration finds itself in a serious crisis.

The American imperialists have carried the war to the whole of Indochina. The Vietnamese are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Laotian and Khmer peoples in a spirit of militant solidarity, which found such vivid expression at the summit conference of Indochina peoples. And these peoples are determined to expel the American imperialists from the Indochina Peninsula. They have

already scored strategic victories, dealing heavy blows to the "Vietnamization" plan and the "Nixan doctrine" and creating new, very favorable conditions for the people's revolutionary cause in the three Indochina countries.

In the concluding days of September the U.S. air-bombed many densely populated areas of North Vietnam, thereby committing another crime against the Vietnamese people. This should be seen as a very grave military action, flagrantly violating the U.S. pledge to stop the bombing and shelling of DRV territory. It is a cynical challenge to world opinion, which wants peace and justice. Our people and government warn the American imperialists that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is an independent state and its territory is inviolable. Its army and people are fully determined to administer a stern rebuff to all U.S. encroachments on the sovereignty and security of their Republic.

Notwithstanding heavy setbacks, the American imperialists are unreasonably obdurate, trying to turn defeat into success and to crush Vietnamese resistance. Nonsensical plans! America's defeat is obvious. The American imperialists have met with discomfiture not only in Vietnam, but in the United States and the world. The unparalleled crisis in which they find themselves provides ample evidence of the weakening and debilitation of the American organism resulting from the long years of aggression and war. The "Nixon doctrine" and "Vietnamization" plan, both initiated at a time when the U.S. was in a passive, losing position, cannot save the aggressors from complete defeat. In our age, a people determined to be master of its destiny, united in the battle for justice, guided by a correct policy, leaning on the support and assistance of the socialist countries, the revolutionary forces and the peoples of the world, is sure to defeat any aggressor, even American imperialism, that chieftain of world imperialism and the No. 1 enemy of the whole of mankind.

The Vietnamese people yearn for peace, but it must be a peace based on genuine independence and freedom. To resolve the problem of the Vietnam war, the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam has advanced a seven-point program expressive of the correct attitude and goodwill of the Vietnamese people. It offers America the most logical way to extricate itself from the war, which is plunging it into chaos. The U.S. government must positively respond to this logical and reasonable proposal.

The U.S. must halt the aggression against Vietnam, quickly, fully, and unconditionally withdraw all its own and allied forces from South Vietnam. The U.S. must recognize the South Vietnamese population's right to self-determination and abandon support of the Thieu militarist clique, so that the South Vietnamese

people shall be able to settle their affairs without foreign interference.

The U.S. must abandon all interference and aggression in Indochina, withdraw all its own and satellite forces, so that the people of each Indochina country shall be able to settle their internal affairs without foreign interference.

The Laos issue must be settled on the basis of the five-point April 27, 1971 program of the Laotian Patriotic Front and its June 22, 1971 proposals. The Cambodian issue must be resolved in accordance with the March 23, 1970 declaration of chief of state Sihanouk and the political program of the Cambodian National United Front.

To this day, however, the U.S. administration clings to its colonial and aggressive positions. That is why the Paris talks are stalemated and no progress is being made. The United States must bear full responsibility for this state of affairs.

True to the sacred behests of President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese are firmly determined to intensify the struggle on three fronts—military, political and diplomatic — carry to final victory the war against the American imperialists for salvation of the homeland, liberate the South, defend and build up the socialist North, advance to peaceful reunification of the country and contribute to the preservation of Asian and world peace.

Continuing their victorious onmarch and extending their initiative, the South Vietnamese are waging a ceaseless offensive in full determination to destroy more of the enemy's manpower and material, thwart his "pacification" policy, help strengthen the movement in urban communities, deal the American blows that will force them to accept defeat, and overthrow the bellicose Thieu group. The U.S. imperialists and their servitors have staged a despicable, cynical farce of presidential elections to maintain in power Thieu, that traitor and faithful running dog of the United States. But Nixon and his clique would do well to remember that the U.S. had staged a similar election farce that gave Ngo Dinh Diem "more than 90 per cent of the vote," but he could not conceal his true image of the traitor and, in the end, received his due punishment.

"Nothing is more dear to us than independence and freedom!" The Vietnamese are resolved never to accept the rule of brute force, no matter what camouflage the imperialists may use. The more obstinate and bellicose the U.S. imperialists are, the greater will be their defeat. And that their complete defeat is inevitable is beyond doubt.

During the years of savage bombings, the North Vietnamese fought and worked, undaunted by the destruction caused by the

American aggressor. They scored truly remarkable victories. It was this effort that predetermined the failure of America's war of devastation and kept production at a proper level, thereby helping the front, assuring stable conditions for the people and continuing the socialist revolution.

Now, too, the people of North Vietnam, by their selfless labor effort, are enthusiastically coping with the tremendous tasks of boosting industrial production and construction, developing our economy, culture and health services, heightening our economic and military potential, fulfilling our duty as the great hinterland to the embattled South, supporting the peoples of Laos and Cambodia in their fight, steadily raising vigilance, and always prepared to frustrate the American aggressors' adventuristic plans.

In coping with the difficulties and ordeals caused by aggression and elemental calamities, the socialist system in North Vietnam has become stronger still and has more tangibly demonstrated its enormous viability and superiority. The Vietnamese people have demonstrated in still greater measure their unparalleled revolutionary capacity both on the battlefield and the labor front.

Dear friends and comrades, the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for salvation of the homeland is being waged against an exceptionally favorable international background. The world revolutionary movement is on the upsurge, scoring big victories with every passing day.

The socialist system is growing, becoming mightier still, fulfilling its historic mission as the decisive factor of social development. The liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America is marching ahead, dealing crushing blows at the old and new colonialism. The fight of the working class and working people in capitalist countries, spearheaded against the reactionary domination of state-monopoly capital, is assuming unprecedented scope and depth.

As an inseparable part of the worldwide revolutionary struggle, our people's battle against U.S. aggression and for salvation of the homeland is breaking a vital link in America's global counter-revolutionary strategy, and is contributing to the defense of the socialist camp and world peace. At the same time, it is helping the common struggle of the peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Vietnamese people's victories against U.S. aggression and for salvation of the homeland are inseparable from the tremendous assistance and powerful support given by our brothers and friends on the five continents. And I avail myself of this opportunity to express the sincere gratitude of the Vietnamese people and government to the socialist countries, the international Communist and

workers' movement, the national liberation movement and the peace-loving and progressive forces of the world. The Vietnamese people will devote all their strength to fulfilling their sacred mission and their internationalist duty. They will be worthy of the support and trust of the peoples of other countries.

Our Party, all our people, will do everything within their power to strengthen and consolidate militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union, China and the other socialist countries. They will make their contribution to re-establishing and consolidating unity of the socialist camp and the international Communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Vietnamese people resolutely support the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in the fight for European and world peace and security.

The Vietnamese people resolutely support the Chinese people in their fight for the return of Taiwan as an integral part of PRC territory, for re-establishment of the PRC's legitimate rights in the United Nations, against the "two-China" or "one-China, one-Taiwan" plan.

The Vietnamese people resolutely support the Korean people in their struggle against the American imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppet clique, for Korea's peaceful reunification.

The Vietnamese people resolutely support the people of the German Democratic Republic in demanding that the FRG respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the GDR; we demand recognition of the GDR in international law.

The Vietnamese people resolutely support the people of Cuba in their struggle against U.S. encroachments on the security and sovereignty of the Republic of Cuba.

The Vietnamese people resolutely support the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for independence, freedom and the building of a new life against imperialism and the old and new colonialism led by American imperialism.

The Vietnamese people resolutely support the Japanese people in their struggle against American imperialism, against the revival of Japanese militarism, for an independent, peaceful, neutral and prospering Japan. The Vietnamese people resolutely support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the American imperialists and Israeli aggressors, in defense of the independence and territorial integrity of the Arab countries and the re-establishment of the lawful national rights of the Palestinian people. The Vietnamese resolutely support the Chilean people in their struggle against the imperialists and reactionaries, in defense of the Popular Unity bloc headed

by President Dr. Allende, in defense of the independence, sovereignty and the building of a prosperous state.

Dear comrades and friends, this visit of the Soviet Party and Government delegation is an event of great importance. It signifies a new, splendid step forward in relations between our Parties, governments and peoples. The visit has brought home to our people the hearty feelings and the support and assistance the CPSU, the Soviet government and people are wholeheartedly rendering our revolutionary cause. And we are confident that the visit will meet with a lively response, will inspire our people and army to new, even greater victories, and will strengthen the feeling of brotherhood between the peoples of our two countries.

Long live the great friendship and militant solidarity of the parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union!

Long live the great Soviet Union!

Victory will be with the people of Vietnam!

Victory will be with the peoples of Indochina!

The American imperialists are doomed to defeat!

SPEECH BY COMRADE N. V. PODGORNYY

Dear Comrades and Friends,

We thank you and the working people of Vietnam's heroic capital from the bottom of our hearts for your very cordial and truly fraternal reception, for your solicitude from the moment the Soviet Party and Government delegation, the ambassadors of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of the entire Soviet people, set foot on Vietnam soil. We are deeply grateful to Comrade Le Duan and the other Vietnam comrades for their friendly words about our delegation and their high appreciation of the policy of our Party and the Soviet state and the Soviet people's support of the people of Vietnam.

My comrades and I, our delegation, have the honor of passing on to you, and through you to all the people of Vietnam, the warmest and heartiest greetings of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Soviet Government and entire Soviet people.

We are deeply moved and happy to meet you, representatives of the working people of Hanoi. Here, in this glorious city, one is especially conscious of the grandeur of the exploit of the Vietnamese people who fought colonialists with courage beyond compare for their freedom and now for more than ten years are repulsing the barbarian aggression of U.S. imperialism and its

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henchmen. Here, in Hanoi, one sees the materialization of the nation's will for independence, the unshakeable determination of the sons and daughters of your splendid country.

Here, in this city, where the birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was proclaimed more than a quarter of a century ago, one is conscious of the significance of the socialist option made by the people of Vietnam under the leadership of the Working People's Party. The legendary exploits of Vietnam patriots on the battlefield and in peaceful labor cannot be separated from the socialist achievements of the people and are the decisive factor of the liberation movement in Indochina.

Dear friends, the Soviet Party and Government delegation has come to reassert to the Vietnamese people and the whole world the all-out solidarity of the Soviet Communists, the Soviet people, with heroic Vietnam. The country of Lenin, the fatherland of socialism, the Soviet Union, has been and will continue to be with you!

Our visit reaffirms the indissoluble fraternal bonds between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The friendship between our countries, between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, between Soviet and Vietnam Communists, is everlasting!

At our 24th Congress, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, said: "The Democratic Republic of Vietnam may rest assured that in armed struggle and peaceful labor it can always rely on fraternal Soviet support." These words, spoken from the rostrum of the Party Congress, express the firm and unalterable policy of our Party and country. We have followed it unfalteringly, and shall continue to follow it!

Comrades, the war in Vietnam, or more precisely, the freedom and independence struggle of the peoples of Indochina, is now one of the nerve centers in world politics. The events in Southeast Asia reveal clearly many of the principal trends of our time and are closely associated with the vital problems of the day.

The war has unmasked the despicable visage of U.S. imperialism which has incurred disgrace by its crimes against the peoples of Indochina. Often, U.S. statesmen speak of "American prestige" and "American honor." This in response to mounting public demands for an end to the aggression all over the world, including the United States.

It would be proper to ask: what prestige, what honor do they mean? Is it the prestige of those who slaughtered children, women and old men in My Lai and the honor of those who have for years, day in and day out, spread carnage in the towns and villages of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and are still barbarously

bombing her territory? The word "Vietnam" has acquired the quality of a powerful indictment of imperialism!

Subjected to the piratic assault by the biggest of the imperialist powers, the people of Vietnam did not flinch. And as your faithful friends, we are proud that in the hour of mortal danger for your country's socialist gains, the Working People's Party of Vietnam was able to turn the country into an impregnable stronghold. Responding to its call, hundreds of thousands of people took up arms to repulse the aggressor and defend their motherland. In the great battle for national salvation, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam proved a dependable rear for the revolution of the entire country and a mighty support for the heroic South. The word "Vietnam" has become a synonym for tenacity and courage, dedication and heroism.

The exploit of the Vietnamese people, your magnificent victories, reaffirm a most important objective law of our era: a country that has opted for the socialist way, joined by close fraternal bonds with the fraternal socialist countries, is unconquerable. It cannot be forced to its knees!

More than ten years ago, when the U.S. interventionists first invaded Vietnam soil, they thought they would have a walk-over and would easily gain undivided control over Indochina. But that is not what has happened. Having sown the wind, they are reaping a whirlwind.

President Ho Chi Minh, the great builder of the free and independent Vietnam, said: "So long as a single aggressor remains on our land, we shall continue to fight in order to expel him." The course of the war has proved incontrovertibly that U.S. efforts to impose diktat on freedom-loving peoples by the force of arms are futile. Sooner or later the aggressor will have to recognize that he has no choice but to leave Vietnam, to leave Indochina.

When they started their disgraceful adventure in Southeast Asia, the present-day colonialists misjudged the relation of world strength. They overlooked the fact that the days when revolutionary acts of liberation could be suppressed with impunity are gone. The Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, the working-class and Communist movement, the forces of national liberation and world progressives, have come out in support of Vietnam. This mighty front of solidarity with the embattled people of Vietnam is growing from month to month and year to year. This is as it should be. It is the logic of history.

For all who cherish the ideals of freedom and independence, peace and social progress, the cause of Vietnam, that of the peoples of Indochina, is kindred and vital. To support it without reservations is the immediate internationalist duty of all revolutionary

forces! There is good reason to say that the word "Vietnam" is now a call for cohesion and unity.

Suffering increasingly painful setbacks and caught in a military and political impasse, the rulers of the United States resort to a variety of maneuvers, endeavoring, of all things, to parade as champions of peace in Indochina. However, the policy of states is not measured by declarations, but by deeds. And the facts show that Washington has not given up its neo-colonialist designs. This is confirmed by intensive military activity in South Vietnam, the more and more frequent air raids on DRV territory, the incursions into Cambodia and the massive attacks on the patriotic forces of Laos by U.S. militarists and their Saigon mercenaries.

These acts shed light on the true meaning of Nixon's so-called Guam doctrine, revealing the real implications of "pacification" American style. U.S. imperialist policy in Indochina is not a peace policy, but one of violence and war.

Past experience shows that it has no future. In Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos the United States is now farther from its aims than ever. And there is not a shadow of doubt that the people of Vietnam, who have shouldered the heaviest burden in the Indochina struggle of liberation, acting hand in hand with the patriotic forces of Laos and Cambodia, will bring about the total collapse of "Vietnamization."

Fighting on three fronts at once — the military, political and diplomatic — you are steadily bringing closer the day when foreign aggressors and their henchmen will be driven out of Vietnam, out of the Indochina Peninsula. The free peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia will then be able to concentrate fully on big and constructive tasks. The Soviet Communists, all Soviet people, hail the glorious victories of the Vietnamese people and wish you many more new ones!

Comrades, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is the vanguard of the united Indochina battlefield. The emergence and consolidation of this front is an important advance of the liberation movement in Indochina. It will be recalled that Indochina was the object of predatory invasions in the past. But never has the invader felt comfortable. And in our time, in our era, too, there is no place for colonialism in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. And there cannot be. With the emergence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and consolidation of the socialist system in the North, the entire situation in Indochina has changed radically. The socialist North is the decisive factor, cementing the unity of the Indochinese peoples and helping them achieve their national aspirations.

Closer brotherhood, deep mutual understanding and a distinct tendency towards greater unity are typical of the present-day

liberation movement in Indochina. The picture in the camp of the colonialists and their henchmen, marked by increasing discord and confusion, is completely different. This may be illustrated by the situation in imperialist-occupied Saigon.

Having projected so-called presidential elections, the United States went out of its way to assure the continued tenure of their designate, Thieu. Yet even those who only yesterday were willing to labor in U.S. harness, are now turning their backs on Thieu's venal regime. The interventionists should not harbor the illusion that their puppets have a future. All the future they have is in the dustbin of history. The decisive vote belongs and will belong, to the people only! It could not be more natural that the prestige of the Provisional Revolutionary Government is steadily rising. Its activity is approved and understood by increasingly larger groups of progressives in the South.

All friends of the embattled people of Vietnam rejoice at the fact that you retain the initiative on the diplomatic front as well. The constructive proposals of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the well-known seven points of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam are unanimously and strongly supported by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They have evoked a strong worldwide public response and are warmly welcomed as a sensible and fair basis for a peaceful settlement of the Southeast Asian conflict.

The results achieved by the people of Vietnam and the patriotic forces of Laos and Cambodia in the struggle against the U.S. aggression show beyond question that the Indochina liberation movement has advanced to a point from which the shape of the impending victory is already distinctly in sight. That victory will come!

The guarantee of this is the determination of the people of Vietnam, a soldier-nation, a hero-nation, to uphold its freedom, honor and independence. The guarantee of this is the scale and maturity of the liberation movement in Indochina. The guarantee of this is the principled policy of the Working People's Party, one of the glorious detachments of the world Communist movement, which faithfully follows the tenets of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, its great teacher and leader.

We Soviet people are deeply pleased that we have worked and now work in hand with the Vietnamese people in their just struggle. We are proud that our Party, our people, at once, without reservations, took the side of Vietnam, the side of the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, in their sacred battle for freedom.

Together with the people of Vietnam, Soviet people firmly support the Laos patriotic forces fighting for an independent, peaceful,

democratic, united, neutral and prosperous Laos. Together with the people of Vietnam, we support the struggle of Cambodia's patriots for a peaceful, democratic and neutral Cambodia.

Faithful to our internationalist duty, we shall continue to do everything for the final victory of the just cause of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Comrades, our delegation has not been long in Hanoi and the comprehensive exchange of opinions that has begun in our negotiations will continue. But even now we can say with satisfaction that complete mutual understanding has again prevailed in all issues and that good solutions are taking shape. They will enable us to extend still more the friendly ties and all-round cooperation between our countries and peoples.

The Soviet Union, as I have said, fully supports the positions of our Vietnamese friends in adjusting the situation in Indochina in line with the legitimate rights and aspirations of its peoples. We hold that the people of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have sole title to the right of deciding their own future and settling their internal political and state affairs. Interference in their affairs is intolerable.

That is our fundamental view. And we follow it in aiding your just struggle. We follow it, too, in working for the closest co-ordination of the actions of all socialist countries in support of Vietnam. We have worked for this in the past and are working for it now.

And we follow this basic view also in other actions on the world scene, in our foreign policy, centered on securing the most favorable international conditions for the building of socialism and communism, and for the liberation struggle of the peoples. The Soviet Union keeps abreast of the changes in the world, of the arising situations, taking new active steps on the diplomatic front to protect its interests and those of its friends and allies still more effectively.

Naturally, we have discussed aid in combating aggression during our negotiations with our Vietnamese friends. We know that the war is not over and that Vietnam needs arms, ammunition and various war materials to build up the riposte to aggression. You know better than anyone that modern arms, modern military technology skillfully used by the heroic men of the Vietnamese People's Army, by Vietnam patriots, play a big role in striking devastating blows against the interventionists.

Our Communist Party, the entire Soviet people, follow the dedicated efforts of the working people of Vietnam, who are unfolding reconstruction and economic development in the difficult circumstances of the continuing war, with deep understanding and sympathy. We have been told that in some branches of the economy, including the important power industry, the Republic has already

begun to exceed 1965 indicators. For Soviet people your concerns and problems are particularly familiar, because twice in the history of the Soviet state they have had to cope with the hardships of reconstruction following on destructive wars imposed on us by the forces of counter-revolution and imperialism. That is why we fully appreciate your achievements in building socialism.

The success of the peaceful and constructive labor of the people of Vietnam is fresh proof of the great creative power of socialism, the most advanced social system, a world system under which friendship and fraternal mutual assistance among peoples develops fruitfully. We, citizens of the world's first socialist country, are proud that we have facilitated your achievements, have contributed to them as much as we could. You know perfectly well, comrades, that enterprises built with Soviet assistance occupy a prominent place in the leading branches of your national economy. You are also aware of the benefits bestowed on their country by the thousands of Vietnamese specialists educated or trained in the Soviet Union.

Now, in our negotiations, we are examining a further expansion of economic, trade, scientific and technological ties between the USSR and the DRV. It is not too much to say that our cooperation will greatly facilitate economic consolidation and development as envisaged in the decisions of the highest DRV Party and government bodies.

As regards an overall appraisal, it may be said that the relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, between the Soviet Communist Party and the Working People's Party of Vietnam, between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, are marked by complete accord and complete mutual understanding in all key issues. In its policy towards Vietnam, our Party, our country, unfailingly follow the internationalist tenets of Lenin, the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress, the spirit and letter of the 24th Congress Address, "Freedom and Peace to the Peoples of Indochina!"

Dear comrades, I should also like to tell you briefly about the life and work of the Soviet people. All our thoughts and actions are concentrated on fulfilling the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress.

At that Congress our Party drew up a full-scale program for a new economic upswing and a rise of the living standard, a program for the further unfolding of communist construction. Its effectuation will greatly augment the might of the Soviet Union, its political, economic and defensive power, and consequently that of the entire socialist world, which the Soviet people regard as their immediate internationalist duty.

The main earnest of success in effectuating this program is the inspired and creative labor of the Soviet people. All its accomplish-

ments, the powerful surge of industry, the steady growth of agriculture and the precipitous progress of science, technology and culture, our country owes to free socialist work. Soviet people are closely rallied around the Communist Party and unanimously approve and support its policy. That is the mighty source of our country's strength.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state act consistently to secure the necessary conditions for making the nation's work increasingly more efficient and effective by improving its organization, perfecting planning and management, extending mechanization and automation, using all modern achievements of science and technology and applying different forms and types of material and moral incentives to boost production. The socialist emulation movement to overfulfil plan targets, raise labor productivity, improve quality and economize on raw and other materials, is truly countrywide. In other words, we faithfully follow Lenin's economic principles, the basis of our Party's economic policy since the inception of the Soviet socialist state.

Soviet people work with élan, with enthusiasm, and this yields good fruit. Since the beginning of this year—and this is the first year of our new, ninth five-year plan—industry has been exceeding its targets. And although the weather has not everywhere been favorable, production of many farm products, too, has increased. We are pleased to tell our friends and comrades that the Soviet people are successfully carrying out the decisions of the 24th Party Congress and that their realization will prove to be an important phase in the struggle for the further advancement of Soviet society to communism, in building its material and technical basis.

I think, comrades, that there is hardly any need to speak at length about the fact that the growth of Soviet economic power is the basis for the country's continuously growing defense capacity. Improvement of the armed forces is, of course, an expensive job and requires considerable resources. But we are compelled to foot the bill, and are doing so, in order to be prepared, alongside all our allies and friends, to protect the interests of the socialist community, to counter imperialism's aggressive designs and block its expansionist, anti-people's schemes.

In its international activity the Soviet Union gives pride of place to cementing the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, consolidating the alliance of world socialism with the forces of national liberation in a decisive and active struggle against aggressive imperialism and safeguarding the peace and security of all nations. The tasks of our foreign policy are set in our broad anti-imperialist peace program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress.

This program is based on a realistic assessment of the balance

of world strength, on the growing strength of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the growth of the working-class and Communist movement, and the consolidation of all the liberation movements of our time. Far-reaching social changes are in progress on all continents. And it is of the utmost importance that in the world confrontation of socialism and imperialism the forces of reaction are forced to retreat from one position after another.

As we see it, increasingly favorable conditions are now arising to effectively counter imperialist ventures, to repulse aggressive policy and safeguard international security step by step. That is the direction in which the CPSU and our state are acting.

The Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic and other socialist countries have worked perseveringly throughout the postwar years to formalize the results of the Second World War, the results of the peoples' struggle against fascism, to thwart imperialist attempts at retailoring Europe's political map and consolidate socialist positions on the European continent. And we can state with satisfaction that definite positive results have already been achieved.

The conclusion of treaties with the FRG by the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic is a conspicuous success for the policy of the socialist countries, for all peace-loving forces in Europe, and is a gain for all peoples. The successful conclusion of the quadrilateral negotiations on West Berlin is another important advance. In effect, these political acts greatly reduce the field of action of forces that still wish to bolster their positions at the expense of the socialist countries in Europe. They reaffirm the immunity of European frontiers, including those of the German Democratic Republic, and offer a new and better perspective not only for peace in Europe, but also for world security.

In line with the aims of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, with the interests of the national liberation movement, the Soviet Union renders effective support to the countries in the Middle East working for the elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression. Our internationalist policy has been reaffirmed by the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Arab Republic of Egypt. We are continuously expanding our ties with the liberation movement in Africa and consistently support the freedom and independence struggle of peoples still under the colonial boot. Soviet cooperation with patriotic anti-imperialist forces in Latin American countries refusing to submit to U.S. diktat and taking the independent progressive path, is building up steadily.

In recent years, the role of the Asiatic continent has greatly increased in world politics. And the Soviet Union, our Party,

devote great attention to this region; doubly so, because our country, too, belongs geographically both to Europe and to Asia.

Soviet policy in Asia is clear: it consists in firm and unchanging support of fighting Vietnam and the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, in our firm demand of a complete and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops from Indochina. It consists in close fraternal relations with the Mongolian People's Republic, in greater friendship with People's Korea, and in our readiness to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China in the interests of the peoples of both countries. We work continuously for the restoration of Soviet-Chinese friendship on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as has again been clearly stated by the 24th Congress of the CPSU. Our policy in Asia is also expressed in the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with India, in all our acts aimed at developing and consolidating equal and friendly cooperation with Asian countries.

If the countries of Asia, if all states interested in consolidating security on that continent, will join efforts, then, we hold, lasting peace will prevail there and necessary conditions will be forged for the free and independent development of the Asian nations in line with their basic and vital interests.

Dear comrades, the friendship between the USSR and DRV, between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, is an important factor promoting a better situation in Asia. This friendship has a glorious past, a great present and, we can say with absolute confidence, a splendid future. Fruitful cooperation develops between us in all areas of substance. Acting firmly on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Working People's Party of Vietnam will secure a further extension of fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese ties.

Friends, ending my speech I should like once again on behalf of our delegation to warmly greet you and the entire people of Vietnam, and to wish you complete success in fighting the aggressors and restoring peace in Indochina. We have complete faith in the victory of your just cause and again solemnly declare: in this struggle the Soviet Union stands by your side!

Glory to the heroic Vietnamese people and its militant vanguard, the Working People's Party of Vietnam!

Long live a united, independent, prosperous and democratic Vietnam!

Hail to the victory of the just cause of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia!

May the unbreakable friendship of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples go from strength to strength!

May the immortal principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism triumph!

SOVIET-VIETNAMESE STATEMENT

A Soviet Party and Government delegation led by N. V. Podgorny, member of the Political Bureau, CC CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium, USSR Supreme Soviet, paid an official visit to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam from October 3-8, 1971 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Working People's Party of Vietnam.

During its stay in the DRV the Soviet delegation attended a public meeting in Hanoi, had numerous meetings with working people and with members of the People's Armed Forces, visited industrial enterprises and cultural institutions in Hanoi, made a trip to Haiphong and the coal-fields in Quangninh Province, took part in the inauguration of the first section of the Thacba hydroelectric station built with Soviet aid, and visited a unit of the People's Army of Vietnam.

Delegation members made a trip to the area affected by floods. During its stay in Hanoi the delegation visited the President Ho Chi-Minh memorial house and laid a wreath at the monument to fallen fighters of the revolution in the Hanoi cemetery. The delegation was given a most cordial, fraternal welcome by the Working People's Party of Vietnam, the DRV government and the working people of the country.

During the visit negotiations were held between the Party and Government delegations of the two countries on further friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DRV and on the situation in Vietnam and the Indochina Peninsula in view of the continuing U.S. aggression. The two delegations also examined other international problems of mutual interest.

The participants in the negotiations were:
—for the Soviet side, N. V. Podgorny, member of the Political Bureau, CC CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium, USSR Supreme Soviet, leader of the delegation; K. T. Mazurov, member of the Political Bureau, CC CPSU, First Deputy Chairman, USSR Council of Ministers; K. F. Katushev, Secretary, CC CPSU; V. N. Novikov, member, CC CPSU, Deputy Chairman, USSR Council of Ministers; S. A. Skachkov, member, CC CPSU, Chairman of the State Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, in charge of foreign economic relations; Army General S. L. Sokolov, member, CC CPSU, First Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR; N. P. Firyubin, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR; I. T. Grishin, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade of the USSR; I. S. Shcherbakov, member, Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USSR to the DRV;

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—for the Vietnamese side, Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee, Working People's Party of Vietnam, leader of the delegation; Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau, CC WPPV, Chairman, Standing Committee of the DRV National Assembly; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau, CC WPPV, Prime Minister of the DRV; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Political Bureau, CC WPPV, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense; Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau, CC WPPV, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau, CC WPPV, Deputy Prime Minister; Nguyen Lam, member, CC WPPV, Minister, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee; Nguyen Tho Tian, alternate member, CC WPPV, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DRV to the USSR.

—The exchange of views proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality and comradely frankness. Upon expressing unanimity on all the questions under discussion, the parties to the negotiations resolved to continue vigorously strengthening and carrying forward friendship between the USSR and DRV on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam note that social development today is characterized by a deepening world revolutionary process. The revolutionary forces — the world socialist system, the international working class and the national liberation movement—firmly retain the historical initiative. The fraternal socialist countries score new gains in building socialism and communism, and the role of the world socialist system as the decisive factor for human progress is increasing. The working-class movement in the capitalist countries has assumed a vast scale. Rallying all working people and all progressive strata of society behind it, the working-class movement is steadily eroding the power of state-monopoly capital. The peoples' national liberation movement has become a tremendous force. Asia, Africa and Latin America are an arena of growing struggle for independence and freedom, a struggle to remove all the effects of a colonial past and fully to frustrate the neo-colonialist policy of imperialism.

On the other hand, present-day reality shows that imperialism has not given up its attempts to raise barriers to the revolutionary transformation of the world. It makes desperate efforts against the socialist countries and tries to stop the development of class battles in the capitalist countries. Imperialism tries every crime, hoping to throw back the national liberation movement and to establish a neo-colonialist order in Asia, Africa and Latin America by using new methods and devices. Imperialist reaction seeks to split the anti-imperialist front and undermine the unity of the

socialist states and the world Communist and working-class movement.

Imperialist action on the world scene is directed against the interests of peace and the security of nations. Imperialism is to blame for the fact that there are still hotbeds of armed conflict and that tensions are maintained and built up in some areas of the world.

Both sides consider that the present international situation is most favorable for the peoples' revolutionary struggle. The forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace are considerably superior to the forces of reaction and war. They deliver crippling blows to imperialism, which is headed by the United States, and foil its aggressive and bellicose plans.

I

For years the U.S. imperialists have been continuously following a policy of interference and aggression in Vietnam with an eye to turning South Vietnam into a colony of a new type and a U.S. military base, and to perpetuating the division of Vietnam. They have been waging an exceedingly brutal and destructive war on Vietnamese soil and committed grave crimes against the population of both parts of Vietnam.

Faced with an upsurge in the anti-imperialist fight of the peoples of Indochina, the United States began doggedly to pursue a policy of "Vietnamizing" the war and implementing the "Nixon doctrine," using to this end some Indochinese to fight others—using Asians to fight Asians. The U.S. is protracting, stepping up and extending its war of aggression in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia while at the same time continuing military operations against a socialist country, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Under the glorious banner of the National Liberation Front and the Provisional Revolutionary Government, the people of South Vietnam have doomed the strategic plan for a "special war" to failure and thwart U.S. plans for a "local war." After glorious victories in the spring of 1968 that changed the military situation in South Vietnam, the people of South Vietnam mounted offensives and launched revolts. They strike blow after blow at the "pacification" policy and doom plans for "Vietnamizing" the war to serious reverses.

The people of North Vietnam have achieved victory in the devastating war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists, and have scored big gains in building socialism. They steadfastly heighten their vigilance and are determined to defeat every military venture of the U.S. imperialists and at the same time to build up their military and economic potential in every way, fulfil their duty as the depend-

able rear of a great front, South Vietnam, and fully to support the struggle of the Laotian and Cambodian peoples.

In carrying forward the tradition of selfless struggle against foreign aggression, the Vietnamese people are prepared to overcome all difficulties and weather all hardships. They are resolved to continue their war of resistance to the United States, for the salvation of their country, the liberation of the South, the defense of the socialist North and progress towards a peaceful unification of the country. They are prepared to contribute their share to peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The Soviet Union will resolutely support the Vietnamese people's fight against the U.S., for the salvation of their country on the three fronts—military, political and diplomatic—to complete victory.

Both sides strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists, who are protracting, stepping up and extending their war of aggression in Indochina, flouting the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva agreements on Laos.

Both sides emphatically demand of the U.S. government to stop its interference and aggression, to withdraw all its troops, advisers and military personnel from South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and to stop all U.S. military operations in the Indochina Peninsula, so as to grant every country the right independently to settle its internal affairs without foreign interference.

Both sides consider that the seven-point proposals of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam are a reasonable and fair basis for settling the Vietnam question. These proposals contain two main points: the U.S. government must call a halt to its war of aggression, withdraw all the armed forces, advisers, military personnel, arms and war supplies of the United States and its allies from South Vietnam promptly, fully and unconditionally and dismantle the U.S. military bases in South Vietnam; the U.S. government must stop supporting the bellicose puppet regime under the dictator Nguyen Van Thieu and open the way for establishing in Saigon a new administration championing peace, independence, neutrality and democracy and willing to hold serious negotiations with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam on the formation of a broad government of national concord in South Vietnam.

Both sides fully support the just struggle of the peoples of Laos and Cambodia against U.S. imperialism and its puppets. They support the position of the Patriotic Front of Laos on a political settlement consisting of five points, and the political program of the National United Front of Cambodia.

Both sides consider that the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia is an important and inseparable component

of revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world. By courageously upholding their national interests, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia make a historic contribution to the complete and final victory of the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Prompted by the interests of the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, both sides stress the need to promote cohesion, friendship and cooperation between socialist brother countries. They express their resolve to do all in their power to contribute to the reestablishment and promotion of the cohesion of the socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam declare that they support the struggle of the socialist countries of Europe to formalize the results of the war against fascism and foster trends towards peace and security in Europe in keeping with the epoch, which contributes in important measure to the fight for world peace. The two sides hold that steady and all-round promotion of the power of the socialist countries is a decisive factor in winning this struggle. They believe that the signing of treaties between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany and between the Polish People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, and the four-power agreement on West Berlin confirm the inviolability of European frontiers, strengthen the international standing of the German Democratic Republic, provide the prerequisites for establishing relations based on equality between the German Democratic Republic and other countries in line with international law and make a positive contribution to peace and security in Europe.

Both sides firmly support the struggle to restore the legitimate rights of the Chinese People's Republic in the United Nations and expel the Chiang Kai-shekists from that organization.

The two sides emphatically condemn recurrent imperialist provocations against the Korean People's Democratic Republic. They signify their full support of the eight-point program of the KPDR government aimed at unifying the country by peaceful methods.

Both sides firmly support the Cuban people, who are fighting to preserve the security and sovereignty of the Republic of Cuba.

The two sides identify themselves with the Arab peoples. They emphatically declare for eliminating the effects of the Israeli aggression, withdrawing all Israeli forces from the occupied Arab lands and restoring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Soviet Union and DRV identify themselves with the fight of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the independence, honor

and freedom of their countries, for the right freely to choose the road of their social development.

The Soviet Union and DRV consider that pressing international problems should be solved in accordance with the peoples' fundamental national aspirations.

II

The close friendship and all-inclusive cooperation that have developed between the Soviet Union and DRV are based on a common social system and common goals and meet the fundamental aspirations of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples. Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are the foundation of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, which truly involves the whole people. They are at the basis of the relations between the CPSU and WPPV.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and all Soviet people, the Soviet Party and Government delegation expresses admiration for the Vietnamese people's heroic fight for the independence and freedom of their country against the U.S. invaders and their accomplices. The name of Vietnam is synonymous with staunchness, selfless courage and heroism.

In carrying out the behests of President Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding revolutionary internationalist and their beloved leader, the people of Vietnam achieve noteworthy victories both in the fight against the U.S. aggressors and in peaceful socialist building. The historic achievements registered under the tested leadership of the Working People's Party of Vietnam, the militant vanguard of the Vietnamese people, are a powerful source of inspiration for the liberation movement of the peoples.

The CPSU and the whole Soviet people reaffirm their unshakable resolve to continue supporting the Vietnamese people in their fight against the U.S. aggressors, for the national salvation of their country, for the further progress and consolidation of the socialist gains of the DRV.

The Soviet Union has sided, sides and will side with fighting Vietnam, with the courageous Vietnamese people.

The Working People's Party of Vietnam, the DRV government and the Vietnamese people always remember that in the anti-U.S. war for the salvation of the country and in socialist building, the CPSU, the Soviet government and the fraternal Soviet people render powerful support and tremendous all-round and effective assistance to the people of Vietnam, just as they did in the past, during the war of resistance to the French colonialists. The powerful political support, which found concentrated expression in the Appeal of

the 24th Congress of the CPSU in support of the struggle of the Vietnamese people and the peoples of Indochina against U.S. aggression, as well as the enormous economic and military aid, the dispatch of experts and machinery, and assistance in training professional personnel and workers, which the Party and the government of the Soviet Union gave to the Vietnamese people in past years demonstrated most clearly the Soviet people's solidarity in struggle and great internationalism in regard to the people of Vietnam. This is a powerful factor inspiring the Vietnamese people for active progress and for carrying their just cause through to complete victory.

On behalf of the WPPV, the National Assembly, the DRV government and the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese delegation expresses sincere and deep gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet government and the fraternal Soviet people for this support and highly valuable assistance.

The Vietnamese side expresses the warmest and most heartfelt sentiments of the Vietnamese people for the Soviet Union, homeland of the October Revolution, the greatest revolution of all times, which opened a new era in the history of mankind and showed the peoples the road to struggle for their liberation. It expresses the deep love and gratitude it feels for Lenin, the brilliant leader and great teacher of the world revolution. Lenin's ideas illuminate the road for the victorious revolutionary struggle of the international working class and the oppressed peoples.

The Vietnamese side heartily welcomes the remarkable achievements scored by the fraternal Soviet people in every field over the past 54 years. The Vietnamese people are confident that under the leadership of the CPSU, founded and steered by V. I. Lenin, the Soviet people, who have paved the way for socialism and are paving the way for communism and who were the first to explore outer space in the name of the happiness of mankind, will undoubtedly make still greater progress in building their country. The Soviet Union is building the material and technical basis of communism on an increasing scale and at an ever higher rate. The Soviet people's vast achievements in evolving new social relations, building a new material and technical basis and moulding a new man, achievements which have added to the might of the Soviet Union in economy, defense and other fields, are daily enhancing the role and fostering the international standing and prestige of the Soviet Union. The power of the Soviet Union and the socialist camp is a dependable guarantee of the revolutionary cause of the peoples, a guarantee of the defeat of the provocative and aggressive plans of imperialism headed by the U.S. imperialists, and an earnest of preserving peace and security.

The people of Vietnam rejoice at the fraternal Soviet people's remarkable victories, which they see as a powerful source of inspiration to their own revolutionary cause. The Vietnamese people wholeheartedly wish the Soviet people new and still greater victories in fulfilling the tasks set by the 24th Congress of the CPSU with a view to accelerating the Soviet Union's advance to communism and actively contributing in this way to the might of the socialist community and to world peace.

III

Both sides note with satisfaction that these past years have seen further progress in the relations between the CPSU and WPPV and between the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Favorable prerequisites have been created for strengthening and extending these relations still more rapidly.

The Vietnamese Party and Government delegation puts on record the vast importance of the assistance given by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to foster socialist building in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and strengthen the defenses of the DRV. Both sides express their resolve to continue doing everything for the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two states based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to become still closer and more comprehensive.

To this end, the two sides reached agreement on instructing the organizations and agencies concerned to draw up measures for the long-range development of economic cooperation and of trade, cultural, scientific, technological and other relations between the two countries. The draft measures will be submitted to the CC CPSU and CC WPPV and to the Soviet and DRV governments for consideration. The two sides expressed confidence that the formation of a mixed Soviet-Vietnamese commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation will help to carry Soviet-Vietnamese economic relations deeper.

The Soviet and Vietnamese sides reached agreement to continue studying the possibilities of building a hydroelectric station on the Black River. They agreed that appropriate Soviet organizations will send a team of experts to the DRV to carry out a set of engineering, geological and survey projects and make other necessary preparations.

Over the past years the two sides have exchanged numerous high-level delegations and held numerous useful talks on problems of interest to both sides. They confirm their resolve to continue encouraging such contacts and exchanges of views in a spirit of

friendship, solidarity and mutual confidence, in the interests of both countries and the socialist cause.

As a result of the negotiations the two sides signed appropriate agreements. These documents are evidence of strong friendship and solidarity in struggle between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Both sides express deep satisfaction at the results of the negotiations, meetings and talks that were held. They consider that the visit of the Soviet Party and Government delegation made an important contribution to the consolidation of the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity in struggle and close cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Working People's Party of Vietnam and between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

On behalf of the CC CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, Comrade N. V. Podgorny extended an invitation to the leaders of the WPPV and DRV to send a Vietnamese Party and Government delegation on an official visit to the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese side gratefully accepted the invitation. The date of the visit will be agreed later on.

*For the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics,*

N. PODGORNÝ

*Member of the Political Bureau,
CC CPSU, Chairman of the Pre-
sidium, Supreme Soviet of the
USSR, leader of the Soviet Party
and Government delegation.*

*For the Democratic Republic of
Vietnam,*

LE DUAN

*First Secretary, CC WPPV, lead-
er of the Vietnamese Party and
Government delegation.*

Hanoi, October 7, 1971.

STATEMENT BY COMMUNIST PARTIES OF SEVEN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

The following is the full text of a joint statement by representatives of the Communist parties of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, signed at the concluding session of a meeting held by these parties in September 1971 to exchange information and opinions on problems common to Latin American countries, especially the Southern part of the continent.

1. Latin America is experiencing a new turn in the historical struggle of our peoples to rid themselves of the yoke of North American imperialism and the regressive anti-national oligarchies.

The distinguishing feature of the situation on the continent is the upsurge of the liberation struggle and the obvious turn of the masses to the left. Resenting the imperialist plunder and the slight to their country's national dignity, new patriotic groups—peasants, students and middle strata, especially the progressive intelligentsia—are joining the militant actions of the working class, which speak of its growing maturity.

The new situation on the continent entails important changes among the church circles and sharpens national and social awareness among various groups in the armed forces. This process of radicalization, reflected in a broad movement within the framework of a single democratic, anti-oligarchic and anti-imperialist front, is undermining the foundations of political domination by the oligarchy and imperialism.

Ten years after the heroic Cuban revolution, which marked a deep-going qualitative change in the situation on the continent, the process of revolutionary advance has entered a new stage of its development with the remarkable victory of the Popular Unity bloc in Chile. The people of Chile have fully regained their sovereignty and are taking charge of their natural riches which were in the hands of foreign monopolies, carrying out the land reform and improving their well-being. Their triumph and glorious achievements, which create the requisites for building socialism, are an excellent stimulus for the entire continent. The same can be said of the radical transformations achieved by the democratic, anti-oligarchic and anti-imperialist movement in Peru, seen in the measures implemented by the government of that country.

The growing antagonism between the people and government of

Nuestra Palabra, October 12, 1971.

Panama, on the one hand, and Yankee imperialism, on the other; the militant struggle of the people of Uruguay and the formation of a broad front, greater militancy by the masses and the unitarian movement in Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Costa Rica and other countries of the continent, resistance against the ominous fascist-type dictatorship by the freedom-loving people of Brazil in spite of the terror reigning in the country; the growing opposition to Stroessner in Paraguay—all this is proof of an irreversible process.

Imperialism and the oligarchy are working hand in glove against the peoples of Latin America. But there is also the growing realization of the common destiny of the popular forces on the continent. The successes of one country are welcomed by the people of other countries who understand the significance of these successes, in which they see a stimulus to themselves. Fascist and imperialist encroachments in one area are seen as an attack against all. Solidarity and mutual support are now essential more than ever before.

2. Imperialism has no intention of accepting its defeats. In response to growing democratic action by the people in Latin America, especially in the south, Yankee imperialism with the help of the more reactionary governments, notably the Brazilian government striving to turn the country into a springboard against our people, is doing its utmost to force a change of policy, as is shown by the events in Bolivia. The fascist coup there was inspired and financed by the CIA with the help of the "gorillas" ruling in Brazil, the brutal pro-imperialist dictatorship in Paraguay and certain extreme Right circles in Argentina. It has been confirmed once again that Yankee imperialism is the main enemy of our peoples, of the independence of our respective countries, just as it is the main enemy of progressive mankind.

Although in the final analysis the Bolivian fascists will not succeed in their attempts to restrain the people's aspirations, they have already shed much blood of the workers, peasants, students, democrats and patriots. Persecution, torture and murder have become daily occurrences. We appeal to the peoples of our countries, to their democratic organizations and their leaders who have a clear understanding of what is taking place, and also to the intelligentsia to protest energetically against the monstrous crimes committed by the Banzers and Selics. Again we call for solidarity with the Brazilian, Paraguayan, Haitian, Argentinian and Dominican patriots who have experienced the full burden of totalitarian regimes. We state our determination to step up the campaign for the liberation of the well-known American progressive, Angela Davis.

3. The fascist coup in Bolivia has shown our peoples the scale

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of Yankee plotting and exposed the ominous plans of the CIA. Following the events in Bolivia, the poisoned arrows are aimed against the progressive government in Peru, against the Andean Pact, against the Salta Declaration—released during the meeting between Allende and Lanusse and which destroyed the so-called “ideological borders” and deepened the crisis in the OAS, the aim being to install a dictatorship in Argentina which would agree to coordinate its plans with the plans of those who rule in Brazil and thereby serve the designs of the Yankee monopolies. These actions are aimed mainly against the revolutionary process in Chile, for its achievements are strengthening the people’s faith in their strength. Yankee imperialism has not given up its attempts to attack Cuba, the island of freedom and socialism. Its plans for reprisals are also aimed against the people of Uruguay and against all peoples fighting for liberation.

4. The Communist parties of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay appeal to all patriots, irrespective of philosophical convictions or religious beliefs, to unite for a decisive struggle to remove this grave danger threatening the peoples of Latin America, discarding fatalism. Deep-going processes are under way on the continent and the crisis of Yankee domination in Latin America is growing more acute.

The increasing awareness of our peoples and their militancy create the prerequisites for new victories enabling each nation to discover its own path in a Latin America where the prevailing trend is a change in the balance of forces in favor of the vanguard and anti-imperialist forces.

A MILITARY COUP IS NOT A SOLUTION TO NATIONAL PROBLEMS

STATEMENT BY CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF COLOMBIA PUBLISHED IN THE SEP-
TEMBER 16-22, 1971 ISSUE OF THE WEEKLY VOZ PROLETARIA.

Various sections of public opinion are becoming more active in their search for a “solution” in view of the worsening crisis in the oligarchy’s national front system.

In an attempt to reach an agreement the leadership of the traditional parties meet in conference behind the backs of the people.

Speaking at a press conference on September 8 retired general Guillermo Pinzon Caicedo proposed a military coup as a solution. The statement of the CP Executive Committee, published below, opposes a military coup and calls upon the democratic and revolutionary circles to strengthen their unity in the search for a solution of the crisis in the people's interests.

Retired General Guillermo Pinzon Caicedo, speaking at a press conference, went on record in favor of a military coup as the only solution to the serious problems facing the country. The army high command hastened to proclaim its allegiance to the government.

The public has thus learned what is taking place in certain military and political circles. The acute national problems, the constantly falling prestige of the Pastrana government and the growing dissatisfaction among the broad social strata have given rise to fresh talk about a transfer of power into the hands of the military leaders as a way to salvation, with the military dividing power among themselves and faithfully implementing the policy of the Colombian oligarchy.

Obviously, the socio-political crisis continues to grow, because a regime that was established in order to bolster domination by the big foreign and local monopolies, to prevent truly progressive and revolutionary reforms and to abolish the people's rights and freedoms, while maintaining a permanent state of siege in the country, cannot last.

However, a change from a civilian to a military oligarchy will not solve the crisis. Taking account of the present situation in the country and the experience gained by our people in relation to the policy of the ruling military, such a change would be but a continuation—and, undoubtedly, in a worse version—of the same traditional power that has failed. It would be but an attempt forcibly to stop the spread of the struggle by workers, peasants, students and democrats who are staging mass demonstrations and organizing and uniting the people in order to establish a new power capable of fulfilling their most cherished hopes and aspirations.

Those military circles genuinely interested in solving the national problems should stop being a blind tool in the hands of reaction's repressive forces. They should join the nationwide struggle and become a part of the popular unity opposing the oligarchy.

The Communist Party once again states its opposition to a military coup as a solution to the existing situation and points to the danger posed for the future popular movement by any venture by the military. The Communist Party appeals to all democratic and revolutionary trends, including their supporters among the military to strengthen the unity of the democratic opposition and

its front in order to rebuff any maneuvering aimed at blocking the irreversible process of revolutionary change.

Bogota, September 13, 1971.

THE POPULAR FORCES OF ECUADOR ARE UNITING

INTERVIEW WITH COMRADE PEDRO SAAD, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ECUADOR, PUBLISHED IN THE SEPTEMBER 30 ISSUE OF THE NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

Question. What is characteristic of the situation in Ecuador at the present time?

Answer. The situation in Ecuador is extremely complex. The maturing political crisis in the country is coupled with a grave economic crisis. In 1970 the country's currency dropped in value by 40 per cent, causing a 30 per cent rise in the subsistence minimum.

The worsening economic situation inevitably led to a growth of dissatisfaction among the people and a mounting political confrontation. The dictatorship is being opposed by ever new social forces that include, in particular, the more patriotic circles among the military, especially the naval personnel who apparently are influenced by the national orientation of the officers who are in power in neighboring Peru.

The working class, naturally, plays the most important role in the mass movement in Ecuador. When at the end of 1970, with the army gripped by crisis, an air force general was kidnapped, for which the Left forces were at first held responsible, and when this was followed by brutal persecution of Communists and trade union leaders, the workers took strong counter-action culminating in the general strike of July 1971.

However, one cannot speak of the Ibarra government's internal policy without consideration of its foreign policy position. Allow me to cite a few examples that demonstrate its positive aspects. When American pirate vessels violated our territorial waters, they were taken into custody by our navy. Washington cut off its so-called military aid, and in response the U.S. Military Mission was evicted from our country. A realistic conception is also reflected in a government statement that it wishes to resume relations with

Cuba and establish normal relations with most of the socialist countries. But, above all, it is expressed in the notable statement signed recently by the Presidents of Chile and Ecuador.

Question. Comrade Saad, how do you view the results of Allende's visit to Ecuador and what are the consequences of this significant diplomatic event?

Answer. I would like to say first that the victory of the Chilean Popular Unity—just as the triumph of the Cuban revolution earlier—greatly influenced the development of the political and class forces in Ecuador. And it was no accident therefore that President Allende was greeted with such enthusiasm in our country. The prevailing sentiment was such that the reactionary press did not dare say a word against Allende. Besides, the wise and business-like speeches by the Chilean guest were a bitter disappointment even for some of the ultra-Leftists.

One of the lessons to be learned from the Chilean example is the necessity of a broad policy of alliances. And the conditions for this are becoming more favorable in Ecuador. Nine months hence, in June 1972, general elections will be held which the dictatorship intends to use to find a way out of the present impasse. The Left and democratic forces are forming their ranks. The Popular Unity bloc has already been formed. At present it includes, besides the CP of Ecuador, the main group of the Socialist Party, the Democratic People's Alliance and the National Union of the Revolutionary Left. It is also supported by the country's strongest trade union center. Conditions are favorable for broadening the Popular Unity. It is no secret that among the Liberals and Christian Democrats there are strong trends towards a popular alliance of the Left forces.

Question. Comrade Saad, the CP of Ecuador is in the van of the country's mass movement. How is the Party developing?

Answer. The Party is developing successfully, using both legal and illegal methods of struggle. Our primary organizations are carrying on a great deal of work among the masses and enjoy great influence among the working people. The Party's leading bodies meet regularly. This year, for instance, the CC has already held three plenary meetings. Although the trend of persecution against progressives still persists, our Party is not subjected to any special persecution by the enemy.

FROM THE PARTY PRESS

THE MILITARY-BUREAUCRATIC DICTATORSHIP IN CHINA

On August 26 last, the Hsinhua agency reported that the formation of new Party committees had been completed in the 29 provinces, in the towns of central subordination and autonomous regions. The last four committees were formed in the Szechwan and Heilungkiang provinces and Ninghsia-Huei and Sinkiang-Uighur autonomous regions.

The completion of formation of provincial Party committees, the author writes, signifies for the present Chinese leadership that one of the most important tasks has been accomplished in the prolonged and painful process of establishing and restructuring the Party apparatus that had been all but totally destroyed during the "cultural revolution."

Jenminjihpao described this event as "a great victory for the proletarian line of Mao Tse-tung in Party building." The question arises: victory over whom?

There can be but one reply for those who do not equate the present leadership and the Chinese people who have borne the burden of the Maoists' adventurous course. Victory has been won over the sound forces of the Chinese Communist Party, over those who have made it a Marxist-Leninist party and won for it a position of prominence and recognition in the international Communist and working-class movement. It is well known that in 1966-1969 more than two-third of the CPC Central Committee membership, half the members of the Central Committee Political Bureau¹ and three quarters of alternate members of the Central Committee were subjected to repressions, discharged from work or vilified, while the Central Committee Secretariat was fully disbanded.

Twenty of the 29 first secretaries of provincial Party committees were "purged," to two of them it was suggested that they ponder over their "mistakes" and one committed suicide. "The cultural revolution has been the most massive and deep purge, unprecedented in the history of the CPC," wrote *Jenminjihpao* in its editorial of January 31, 1971.

What actually is the new reorganized Party, which, along with the army, has become the support of the military-bureaucratic

¹Petko Ralev's article published in *Rabotnichesko Delo*, September 14, 1971. Abridged.

regime in China? Looking closely at the new composition of the CPC, one can say with justification that as a result of a revision of the ideological, organizational and tactical principles of the CPC, its ideological and political image has changed fundamentally: from a Marxist-Leninist party it turned into a petty-bourgeois, nationalist party with a Maoist ideology and program and a changed organizational structure. The main factor in the newly established party is the army, which was actively used to liquidate the legitimate organs of power and which has turned from an instrument of defense of the people's democratic system in China into an instrument of effectuating the political course of the present Chinese leadership.

An analysis of the Party and service status of the leading members of the provincial Party committees fully bears this out. Chinese army leaders occupy 58 per cent of all posts in the secretariats and executive organs of the 29 provincial committees of the CPC.

Of the 29 new first secretaries of the provincial Party committees, only seven are Party cadres, the rest being career military men—commanders or political commissars of military districts or garrisons. Military men have been appointed to leading posts in the central administrative departments. The Minister of Foreign Trade was commander of a military district in the recent past and the Minister of Agriculture is a former commander of tank forces. Military commanders head military control groups in the central departments, at factories, in transport, etc. They are deputy ministers in the ministries. Military control at schools is exercised through the so-called "groups for the study of the ideas of Mao Tse-tung." The army is responsible for the maintenance of law and order throughout the country, for protection of the most important objectives, for the functioning of railways and air transports; it implants its order and organization in the economy and agriculture.

Thus, under the supervision of the military, there has taken place in China a merger of administrative and Party bodies, a peculiar symbiosis of a military-bureaucratic dictatorship. Being petty-bourgeois in its nature and origin, this dictatorship, however, cannot have anything like a broad and sound social base, for it is inimical to the interests of the Chinese working class, broad rural masses and the intelligentsia. This constitutes the main weakness of the Maoists which they cannot overcome, the article concludes.

ROOTS OF THE SPLIT

Did criticism of the personality cult cause the splitting policy of the Chinese Communist Party?

Zdenek Horeni, Assistant Editor-in-Chief of *Rude Pravo*, replying to a reader's letter. Full text from September 28, 1971 issue of *Rude Pravo*.

Dear C. J. of Klasterec nad Ohri,

In your letter to me, you wrote: "Whatever China's position, I think that the reasons for the crisis in the anti-imperialist camp and the fact that the imperialists allow themselves so much (Vietnam, Indonesia, Middle East, etc.) are traceable to the exaggeration of the personality cult problem." Then you add: "The criticism of the personality cult provoked China's sharp objections. This was the beginning. It seems to me that you go around this cardinal problem of the Communist movement like a cat circles a saucer of hot milk. I doubt, Comrade Horeni, that I shall get a sincere reply from you. Such things are not easily put on paper. Still, I would very much like to know what you really think about it . . ."

Apart from sending you my reply by mail, let me also reply quite openly, in a, so to speak, open letter through the medium of the newspaper. I think that despite its unusual nature, your straightforward question certainly merits it.

In referring to criticism of the personality cult, you doubtless mean the 20th Congress of the CPSU in 1956 and, apparently, in your speculation about the splitting policy of the present Chinese Communist Party leadership you cannot shake off the thought that if . . . let's be frank to the end . . . if there had been no criticism of the personality cult, the Chinese side would not have chosen to split the Communist movement.

FIRSTLY ABOUT THE 20th CONGRESS

Let's take first things first. What is the political line of the Soviet Communists' 20th Congress? To refresh our memory, let us look at a copy of *History of the CPSU* (Moscow, 1969), which says among other things:

—Congress advanced several new propositions on the basic problems of world development, enriching Marxist-Leninist theory;

—Congress gave concrete definition to Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems in the context of the present time;

—Congress reached the conclusion that in the present international conditions a realistic possibility exists of averting a world war if all present-day peace-loving, anti-imperialist forces join the struggle against imperialism as the main source of war;

—Congress developed Lenin's proposition on the variety of forms of transition to socialism by different countries and also on combining different forms and methods of revolutionary struggle — peaceful and non-peaceful, parliamentary and non-parliamentary;

—Congress decreed to persevere in resolving the basic economic task of the USSR—in the historically shortest possible time to overtake and outstrip the most developed capitalist countries in per capita output;

—Congress approved the steps of the CC CPSU restoring Leninist norms of Party life, inner-Party and socialist democracy, etc. (pp. 572-576 of Russ. ed.—Ed.).

An important place in the work of the 20th Congress was devoted to the question of overcoming the consequences of the personality cult as a phenomenon incompatible with Marxist-Leninist principles, collective leadership and socialist democracy. In a subsequent document, "On Overcoming the Personality Cult and Its Consequences" (June 30, 1956), in line with the Marxist approach to history, the CC CPSU evaluated the positive and negative sides of J. V. Stalin's personality. The CC CPSU described him as a theoretician and major organizer, recalled his contribution to the struggle against Trotskyism and other deviations, to the defense of the interests of socialism in the country and the rest of the world, and especially his contribution during the Second World War. On the other hand, the CC CPSU rejected violations of the Leninist norms of Party life and the principles of socialist legality, practised in Stalin's time in the atmosphere of the personality cult.

That, briefly, is what we learn from the latest edition of *History of the CPSU*.

THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY ON THE INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 20th CONGRESS

It may be relevant to recall that the Chinese Communist Party, too, welcomed the 20th Congress without reservations. Here is what Mao Tse-tung said in April, 1956: "The report on the personality cult is yielding great benefits. Some of the negative aspects are, of course, incomparable to the benefits gained by our Parties from the discussion of the matter at the 20th Congress of the CPSU.

Now take the minutes of the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China, September 1956:

"The 20th Congress of the CPSU is to the highest degree an

important political event of international significance. The Congress not only mapped out the grandiose sixth five-year plan and not only drew several important political conclusions aimed at the further development of socialism. It also condemned the cult of the personality, which had important consequences in Party life, and, at the same time, proposed measures for the further development of peaceful coexistence and international cooperation.

The main ideas of the 20th Congress were subsequently reflected in the Declaration of the Moscow Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties in November 1957, which was signed personally by Mao Tse-tung for the Chinese Communist Party.

As time showed, this hypocritical approval was intended to hide the fact that there already were individuals in the CPC leadership who regarded the 20th Congress policy as a blow against their own, special nationalistic, anti-Marxist conceptions. This refers to part of the CPC leadership of that time, headed by Mao Tse-tung, which at first secretly and then quite openly began a gradual revision of the Eighth CPC Congress resolutions, and thereby also those of the 20th Congress of the CPSU. A struggle flared up within the CPC between two lines, between two political conceptions—the internationalist and the nationalist, which reached its culmination in the years of the “cultural revolution,” when the nationalist group of Maoists seized power.

JUST A PRETEXT

The forces that revised the Marxist-Leninist policy of the CPC finally also began pressuring the CPSU leadership for the CPSU to abandon its policy. At the 24th Congress of the CPSU L. I. Brezhnev said this spring: “the Chinese leaders . . . have demanded that we should abandon the line of the 20th Congress and the Program of the CPSU.”*

Despite the crises in international relations, in the socialist world and Communist movement, time has proved correct the line of the 20th CPSU Congress, also borne out by the 23rd and 24th CPSU Congresses. At the latest Congress this year, the CC CPSU again raised the question of the personality cult, pointing out in its report to Congress: “The experience of past years has convincingly shown that the surmounting of the consequences of the personality cult and also the subjectivistic errors had a favorable effect on the general political and, first and foremost, the ideological situation in the country.”**

Meanwhile, radical changes occurred in the policy of the CPC. That Mao Tse-tung's group attacked the 20th Congress was only a

*Information Bulletin, No. 7-8, 1971, p. 15.

**Information Bulletin, 7-8, 1971, p. 123.

pretext or, more precisely, an open admission of its true intentions and ambitious pretensions. These ambitions are traceable to several sources: nationalism, hegemonism, ultra-Leftism, military adventurism and, last but not least, anti-Sovietism.

This is not an accusation. It is a statement of fact. In the history of the international revolutionary movement each of these concepts has a precise content, and in the history of the CPC it has historical roots going back much farther than the 20th Congress. They were bound to appear sooner or later in Chinese policy in one form or another if the CPC leadership deviated from Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This is not just our own point of view. Regrettably, that is exactly what has happened on the Chinese scene.

CENTRE OF THE WORLD?

In Chinese reality hegemonism, i.e., the drive to exercise the leading role, is often substantiated by the traditional thesis claiming that China is in the center of the world, which, by the way, derives from its Chinese name (Chung kuo—Middle Empire). Not even the Chinese revolutionary movement could resist this "temptation."

One of the first attempts of the Chinese Party leadership to impose its leading role on the international revolutionary movement was recorded at the conference of the trade unions of the countries of Asia and Oceania in Peking in 1949, the first year of the People's Republic of China. The Chinese representatives at the conference attempted to promote the thesis that if the liberation movement in that part of the world wished to triumph, it should follow "the path of Mao Tse-tung."

Similar ambitions, in effect, motivated the "big leap" policy, whose economic consequences were so catastrophic for China. In 1959, the former Defense Minister of the Chinese People's Republic, Peng Teh-huai, criticized this policy, saying: "We wanted to come to communism overnight." He wrote: "Our calculations were unrealistically inflated because they sprang from our desire to be first."

This desire "to be first," to be the center of the world revolution, "to lead," gained increasing prominence in the plans of Mao Tse-tung and his supporters, especially after the death of J. V. Stalin. The Maoists wanted to arrogate the role of leader of the entire socialist camp and Communist movement, to place themselves at the head of the international policy of the socialist countries, to make "more revolutionary" the development of the world revolutionary movement and, later at least the development of the Third World. This is why Mao Tse-tung was portrayed as

"the leader and teacher of all peoples," "leader of the world revolution," and the like.

HALF OF HUMANITY TO PERISH?

Pursuing this aim, the CPC leadership provoked an armed conflict along the Chinese-Indian border in 1959. This was done to confront the USSR and other socialist countries with an accomplished fact and prove that they are subordinate to China's world designs (involving the USSR in a conflict with India), on the one hand, and, on the other hand, to discredit Nehru's India, which Peking's leaders regarded as a dangerous rival to their claim to leadership of the Third World.

These and similar adventurist acts mark the Chinese leadership's departure from the collective line and common international interests of the socialist states.

At that time Peking's political course was coming into collision increasingly with the policy of peaceful coexistence, the principles of which the Chinese press even described as "betrayal." Meeting representatives of Latin American Communist parties in March, 1959, Mao Tse-tung postulated this posture quite peculiarly: "There is prejudice in some countries that international tension has an unfavorable effect on the peoples. But in a climate of international tension Communist parties can develop more quickly, the rate of their development can be higher."

And at the Moscow Meeting in November 1957 Mao Tse-tung spoke with amazing lightness and cynicism of the possible annihilation of half the human race in the event of an atomic war, which Maoism regards as a positive historical phenomenon.

TO KEEP SILENT WAS IMPOSSIBLE

In his book, "China Today," the Soviet Sinologist, B. Zanegin, wrote that the Chinese leadership pursued an obviously nationalistic aim in its foreign policy: to provoke a collision between the socialist camp (USSR) and the imperialist camp (USA), so as to gain an advantage ultimately over nations enfeebled by thermo-nuclear war.

Could the world Communist movement support this militarist adventurism? Could it abandon its humane revolutionary principles and aims for the sake of artificial unity with the bearers of a destructive sectarian policy. Its banner is inscribed with the idea of ending wars, securing a lasting and just peace and peaceful cooperation among nations.

That was how the split between the CPC and the overwhelming majority of Communist parties originated and widened. This is

the substance of the "hot milk"; this is what the "cardinal problem" is all about.

You are absolutely right, Comrade C. J., that the split is a source of joy to none but our enemies. That is why, as you rightly say, the imperialists in different parts of the world, especially in Indochina, allow themselves so much. The American imperialists regard the split caused in the anti-imperialist movement by the leadership of the Chinese People's Republic as a strategic asset. Nixon takes advantage of the situation in his global policy of weakening the socialist camp and, specifically, in his plans in Indochina. His intended visit to Peking pursues both these goals. As for Indochina, he wants guarantees that China will give him a free hand in his plans for settling the war there.

JUDGE BY THE DEEDS

The situation brought about by the splitting policy of People's China is not only a bitter chapter in the history of our Communist movement; it is a bitter chapter in the history of the people of China, who suffer the most from it. We have faith in their friendly feeling for the other socialist countries and are always prepared to continue this friendship.

But there is no escape from the actual facts. We must see life as it is. Without emotion. This is the basis of our attitude towards the policy of the present Chinese leadership. Now and in the future we must and shall measure the words of Chinese representatives chiefly by their deeds and their results.

That, Comrade C. J., is what I think in public, as well as for myself.

THE JAPAN-CHINA QUESTION AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN

Below is a summary of an editorial article in **Akahata**, organ of the CC CPJ, published on September 9, 1971.

The relations between the Communist parties of China and Japan, the editorial says, have been in a state of rupture in recent years not through the fault of the Communist Party of Japan. On a number of important questions, there had earlier been divergences of opinion between the two parties, including the position of the Chinese side which regards as inevitable the split of the international

Communist movement, the position with regard to groups expelled from the Party of the other country, and the position vis-à-vis the International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties. However, the CPJ has consistently adhered to the correct stand without rejecting the necessary cooperation with the other Party even when there were differences of opinion, but on the condition that the other side should not interfere in the affairs of the CPJ.

But from the spring of 1966 onwards, the individuals in the CPC occupying great-power positions made attacks on the CPJ as their "enemy" on the pretext of "contradictions on questions of the course." As a result of a prolonged and unwarranted great-power interference aimed at imposing their course on the revolutionary and democratic movement in Japan, friendly relations were undermined, giving rise to the present state of rupture.

During the negotiations between the delegations of the CPC and CPJ in March 1966, Akahata writes, when the CPC delegation put forward the so-called course of an "anti-American, anti-Soviet united front," the CPJ delegation repudiated the attempts of the Chinese side to impose this fallacious course.

Subsequently, Akahata writes, mutual agreement was reached to strengthen solidarity and joint action by the two parties on questions on which there is unanimity of views, without touching on the matters causing divergences. A joint communique was then worked out, which was officially approved at a meeting of the delegations of the two parties on March 27, and a day was set for its publication.

On the following day, however, when the CPJ delegation made a stop-over in Shanghai on its way home, where it had a talk with Mao Tse-tung, Mao Tse-tung unexpectedly advanced a "draft amendment" to the joint communique of the two parties, which had already been officially endorsed by the delegations of the two parties. This "draft amendment" again raised the question of including in the joint communique the insistence of the Chinese side on "the anti-American and anti-Soviet united front," and attempts were made to impose the amendment, unjustified in content, on the Communist Party of Japan. The CPJ delegation naturally did not agree with this "draft amendment." Then Mao Tse-tung stated that the joint communique need not be published and unilaterally cancelled the officially approved joint communique.

Divergences of views on different questions and "contradictions in the course" are quite possible in relations between Communist parties of different countries, the newspaper continues. But if each Communist party firmly observes the norms of unity of the world Communist movement and does not commit attacks and interference in the internal affairs of another Party by reason of diver-

gences, normal relations between the two parties in question can be maintained and developed.

Even after the talks between the two parties had been discontinued in 1966, the Communist Party of Japan strictly observed the norms of relations between the fraternal parties, abstained from open criticism of the CPC on questions of divergences. However, the individuals in the CPC committing interference dogmatically called the CPJ a vehicle of "revisionism" because the CPJ delegation disagreed with the Chinese thesis of "the anti-American and anti-Soviet united front," and completely renounced the norms of unity of the international Communist movement. Despite protests from the CPJ, the article continues, they launched a broad campaign to impose their course on the Japanese democratic and revolutionary movement and began to use as an instrument of interference various channels of ties between the two countries, used for establishing Japan-China friendship. This campaign, Akahata notes, included the demand that the Japanese revolutionary movement switch over to the course of "armed uprising" on the Chinese pattern, deification of Mao Tse-tung and absolutization of the "ideas of Mao Tse-tung."

Beginning with 1967, Akahata writes, the individuals in the CPC committing interference, made attacks on the CPJ through the Hsinhua Agency, *Jenminjihpao* and *Peiching Choupao*, calling it a vehicle of "revisionism," "traitor to Marxism-Leninism," "henchman of American imperialism," etc., and vituperating against and slandering it. And the most important ground for attacking the CPJ they see in the fact that the CPJ opposed the absolute of the "ideas of Mao Tse-tung" and their attempts to impose the CPC course on the Japanese revolutionary movement.

The most important aspect which led to a severance of relations between the two parties, the newspaper stresses, is the fact that the individuals in the CPC committing interference not only did not confine themselves to a propaganda campaign against the CPJ, but even went to the length of splitting and subversive actions to bring down the CPJ leadership. When, in keeping with its Rules, the CPJ expelled from its ranks anti-Party splitting elements and those blindly following foreign forces, the individuals in the CPC committing interference extolled these anti-Party elements as "genuine revolutionaries," invited them to China, published their anti-Party statements in *Jenminjihpao* and other press organs and helped them in every way in their activity to undermine the Party. It hardly needs to be said that imposing one's Party course on another country, establishing relations with anti-Party elements who are trying to undermine and split the Communist Party in their own country, supporting their anti-Party activity in the world Com-

unist movement are all malicious, hostile actions leading to a rupture of relations between the parties and are the most vicious acts of interference in the internal affairs of another Party. It is not merely an open violation of fundamental norms of relations between parties which provide for independence, equality and non-interference in internal affairs, but actually means implementing great-power designs of establishing domination over the Party and the people of another country.

Full responsibility for the rupture of relations between the two parties, Akahata writes, rests with the great-power interference of the CPC, which is trying by different unlawful acts to impose its course on the CPJ and the Japanese people.

The main motive for this interference by individuals in the CPC is their abnormal great-power aspirations aimed at bringing the world Communist movement and the struggle of the peoples of the whole world under their ideological and political leadership and at imposing their specific political and "revolutionary" course on the peoples of other countries, the paper points out.

The individuals in the CPC committing interference have dogmatically proclaimed the "ideas of Mao Tse-tung" "the summit of Marxism-Leninism" and extolled their specific course based on the "ideas of Mao Tse-tung," the concept of the "anti-American and anti-Soviet united front" and the theory of "violent revolution as the only means." They demanded that the Communist parties and revolutionary movement of the world unreservedly accept this course.

There is no doubt, the newspaper writes, that interference in the affairs of Japan by individuals from the CPC is one of the links of a great-power plan for establishing domination over the parties and revolutionary movement in other countries. The CPJ's all-round theoretical criticism of interference by individuals from the CPC, the newspaper continues, has become one of the serious obstacles to their great-power and splitting schemes. A determined stand against this great-power interference is not therefore merely a question of relations between the Communist parties of Japan and China, but is a serious historical task of the CPJ in both upholding the independence of Japan's revolutionary and democratic movement and defending the ranks of the world Communist movement and its common cause.

The past five years, Akahata points out, testify to a political and theoretical bankruptcy of those individuals in the CPC who interfere in the affairs of the CPJ and the Japanese people. These years also testify to a bankruptcy of the Chinese theories of the "anti-American and anti-Soviet united front," "anti-parliamentarism and violent revolution as the only means," of their attacks on the

theory of "neutral defense," the appraisal of Japanese militarism and other demagogical attacks and inventions.

However, the individuals from the CPC committing interference have not renounced their attacks on the revolutionary and democratic movement in Japan.

So long as the individuals from the CPC continue their great-power interference in the revolutionary movement in Japan, they are deceiving the entire world and their people, though in their statements they claim that they are "opposed to great-power interference" and that "China will never be a super-power." If they really renounce their great-power stance and observe in good faith the principle "each nation itself solves its internal affairs," Akahata emphasizes, then they must immediately and resolutely stop their unwarranted attacks on the CPJ and unlawful interference in the revolutionary and democratic movement in Japan. It is this that opens the way to establishing "mutual relations on the principles of equality and non-interference in internal affairs" between the peoples of Japan and China and between the Communist parties of the two countries. It is this—and the decisions of our Party Congress also make the point—that opens the way for the return of the CPC from the great-power course, to which the CPC adheres at present and which is a disgrace to the international Communist movement, to the course of revolutionary spirit and moderation as befits the history and traditions of the CPC.

The article also discusses a number of problems relating to the general state of the Japan-China relations.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PARTIES

LUXEMBOURG

September 19. The CC CPL in plenary session heard a report by CPL Chairman Dominique Urbany on current inner political and international problems and the Party's tasks for the coming period.

The plenum resolution notes that U.S. imperialism is trying to resolve its financial crisis at the expense of the working people of the United States and other countries. In these circumstances the Communists of Luxembourg must show still greater determination in upholding the interests of the population, and in fighting against layoffs, wage freezes, price and tax increases, for radical social reforms.

The CC CPL hails the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at easing tensions, and promoting peace and security in Europe, the resolution continues. The four-power agreement on West Berlin is a new important step towards eliminating the war danger and creates the prerequisites for an early European conference on security and cooperation. The plenum called on the Party membership to insist on the government's recognizing the GDR under international law.

"Luxembourg's Communists," the resolution says, "emphatically condemn the policy of the Peking leaders, who have abandoned the principles of Marxism-Leninism, established a military bureaucratic dictatorship in the country and committed themselves to a great-power, chauvinist line. Their policy is spearheaded against the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the unity of the international working class. It is becoming ever more obvious that the rapprochement between Peking and Washington is directed against socialism. This makes it more necessary than ever to promote the cohesion of the world Communist movement and solidarity with the Soviet Union, the main bulwark of socialism and all anti-imperialist forces."

VENEZUELA

September 22. The Fourth Plenum of the CC CPV called on all working men and women and the whole Venezuelan people to strengthen popular unity committees in order to establish a Popular Front capable of ending monopoly power in the country and putting Venezuela on a socialist road.

The meeting noted the growth of the Party membership since the Fourth Congress.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

September 20-24. The Congolese Party of Labor met in plenary session to discuss the dangerous situation created in Central Africa by imperialism, the problem of people's schools and the results of the 1971 economic program.

The communique on the plenum says the CC CPL is certain that preparations are going on for an attack on the People's Republic of the Congo. Imperialism wants to impose a war, hoping that it will suppress the revolutionary élan of a people which has chosen socialism.

The meeting heard and discussed a report of the standing committee for a new school. It instructed the committee to step up its quests with a view to setting up a system of people's schools.

Summing up the year's economic effort, the meeting noted with satisfaction the work done in this field and called on the Party cadre to work more effectively on all levels.

The meeting urged the Congolese people to organize and mobilize its forces and improve discipline in the interest of national defense and production.

GREECE

September 27 was the 30th anniversary day of the Greek National Liberation Front (EAM). On this occasion the CC CPG launched an appeal pointing out the historic role of the EAM in the fight against fascism.

Now as 30 years ago, the appeal says, the Greeks—the millions of patriots opposed to the junta's dictatorship—can, provided they unite, raise their struggle to such a plane as to bring down the dictatorship and provide conditions for the subsequent development of the democratic processes demanded by the people.

The CPG made a special appeal to its rank and file and cadre members to step up and extend their activity and organize it still more efficiently in order to achieve unity in the lower as well as the upper echelons and steadily develop and intensify the fight against the dictatorship.

The CPG called on all Greeks and all anti-dictatorial parties and organizations to coordinate their struggle for the common goal.

G D R

September 27-October 1. The CC SUPG met in Brandenburg with the first secretaries of district Party committees to discuss the results and experiences of carrying out the decisions of the Eighth Party Congress.

Speaking at the meeting, Erich Honecker, First Secretary of the

CC SUPG, put on record the progress of socialism in the GDR and the fact that the first German worker-peasant state is following a constructive foreign policy. Much of his speech was concerned with the Party's tasks in preparing for the elections to the People's Chamber and district government bodies, scheduled for November 15.

BRITAIN

London, *September 28*. A "Say No to the Market" meeting sponsored by the CPGB with the cooperation of the Communist parties of France, Ireland, Italy, Denmark, West Germany and the Netherlands said No to the Common Market.

The Tory government's campaign to drag Britain into the Common Market is based on lies, said CPGB General Secretary John Gollan. Heath's recent speech in Zurich showed that the Tories wanted a divided continent rather than a united Europe.

"The Tories have always been anti-Soviet, but in acting against détente in Europe, they are not only anti-Soviet, they are anti-British and anti-peace," Gollan said.

Michael O'Riordan, National Secretary of the CP of Ireland, stressed that his country's entry to the Common Market would make the Irish working people's burden heavier still.

Jacques Duclos, member of the FCP Political Bureau, pledged the French Communists' full support for the British working people's fight against joining the Common Market.

Luca Pavolini, member of the CC ICP, said the Common Market was a cold war instrument. He pointed to the necessity for all Left and democratic forces coordinating their struggle against the domination of U.S. capital and the giant multinational monopolies.

SOVIET UNION

September 29-October 1. "The 24th Congress of the CPSU and the Development of Marxist-Leninist Theory" was the theme of a scientific conference held in Moscow. The sponsors were the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, Academy of Social Sciences and Higher Party School under the CC CPSU, and the Social Science Section of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The conference was attended by M. A. Suslov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary, CC CPSU; P. N. Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary, CC CPSU; B. N. Ponomarev, CC CPSU secretary; M. V. Keldysh, President, USSR Academy of Sciences; P. N. Fedoseyev, Director, Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CC CPSU, Vice-President, USSR Academy of Sciences; A. P. Vinogradov and M. D. Millionshchikov, Vice-Presidents of the Academy; N. N. Organov, A. S. Panyushkin, S. P.

Trapeznikov and V. F. Shauro, heads of department, CC CPSU; Y. M. Tyazhelnikov, First Secretary, CC of the Komsomol; M. T. Yovchuk, Rector, Academy of Social Sciences under the CC CPSU; N. R. Mitronov, Rector, Higher Party School under the CC CPSU; noted Soviet scholars, secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist parties of Union republics, secretaries of regional Party committees, veteran members of the CPSU, branch heads of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CC CPSU and heads of local Party schools, and heads of the social science chairs of higher educational institutions.

M. A. Suslov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC CPSU, made the opening remarks.

The conference heard in plenary session the main paper, "The 24th Congress of the CPSU on Current Problems of Communist Building," read by P. N. Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary, CC CPSU.

B. N. Ponomaryov, secretary of the CC CPSU, read the paper "Topical Problems of the Theory of the World Revolutionary Process."

A paper entitled "The Party's Growing Role, a Law of Building Socialism and Communism," was submitted by Academician P. N. Fedoseyev, Director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

Thereupon the conference broke up into four sections: economic and socio-political problems of Communist building; theoretical problems of the Communist movement today; problems of Party building; problems of the ideological struggle today and the progress of socialist ideology and culture.

The conference proceeded in an atmosphere of complete unanimity. It exchanged views from the standpoint of principle, in the spirit of decisions of the 24th Party Congress.

CEYLON

October 1. C. P. de Silva, deputy General Secretary of the CP of Ceylon, said that the Soviet-Indian talks held in Moscow had contributed to both friendship between the two countries and peace in Asia. We fully approve, he said, of the Soviet-Indian statement when it says that "the two sides devoted primary attention to the evolution of the situation in Asia, the seats of tension and military conflict existing there, and the discussion of ways of stopping and preventing acts of aggression and strengthening the foundations of peace on the Asian continent."

De Silva thanked the Soviet government for doing all in its power to maintain peace and avert armed conflict in Asia. In conclusion he said that the results of the Soviet-Indian talks would strike a powerful blow at the forces of imperialism and aggression.

ITALY

On October 1 *Unita* carried a communique on the ICP Leadership's meeting on September 29-30, chaired by Party General Secretary Luigi Longo. On the basis of the report made by Enrico Berlinguer, deputy General Secretary, the Leadership proposed convening the regular 13th Congress of the Party early in 1972. The CC ICP will meet on October 27-29 to examine the proposal and decide on the questions of the pre-congress discussion.

The Leadership also heard G. Napolitano's report, in which he commented on recent events in Italy. It called attention to increasing attempts to shift the pivot of the nation's political life to the right. This prompted the Leadership to stress the decisive importance of "encouraging cooperation between all democratic and Left forces."

Among the problems examined by the ICP leadership was that of growing crisis phenomena in the economy.

CHILE

September 30-October 3. The CP of Chile held its National Conference.

The Conference discussed current national problems and tasks in defending the Popular Unity government and rallying the masses against reactionary subversion. These issues were dealt with by Orlando Millas, member, Political Commission of the CC.

A statement approved by the Conference notes that the Popular Unity government is effectively fulfilling its program. The measures adopted by the government were evidence of revolutionary changes carried out in the people's interest.

BELGIUM

October 2-3. The CC CPB, which met in plenary session, specified the general direction and main topics of the Party's campaign preparatory to the mid-term general election set for November 7.

The CC holds that the important thing in the election campaign is to carry forward and extend the working people's action against big capital and the government, in support of social and political demands expressing their own interests: action for higher wages, pensions and social benefits, against a decline in employment, for real powers for the districts, and for workers' control.

HUNGARY

October 2. Janos Kadar, First Secretary, CC HSWP, addressed a public meeting during his two-day tour of the Tolna area in southern Hungary, according to the MTI news agency. He dealt with the political situation at home and some foreign policy problems.

The Hungarian working people's standard of life, Janos Kadar said, has risen considerably over the past years. Substantial progress has also been made in public education and the cultural sphere.

Serious steps have been taken lately to safeguard European security. One of them is the four-power agreement on West Berlin.

Janos Kadar said the combined strength of the socialist countries was an earnest of success in the struggle for progress and socialism going on all over the world. "This is why our Party and government always seek, and will continue to seek under all circumstances, closer unity of the socialist countries. We strive for greater cohesion of the forces of progress, the world Communist movement and all anti-imperialist forces."

Janos Kadar pointed out that Hungary is an ally of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries and will remain loyal to this alliance.

Hungary is "prepared to establish normal relations with countries having a different social system if that is reasonable and useful," he said.

YUGOSLAVIA

October 3. Josp Broz Tito, Chairman of the LCY, President of the SFRY, spoke at a meeting of the Executive Bureau of the LCY Presidium about the talks held with L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, during L. I. Brezhnev's visit to Yugoslavia from September 22-25.

According to a Tanjug report, the Executive Bureau discussed and approved Josip Broz Tito's information. It took a positive view of the results of the talks with the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and believed that the talks had gone a considerable way to extend relations and cooperation between the two states and two parties.

The Executive Bureau meeting was attended by the chairmen and secretaries of the Central Committees of the republican and territorial ICY organizations, the secretary of the conference committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, the chairman of the Federative Executive Council and the chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions.

INDIA

More than one thousand delegates and representatives from fraternal Communist parties in 22 countries took part in the work of the Ninth Congress of the CP of India held on October 3-9.

S. G. Sardesai, Secretary of the Party's National Council, reported on the international situation, the world Communist movement and current tasks facing the Communist Party. The political situation

in the country was reviewed by the Secretary of the National Council, B. Gupta, and General Secretary R. Rao spoke on organizational problems.

Corresponding documents and resolutions were passed by the Congress. The Congress was addressed by many guests, including the head of the CPSU delegation, D. A. Kunayev, member of the Politbureau, CC CPSU.

The Congress approved the political line of the CPI leadership and elected a new National Council and Central Control Commission. S. A. Dange was re-elected Party Chairman and R. Rao General Secretary.

BULGARIA

The CC BCP met in plenary session on October 4-6 to discuss the international situation, re-organization of research work and higher education, information on fulfilment of the Central Committee decisions on re-organization of the system of education and information on the work and decisions of the Politbureau and Secretariat of the CC BCP since the 10th Party Congress.

Certain aspects of the international situation were reviewed by the First Secretary of the CC BCP, Todor Zhivkov. After the debates the meeting passed a resolution on Zhivkov's report.

A report on the work and decisions of the Politbureau and Secretariat of the CC BCP since the 10th Party Congress was made by B. Velchev.

The meeting approved the Politbureau proposal to establish, under the CC BCP, commissions for Party and government construction, economy, ideology and international relations, as auxiliary bodies of the Central Committee. It was also decided to convene a meeting of the Central Committee to discuss trade union activity in building a developed socialist society and increasing agricultural output and effectiveness, and the draft of the sixth five-year plan.

FRANCE

Meeting on October 7-9, the CC FCP heard reports on the political and social situation (delivered by Roland Leroy, Politbureau member and CC Secretary), Communist Party agricultural policy (delivered by Fernand Clavaud, member of the CC FCP), the international situation and FCP activities on the international arena (delivered by Raymond Guyot, member of the Politbureau).

The meeting passed a resolution saying that international events, especially the relaxing of tension in Europe, demonstrate the successes of the forces of socialism, democracy, national independence and peace.

The planned visit to France by L. I. Brezhnev, the resolution says, will be yet another step on the way to a detente on our continent.

The resolution stresses that imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, is going through a serious economic, political and ideological crisis, while the balance of forces has shifted in favor of socialism and peace.

The CC FCP appealed to the working class and all democrats to broaden the struggle for peace and a relaxation of tension and to strengthen solidarity with nations who have become victims of imperialism and anti-Communist reprisals.

Welcoming the extension of relations between the FCP and other fraternal parties, the resolution noted that "the joint statement released by the CPSU and FCP delegations is evidence of the intention of both parties to raise the level of their friendly relations and cooperation."

The FCP, the resolution continues, will exert efforts to attain unity in the international Communist movement.

The CC FCP stated that the Communist Party will support joint international moves, in particular the moves in support of the struggle of the peoples of Indochina and for the release of Angela Davis.

A wide-ranging report was made by the Deputy General Secretary of the CC FCP, Georges Marchais. The meeting approved the Program for a democratic popular unity government.

ARGENTINA

On October 8, the Communist Party of Argentina released a statement, calling on the workers and people to give a decisive rebuff to attempts to overthrow the government.

The CIA, the statement says, is behind the extreme Rightists involved in the plot, attempting to retard the liberation process unfolding in all Latin American countries. The CIA plans to establish a Brazilian-type fascist dictatorship in Argentina and to restore the Rio-Buenos Aires axis. This plan is aimed not only against the people of Argentina, whose lot will be still deeper poverty and oppression, but also against the fraternal peoples of Peru, Uruguay and especially Chile.

The Communist Party appealed to the masses to fight for democratic freedoms, the release of political prisoners and to achieve unity of action in order to liquidate the plot of the extreme Right and open the way for the formation of a provisional government on a broad democratic basis.

LEBANON

On October 9, the CC CPL made public a draft exposition of

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problems to be reviewed at the Third Congress CP Lebanon. These include the Party's appraisal of the international situation from the standpoint of the Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction; the national liberation movement in the Arab countries and measures to solve more effectively its internal political problems; the ideological struggle against imperialism and bourgeois ideology and Right and Left opportunist trends within the Lebanon; the ideological, political and organizational foundations of the CPL and its role in the Lebanese revolutionary process.

The CC also published theses for the coming Congress.

NORWAY

On October 9-10, the CC CPN met to discuss the results of the communal elections in the country. The meeting resolved that the Party should take the initiative in organizing cooperation between the Communist Party and the Socialist People's Party, the Left forces in the Workers' Party and the non-party specialists. The resolution says that the stronger positions won by the CP during the elections make it possible to organize this cooperation.

LAOS

October 12 marked the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Laos. The Khaosan Pathet Lao Agency released an article by Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Laos Patriotic Front Central Committee.

The strategic plans of the United States, says the article, foresee aggression against Laos in order to turn the country into an American colony of a new type and a military base. The aggression against Laos is carried out in two ways: land warfare by the puppet troops commanded by American advisors and a brutal air war by the U.S. strategic and tactical airforce.

In recent years, continues the article, the CIA has started developing the so-called "special forces," that is, a reactionary army trained, equipped and controlled directly by the CIA.

The American strategy of "Vietnamization" in South Vietnam and the "special war" in Laos are part of the imperialist plans of making Asians fight Asians.

USSR

On October 14, the CC CPSU Politbureau discussed the draft five-year plan for 1971-75 submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers, and also the draft of the USSR State Budget for 1972. The draft of the five-year plan was drawn up in accordance with the provisions in the CC report to the 24th CPSU Congress and the Congress resolution and directives.

The Politbureau pointed to the importance of fulfilling the basic task, that of significantly raising the people's material and cultural level through a high growth rate of socialist production, increased efficiency, scientific and technical progress and an accelerated growth of labor productivity.

Both drafts provide financial and material allocations to fulfil the 24th Congress decisions on further raising the wages of workers and employees, pensions, stipends and various benefits paid out of public funds. The draft five-year plan envisages a further extension of housing construction, increased production of consumer goods, improvement of quality, development and improvement of the services.

The draft five-year plan also envisages the complex development of the economy and culture of the Union Republics and accelerated growth of the productive forces in the country's eastern regions.

The Politbureau underscored that successful fulfilment of the ninth five-year plan is the task of the entire Party, all Soviet people. Its fulfilment will signify further strengthening of our country's economic and defense might, its international positions, the development of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and more rapid building of the material and technical base of communism in the USSR.

The Politbureau noted with satisfaction the unfolding of a nationwide socialist emulation movement embodying the political and labor upsurge of the people inspired by the historical decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress.

It is the task of all Party organizations to improve political and organizational work in promoting the labor activity and creative initiative of the masses and successful fulfilment of plan targets in all sectors of economic and cultural development. It is also necessary to improve management, heighten personal responsibility for economic activity and strengthen state and labor discipline.

The Politbureau approved the drafts of the ninth five-year plan for 1971-75 and the 1972 State Budget and resolved to submit them for discussion at a plenary meeting of the CC CPSU and the next session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

AUSTRIA

At its concluding session on October 14, the CPA Central Committee reviewed the results of the October 10 mid-term parliamentary elections and mapped out future Party tasks. Following debates on the report delivered by Party Chairman F. Muhri, the meeting voted unanimously on a broad resolution outlining concrete measures to step up the struggle for the working people's interests.

FINLAND

Central Committee of the CPF met in plenum on October 16, 17 and 24 to discuss preparations for the 16th Party Congress, foreign and home political issues.

Reports on the inner-Party situation and measures to secure Party unity were made by Party Chairman Aarne Saarinen and Vice-Chairman Taisto Sinisalo.

The meeting also reviewed questions relating to the main document to be submitted for discussion by the 16th Congress, the political line and objectives of the Party in the 70s.

The meeting voted unanimously to instruct the Commission charged with preparing the main document on the political line and objectives of the CPF in the 70s, to complete work on the draft submitted to the Central Committee.

A Central Committee statement "For Peace and the Security of the Nations" was adopted unanimously.

IRELAND

The 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Ireland was held in Belfast (Northern Ireland) on October 16-17.

Representatives of 13 foreign Communist and Workers' parties conveyed fraternal greetings to the Congress. The message of greetings from the CC CPSU was greeted with warm applause.

The delegates voted unanimously for the general political resolution of the Congress, charting the road to genuine peace and prosperity in the whole of Ireland by liberating the country from the shackles of British imperialism and carrying out progressive social reforms. The Congress approved resolutions on the working people's struggle for their rights and on broadening the campaign against unemployment and poverty and the plans of the British government to enter the EEC and a resolution on organizational problems.

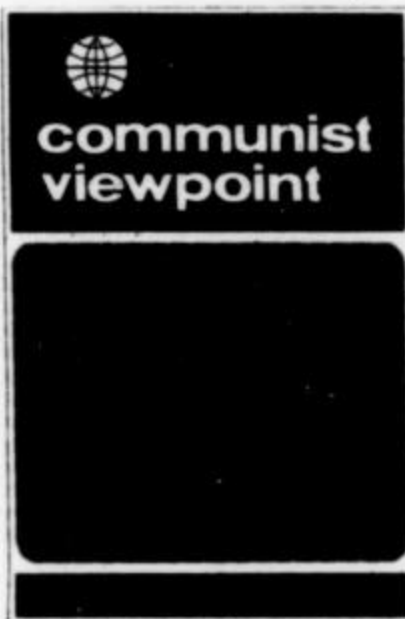
In a resolution on Vietnam the delegates condemned the American imperialist aggression in Southeast Asia and expressed their solidarity with the patriots of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The Party's leading bodies were formed at the concluding meeting. A 20-man National Executive Committee was elected and the post of National Secretary was re-named General Secretary of the Party, with Michael O'Riordan elected General Secretary. Andrew Barr was re-elected Party Chairman.

Closing the Congress, M. O'Riordan called on the delegates to exert maximum effort for the Party's growth, to strengthen its ties with the masses and raise its ideological standard. He also stressed the fidelity of Irish Communists to Marxism-Leninism and their firm devotion to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

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