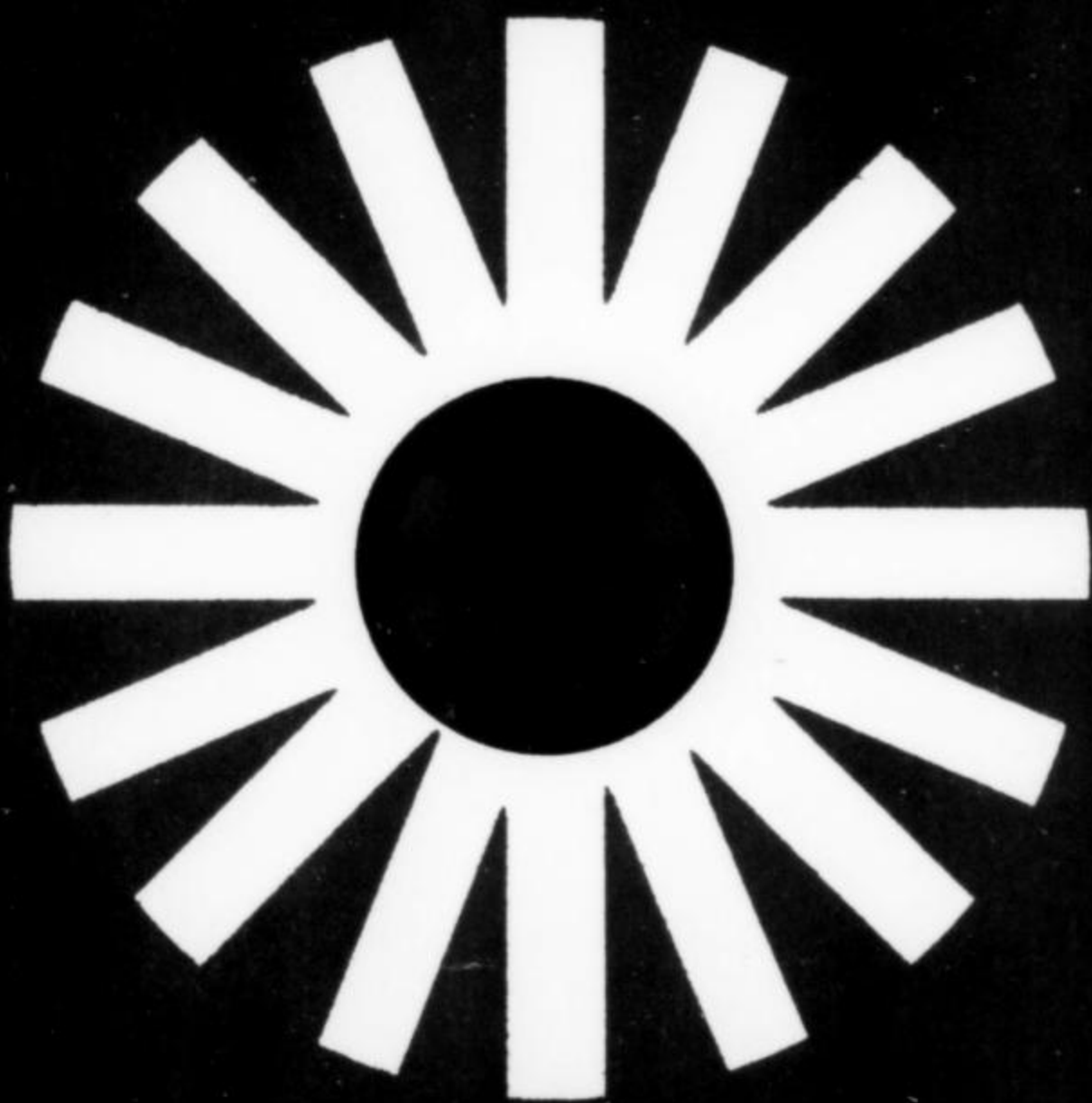




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EIGHTH CONGRESS OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

The 8th Congress of the SUPG was held in Berlin June 15-19.

The Congress was attended by 2,057 delegates with voting right and 74 delegates with consultative vote. The delegates represented 1,845,280 full members and 64,579 candidate members. Ten delegates could not attend for valid reasons. There were 790 guests attending the Congress.

Among the delegates with a right to vote were 1,235 workers (60.1 per cent), 216 cooperative farmers (10.5 per cent), 547 representing the intelligentsia (26.6 per cent) and 59 employees and other workers (2.8 per cent). Delegates of working-class origin comprised 79 per cent.

Among the delegates there were 588 Party members who had been in the Party for over 25 years, including 114 comrades who had joined the Party prior to 1945 and 11 prior to 1918. Above 130 Party members among the delegates were active in the struggle against Hitler fascism.

The age composition of the delegates was as follows: 400 delegates with a right to vote (19.4 per cent) were under 30 years of age, 493 (24 per cent) under 40 and 871 (42.3 per cent) under 50.

There were 569 women delegates or two per cent more than at the Seventh Congress.

Almost 70 per cent of the delegates had a higher or specialized secondary education, 60 per cent had graduated Party schools.

1,805 delegates had high government awards for their contribution to the building of a socialist society in the GDR. There were 52 Heroes of Labor of the GDR and 38 delegates awarded the Order of Karl Marx.

The Congress was opened for the CC SUPG by H. Axen, Politbureau member and Central Committee Secretary. He read out the introductory speech by SUPG Chairman W. Ulbricht who could not attend the Congress due to illness.

The Congress warmly greeted the delegations and representatives of 94 Communist, Workers', national-revolutionary and Socialist parties from 83 countries attending the Congress at the invitation of the CC SUPG. Participation of these delegations demonstrated the great prestige enjoyed by the SUPG in the international Communist and workers' movement and on all fronts of the anti-imperialist struggle.

After the election of the leading organs and Congress commissions the delegates unanimously voted for the following agenda:

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1. The CC report (E. Honecker, First Secretary CC SUPG).
2. Report of the Central Auditing Commission (Commission Chairman K. Seibt).
3. Report on the 8th SUPG Congress Directives on the 5-year economic development plan of the GDR for 1971-1975 (W. Stoph, CC SUPG Politburo member and Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers).
4. Elections to leading Party bodies.

Thirty-one delegates spoke in the debate on the CC SUPG report. Following a concluding speech by E. Honecker, the Congress unanimously voted to approve the political line and practical activities of the CC SUPG and the proposals, conclusions and tasks advanced in the report. The Congress resolution instructs all Party organizations to be guided by them in their daily activities.

The Congress also approved the reports by the SUPG Central Auditing Commission and the Credentials Commission. The delegates unanimously approved the Directives on the five-year economic development plan of the GDR for 1971-1975. In drafting a new five-year plan many valuable proposals by the working people and Congress delegates made during the broad discussions of the Directives will be taken into account.

The Congress resolved to make certain changes in the SUPG Rules. In particular, SUPG Congresses will now be convened every five years.

The delegates voted unanimously for the Congress statements "Peace and Freedom for the Peoples of Indochina," and "For Restoration of a Just and Stable Peace in the Middle East."

A new SUPG Central Committee was elected unanimously. It includes 135 full members and 54 candidate members of the Central Committee. The Central Auditing Commission consists of 25 full and 5 candidate members.

On June 19 the First Plenum of the new SUPG CC was convened. Erich Honecker was unanimously elected First Secretary of the CC SUPG.

The Plenum elected W. Ulbricht Chairman of the SUPG in recognition of his services.

The following comrades were unanimously elected to the Politbureau of the SUPG CC: H. Axen, F. Ebert, G. Grueneberg, K. Hager, E. Honecker, W. Krolkowski, W. Lamberz, G. Mittag, E. Mueckenberger, A. Neumann, A. Norden, H. Sindermann, W. Stoph, W. Ulbricht, P. Verner, H. Warnke.

Comrades G. Ewald, W. Halbritter, W. Jarowinsky, G. Kleiber, E. Mielke, M. Mueller and H. Tisch were elected candidate members of the Politbureau.

E. Honecker, H. Axen, G. Grueneberg, K. Hager, W. Jarowinsky,

W. Lamberz, G. Mittag, A. Norden, P. Verner were elected CC Secretaries. H. Dohlus, head of the CC SUPG department of Party organs, were elected member of the CC Secretariat.

The Plenum appointed E. Mueckenberger Chairman of the Central Party Control Commission.

The SUPG General Auditing Commission unanimously elected K. Seibt its Chairman.

The delegates acclaimed the election results at the last Congress session.

Closing the Congress, E. Honecker, First Secretary of the CC SUPG, said in part: "The Eighth Congress has fulfilled its task. The rich experience, political and collective wisdom of the Party and the people of our republic have merged into one in the Congress documents and the speeches by delegates. Our Eighth Congress arms the Party and all working people in the GDR with a clear-cut political line, a concrete political program of work for the immediate future.

E. Honecker sincerely thanked the foreign guests attending the Congress for their creative participation.

"Your warm words of greetings," he said, "have strengthened our confidence in the continued consolidation of all revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces in the further victorious advance of socialism throughout the world. Our Eighth Congress assures you, dear friends and comrades, your parties and peoples that the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the working class and the people of the German Democratic Republic fulfill with honor their internationalist duty in relation to the Soviet Union and its glorious Leninist Communist Party, in relation to the fraternal countries and their Communist Parties, in relation to the whole international revolutionary movement."

The Eighth SUPG Congress was an inspiring demonstration of proletarian internationalism and the growing consolidation of the great revolutionary streams of our time.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE EIGHTH SUPG CONGRESS

DELIVERED BY ERICH HONECKER, FIRST SECRETARY
OF THE SUPG CENTRAL COMMITTEE

In the opening part of his report E. Honecker said:

We are guided by only one objective, which permeates the entire policy of our Party: to do everything possible for the well-being of man, for the happiness of our people, for the interests of the working class and all working people. That is the meaning of socialism. That is what we are working and struggling for.

Four eventful years lie behind us since the Seventh Congress, years of success for socialism and peace. Fraternally linked with the Soviet Union, a firm and unshakable member of the socialist community of states, our republic has become stronger.

The constantly closer alliance with the Soviet Union is decisive for the entire development of the GDR. We are collaborating fraternally in all fields. This was again expressed convincingly by the visit of the Party and government delegation on May 18 of this year in Moscow. We convey from our congress our heartfelt fraternal thanks to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the government of the USSR for the important mutual political agreements and for the important economic support.

We can state with satisfaction that the relations of the GDR with the other states of the socialist community are likewise developing in a fraternal way. The consolidation of our fraternal alliance will always be a priority concern for us.

The international position of the GDR has considerably strengthened and expanded in the past years. Our republic has always made its constructive contribution to peace and security on our European continent.

If one looks back on the years since the Seventh Congress and asks about the key to the great results of our work, then the answer is that it is the leading role of the Party of the working class which has now been successfully implemented for 25 years. Proceeding from the scientifically based proposition that the working class is and must be the determining authoritative force in the development of all spheres of socialist society, the Central

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Abridged.

Committee has constantly ensured that our Party fulfilled its task as the guiding force in a Leninist spirit and a Leninist manner. It was, is, and remains our irrevocable principle that the political direction of social processes under socialism can be carried out only by a party which is equipped with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, pursues a consistent policy and is closely linked with the working people. Our Party has grown, and today it stands more united than ever, ready to solve the new tasks.

Everything that was created in the past four years is the work of the toiling people. Socialism is the result of the liberated labor, the abilities, diligence and efforts of the comrades and all working people, the men, women and young people in town and countryside, that great force which is called upon to construct a new world.

The Central Committee would like at the congress to convey again its thanks expressed by it at its 16th session to Comrade Walter Ulbricht for his long decades of meritorious work in the German labor movement and at the head of our Party. I certainly act in the name of all of us when I wish Comrade Walter Ulbricht, who was elected Chairman of the SUPG for his services, good health and much creative energy for his activity in the collective Party leadership and as Chairman of the Council of State.

The Soviet Union has entered a new important stage on its road to communism, and that, as both friends and enemies know, will have worldwide effects. With the strengthening of the main power of socialism and the international revolutionary movement the weight of the entire community of socialist states is growing and the relation of forces in the world is further changing in favor of socialism and peace. We are proud of being so closely linked with such an experienced party steeled in battle as the CPSU, which has impressively proved anew its role as the vanguard of the international labor movement and the whole of mankind through the resolutions of the 24th Congress.

I. THE MAIN TENDENCIES OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE LINE PURSUED BY THE SUPG IN FOREIGN POLICY

The course of international development fully confirms the assessment collectively worked out by the International Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties in 1969. The relation of forces has further shifted in favor of socialism and the anti-imperialist movement in the world, above all as a result of the constant growth of the strength and power of the Soviet Union and the

consolidation of the international positions of the socialist community of states.

If it has been possible to protect mankind from a new world war and repeatedly to frustrate the imperialist aggressors, it is above all thanks to the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

The attempts of imperialism to maintain and expand its positions have repeatedly failed. Under the pressure of the shift in the international relationship of forces in favor of socialism imperialism seeks to adapt itself to the new conditions of class struggle and reach its old goals by other methods. The hopelessness of this has been proved. But we do not overlook the fact that imperialism has a great potential and its aggressive global strategy creates serious danger.

Referring to the role of the GDR in the community of socialist states, the speaker said that the German Democratic Republic is a firm, unshakable part of this community, linked in close friendship with the country of Lenin, the glorious Soviet Union. This is the basic condition for the implementation of the vital interests of the working class and of all GDR citizens. Through gathering together the forces of the fraternal countries the advantages of socialism for the well-being of the working people of every socialist country, and thus also of our German Democratic Republic, become effective in the best and quickest way. Through the defense alliance of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty, especially thanks to the military shield of the Soviet Army, peace and security for the people of the German Democratic Republic are reliably protected. Socialism is internationalist by nature and through the cooperation of the socialist countries the slogan of Marx and Engels "Working men of all countries, unite!" is implemented on a higher plane. This is an earnest of the further successful advance of the GDR. This membership in the community of socialist countries is the safe guarantee for the sovereignty of our German Democratic Republic. It should be unequivocally stated once more: No one will ever succeed in separating the GDR from the family of socialist brother countries.

Our road, its results and experiences, confirm the basic historical lessons that the attitude to the Soviet Union and to the CPSU was, is and remains the decisive test of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, to proletarian internationalism! The guidelines for further communist construction adopted at the 24th Congress of the CPSU are of general significance. The CPSU, for more than 50 years applying the theory of Marxism-Leninism to the problems of the world revolutionary process and in the practice of constructing the new society, has proved to be the most experienced and

battle-tested party, the vanguard of the international Communist and labor movement. We draw on the great theoretical and practical experience of the Soviet Union and apply it to our concrete conditions. In this way we assure full unity between the priority of the generally valid principles of socialist construction and consideration for the specific features of every country.

Our universal cooperation with the USSR has developed in such a way that it corresponds ever more to the requirements which arise out of the economic and social objectives in the USSR and the GDR and the necessities of the struggle against imperialism. It can be said without exaggeration that this political, economic, scientific and technical cooperation has reached a higher quality since the Seventh SUPG Congress.

The Central Committee of the SUPG highly appraises the systematic expansion of political consultations between the party and state leaderships of the GDR and the USSR. That is true both of the consultation on basic questions of the internal development of our countries and the cooperation in the ideological field and coordination of foreign policy. It is constantly reaffirmed that fully unanimity exists between our parties and states on all questions. In this spirit our Eighth Congress conveys fraternal greetings to the Central Committee of the CPSU, to all Soviet Communists, the government of the Soviet Union and all peoples of the USSR and assures them that the SUPG will unswervingly continue along the course of our friendship and cooperation.

We shall always remember, dear Comrades, what the Soviet people, their glorious army, have done to liberate our people from Hitler fascism.

We have always worked for closer cooperation with the other member countries of the Warsaw Treaty and in this respect we see still greater possibilities in the future. The conclusion and implementation of the Treaties of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance form a solid basis for this. The fraternal relations with our neighboring socialist countries, the People's Republic of Poland and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, are developing successfully. The progress in the construction of socialism in our brother countries fills us with pleasure and satisfaction. We shall always emphasize and consolidate our friendship with People's Poland and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Cooperation and friendly contacts are developing further also with the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Rumania and the Mongolian People's Republic.

Our relations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, with

the heroic struggle of this courageous people against American imperialism and its henchmen are characterized by fraternal solidarity. Our relations with the Korean People's Democratic Republic and with the Republic of Cuba have developed more closely in the spirit of friendship and cooperation. Relations have been extended with the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia.

As is shown by all discussions with the party and state leaderships of our allies, we agree that cooperation for the benefit of the socialist community and each individual country should be further consolidated. In this lies an essential prerequisite for fulfilling our big common tasks of constantly raising the standard of living of the people and increasing at the same time the weight of socialism in the class struggle with imperialism.

In future, too, our Party will proceed from the idea that the role of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in socialist economic integration is growing and is of benefit to all. We center our attention on strengthening contractual relations and concentrating cooperation in research and production on the greater effectiveness of our national economies and on a high increase in labor productivity.

Together with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties, the SUPG has also made great efforts to perfect the military organization and striking force of our defense alliance and constantly to raise the battle and mobilization readiness.

E. Honecker stressed that the alliance with the socialist countries is unshakable. It has stood the test in warding off all counter-revolutionary imperialist onslaughts. Only a few days ago, he said, we expressed at the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia our full agreement with the Czechoslovak comrades who, after a complicated struggle, gained victory over the enemies of socialism and determined the further course of the construction of socialism in their country. The lessons of the struggle of our Czechoslovak comrades with the class enemy undoubtedly have international significance.

In future, too, we shall jointly make it impossible for the imperialist enemy to encroach upon socialism in Europe—either by means of military pressure or by open or concealed counter-revolution.

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

In their aspirations for a peaceful life, for justice and social security, for freedom and democracy, the peoples are faced by imperialism as the main enemy. Now as before it proves to be the main obstacle on the road to a secure peace and social progress.

If we make every effort to implement the policy of peaceful co-existence between countries with different social systems we do so in full awareness that imperialism has not changed its nature. This dialectics of international class struggle of our time should be fully understood.

Imperialism shows its true face every day. It conducts barbaric wars. The horror of U.S. imperialism in Indochina, above all the murders of the Vietnamese people, anger the entire world. In the Middle East the U.S. imperialists support the Israeli aggressors against the Arab peoples and encourage them to continue a policy of conquest endangering world peace. In Africa, Latin America and Asia the American imperialists make every effort, in part openly, in part secretly, to overthrow independent governments, to drown people's liberation movements in blood and re-establish the old rule in a neo-colonial manner.

In the countries of capital the exploitation of the working people is intensifying. Whereas a small group of multi-millionaires is getting richer and richer, the evils of capitalism—inflation, price increases, unemployment and social insecurity—press on the shoulders of the working people. Even though in some imperialist countries concessions are temporarily wrested from the capitalists one cannot close one's eyes to the fact that the working people are exposed to intensified exploitation, premature incapacitation and social insecurity. Not to speak of the fact that the monopoly bourgeoisie can pocket extra profits in some of the main countries of imperialism because they maintain hundreds of millions of people in the deepest poverty, illiteracy and hunger in many other countries still dominated by them.

The USA itself, praised by the ideologists of imperialism as the model for the Western world, is a living demonstration of the rottenness of the imperialist system. In the USA alone there are 5.7 million unemployed. The plague of racism is rampant. Entire industries obtain huge profits from the destruction of people, from the destruction of human dignity, the spreading of brutality and inhumanity. The citadel of world imperialism shows itself to be a sick society—as U.S. ideologists themselves must admit.

Such reality refutes all the talk of the champions of the imperialist system—irrespective of whether they come from the camp of open reaction or Right-wing Social-Democracy—about a "change in capitalism" in our time. It is rather Lenin's assessment of imperialism which today, too, is confirmed: imperialism is a parasitical and dying capitalism which seeks to delay its historic fate through increased aggressiveness. What future can a society have in which everything is for sale and exclusively subordinated to the false god of profit, a society in which men are beaten,

thrown into prison or shot down just because they want a life worthy of man? What future can this imperialist society have as compared with socialism, in which men can work and live freely. Socialism alone is the future of mankind. Only under socialism can man breathe freely.

Life shows that imperialism is incapable of answering the questions of our time in the interest of the peoples. It is the everlasting enemy of peace, for capitalist monopoly is by nature expansionist and where armament and militarization are a profitable business peace is in constant danger.

It is impossible for imperialism to establish justice and to bring the interests of the individual into agreement with those of society because the basic contradiction between capital and labor breaks out ever more sharply. Imperialism is unable to make scientific and technological progress useful for the benefit of the people because it subordinates all the achievements of human labor and of the intellect to the laws of profit. Marked by the sharpening of the general crisis, imperialism is no longer in a position to regain the historical initiative lost in 1917 as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The times when imperialism could operate as it pleased are gone forever. Everywhere in the world the struggle against imperialism is intensifying. The working class stands in the center of this struggle. It has organized powerful strike movements and political struggles in many capitalist countries. In 1970 alone 64 million working people went on strike. The number of strikes reached 30 million during the first months of this year. Especially among the younger generation the resistance to the capitalist rule of exploitation is growing. The front against the imperialist war-mongers is gaining in breadth. Ever more peoples are taking the road of national independence and are liberating themselves from imperialist hegemony.

At the same time the contradictions within the ruling circles of the imperialist countries themselves are sharpening. The most aggressive groupings show themselves ready to resort to the most extreme measures, including war, in the pursuit of their profit interests. Other groupings consider it more opportune, in view of the growing power of the socialist countries, to approach international problems more realistically and show a certain readiness to come to agreement with the socialist countries. We welcome that. When they give preference to solutions in the sense of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, that, of course, does not mean that they want to benefit socialism. To us as Communists, it is beyond question that it is correct and necessary to take advantage of all contradictions in the camp of the enemy in the interest of peace and progress.

If one wants to understand the basic direction of the policy of an imperialist state, one must above all analyze the process taking place in the economic basis and the power structure. The concentration of capital in the hands of a few super-trusts has increased by leaps and bounds in the FRG, especially in the past few years. Characteristic of this are the emergence of a military-industrial complex, a cancer-like growth of arms economy, as well as unprecedented merging of the monopolies with the state. In addition, there is an advancing economic and military interlacing with the USA. These processes are the background for the FRG's constant pressure to gain ever more influential positions in NATO and hegemony in the EEC, as well as for intensified neo-colonialist activities.

We know, E. Honecker said, why imperialism in Europe has to a certain extent to take account of the realities.

Thus, also with respect to the FRG, there is no room for any illusions about the basic orientation of the political groups which are in the service of this system. It fully corresponded to the logic of things that the monopoly bourgeoisie of the FRG strove to bring about a government coalition in Bonn, after the failure of the policy of the CDU/CSU, which would pursue its basic conceptions under the changed conditions.

The Central Committee of our Party, E. Honecker emphasized, has always taken into consideration the entire differentiation in the political processes in the FRG. We do not overlook the difference in the approach of the conservative and the Right-wing Social-Democratic forces in the FRG. It is natural that we direct our main thrust against the ultra-reactionary and openly revanchist forces in the FRG. But those who seek to carry out the business of imperialism in roundabout ways, with a thrust against the German Democratic Republic, have likewise no chance of success with us.

Those upright people in the FRG who represent the real interests of the working people have our solidarity. It corresponds to the necessities of the struggle against big capital and for democratic progress in the FRG when our Communist comrades, trade unionists, Social-Democratic and Christian workers, and especially also the courageous young people fighting for their rights unite for common action.

The Central Committee of our Party has clearly stated that only relations of peaceful coexistence corresponding to the rules of international law are possible between our socialist German Democratic Republic and the imperialist FRG. Relations of another kind cannot exist between states with opposed social systems. All talk in the West about the so-called "unity of the German na-

tion" and an allegedly special character in the relations between the GDR and the FRG is obviously intended to help those whose policy now as before is directed at undermining the social and economic foundations of our Republic. The principled line of our Party proceeds from the view that the entire course of the development and consolidation of our socialist state objectively leads and is bound to lead to a situation in which the antagonism between us and the FRG, which is going the capitalist road, is intensifying and that therefore the process of demarcation between the two states is becoming ever deeper in all spheres of social life.

When one speaks about the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG, it should be noted that such a development can rely only on the principles of peaceful coexistence between sovereign states with different social orders. It is only natural that in this the generally recognized norms of international law must be respected. In this way and only in this way can things be judged so long as the FRG is an imperialist state. And if in the West anyone harbors the idea of "swallowing" the GDR, of being able to liquidate our social system, it would be expedient to remind these gentlemen that behind the GDR is the entire force of the Soviet Union and the united countries of socialism.

We are shaping developed socialist society unswervingly and irrevocably, E. Honecker said. For this we need no licence from the imperialist side. Our consistent stand on this question fully agrees with our active and constructive policy of peaceful coexistence.

THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GDR

In our foreign policy we are guided invariably by the effort to create the most favorable external conditions for the construction of socialism and, as a part of the community of socialist states, constantly to contribute to its consolidation, always to extend internationalist solidarity to the peoples fighting for their liberty.

The GDR stands firmly on side of the peoples in Indochina who have been attacked by American imperialism. We again demand the immediate cessation of U.S. aggression in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. We completely support the sensible proposals of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam as the only way to solve the Vietnam problem. We just as decisively oppose the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries, which is inspired by American imperialism. We join the demand that the troops of Israel finally withdraw from all regions occupied by them in violation of international law. We highly assess the conclusion of the important treaty of friendship

and cooperation between the USSR and the UAR. It serves liberty and progress in the UAR and all Arab countries, the struggle for a just peace in the Middle East and the alliance of all anti-imperialist forces in the world.

The championing of peace and national independence by our republic has strengthened the international authority of our socialist state. This was expressed after the Seventh Party Congress in the establishment of diplomatic relations with 16 new states. We highly appraise the fact that the 24th Congress of the CPSU designated the expansion of the international positions of the GDR as a very important task in stabilizing the situation in Europe. The demand for the recognition of the GDR under international law is being ever more strongly raised in many countries. It is an important political factor of the anti-imperialist struggle. Undoubtedly it is, in the long run, impossible for anyone to close his mind to the full inclusion of the GDR in international life to say nothing of obstructing it.

Naturally, the Central Committee has devoted special attention to questions of European security, E. Honecker said. We state with complete satisfaction that the constructive proposals of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty have big positive effects, so that in our opinion it is time to proceed to the practical preparations for this conference on a multilateral basis. But we by no means ignore the fact that, in view of the massive imperialist attempts at disruption, for example, by aggressive circles of NATO, still greater efforts are required for the holding of this conference.

The treaties concluded between the USSR and the FRG and between the People's Republic of Poland and the FRG are of great significance for European security. They represent an important step in the direction of relaxation and clearing the air in Europe, which is to the benefit of all European peoples. That the German Democratic Republic is especially interested in the treaties is beyond question, because the territorial integrity of the GDR was reaffirmed in this way. Now it is a question of the ratification of the treaties so that they can become really effective. That would be advantageous to all sides and would favorably influence the relations among European countries. However, ratification is coming up against the resistance of those well-known ultra-Rightist circles in the FRG which continue to advocate openly the old revanchist concept. It is also not a service to the cause of relaxation to construct an artificial reciprocal interrelation between the ratification of the treaties and the West Berlin negotiations.

We also reaffirm our demand that the FRG unequivocally re-

cognize that the notorious Munich Agreement, which embodied the rapacious policy of Hitler, was invalid from the very beginning, along with all the consequences resulting from it. That would undoubtedly lessen tensions on our continent.

We completely welcome the peace program of the Soviet Union announced by Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, at the 24th Congress of the CPSU. We consider it an impressive proof of the role of the Soviet Union as the main power of peace, from which emanate ever new powerful impulses for the settlement of international problems in the interest of the peaceful life of the peoples. This is also true of the most recent Soviet proposal for holding negotiations on the reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

However, it must be stated that there are influential circles in the West which place serious obstacles in the way of international relaxation of tension and especially of European security. That was reaffirmed just a few days ago at the Lisbon session of the NATO Council.

If the Lisbon statements are stripped of all their protestations of peace, an unchanged aggressive program of NATO comes to light. The constructive proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries are countered with a program of supplementary arming, inspired above all by the USA and considerably influenced by the FRG.

If there is to be progress in the direction of European security it is necessary to solve those problems which complicate relations between Eastern and Western Europe, parallel with each other and without prior conditions and without an artificial linkage of one question with another. Anyone who champions conceptions according to which European problems would have to be solved at one blow ignores not only the complexity of the situation but also complicates the settlement of these urgent problems and in fact frustrates them altogether.

As to the GDR, the speaker continued, we are determined to do everything in our power to bring about a solution to those questions which still burden the situation in Europe and disrupt the coexistence of the peoples. I should like to take this opportunity to declare on behalf of the Central Committee that we approach with an open mind all suggestions and ideas which promote the peaceful coexistence of the European peoples and states—no matter from which side they may come. There will never be a lack of constructive attitude and good will on our part. Our Party and the government of the GDR are now as before ready to react positively to steps taken by the Bonn government which take account to the real situation.

The GDR has a clear concept with respect to its contribution to safeguarding peace in Europe:

1. The GDR works for the early convocation of a European security conference and is ready to cooperate in it as a participant with equal rights. However, it is in opposition to the interests of European peace when the preparation of such a conference is repeatedly obstructed by prior conditions, such as have been put forward by the USA, NATO and the FRG. We, like all our allies, raise no prior conditions for the preparation and holding of a European security conference.

2. We again proclaim our readiness to become a member of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The admission of the GDR to the UN would fully correspond to the principle of universality of the world organization and in addition would certainly be beneficial for the relaxation of tensions in Europe.

3. The GDR declares its readiness to establish normal diplomatic relations with all states. In this we proceed from the equality of rights of all countries and are guided by the self-evident principle that every state should respect the sovereignty of the GDR in the same way that the GDR, for its part, fully respects the sovereignty of other states.

4. The German Democratic Republic further advocates the establishment of normal relations with the FRG according to the principles of international law. The government of the FRG has long known all details of our proposals on this subject. However, it has up to now not abandoned its destructive attitude to a settlement such as is customary between all sovereign states. Naturally, the formula put forth by Bonn in this connection about "special inner-German relations" is not a contribution to, but rather a torpedo against, the normalizing of relations between the two states and at the same time against European security. This thesis which is in complete contradiction to reality, aims at nothing but excluding international law in the settlement of relations between the GDR and the FRG. That cannot mean anything else but a continuation of the revanchist aims, which had miscarried, by other means and methods. It is up to the government in Bonn to understand the signs of the time.

5. The GDR is, as before, ready for a normalization of relations with West Berlin in order thus to contribute to easing the situation in the center of Europe. In this sense the GDR hopes for a successful outcome of the four-power negotiations on West Berlin. Understanding on this question would correspond to the interests of all and eliminate the basis for disputes and conflicts in connection with West Berlin. As everyone knows, we have also emphasized this attitude by our actions. Our proposals in the talks with the Senate of West Berlin, of course, proceed from the idea

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that both sides show good will. This includes the recognition of the reality that West Berlin is a city with a special political status, which has never belonged to the Federal Republic and will never belong to it. On this basis it is possible to bring about a settlement of all outstanding questions in the interest of the consolidation of European peace and, not least, in the interest of the inhabitants of West Berlin.

The ruling circles of the FRG seek to support their revanchist line about the "inner-German relations" already mentioned with the deceptive allegation that a united German nation continues to exist. Of course this is out of the question. As for the national question, history has already decided the matter. The German big bourgeoisie finally forfeited the right to lead the nation.

In assessing the national question it is necessary to proceed from its class content. The socialist revolution, which leads to the renewal of all forms of existence of human society, also renews the nation from the ground up.

With the establishment of workers' and farmers' power and the construction of socialist society a new type of nation develops, the socialist nation. In contrast to the FRG, where the bourgeois nation continues to exist and where the national question is determined by the irreconcilable class contradiction between the bourgeoisie and the working masses, which, we are convinced, will be resolved in the course of the world-historical process of the transition from capitalism to socialism, here in the GDR, the socialist German state, the socialist nation is developing.

II. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The report further says that the basic scientific, technical, economic and social objectives laid down by the 1966-1970 five-year plan have been fulfilled and in some cases over-fulfilled.

The efforts of the Party have been concentrated in particular on the task of economic development. Our national income rose by more than 25 per cent during the past five years and amounted to 108 thousand million marks in 1970. A large contribution was again made by the working class, which, together with the socialist intelligentsia and other working people, has increased industrial commodity production by 37 per cent. Today, our enterprises produce as much in less than nine months as they did in the whole of 1965.

The output of the electronics machine tool industry and the chemical industry, too, has surpassed the average rate of growth of industrial production. It has been possible to increase the output of the chemical industry in our republic thanks to the fact that the processing of Soviet oil has been doubled as planned. The GDR's

import demand for rolled steel and pipe, timber and cotton was covered almost completely through foreign trade with the Soviet Union in the past five years. The report quotes the example of the Thierbach and Boxberg power stations and the GDR's second atomic power station as further proof of the scientific, technical and economic integration with the USSR. Considerable progress has also been made in the cooperation with the other member states of the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance).

The section of the report devoted to the successes of the previous five-year plan spoke of the increase in the minimum pensions and wages and the increases in income for certain occupational groups. Real income increased by one-fifth in five years. Our people's level of education and culture has experienced further growth. The five-day work week gives everybody more leisure time and is thus particularly beneficial to family life.

In our joy over the successes, the speaker said, we do not overlook the unsatisfactorily mastered tasks, the remaining difficulties and vexations. This applies for instance to the lag in power production and the supply industry, the gaps in supplies to the people and in housing construction.

New problems of development cropped up in the course of the five-year plan period ending in 1970, some disproportions have had detrimental influences. At its 14th session the Central Committee analyzed the experience of recent years and drew the appropriate conclusions. These primarily concern the measures to be taken to guarantee the planned and proportional development of the national economy, the utilization of the economic laws of socialism and the realistic assessment of our capacities and possibilities.

The report points out that the principal task of the 1971-1975 five-year plan, which consists in further raising the material and cultural standards of the people, outlines the entire economic and political program. In our society, economics is a means to an end, the means for constantly improving the satisfaction of the growing material and cultural needs of the working people. The real income of the population will increase by 21 to 23 per cent from 1971 to 1975. Earnings are to increase by an average of four per cent per year. We are now planning to hand over half a million flats to the working people in the period from 1971 to 1975, which will considerably improve the living conditions of workers in the industrial centers.

Then the report emphasized the need to improve the supply of consumer goods to the population and the services. For this it is necessary to create stable conditions in production and to draw essential conclusions in respect to managerial work.

The commodities for supplying the people will be increased from 65 thousand million marks' worth in 1970 to between 79 and 80

thousand million marks in 1975, the report continued. It further stressed that all are responsible for improving working and living conditions and especially for ensuring stable and continuous supplies and that all should contribute their share to this end. More and better goods that meet the citizen's tastes and needs, ideas for their rational and adequate production, suggestions for the services—we regard these in our society as an important state concern.

As noted in the report, the further strengthening of the material and technological basis of socialism requires a substantial growth in the productivity and effectiveness of labor in the economy as a whole. The fulfilment of the tasks in the further development of the national economy will be facilitated if we carefully sponsor and further extend socialist economic integration with the states of the CMEA.

In accordance with our main orientation, 75 per cent of our foreign trade is with the socialist countries. We owe an assured supply of a large part of the decisive plant, machinery, raw and other materials, and fuel we need to the trade with the Soviet Union. This underlines the responsibility of our working people for fulfilling our export obligations well. The GDR has always expressed interest in extending foreign trade with the developing countries and will further develop its trade with the industrialized capitalist countries.

Jointly with our brother socialist countries, the report stressed, our republic today has considerable economic power. It is our duty to utilize it well.

The national income in 1975 is to increase by 30 thousand million marks compared with 1970 and will then be between 136 and 138 thousand million marks. In the past, for example, we required the ten years from 1955 to 1965 to attain such an increase, E. Honecker said. Industrial commodity production is to increase by between 34 and 36 per cent. The 60 thousand million marks which will be the value of the industrial production increment in 1975 compared with the beginning of the five-year plan corresponds to the total production of 1955. Under the new five-year plan the means will be spent above all on reconstruction instead of on new building.

The report called for an organic union of the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution with the advantages of the socialist economic system in order to develop, to a higher degree than previously, the forms of combination of science with production. We must concentrate consistently on the focal tasks fixed by the plan. On the other hand, we must make greater efforts in all fields to develop new technological methods and material, high quality machines and consumer goods and to perfect the traditional ones. The report pointed out that basic research has to render an important contribution to the continuous and stable development

of the national economy—in close cooperation in the field of the sciences, especially with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

E. Honecker stressed that the course for improving the national economic structure indicated in the Directives aims at developing an inter-relationship between the various branches and spheres that would promote scientific and technological progress, productivity, peak results and a rapid growth of the entire national economy. We must continue to take into consideration that new social needs are cropping up which make it necessary to give certain branches of production priority over others. This necessity results, among other things, from the increasing economic integration with the fraternal socialist countries. The more this socialist economic integration progresses, the more must the structure in the production of the individual countries—the GDR included—also take account of the mutual requirements of the CMEA countries. In this, the development of every individual branch must be harmoniously linked up with all the others and the systematic proportional development of the entire economy must be guaranteed and promoted.

In agriculture, the new five-year plan concentrates on the further socialist intensification of production. It is more favorable, in terms of the national economy, to promote socialist agriculture with more and better means of production instead of importing foodstuffs we are able to produce ourselves. In implementing the aims of the five-year plan we will continue along the well-tried road of our policy of alliance between the working class and farmers and further bring the working and living conditions of the village closer to those of the towns.

Dwelling on questions of the socialist state system, E. Honecker said: the working class has been the mainstay of power in the GDR for more than two decades. It has created our state and rallied all working people around itself. It imparted to the new society its human features and militant qualities. The power of the working class is manifested in the GDR ever more clearly and fully.

We are convinced that in the further development of our society the trade unions in which almost the entire working class is organized will assume still greater importance. The leading class exerts considerable influence on the economy and on society—in accordance with our socialist Constitution.

The report drew the attention of the trade unions to socialist emulation. The creative competition opening up the rich wealth of ideas, the experience and imaginative spirit of all working people is indispensable for our systematic economic progress. The Central Committee recommends that the trade union executives pay careful attention to ensuring that the improvement of the working people's working and living conditions is nowhere considered as a mar-

ginal task in managerial activities. That is in line with the social task of the trade union executives as representatives of the working people's interests. It is true that to carry out this task a good trade unionist needs a certain amount of persistence.

The objectively substantiated leadership of socialist society by the working class by no means reduces the position and the performances of the other working classes and strata of our people. During the period before us, the tested alliance of the social and political forces of our society, under the leadership of the working class and its Party, will be further strengthened. This corresponds to the common vital interests of the working class, the class of cooperative farmers, the socialist intelligentsia and the other working strata.

The experience of our alliance policy shows that it will also be necessary in the future to take every step in our development together with our partners. This will help them to integrate themselves ever more consciously into socialist society. In connection with this there is the task of intensifying the political work of the Party in the semi-state and private enterprises. The SUPG will continue the tested policy of comradely cooperation with the allied parties and mass organizations in the Democratic Bloc and in the National Front.

Erich Honecker listed five objective reasons for the growing importance of state power in the GDR:

1. The increased dimensions and qualitative changes in the national economy, the increasingly intensive interlocking between its branches and with other spheres of social life make higher demands on the scientific, exactly balanced and unified direction and planning of social development.

2. The international cooperation and socialist economic integration of the CMEA countries increase the sphere of action of state activity on many questions.

3. The relations of the GDR with other countries and the international organizations are expanding.

4. The increased consciousness of the working people demands a higher quality of state leadership, a good, trustful and business-like atmosphere to ensure that every initiative is promoted and the people see that their work bears fruit, that it serves the well-being of the whole community and their own individual well-being.

5. Finally, the intensified, very often insidiously camouflaged aggressiveness of imperialism increasingly demands that all state organs recognize and defeat all intentions of our enemy in good time.

In the period ahead of us we must especially improve the work of the people's representative bodies. They are the basis for the unified system of our state power, the most perfect materialization of its democratic character. The more than 200,000 elected mem-

bers of our people's representative bodies and the nearly one million citizens who do voluntary work in their commissions and committees represent a great political force.

Better work by the people's representative bodies and more authority for their elected members is a concern of the Party. Also, the local people's representative bodies must play a bigger role. The people's representative bodies at the lower levels should actively participate in working out the decisions by the relevant higher representative bodies, which bear on the material, social and cultural necessities of the workers in their territories.

Erich Honecker called on all those in responsible positions in the GDR to respect all citizens without distinction, to be attentive, considerate, tactful and polite. Showing concern for the needs and desires of the population, they must always consider their activity as a service to the people. Symptoms of heartlessness and bureaucracy—wherever they may appear—will be most energetically combated.

Strengthening socialist law, E. Honecker continued, is not only a question which concerns the organs of justice and the citizens directly active in the administration of justice. It is necessary that everywhere in the everyday life of our society, respect for our socialist laws and conscious discipline become a firm custom of the people. He demanded of all state and economic officials that they unconditionally respect the law and ensure the safeguarding of order and security. This naturally includes the strict observance of the rights of citizens, in all matters, big or small. Legal security is an important factor which strengthens the confidence of the citizens in their socialist state.

On questions relating to the country's defense the report said:

In face of the increasing aggressiveness of imperialism and its counter-revolutionary practices it is necessary systematically to improve our national defense and contribute to the defense power of the community of socialist states. The fraternity in arms with the Soviet Union and the armed forces of the other members of the Warsaw Treaty is a requirement of socialist internationalism and the solid foundation of our security.

We will give the enemy no chance to attack socialism and disturb our peaceful life. His attacks will in future too be thwarted by the revolutionary vigilance, the defense might and defense readiness of the people of the GDR and their armed forces.

One of the most noble aspirations and one of the greatest achievements of socialist society is the comprehensively developed personality, the speaker noted. We are gratified to be able to state that socialist state consciousness and a spirit of internationalism have grown stronger in our people since the Seventh Party Congress.

We are now faced with the task of completing the transition to a comprehensive 10-year secondary school education. Great signifi-

cance is attached to polytechnical training and the connection between instruction and productive work. The content and methods of vocational training have undergone substantial changes since the Seventh Party Congress. A total of 99 per cent of all pupils leaving school, who do not continue their education, receive vocational training. New vocational schemes have been elaborated and new vocational training programs introduced.

Two hundred and fifty thousand college and technical school graduates have taken up work in their respective professions in the course of the five-year plan period. New colleges have been founded and the number of students has increased from 225,700 to 302,400. The most important thing now is to raise the level of the content of instruction and improve the class education of students.

The continual progressive development of our life is creating new vistas for artistic work. To live a cultural life and to take an active part in artistic creation are increasingly becoming a need for the working class and all the people. It is this that creates favorable possibilities for the artist to become socially effective.

The Party is perfectly aware of the fact that it is no easy task to discover great world-transforming deeds in the everyday lives of people living under socialism and bring them home to us through a masterly depiction of our life in all its beauty. Our Party will always show trust in supporting the artists and help them to find ever more effective ways for their work for socialist society.

Mastering the new object presupposes a close association of the artists with life and their conscious, deep understanding of the processes of development taking place in our society. Writers and artists will then without doubt not only concentrate on subjects essential and useful for our socialist society but will also embrace the entire breadth and variety of the new ways in which life expresses itself. This depends, however, on how far our Party succeeds in getting artists to center the entire wealth of their writings and powers of expression on moulding the image of the socialist personality of our time.

III. SUPG—THE LEADING FORCE OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN THE GDR

The task of the SUPG, as the Marxist-Leninist party of the working class, consists in providing political direction of social developments in the GDR on the basis of scientifically founded strategy and tactics. It encourages the initiative of all citizens for the further flourishing of the socialist order.

Our Party has further grown since the Seventh Party Congress. Its militant strength has increased. The unity of its ranks has con-

solidated, Party members are rallied still more closely around the Central Committee. Our Party is a great collective of steadfast Communists who are faithful to Marxism-Leninism and march at the head of millions of builders of socialism in the GDR. The Party is a big militant union in which mutual confidence and comradely frankness prevail, in which the comrades-in-arms hold together unselfishly in good and hard times. The meaning of our life finds its fulfilment in the struggle of the Party.

The SUPG has a membership of 1,909,859 comrades at present, of whom 1,845,280 are members and 64,579 are candidates. Every sixth citizen over 18 years of age is a member of our Party which is a reliable section in the great international army of the Communist and Workers' parties. This proves the prestige of our Party, its insoluble alliance with the working class and the entire people.

The improved qualitative composition of our Party is worth mentioning. A total of 56.5 per cent of its members and candidates are workers, 5.9 per cent cooperative farmers and 17.1 per cent members of the intelligentsia; 28.7 per cent of all members are women. According to social origin, 76.8 per cent of our comrades come from the working class. Seventy-five per cent of our leading cadres in all fields of social life come from the working class or from the peasantry. As far as the age of the members is concerned, our Party is also clearly oriented on the future. Nearly one half or, more precisely, 45 per cent of the members and candidates are under 40 years of age.

The decisions passed by the Central Committee for further strengthening the working-class membership of the Party were consistently implemented. Among the 296,720 candidates who applied for membership in the period covered by the report, 211,899 or 71.4 per cent are workers. We shall continue along this road which is in line with the character of our Party and the growing role of the working class. Admitting the most advanced workers, cooperative farmers and members of the intelligentsia we strictly adhere to the Leninist principle of individual selection. In the future too we will break with those members whose behavior impairs the prestige of the Party so that the lofty and responsible name of a Party member is held in honor and the purity of the Party maintained.

In the period covered by the report, just as before, our Party has regarded the consistent implementation of the program and the strict observance of its statute as a dialectical unity. In accordance with the principle of democratic centralism the Central Committee guaranteed with its decisions that the road mapped out by the Seventh Party Congress was followed undeviatingly, that obstacles were recognized in good time and overcome. The Political Bureau reported on its activities at the regularly held sessions of the Cen-

tral Committee. The collective work of the Party committees, from the branches up to the Central Committee, was intensified.

It became clear that the tasks laid down by the Seventh Party Congress called for an even broader unfolding of inner-Party democracy. The Party saw to it that the Leninist norms of party life were not only recognized in words but above all, adhered to in practice.

The exchange of membership cards and the Party elections before the Eighth Party Congress, the talks with every Party member constituted important events in the life of our militant alliance. They demonstrated the maturity of the Party as the vanguard of the working class and the entire working people. The election report meetings in the branches, the district and county delegate conferences proved that the fighting force of our Party and its leading role have increased in all social spheres.

The election meetings were characterized by great activity. They demonstrated the strength of inner-Party democracy. They were attended by 87 per cent of all comrades; more than 620,000 members and candidates made contributions to the discussion at these meetings and the delegate conferences. The elections showed that the Party can fulfil its growing tasks if it applies the Leninist norms of Party life consistently and continuously perfects the Leninist style of Party work.

Experienced comrades who had stood the test in the implementation of decisions, who enjoy the respect and confidence of their collectives were elected members of the committees. The proportion of workers in the branch committees increased to 46.8 per cent and in the leading Party organs to 51.9 per cent. The proportion of women and young comrades in the new committees grew.

We will see to it more conscientiously that the great knowledge and experience of the working class and of all working people finds scientific expression in the decisions of the Party. The Party teaches the masses and at the same time it learns from them, as Lenin stressed time and again. The more trustingly it discusses, in a comradely way, complicated problems with them, the more effective use will it make of the intelligent ideas and hints of the workers and all working people in the interest of socialism.

In this sense the Party teaches all its members that they should always and everywhere attentively listen to the working people and unwaveringly and, at the same time, patiently explain to them our policy. It is the aim of the Party to reach the hearts and minds of all citizens: the workers and cooperative farmers, the members of the intelligentsia, women and young people. We want to win over everybody without exception for active cooperation in the solution of the tasks facing us.

Our Party resolutely applies the principle of collectivity as the supreme principle governing the work of all elected committees. Only the principle of collectivity which includes personal responsibility makes it possible to pass correct and scientifically exact decisions. By applying collectivity in the work of all committees we most effectively oppose the phenomena of subjectivism, dogmatism, window-dressing and disregard of the collective. Wherever such tendencies show up they must be fought uncompromisingly.

Criticism and self-criticism in the Lenin sense promote inner-Party democracy. They increase the experience, militant strength and intelligence of the collective and of every individual comrade. They strengthen the confidence of the working people in the Party. However, it must be stated frankly that there are examples showing that individual comrades have forgotten the value of criticism and self-criticism. They consider themselves to be more intelligent than the collective. They do not like constructive opposition. They consider themselves infallible and sacrosanct. Such an attitude must be corrected with the strength of the collective if the development forward is not to be hindered seriously in the respective section.

Firm Party discipline is part of inner-Party democracy, just as are open-mindedness towards criticism and frank discussions before making a decision. It is particularly the voluntary, conscious and firm discipline which gives our Party its strength as a militant alliance of like-minded people. This discipline is valid for all. Everybody who belongs to our militant alliance must work passionately and use all his strength for the implementation of the decisions, against passive attitudes, indifference, selfishness and bad discipline. Everybody must have a firm position in the controversy with the policy and the ideology of the imperialist class enemy, even when these are cleverly disguised.

The firm foundation of our Party, its immediate link with all working people are the branches. Their members carry out great work day by day. They spare no effort or strength to explain the strategy and tactics of the Party to the masses, to mobilize them to put these into practice and they set an example themselves.

Our Party has 72,207 branches and departmental Party organizations. The influence of the Party in all social spheres was strengthened by the establishment of 3,846 new branches and departmental Party organizations in the period under review.

The force of the Party branches will continue to grow if all comrades actively participate in working out and implementing the decisions. This requires that membership meetings should be well prepared, lively and have a clear content. This requires carefully thought-out Party assignments and a conscientious control of

their fulfilment. This requires a still greater breadth and activity of voluntary work. In this respect we aim at utilizing always and everywhere the wealth of the ideas of all comrades and non-Party working people, in order to further raise the militant strength and authority of the branches.

A number of proposals on changing the Party Statute have been submitted to the Congress. Some branches have proposed that the interval between congresses of our Party be amended to correspond to the five-year plans. The Central Committee is of the opinion that this proposal is justified and suggests to the Party Congress that it be approved.

With regard to the elections in all other branches and in the departmental Party organizations, the Central Committee proposes to continue to hold them annually. There are also proposals to fix in the Party Statute the right of control by Party branches of the activities of managements of teaching establishments, cultural and educational institutions, medical institutions as well as other establishments and organizations.

The training and further education of Party cadres was further improved since the Seventh Congress. Every year 100,000 comrades study at the Party schools and institutes. Today 95.3 per cent of the members of the secretariats of the district committees have graduated from college or technical school. Courses at Party schools have been attended by 33.2 per cent of branch committee members and by 48.1 per cent of branch secretaries. Party schools were attended by 90 per cent of the Party secretaries in large enterprises and 80 per cent of them have graduated from college or technical school.

The growing demands on all cadres make it necessary steadily to improve their Marxist-Leninist education and their expert knowledge. Their ability to recognize problems which have become ripe for solution and to make expert decisions is to be promoted.

THE IDEOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL WORK OF THE SUPG. AGITATION AND PROPAGANDA AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE OFFENSIVE OF MARXISM-LENINISM

The world-transforming teachings of Marxism-Leninism have been and will continue to be the reliable compass of the activities of our Party. All experience gained by the international working class in the course of this century confirms the correctness and the general validity of Leninism, the Marxism of our epoch. Experience proves that it is possible to give well-founded answers to all questions of our age only on the basis of these teachings and their further creative development.

The Central Committee is able to report to Congress that theo-

retical activities were intensified and the efforts increased to disseminate Marxism-Leninism more comprehensively. The appeal of the International Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow in 1969 to study the works of Lenin received a lively response in our Party. The Lenin centenary was held under the motto of studying Leninism and of its creative application. In this connection the theses of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the Lenin centenary were of great assistance. We can say that Leninism imbues the entire activity of our Party.

The theoretical and ideological work was concentrated specifically on defining more clearly and explaining the leading role of the working class and its revolutionary party. It included basic questions of the socialist state and the development of socialist democracy. It was based on the obvious necessity to investigate more intensively the economic laws of socialism, the management and planning of socialist national economy, that is, it aimed at finding an answer to those questions with which we were confronted in life. That is why prominence was also given to the current subjects of proletarian internationalism, the struggle against imperialism and its reactionary ideology, against anti-communism and nationalism, as well as Right-wing and "Left"-wing opportunism.

The dissemination of Marxism-Leninism and its ideological offensive was above all promoted by a thorough analysis of the decisions and speeches of the International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow in 1969.

It must be stated at the same time that the theoretical activity of the Party must be raised to a higher level, because the shaping of developed socialist society in the GDR brings up ever new questions. Thus, on the basis of the principles and the methodology of Marxism-Leninism it must be clarified in a more thoroughly scientific manner and in a language clearly understandable to the masses, why and how the leading role of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party grows with advancing socialist construction. It must be proved, through a theoretical generalization of the actual social processes, how the structure of the working class itself and its characteristics develop, how its alliance with the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia and other working people steadily consolidates and how the rapprochement of the classes and strata takes place on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the ideals of the working class and how the scientific ideology of the working class permeates all spheres of life.

The characteristic features of developed socialist society were outlined in the program of the Party and the decisions of the Seventh Congress. We took into account, in particular, the generally valid laws of socialist revolution and socialist construction explain-

ed by Marx in his *Critique of the Gotha Program* and comprehensively substantiated by Lenin, which were finally confirmed by the experience of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. There exists no rigid border line between socialism and communism which are, as is generally known, two phases of the communist social formation. As socialist relations of production and their material and technological basis develop, socialist society gradually grows into communist society. It must also be the task in theoretical work thoroughly to investigate this process of gradual transition to communism, taking into consideration the specific conditions in the GDR.

The intensified conflict between the two world systems makes it necessary for us completely and effectively to unmask the misanthropic essence of imperialism. Our ideological weapon is Lenin's theory on imperialism, which also exposes the roots and essence of opportunism.

In our epoch the class struggle between socialism and imperialism is intensifying in the ideological field. The experience gained in this struggle confirms Lenin's statement: ". . . bourgeois or socialist ideology. There is no middle course. . . . Hence, to belittle the socialist ideology in any way, to turn aside from it in the slightest degree means to strengthen bourgeois democracy."

The chief politico-ideological weapon of the imperialist bourgeoisie remains anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. It is the most concentrated expression of imperialism's fear of the growing influence of socialism. Anti-communism is at the same time an expression of imperialism's ideological aggression against the main force in the world socialist system, the USSR, against the three main revolutionary currents of our epoch in general.

All variants of reactionary ideology, including those of Social-Democratism and revisionism, have, overtly or covertly, an anti-Communist content. The so-called theories of industrial society, the convergence theory, the conception of the "democratization" of socialism, and the theory of a "reformed capitalism" on the basis of a "social free enterprise economy" have in common enmity towards the theory and practice of socialism.

As is known, the Right-wing Social-Democratic leaders seek to deceive the working class and the working masses into believing that they are giving them an alternative to communism by means of such "theories" and other "legends." These Social-Democratic leaders would like thereby to veil the fact that they are not striving to bring about socialism but have gone over completely to the positions of state-monopoly capitalism and want to subject the working class to this system.

The sabre-rattlers of capitalism and of every variety of imperialist

aggression and counter-revolution are also making increasing use of nationalism with the perfidious and abject aim of waging their struggle against the socialist countries, against the world Communist movement and proletarian internationalism more effectively.

The entire Party, its agitators, propagandists and social scientists are responsible for protecting the working class and all citizens of the GDR against the poison of anti-communism and for defeating it with our superior ideological weapons. We should always bear in mind that the moulding of socialist consciousness must always be linked with the struggle against bourgeois ideology, against imperialism, which employs all means to harm the shaping of the socialist society in our republic.

The Central Committee has been attaching increasing attention to the ideological training of members and candidates and to the promotion of socialist consciousness in the working class and all other working people. In keeping with Lenin's teachings, ideological work represents the main content of the activity of our whole Party.

Our ideological work also guarantees in the course of the coming years that the fighting potential of our ranks and our bonds with all citizens of the GDR will grow stronger. Increasing importance will be attached in this connection to the thorough study of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the resolutions of our Party, the documents of the world Communist movement, those of the CPSU in particular.

By spreading Marxist-Leninist theory in a comprehensible manner our Party is endeavoring to achieve an understanding of the laws governing social development not only among its members and candidates, but to an increasing extent among the entire working class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, and especially among the young people, and to bring them to act accordingly. We are guided by the principle that socialist consciousness constitutes the basis of their creative work.

The work of our mass media is gaining increasing importance in the ideological work of the Party, in the consolidation of the socialist consciousness of the citizens of the GDR and in the conflict with the imperialist enemy. Press, radio and television have done well in helping to fulfil the resolutions of the Seventh Party Congress. They have once again proved a reliable instrument of the Party.

Our Party press, the central organ *Neues Deutschland* and the county newspapers have increased their daily circulation by 600,000 copies since the Seventh Party Congress, reaching 5,290,000 copies.

The number of television viewers has increased by nearly one million and is now 4.5 million. About 80 per cent of the households

in the GDR have a television set; in addition to the first television program, about 35 per cent of the citizens of the GDR have facilities for receiving the second television program which was introduced on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the GDR thanks to the scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union. Part of the program is transmitted in color.

Practically all households in the GDR have a radio receiver, and more than 50 per cent of all families now have two radios. At least one daily and one weekly newspaper and one magazine are read in each household in the GDR.

The entire work of our Party is based on the great teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin. We energetically oppose all attempts at distorting and falsifying the revolutionary essence of these teachings. We categorically reject all manifestations of opportunism.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE SUPG FOR THE UNITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany is an integral and inseparable part of the international Communist movement, the most powerful and influential ideological and political force of our time. The international activities of the Central Committee of our Party were concentrated in the period under review on contributing actively towards cementing the unity and cohesion of the world Communist movement and uniting all anti-imperialist forces.

The Moscow Meeting of June 1969 represents great progress towards consolidating the unity of action of the international Communist movement and establishing cooperation among all anti-imperialist forces. Its results spell a resounding victory over imperialism and all splitting groups in the international workers' movement.

Now as before the policy of the Chinese leadership is a serious obstacle to the further consolidation of the unity of the socialist states and the entire world Communist movement, to the union of all anti-imperialist forces. The big-power chauvinist and anti-Soviet policy of the Mao group in Peking is directed against all socialist countries and all Marxist-Leninist parties. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany decisively condemns this policy directed against Marxism-Leninism and the interests of socialism. The Central Committee clearly reaffirms our Party's full support for the position of the CPSU and the other Marxist-Leninist parties on this question. As far as state relations with the People's Republic of China are concerned, our Party, like the CPSU and the other brother parties, favors normalization. The normalization of

interstate relations would be of great importance for the consolidation of the cohesion of the socialist countries, for the activation of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The SUPG bases its international activity on the strategy and tactics worked out and agreed upon collectively at the World Meeting in Moscow. It wholeheartedly subscribes to the obligations assumed at the Meeting in the common anti-imperialist struggle.

The Central Committee has intensified the exchange of delegations with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union since the Seventh Party Congress. The traditional close relations with the CPSU and with the other Communist and Workers' parties of the fraternal socialist countries are increasingly becoming a means of exchange of experience, which enables us to gain important knowledge bearing on our socialist construction.

In the period covered by this report, the SUPG has developed and consolidated its relations with the Communist and Workers' parties in the capitalist countries. Official SUPG delegations have been able to visit such states as France, Italy and Belgium thanks to the support of the fraternal parties. It is generally known that the Central Committee has also devoted a great deal of effort towards expanding comradely cooperation with the Communist and Workers' parties and with revolutionary democratic parties and movements of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The activity of the SUPG in this field helps to form a large union of the world socialist system and of the national-revolutionary liberation movement.

Valuable and permanent contacts have also been established with a number of Left-wing Socialist and Social-Democratic parties in Europe, Asia and Latin America. In the period between the Seventh and Eighth Congresses our Party has received 740 delegations of fraternal and friendly parties and organizations compared with 402 delegations in the period between the Sixth and the Seventh Congresses.

The members of our Party, the citizens of the GDR, will continue practising active solidarity with the struggling working class in the capitalist countries. We are firmly on the side of our comrades, the Communists in the FRG, who are waging a courageous struggle against the imperialist system. We are firmly on the side of the comrades of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, who are consistently standing up for the political and social rights of the working people.

The SUPG reaffirms its determination actively to participate in developing bilateral and multilateral exchanges of opinions, in cooperating in international scientific conferences and in other tested forms of cooperation of the fraternal parties. The SUPG

is in favor of making it a practice in our movement to hold regular and comprehensive international consultations of the Communist and Workers' parties.

Now as ever we regard a principled fight against bourgeois nationalism, revisionism, dogmatism and other forms of deviation from Marxism-Leninism to be a necessary condition for the successful advance of the world Communist movement.

The international working class has always scored great victories when it acted in solidarity. It suffered setbacks and defeats when the class enemy was able to exploit disunity among its ranks to his advantage. The striving for unity and for common actions among the Communists and all revolutionary forces is an objective necessity and a law-governed tendency in the international class struggle. From its Eighth Congress the Socialist Unity Party of Germany sends greetings of fraternal solidarity to all Communists, all underground fighters, all fighters in the dungeons and torture chambers of the fascist regimes, to all combatants against imperialism!

SPEECH BY COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV

TO EIGHTH CONGRESS OF THE SUPG

Dear Comrades,

Dear friends,

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union conveys fraternal Communist greetings to all participants in the Eighth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany! We also address these greetings to every member of your Party, to every citizen of the German Democratic Republic.

It was with keen interest and pride in the deeds and plans of our German friends that our delegation followed the Report of the SUPG Central Committee given by the First Secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker. This Congress of your Party will doubtless become a significant landmark in the GDR's socialist construction.

During its quarter-century activity the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has done tremendous work of which it has a right to be proud. The handclasp by which the outstanding leaders of the German working-class movement — Communist Wilhelm Pieck

Pravda, June 17, 1971.

and Social-Democrat Otto Grotewohl — consummated the indissoluble union of two working people's contingents is now regarded as a symbol of your Party. The establishment of this Party was a momentous event in the history of the German working-class movement, an act of great political wisdom. The fundamental importance of this act has been confirmed by the whole development of the GDR, by the remarkable achievements of socialist upbuilding your country.

Even in the grim years of the Second World War the Soviet people did not identify the working people of Germany with the criminal Hitlerite clique. We believed that the spirit of resistance to fascism was alive on German soil, too, and that the heart of the future Germany was throbbing in underground groups and prison cells. And our belief has been vindicated! In a nazi-ravaged postwar Germany, with a considerable part of its population morally corrupted by fascism, the very idea of building a new, socialist society appeared to be a distant, hardly attainable dream. But the German Communists who advanced the cause of the courageous revolutionaries — Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Ernst Thaelmann — had faith in the progressive forces of the German people. Loyal to their revolutionary duty, in alliance with progressive-minded Social-Democrats, they boldly assumed the responsibility for the destinies of the Homeland, succeeded in inspiring the working people with their ideals, and managed to rouse the people to the struggle for a better life. Amid tremendous difficulties, face to face with a powerful and experienced class adversary entrenched on the opposite side of the Elbe, they have honorably and in a short historical term accomplished a task of outstanding importance: the construction of a socialist state — the German Democratic Republic.

This, Comrades, is a real exploit. And having accomplished it, the German Communists have rightfully earned the acknowledgement and respect of their people and their class brothers and associates in the revolutionary struggle the world over.

Armed with the invincible truth of the great teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has scored successes, first of all, because it has managed to rally in its ranks the best sons and daughters of the German working class. With its far-sighted policy of fusing all the progressive parties and organizations of the country in the National Front, your Party has forged an alliance of all the active forces of society on the platform of peace, democratic changes, socialist construction. The GDR Communists have won the hearts and minds of the younger generation with their noble ideas and the greatness of their cause. This is particularly valuable, comrades. The point is that precisely

youth is destined to continue our cause and bring it to complete victory.

The high prestige of the SUPG in the international Communist movement is also connected with the fact that the Party has been led by tried and tested Marxists-Leninists, loyal representatives of the working class, hardened fighters against fascism, fighters for socialism. Deep respect and gratitude of all the GDR working people and all the friends of the GDR has been earned by Comrade Walter Ulbricht, who has devoted his entire energy and his immense political experience to the cause of the German working people, to the cause of socialism. Great trust of the Communists and all the working people in the GDR is enjoyed by our esteemed friend and comrade Erich Honecker, a staunch anti-fascist, outstanding organizer of Party and state construction in the Republic.

One of the merits of your Party is that during the extensive and strenuous work of socialist reconstruction of society, it has promoted, educated and steeled wonderful contingents of Party leaders, armed with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, boundlessly loyal to the working class, to the working people, and firmly adhering to the positions of socialist internationalism. There are such contingents now in all the Party links—from the Central Committee Politbureau to primary Party organizations.

Comrades, in these days you are defining the further prospects of the Party's work, development of the state and socialist society. In the process you have an opportunity to use the impressive gains of the past years achieved on the basis of the implementation of the resolutions of the previous Party congresses. Quite a lot has been done in the area of Party construction, in the economy, in the development of socialist statehood.

This is not the first time that we are in the GDR, and our every visit to your Republic is like a meeting with a good old friend. We see once again the things that gladdened our eyes and hearts before. And every time we discover something novel, and tangibly feel the pulse of a big and vigorous life of your Party and of all the people in the GDR.

The socialist German Democratic Republic has covered a long and glorious road. The process of the Republic's establishment, and dissociation with the forces of the past was not an easy one. Every goal in socialist construction has to be achieved literally in battle, in acute struggle against revenge-seekers and imperialists. But to quote the wonderful words of the great Goethe, only those deserve to live and be free who fight for this every day.

The new social system has become firmly and forever established in the German Democratic Republic. Millions of German working people treasure its advantages. An end has been put to

exploitation, to unemployment, to the humiliating social discrimination. The working people of the GDR today know from their own daily experience what free creative labor and complete confidence in the morrow mean. This new system, where the people have become builders and masters of their own life, has been gaining in strength from year to year and will continue to develop and gain in strength.

It goes without saying that with such a huge scope of political and socio-economic changes everything cannot be foreseen in detail and difficulties cannot be always avoided. All the greater, therefore, is the credit that goes to the working class, working people in agricultural cooperatives and the people's intelligentsia, who under the guidance of your Party are showing to the whole world an example of confident and stable development along the path of socialism and peace.

Comrades, it so happened that recent months in the life of many parties of the fraternal socialist countries have been marked with events of great importance: regular party congresses have been held. These are important and gratifying landmarks: important because at their supreme forums Communists are mapping out the ways for the development of their countries for many years ahead; joyous, because this development steadily proceeds in one direction—toward a still greater flourishing of the socialist countries, to an improvement in the people's well-being, to bringing about still better conditions for the people's happy life filled with fruitful and creative endeavor.

The Communists of Hungary, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Mongolian People's Republic have held their congresses. At each one of them, just as it is done at your Congress, plans for further development, for the solution of immediate tasks facing the respective parties and countries, for eliminating the shortcomings that still persist, were discussed in a concrete and business-like manner. Both the plans and the tasks were, of course, different, which depends on the conditions obtaining in one or another country. But there is, undoubtedly, much that is common to all the recently held congresses of the Communist parties of the fraternal countries. This common feature consists in that all of them have projected to the world a vivid and graphic picture of healthy, rapidly developing and dynamic socialist society, a society where the conscious labor of millions of people under the leadership of the Communist vanguard is wholly aimed at promoting the welfare of all people, a society where every year, every five-year period brings fresh and notable achievements in the sphere of political, economic, social, scientific and cultural development.

One of the big advantages of the world socialist system, of our socialist way of life, lies in the fact that in the course of development of the fraternal countries the Communist parties attentively study and use one another's positive experience. The experience of the Soviet Union's Communists, the first to pave the road of socialist development, and the practical activities of the other countries, including the German Democratic Republic where extensive work is conducted in elaborating problems of the developed socialist society—all this taken together constitutes the collective experience of socialism, our big common wealth. The efficient use of this wealth brings tremendous benefit to each of the fraternal countries, at times saving them from searching for solutions already found by others, or from repeating blunders or mistakes previously made by some.

At present a number of socialist countries has entered the stage of development which the Communist parties of these countries define as the building of mature or developed socialism. There arise before them at this stage vast and extremely complex tasks of how best to combine the advantages of the socialist system with the latest achievements of the scientific and technological revolution; how to ensure on this basis high effectiveness and planned proportionate development of the entire national economy and considerable improvement in the people's well-being; in what forms to develop and extend more broadly the work of shaping the consciousness of people in a socialist spirit; by what roads to advance in the creative development of socialist democracy; how to raise to a new level cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries.

These are grand and noble tasks! The fraternal socialist countries are living through fascinating times that hold out wonderful prospects and possibilities. There will of course be a number of problems on their further road but the most difficult part of the work has already been done, this may be said with full confidence.

The Soviet country has entered a new, important, stage in building communism. The decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress, with which you are well acquainted, open up before the Soviet people unprecedented horizons in all fields of social development. The Communists and all the working people of the Soviet Union have enthusiastically received the Congress decisions and have begun to carry them out in a communist manner. We are deeply gratified that the results of the 24th CPSU Congress were met with a broad, favorable response in other countries as well. Availing myself of the opportunity I would like to tell you, dear German Comrades, that the Soviet Communists highly value the interest the materials of the 24th CPSU Congress have met with in your Party. We are deeply grateful to the Communists and all the work-

ing people of the German Democratic Republic who had launched a socialist emulation movement in honor of our 24th Congress. The Soviet people see in all this a manifestation of genuine fraternal friendship and socialist internationalism.

What a striking contrast is today's state of the capitalist world to the confident advance of the socialist countries and their historic optimism. The noose of the general crisis of the capitalist system is tightening. The severe crisis of imperialist policy, the permanently feverish state of the economy, uncertainty in the future, a deep moral crisis—such is the picture of modern capitalism. And there is no reformer, no doctor, who can cure these organic ills and diseases.

Recently, the world evidenced another crisis of the monetary-financial system of capitalism. The American dollar, the deity, or rather the Mammon of capitalist society that has long lost its pure lustre, tottered again. And this is not an accidental, isolated phenomenon. It reflects the general internal instability of capitalism. It is in the same category as the acute class battles, the social, national and racial conflicts shaking the capitalist states, as the mass anti-war demonstrations in the biggest bourgeois country — the United States of America.

The ground is clearly slipping from under the feet of capitalism in its own home. It is also losing ground in the countries of the former colonial world, which are advancing with growing confidence along their own road — the road of independence and social progress, the road of friendship and cooperation with socialist states. In such a situation some of the bosses of the imperialist world are becoming incapable of soberly appraising the situation and are undertaking military ventures, resorting to aggression. Evidence of this are the aggressive wars of the imperialists against the peoples of Indochina and the Arab countries.

Under such conditions, the socialist countries have a particularly responsible role in defending the cause of peace, freedom and the social gains of the peoples. The nations of the world know that they can count on the socialist states that are consistently following the Leninist course in their foreign policies. And the greater the unity of our states, the more concerted their actions in the world arena, the stronger will be the mainstays of world peace and security, the firmer will be the advance of the peoples to freedom and independence.

The great alliance between the socialist countries and the young progressive states, which have shaken off the fetters of colonial oppression, is a most characteristic feature of our times. We consider it our duty to do everything to strengthen this alliance. A major event in this respect was the recently concluded Treaty of

Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic, a document which was hailed with gratification by all progressive and peace-loving forces.

We Communists are convinced and indomitable opponents of aggression and aggressors. At the same time we are equally convinced and consistent supporters of the peaceful coexistence of states, irrespective of the differences in their social systems. We sincerely welcome everyone who wants to cooperate honestly on the principles of mutual respect and reciprocal benefit and we are ready for such cooperation.

Comrades, your Party and your Republic are successfully solving big and complicated foreign policy problems. Perhaps no other state in the socialist community had to overcome so many obstacles on the way to international recognition as the German Democratic Republic. The capitalist world tried to organize on a global scale a political-diplomatic blockade of the GDR, but to no avail. And now the GDR has diplomatic relations with 29 states in all parts of the world.

In a great variety of fields of international communion, the GDR confidently demonstrates its great role and its growing capacities. There are steadily developing contacts along parliamentary and public lines. And now it is clear to everyone that the holding of an all-European conference is unthinkable without the GDR participating on an equal footing with other states. The GDR's foreign-trade and economic ties, which now extend to over 100 countries, are growing from year to year. And the Leipzig Fair has become one of the biggest and most popular in the world. We share your joy when GDR representatives win prizes at international sports competitions, and this is something which happens ever more often.

The growing international prestige and influence of your Republic is the result of everything which has been done by the GDR working people, economically, culturally and in state development. One can very well say that this is a result of many years of joint struggle of the socialist countries, a result of our cohesion in championing the cause of peace and socialism.

Formerly, Berlin was known as a capital from which came no good news, beneficial for the cause of peace. It was a citadel of German militarists and arms manufacturers. Having become the capital of the German socialist state, Berlin has completely changed its reputation. Currently, Berlin, the capital of the GDR, is a herald of peace and friendship among nations. And this transformation is the embodiment of the historical change which was caused by the formation of the peaceful socialist state on German soil.

Today, on the eve of the 30th anniversary of Hitler Germany's

attack on the Soviet Union, people involuntarily think about this event and the lessons of the Second World War. Neither Soviet people, nor Germans, nor the other peoples can forget what this war had cost them. Tens of millions of people perished. And although a new generation has grown up in the post-war period, the scars of the war and its grave heritage make themselves felt in politics, in the economy, and in the psychology of people. Today, more than a quarter of century after the war, the peoples of Europe are faced with one main task: to prevent a repetition of the tragedy of the past and to create a genuinely lasting peace, a peace for many years to come.

We all are pleased that some positive shifts are taking place lately in the situation in Europe. We appreciate the stand of those governments of capitalist countries that respond to our striving to advance in European affairs along the road of detente, peaceful cooperation and the strengthening of security on the continent. In this connection, I would like to dwell on the importance of the Treaty between the USSR and the FRG, signed on August 12 last year.

It is alleged somewhere in the West that in this treaty the FRG is making "concessions" to the Soviet Union. But we think that our commitments under the treaty of August 12 are by no means less, if not more important for the GDR, than its analogous commitments are for the Soviet Union. This applies to the question of the renunciation of the use of force, to the observance of the inviolability of borders and to the undertaking to adhere in mutual relations to the provisions of the United Nations Charter. So what matters is not some unilateral concessions—there are none on either side—but the political essence and the general trend of the treaty.

To those people in West Germany who engage in political speculations about the treaty with the Soviet Union we want to say one thing: the inviolability of the frontiers of the USSR, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other fraternal countries is guaranteed irrespective of the existence of this treaty; it is guaranteed by the joint might of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

On entering into force, the treaty with the FRG can and must open a new page in the FRG's relations with the Soviet Union, give scope to extensive mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic and other spheres. But the matter is not only this. The coming into force of the treaties of the Soviet Union and Poland with the FRG will largely create a new political climate in Europe. This, one should think, will considerably improve the preconditions for the creation of normal relations between West Germany and the European socialist countries, for the development, in

general, of fruitful cooperation between countries of East and West Europe, for the solution of important problems of European security.

The situation is such that there have now appeared in the West realistically-thinking circles which come out for the strengthening of European peace. At the same time, the activities of these circles are being subjected to ever fiercer attacks by a certain camp. The peace-loving peoples observe this and cannot but draw their conclusions from this.

Now, just a few words about the immediate neighbor of your capital—West Berlin. As you know well, the joint concentrated efforts of the Soviet Union and the GDR are directed at ensuring that West Berlin ceases to be a source of tensions and crisis situations and that normal conditions are provided for the life of this city and its population—naturally, with due consideration for the lawful interests and sovereign rights of the German Democratic Republic. We believe that the talks on West Berlin, that are now in progress, have made it possible first and foremost to clarify the positions of the sides concerned. It is natural therefore that now the talks are entering the stage of examining concrete proposals on the content of a possible agreement. I cannot speak for our partners in the talks, but we, for our part, are ready to make efforts to bring this matter to a successful completion and to ensure effective implementation of the agreement reached.

I dwell, comrades, on some questions of international life that are especially topical in relation to the efforts undertaken by the Soviet Union and the GDR to strengthen peace in Europe. A comprehensive program of struggle for peace and international security, for the freedom and independence of the peoples, was advanced at the 24th CPSU Congress. It determines the main tasks and directions of the Soviet Union's foreign policy activities at the present stage. This program takes into consideration the common interests of states of the socialist community. We are grateful to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and to the GDR Government for actively supporting it. This is yet another vivid testimony of the unity of our foreign-policy aims, of the purity and sincerity of our relations of alliance, relations of genuine socialist solidarity and friendship.

The strong bonds of friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR are a great gain of our parties, a result of many years of purposeful efforts of the Communists in our countries. Friendship is the core of our alliance which has shaped in the joint struggle for the triumph of peace and socialism.

Comrades, our parties and governments are concerned with the needs and interests of the entire socialist community; they invariably coordinate their foreign policy activities, and this is a

manifestation, in deed, of the deep internationalist spirit of their policies.

At present, the fraternal parties are exerting substantial effort to more extensively develop the process of economic integration of the socialist states. This is a matter of immense political importance, one of the central links of the advancement of world socialism. We are confident that, proceeding from the science of Marxism-Leninism and creatively developing and bettering the methods of economic management and cooperation, the fraternal countries will be able to successfully promote the course of socialist integration. And it can be definitely said that the German Democratic Republic will make an important contribution to the solution of this big problem.

Dear friends, please allow me from the bottom of my heart to wish you and all the working people of the German Democratic Republic new successes in the construction of an advanced socialist society, and wish you happiness and prosperity.

Long live the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the guiding force of the state of German workers and farmers!

May the inviolable friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic flourish! May their all-round cooperation and fraternal alliance grow stronger!

Long live the developing cooperation of the fraternal countries of socialism—the vanguard of mankind in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress

Long live Communism!

PEACE AND FREEDOM FOR THE PEOPLES OF INDOCHINA

STATEMENT* BY EIGHTH SUPG CONGRESS

On behalf of all Communists and the peoples of the German Democratic Republic, the Eighth SUPG Congress conveys its fraternal, militant greetings and expressions of solidarity to the heroic people of Vietnam and their militant vanguard, the Working People's Party of Vietnam, to the courageous patriots of Laos and Cambodia, the fearless fighters against U.S. imperialist aggression.

We wish the fraternal Democratic Republic of Vietnam new

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victories in its just struggle against imperialist aggression. We wish it new successes in the building of socialism.

We fully support the Provisional Revolutionary Government and all patriots of South Vietnam. We support their struggle for the final liberation of their country from foreign interventionists and the Saigon puppet regime, for the right to shape their country's destiny independently and without any restrictions.

The courageous patriots of Laos and Cambodia are waging a determined struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression in defense of their sacred cause. We express our full sympathy and active support.

The working people of the GDR rejoice and take pride in every victory scored by the heroic Vietnamese and the courageous patriots of Laos and Cambodia, in every crushing blow inflicted upon the American aggressors and their hirelings.

The aggressive policy of the United States, supported by the imperialist FRG, is characterized by endless defeats. No force, even the most brutal military force, no subtle political cunning and intrigues by imperialism and its accomplices can break the indomitable will of the socialist Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the freedom-loving peoples of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The imperialists and all reactionaries will never succeed in this, neither now nor in the future. The criminal plans of the U.S. imperialists connected with so-called "Vietnamization" and their devilish attempts to force Asians to fight Asians are also suffering fiasco. The freedom-loving peoples of Indochina enjoy tremendous and constant fraternal aid and support from the CPSU and the Soviet people, the socialist community, the international Communist movement and all forces of progress. This support and solidarity multiplies the forces and staunchness of the fighters for freedom and peace, for the peaceful future of Indochina. It is a decisive guarantee of victory over the imperialist aggressors.

The Eighth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany voices its firm conviction that the proposals advanced by the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the Laotian Patriotic Front and the National Unity Front of Cambodia are a constructive basis for a just solution of the Indochinese problems. The present situation, more than ever before, demands strengthening of the world front of solidarity with the fighting peoples of Indochina and continuation of the energetic struggle against U.S. aggressive policy.

Together with the CPSU and the Soviet people who are making the main contribution to the comprehensive aid to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in building socialism, strengthening its defense might, supporting the liberation movement in South Vietnam,

Laos and Cambodia, together with all the other fraternal parties and peoples of the community of socialist countries, together with the world's progressive forces the SUPG and the people of the GDR are giving active political and material support to the people of Indochina. The delegates of the Eighth SUPG Congress solemnly proclaim the determination of the working people of the GDR to unbendingly continue fulfilling their internationalist duty.

Let us step up international actions in support of the heroic fighting peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia! Stop the bloody aggression of U.S. imperialism and its allies in Indochina!

Let us amplify our protest against the crimes committed by the United States and its puppets and demand withdrawal of its aggressive troops from Indochina!

The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are struggling for their inalienable right to shape the future of their country themselves!

They shall be victorious

FOR RESTORATION OF A JUST AND STABLE PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

STATEMENT* BY THE EIGHTH SUPG CONGRESS

On behalf of the people of the German Democratic Republic, we, the delegates of the Eighth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, strongly condemn Israel's aggression against the Arab states that is supported by the imperialists of the USA, FRG and other imperialist powers. We express our fraternal solidarity with the Arab peoples' struggle to liquidate the consequences of the Israeli aggression, and for the triumph of peace, independence and social progress.

The Israeli rulers' expansionist policy has been fully exposed. The international isolation of the Israeli aggressors and their imperialist patrons, the USA and other imperialist powers who are prodding Israeli reaction to new ventures while hypocritically speaking of peace, is becoming more and more obvious.

This is countered by the constructive stand of the UAR and the other Arab states whose policy creates favorable prerequisites for the fulfilment of the UN Security Council resolutions of November 22, 1967.

Israeli reaction stubbornly refuses to withdraw its troops from

*Neues Deutschland, June 20, 1971.

occupied Arab territory, flagrantly defying world public opinion and the United Nations.

That is why peace forces the world over regard it as their duty, through joint efforts, to force the aggressors to observe the generally recognized norms of international relations and the lawful rights of the Arabs and also to withdraw their troops from forcibly occupied Arab territory.

The Eighth SUPG Congress is firmly convinced that all attempts by the imperialist powers and their servitors to impose their domination upon the Arab peoples, to undermine the progressive regimes in the Arab countries and defeat the anti-imperialist national-liberation movement in the Middle East are doomed to failure. The lawful rights and vital interests of the Arab peoples and particularly of the Arab people of Palestine will triumph. The Israeli aggressor will be forced to leave the occupied Arab territories. A guarantee of this is the determined struggle of the Arab peoples for their national independence, freedom, peace and social progress. their firm alliance with the main force of the anti-imperialist struggle, the Soviet Union, and the other socialist states and the forces striving for peace throughout the world. The stronger this alliance, the sooner will a stable and just peace be achieved in the people's interests.

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the Soviet Union and the UAR was a serious blow to imperialist plans.

This treaty not only records the results of the comprehensive, long-standing friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and the UAR, but also opens up new opportunities for cooperation in all fields.

The treaty gives a feeling of deep satisfaction to the people of the German Democratic Republic. It is a contribution to the all-round strengthening of the UAR and the progressive forces in the Arab world and to the unification of all the Arab states and anti-imperialist forces.

The Eighth Congress of the SUPG states that together with the Soviet Union the GDR will continue its consistent support of the Arab peoples' just struggle to restore their lawful rights, achieve a just political solution in the Middle East and defend the interests of the Palestinian Arabs.

As a reliable friend of the Arab peoples, we will strengthen our solidarity with their struggle and the anti-imperialist alliance in the struggle against imperialist aggression and for attaining a just and stable peace in the Middle East.

May the indestructible friendship between the people of the GDR and the Arab peoples flourish and grow stronger!

JOINT STATEMENT

OF THE DELEGATIONS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

A meeting of delegations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the French Communist Party took place in Moscow from July 1 to July 3, 1971.

The CPSU delegation included L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A. P. Kirilenko, Member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B. N. Ponomarev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M. V. Zimyanin, Member of the CPSU Central Committee, and V. V. Zagladin, Member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

The FCP delegation included G. Marchais, Deputy General Secretary of the FCP; R. Leroy, Member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the FCP Central Committee; F. Billoux, Member of the FCP Politbureau, and J. Kanapa and R. Leclerc, Members of the FCP Central Committee.

The meetings and talks proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and fraternal friendship and were imbued with the desire of both parties to make their contribution to the implementation of the recommendation of the 1969 International Meeting to strengthen the unity of the world Communist movement, and to raise this unity to a higher level conforming to modern demands of the struggle against imperialism and for the interests of the working class and world socialism.

In the course of the talks, both parties exchanged information on the situation in their respective countries and on their activities. The FCP delegation expressed its solidarity with the policy laid down by the 24th CPSU Congress which is aimed at consolidating peace, improving the well-being of the people, and developing socialist democracy. For its part, the CPSU delegation also expressed its solidarity with the policy, defined by the 19th FCP Congress, of the alliance of workers and democratic forces in the struggle for social progress, democracy and socialism.

A profound and fruitful exchange of opinions took place on major present-day international issues and on a whole number of political and theoretical problems.

Both parties decided to deepen cooperation on the basis of the principles and norms collectively worked out by the international

Communist movement, and with this purpose in mind, to extend mutual consultations, exchange of delegations, information, etc.

They will actively promote all-round friendly relations between the Soviet Union and France with the object of making full use of the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries in the mutual interest of their peoples as well as in the interests of security in Europe and throughout the world.

As a result of the meeting, the delegations arrived at the following joint conclusions.

* * *

The events of the past two years have fully confirmed the correctness of the appraisal of world development given by the International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties in 1969. The French and Soviet Communists act and will continue to act in the interests of implementing the recommendations stemming from this appraisal.

I

Present-day capitalism, imperialism, is at a stage of profound and ever sharpening crisis.

The crisis has affected all spheres of life of capitalist society. Instability and disproportions in the economy, the currency and financial crisis, more and more numerous and deep social conflicts, distortion of highest moral human values—this is the image of present-day monopoly capitalism.

Even its leaders can no longer conceal the crisis of the system that has outlived itself, a system whose existence they are seeking in every way to prolong. However, they try to hide its true reason. This reason consists in the fact that capitalism cannot give an answer to the economic, social and cultural requirements of our times, and primarily in the fact that it shows its inability to satisfy the requirements and strivings of the working class, the popular masses.

Big capital uses the tremendous possibilities offered to man by the economic development in the epoch of unprecedented scientific and technical progress exclusively in the interests of enriching the few but not improving the lot of the working people. It expands to an increasing degree the sphere of exploitation, and spreads it to ever new sections of the population. It cannot offer either ideals or a worthy future to the young generation which is becoming ever more numerous and is manifesting ever greater activity in social life.

In view of all this the class struggle becomes more and more tense. Together with the working class, which is most directly suf-

jected to exploitation by big capital and which plays a decisive role in the developing battles, other social sections are joining these battles. The monopoly regimes are constantly coming up against growing dissatisfaction, frequently sharp outbursts of indignation called forth among the masses by the anti-people's policy of the monopolies. A new and important fact is the mass participation in the struggle of the working and student youth and their increasing fighting ability and political consciousness. There is a steady rise in the number of working people, men and women from different social sections, with different views and religious beliefs, who are joining activities against the system of exploitation and oppression which is on the decline.

Facing growing difficulties and trying to integrate the working people into the capitalist system (that is, to get them, through maneuvers and falsifications, to help intensify the very exploitation to which they are subjected), the monopoly regime is accentuating its anti-democratic character more and more. It blocks the working people, the overwhelming proportion of the members of society, from all participation in the direction and management of public affairs, introduces unjust electoral systems, attempts to encroach upon trade union rights and strangles the freedoms won by the masses as a result of centuries-long battles. It builds up means for suppressing the working-class and democratic movement and, in a number of countries, even tries to open the road to the revival of fascism with all its unprecedented crimes.

Peoples increasingly regard all this not as a strength but a weakness of monopoly capital which makes hopeless attempts to put up barriers on the road leading to the inevitable social liberation of the working class and all other toilers.

II

The crisis of capitalism is becoming increasingly evident on the international plane as well.

In an attempt to oppose the socialist system, the Soviet Union in the first place, capitalism resorts to economic discrimination, stockpiles the most destructive types of weapons and organizes an intensive campaign of misinformation. However, it thus only shows that it fears peaceful competition with socialism, this new society whose existence and rapid development constitute, despite difficulties and problems which arise now and then, the greatest victory of the cause of the working class.

Aggressive by nature, imperialism seeks to mobilize all means to achieve its aims. It generates a permanent danger of war which threatens the whole of mankind. The vigilance and struggle of peoples against the designs of imperialism, in defense of their

independence and for the preservation of peace, are thus a permanent necessity.

The Soviet and French Communists have fought and will fight unhesitatingly for peaceful coexistence among states with different economic and social systems. They fight and will resolutely fight against anti-communism and anti-Sovietism which stem from the leading quarters of the bourgeoisie and the pseudo-revolutionaries of all sorts. Experience shows convincingly that anti-communism and anti-Sovietism are used, in effect, to split the working-class movement and the anti-imperialist movement in general, to camouflage encroachments on democratic freedoms, the interests of the working people and nations, the interests of peace.

Resorting to all means, imperialism tries in vain to reverse the course of history. The growing activity of the forces of socialism, democracy, national independence and peace is the determining factor for the development of the world situation.

In Vietnam, in the whole of Indochina, the aggression of U.S. imperialism against the peoples aspiring to liberty is doomed to failure. Soviet and French Communists are rendering and will continue to render every kind of support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples, and to their proposals aimed at ensuring a just political settlement, based primarily on the complete withdrawal of the American troops.

In the Middle East, Israel's expansionist leading circles are finding themselves in increasing international isolation. Nevertheless, the situation in this part of the world remains tense and dangerous, due to the refusal of the Israeli aggressors, enjoying the military, financial and political support of the USA, to accept the UAR's constructive proposals aimed at opening the way for a political settlement of the conflict. This is a reckless policy, fraught with serious consequences for world peace, and also detrimental to the long-range interests of the people of Israel. The Communists of the Soviet Union and France support and will continue to support the Arab peoples in their effort to achieve a pull-out of Israeli troops from all the territories occupied as a result of aggression, and to secure the fulfilment of all the provisions of the UN Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967.

In Latin America, one of the most important events of the past period was the development of the revolutionary struggle which brought important successes to the peoples of Chile, Peru and Bolivia. Soviet and French Communists voice their solidarity with the struggle of the Latin American peoples who are making an increasing contribution to the world anti-imperialist movement.

In Europe, largely thanks to the initiatives of the socialist countries of that continent, the idea is gaining ground that the time has long come to establish a system of collective security and equal,

mutually profitable cooperation among all the states. Soviet and French Communists have been working and will continue to work for preparing and holding, without any preliminary conditions, an all-European conference of states, to clear the way to the attainment of these goals. They will do everything so that the preparations for, and success of, this conference become the cause of the peoples themselves. They will continue to support all initiatives aimed at the achievement of this goal.

In Greece, Spain, Portugal, the USA and in many other countries the Communists and democrats are subjected to the most brutal repressions. Soviet and French Communists display and will continue to display active solidarity with all the victims of imperialist reaction.

III

The crisis of capitalism, the social injustices engendered by it, aggressive wars, threats to international security—all this calls increasingly for the establishment of a new, more just and more humane social system. Such a system is socialism.

Socialism is no longer a matter of wishful thinking — it has been prepared by the entire course of development of modern society. The material prerequisites for socialism have long ago appeared in the advanced capitalist countries. Socialism, as one can see from its principles and as has already been proved in practice, is the only system which conforms to the requirements and possibilities of economic and social development. Socialism and socialism alone meets the legitimate aspirations of the working people and of the people as a whole.

Socialism provides for the working masses aspiring to a more just society conditions in which the worker can work at last for himself and in the interests of the entire society of free people enjoying equal rights.

The aim of socialism and communism is identical in emancipating man from social inequality, exploitation and oppression, in guaranteeing the well-being of the entire people, in providing the conditions for the free development of every human personality.

Only socialism, based on the social ownership of the means of production, makes it possible to ensure a non-crisis planned economic development in the interests of the people. Only socialism creates the conditions for a genuine political and economic democracy, for the effective participation of broad masses in the management and guidance of production and society, for the free implementation, by every citizen, of his social and political rights. Permanent development of democracy is a vital necessity and a condition of development of socialism.

Socialism is the future of all mankind.

It has already triumphed on one-third of the globe. And the invaluable experience accumulated by the socialist countries shows convincingly that, in keeping with the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, the construction of socialism is based on common principles and that at the same time it is being advanced in various forms in keeping with the specific national features and historical conditions of each country. Every nation following the road of socialism makes and will continue to make its contribution to various features of the power of the working class and other strata of working people, to various forms of democracy, to various methods of economic and social transformation of society.

The successes and strengthening of the socialist countries are decisive for world development — and this accords with the interests of the social emancipation and security of all peoples. Soviet and French Communists declare their profound solidarity with the building of the new society in the countries of the socialist system, who are translating into practice mankind's loftiest aspirations, and express their resolve to work for the cohesion of all socialist states.

The joint proposals and political initiatives of the socialist states as, for instance, the Soviet proposals for troop reductions in Europe and a conference of the five nuclear powers, among others, have a positive impact on all of international development.

The nobility of socialist ideals is winning the minds of increasingly broader masses of working people of both manual and mental labor. It is precisely for this reason that even bourgeois politicians and Big Business servitors at times claim with speculative purpose that they also "aspire to socialism." The Right and "Left" opportunists, for their part, though talking endlessly of socialism, give up in the face of the concrete revolutionary tasks arising during the transition to socialism. They have no faith in the strength of the popular masses.

More relevant than ever before is Lenin's thesis that one cannot hope for success in revolutionary action without revolutionary theory. There is such a revolutionary theory which has already been tested in practice. It is scientific socialism, the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, which is being constantly enriched and developed by the experience of the socialist countries, by the lessons derived in the struggle of the international working class and the national liberation movement, and by the achievements of modern science, technology and culture.

Any deviation from Marxism-Leninism, any underestimation of its scientific character, any renunciation of class positions in the effort to build a new society, any renunciation of joint action in the struggle against imperialism and any concessions to subjectiv-

ism and voluntarism will only do the socialist cause grave harm.

Loyalty to scientific socialism and to the Leninist organizational principles and methods of struggle makes the Communist parties a true vanguard in the revolutionary movement of today.

IV

Unity of the world Communist movement is a major factor for success in the struggle carried on by each Communist Party. It also cements the alliance of all anti-imperialist forces. This unity has made definite progress of late. Soviet and French Communists will resolutely strive to consolidate the political and ideological cohesion of all Communist parties in the world on the foundation of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and the principles and purposes collectively formulated by the 1969 Meeting.

Imperialist propaganda, as well as the Right and "Left" revisionists and opportunists, are trying to place proletarian internationalism in opposition to the independence, sovereignty and equality of the Communist parties. With this aim in mind, they have invented the myth of the so-called theory of limited sovereignty and the demagogic fable about the two "super-powers" which supposedly decide the destinies of the world conjointly behind the backs of the peoples. Soviet and French Communists are fighting these slanderous fabrications and they will continue to do so.

Without in the least denying or minimizing independence, sovereignty and equality, and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of both nations and Communist parties, Communists consider themselves in duty bound to respect and consistently observe these principles, precisely because they, along with solidarity and mutual assistance, are an organic part of the content of proletarian internationalism.

It is their conviction that the differences in conditions of the struggle waged by the Communist parties, the different approaches to the tasks that arise, and divergences on one or another matter ought, on no account, to lead to nationalism, isolation, the division of the world Communist movement or renunciation of the joint struggle against imperialism. Resolutely combating every attempt to cast slurs on the principles of the Communist movement and its aims and on world socialism, Soviet and French Communists will strive to promote joint action by Communist and Workers' parties on the international scene, especially on cardinal problems of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Today numerous new forces throughout the world are joining the struggle against imperialism. Their unity and their alliance with the Communists represent a major condition for success in this struggle. Soviet and French Communists will resolutely avail

themselves of the new opportunities for a constructive exchange of views on different aspects of the anti-imperialist struggle and for joint action by all democratic, including Socialist, parties and all progressive national and international organizations, regardless of their political, philosophical or religious convictions. Today all these forces have their place in the struggle against exploitation, oppression and war. Tomorrow they will be able to participate in building the new society, provided they take an effective part in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

Soviet and French Communists confidently look into the future. They know that the future belongs to socialism!

COMMUNIST PARTIES OF U.S., MEXICO ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

Representatives of the Communist Parties of Mexico and the United States met in Mexico City June 6 and 7, with the objective of an interchange of experiences and viewpoints in order to develop a better understanding of the situation in the two countries and of the tasks of the respective parties.

The meeting was carried out in the most comradely fashion which has characterized the relations between the Communist Parties of Mexico and the U.S. for many years.

In the course of the conversation, both delegations expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people, and with the other peoples of Indochina against the North American aggressors. With the same motive, they greeted the decisive contributions of the forces of peace and progress in the world, especially those of the socialist countries, to the cause of the independence and of the freedom for this region of Asia.

They reaffirmed the aid of their parties to the Cuban revolution and sent an enthusiastic greeting to the workers and progressives of Chile, grouped firmly in the Unidad Popular, who are carrying out a profound struggle against imperialist penetration and for authentic economic and socio-economic transformations based on socialism.

Both delegations applauded the increased level of struggle in Latin America among the working class and the popular masses against North American imperialism and reactionary internal forces. They expressed their determination to invoke the most diverse forms of solidarity with the emancipatory struggle of the Latin American peoples.

The Communist Parties of the U.S. and Mexico endorsed the conclusions of the International Conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties which was held in Moscow in June 1969.

On the occasion of the fraternal meeting of the two delegations they reaffirmed their resolve to contribute with all their strength to the unity of the world Communist movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism.

At the same time, the representatives of both parties declared that they strengthen themselves by contributing to the unity of

Daily World, June 15, 1971.

all anti-imperialist forces in the world in the struggle against North American imperialism.

The representatives of the Communist Party of Mexico expressed their support for the struggle of the North American people for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, a struggle that represents a lofty contribution to the international cause of peace and anti-imperialist solidarity.

They reiterated their support for the movement for civil rights by the Black and Chicano peoples. The Mexican delegation expressed its solidarity with the movement for freedom of North American political prisoners, especially Angela Davis, the brilliant example of the resolute courage and self-sacrifice of the Communists and Black people of the U.S.

The delegation of the Communist Party of the U.S. pledged its support to the campaign of the Mexican people for the speedy isolation of the Mexicali Valley problem involving salt waters in the Colorado River; it greets the struggle of the students and the people of Monterey for the democratization of their University and reaffirmed its support for the struggle for amnesty for all Mexican political prisoners.

The conference contributed to the re-enforcement of those traditional ties of friendship, comradeship and solidarity which exist between the Communists of Mexico and of the U.S.

Both delegations consider it necessary to hold consultations in the near future with the object of studying problems related to the neighboring geography of the two countries and the socialist objectives of the two parties, in the hope of adopting joint actions, based upon the principles of mutual respect for the sovereignty and independence of each of our respective parties.

For the Communist Party of the U.S.

James Jackson (International Affairs Secretary)

For the Communist Party of Mexico

Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, General Secretary

Mexico D.F. 7th of June, 1971.

COLLUSION BETWEEN FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND CHINESE GOVERNMENT OF MAO TSE-TUNG

STATEMENT* OF THE FCP POLITBUREAU

The National Assembly Commissions on Finance, Culture, Family and Social Questions, Production and Trade, included in their programs of tours abroad for 1971 a trip to People's China. In accordance with the rules and practice of the National Assembly commissions, the Communist group proposed the candidature of Comrade Maurice Andreux for the commission on social problems, and Comrade Emile Roger for the commission on production and trade.

However, the chairman of the social commission, M. Peyrefitte, communicated orally to Comrade Marie-Claude Vaillant Couturier that the French representation in China and the Chinese representation in France pointed out that the presence of Communists in the delegation was undesirable. For his part, M. Lemaire, chairman of the commission on production and trade, pointed out to Comrade Emile Roger that "the discrimination against the Communist deputies was the result of the wish expressed by the Chinese authorities."

Our comrades, naturally, maintained their candidatures.

In response to a request by the Chairman of the National Assembly the three commission chairmen agreed to replace the three delegations of five members each with a single joint mission of three delegations with four members each respectively by the bureaus of the three commissions which took advantage of the opportunity not to include a single Communist deputy.

In this situation, our comrade Robert Ballanger, Chairman of the Communist group, wrote to the Chairman of the National Assembly on June 8: "In our opinion there is nothing to prevent including Communist deputies in the united delegation that is soon to leave for China, either by changing the delegation's composition or by increasing the stipulated number of delegates." He added that Emile Roger maintained his candidature.

On June 13 the chairmen of the three commissions replied: "Following an investigation it is clear that at the present time, regretfully, it is impossible to provide for a thirteenth candidate. The Chinese authorities agreed to the composition of the delegation as

L'Humanité, July 13, 1971.

determined by the National Assembly; any change of date, program or composition of the delegation could prompt Peking to question the very principle of the mission."

It is therefore absolutely clear that:

1. The Chinese government of Mao Tse-tung, which professes its intention of routing the imperialists, refuses to receive Communist deputies, consistent representatives of the anti-imperialist struggle in France.

2. The Chinese government is interfering in the internal affairs of France in an intolerable manner, particularly in the affairs of the National Assembly, by demanding the exclusion of Communist deputies from the delegation.

3. The French government not only tolerates such interference by a foreign government, but does everything necessary to help its parliamentary majority carry out this odious discrimination dictated by the afore-mentioned government.

4. The chairmen of the corresponding National Assembly commissions, belonging to the government majority, are invoking a procedure violating the established rules in order to exclude Communist deputies to the satisfaction of the Maoist government.

The Politbureau of the French Communist Party censures the intolerable stand of the Maoist government, which appears in its true colours as splitter of anti-imperialist forces.

It voices its protest to the French government which is not only tolerating foreign interference, but, with the complicity of the Chinese government, is discriminating against Communist deputies.



FROM THE PARTY PRESS

THE PRESS OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ON THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CPC

Pravda (USSR)

In his article "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Communist Party of China," published in *Pravda* on July 1, 1971, I. Aleksandrov writes:

Half a century ago, on July 1, 1921, the First Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) took place in Shanghai. It proclaimed the foundation of the Communist Party of China, a proletarian party of a new type. It was said in the Congress documents that the Party's aim was to win the dictatorship of the proletariat, build socialism and communism, and that the Party was linked with the Communist International.

Since then the CPC has traversed a long and difficult path. It headed the struggle of the Chinese people for national and social liberation, led them to the victory of the revolution, and directed China along the socialist road of development. The Party could fulfil this task because the Communists, guided by the great Marxist-Leninist teaching, expressed the aspirations of the people and waged an unremitting struggle against imperialism, the compradore bourgeoisie and feudal lords, petty-bourgeois revolutionariness, "Left"-wing and Right-wing deviations, chauvinism and nationalism. The characteristic feature of the CPC's history is that the Marxist-Leninist, internationalist-minded members of the Party constantly fought against the petty-bourgeois, nationalist forces to bring about the triumph of the ideals of scientific communism.

I

The founding of the CPC was a result of the increased political activity of the rising working class and the upsurge of the revolutionary democratic and national liberation movement in the country in the wake of the October Socialist Revolution and the successes of the young Soviet Russia.

Li Ta-chao, the pioneer of Marxism in China and, later on, a co-founder of the CPC and one of its leading theoreticians, a Communist internationalist, said this about the significance of the experience of the October Revolution for China:

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"We should greet the Russian revolution with pride as the beacon of a new world civilization. We have to lend an attentive ear to the news from new Russia which is being built on the principles of freedom and humanism. Only then will we keep pace with world progress."

In China, the struggle for the social emancipation of the working people was closely interwoven with the tasks of the anti-imperialist struggle. The main obstacle for the revolution then was imperialism which had made the country its semi-colony. Lenin's conclusion on capital as "an international force" was strikingly proved in the course of the liberation struggle which unfolded in China under the Party's guidance. "To vanquish it, an international workers' alliance, an international workers' brotherhood, is needed," taught V. I. Lenin. The Communist Party and the people of the Soviet Union, the world Communist and workers' movement became a reliable ally for the CPC and the working people of China.

The Communist International and the Soviet Communists gave the Chinese revolutionaries the necessary practical assistance in organizing the first Marxist groups which appeared in China after the anti-imperialist "May 4 movement" of 1919, and in rallying them on the basis of proletarian Marxist-Leninist ideology. The decisions of the Second Congress of the Communist International and Lenin's speech at this Congress on the national and colonial questions served as an impetus and ideological basis for the unification of Chinese revolutionaries-Marxists. The Communist International gave considerable assistance to the Chinese revolutionaries in assimilating Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the Leninist Party of Bolsheviks.

Since its inception the CPC found itself in the crucible of the national-democratic revolution and put forward an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal program. The period between the First and Third Congresses of the CPC, that is, prior to 1924, was one of organizational and ideological growth of the Party. In 1922 the CPC was admitted to the Communist International. At its Third Congress (1923) the Party advanced the policy of building a united national-revolutionary front with the Kuomintang headed in those years by the great revolutionary democrat Sun Yat-sen.

The anti-imperialist action of the people, with the working class as its chief force, kept growing in China. It was for this reason that the winning of the proletariat's hegemony in the national revolution arose as an urgent task before the CPC in that period. The Hongkong-Canton strike of sailors, the general strike of the Shanghai workers, and the growth of the peasant movement in the country showed that the proletariat was the main support of the Party, the vanguard of the revolution, and that the peasantry

was the principal ally of the proletariat, an ally without whose support the victory of the revolution in China was impossible.

The counter-revolutionary coup staged in 1927 by the Right-wing of the Kuomintang headed by Chiang Kai-shek led to the collapse of the united front. The Communist Party of China and those supporting it were made the target of wanton terror, with hundreds of thousands of sons and daughters of the Chinese people being victimized. Among those who perished were such outstanding leaders of the CPC as Hsiang Chung-fa and Tsu Chiu-po, CPC Central Committee General Secretaries; Peng Pai, a very prominent leader of the peasant movement; Chang Tai-lei, a CPC leader and an organizer of the Young Communist League of China; Su Chao-cheng, the leader of the famous Canton Commune, and Fang Chih-min, the founder of one of the first revolutionary bases of the CPC.

Another feature that made the situation complicated was that in that period a Right-wing deviation developed in the CPC, which led to the undermining of the Party's bonds with the masses, interfered with the utilization of the experience of the world Communist movement, and with the implementation of the Comintern recommendations. The Sixth CPC Congress (1928), which gathered at that moment, so critical for the Party, discussed the task of the Party in the new situation. The Congress resolutions were elaborated with a view to the international experience of the revolutionary movement and dealt with basic problems such as the strategy and tactics of developing the agrarian revolution, the building of the armed forces, establishment of strongholds in the rural areas. The directive worked out by the Congress defined ways of development of the Chinese revolution.

The end of the 20s and the first half of the 30s again proved to be quite complicated for the Party. The Communists were subjected to continuous persecution on the part of the reactionaries, whereas in the Party proper petty-bourgeois elements became active and in the middle of the 30s seized key positions in the Party.

The Chiang Kai-shekites practised terror against the CPC, simultaneously conducting an anti-Soviet campaign, followed by armed provocations on the Soviet-Chinese frontier. The Chinese Communists-internationalists resolutely exposed the reactionary purport of the slogan of Chiang Kai-shek, who called for war against the Soviet Union, slanderously trying to accuse the USSR of "red imperialism."

Everyone is aware of the disaster which befell the Chinese people as a result of this counter-revolutionary policy. Subsequent events showed that every time the ill-wishers of China, the enemies of socialism inside the country, made attempts to weaken

the revolutionary movement, to make it depart from the course, they inevitably whipped up a wave of anti-Sovietism. Such was the case in the years of the struggle for the liberation of China, and that was how subsequently the nationalist and bourgeois elements acted.

In that period so difficult for the CPC, the Soviet Communists came out as the initiators of a mighty international movement in defense of the Chinese patriots. The Comintern called upon all Communists in the world to render "every kind of support to the Chinese revolution."

The aggression of Japanese imperialists against China caused a rearrangement of forces in the country, and made the question of saving the nation a cardinal one. Speaking at the Comintern in 1936, G. Dimitrov stressed that the task of the CPC was "to achieve a unification of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people against the Japanese invaders." The CPC Central Committee came out with the initiative of establishing a united anti-Japanese front. This was a slogan which conformed to the vital interests of the Chinese people. And thanks to its important role in the anti-Japanese struggle the CPC turned into a very influential national force.

The war against Japan was long and hard. And the final liberation of China from the Japanese invaders was possible as a result of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. The decisive part in winning victory over these most reactionary forces of imperialism was played by the Soviet Union. This provided most favorable conditions for the victory of the people's revolutions in a number of countries of Europe and Asia, including China. The liberation mission of the Soviet Union in the Far East, the routing of the crack Kwantung Army of Japan, the liberation of Manchuria with the active participation of the troops of the Mongolian People's Republic, Chinese and Korean guerillas—all this resulted not only in the surrender of Japan and the ridding of China of the foreign yoke, but also predetermined the opportunities for the further defeat of the Chiang Kai-shekites. Thanks to the Soviet Union, U.S. intervention in China was prevented.

The military-revolutionary base set up by the Chinese Communists with the assistance of the Soviet Army and Soviet civilian specialists in Manchuria greatly contributed to the victory of the Chinese revolution. This was the bridgehead on the basis of which the completely reorganized, trained and rearmed People's Liberation Army under the leadership of the Communist Party of China drove out the Koumintang reactionaries from China.

The victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in China was a major event which seriously influenced the entire world development. The success of that revolution

marked the victory of Marxism-Leninism in China. International solidarity, the close ties of Chinese revolutionaries with the international Communist and working-class movement, the assistance rendered by the Soviet Union and other countries of the world socialist system ensured the victory of the Chinese people, the Chinese workers, peasants and intelligentsia in the many years' selfless struggle which they had waged under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

II

The victory of the revolution opened up to the Chinese people the road to radical transformations in the political, social and economic spheres. The objective requirements of the further development of the revolution, with China taking the socialist road, as well as the threat on the part of imperialism, dictated the need for China to establish the closest friendly ties with the USSR and other socialist countries which could render the People's Republic of China the necessary political, military and economic support and assistance.

True to the great principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism, the CPSU and the Soviet people, just as during the years of revolutionary struggle, rendered the Chinese people all the necessary support in building socialism. With the assistance of the USSR more than 250 large modern industrial enterprises and projects were built in China. As the leaders of the CPC admitted, these enterprises became "the backbone of China's industry." "The assistance of the Soviet Union in the economic construction of our country," *Jenminjihpao* wrote at that time, "both quantitatively and for its scale is unprecedented in history."

During the first decade following the founding of the PRC, the basis of socialism was laid in the country—an economic basis of socialism was laid in the country—an economic basis which provided opportunities for further socialist construction.

The Eighth CPC Congress, held in 1956 under the banner of strengthening the Marxist-Leninist forces in the Party, occupies a special place in the Party's history, in the life of the Chinese people. It confirmed the general line of building socialism in close alliance with the countries of the world socialist system.

The Eighth CPC Congress gave a principled rebuff to the nationalist and chauvinist tendencies in ideology and policy which had been manifested in the Party and the country. In the "Fundamental Theses of the Program" of the PC Rules adopted by the Congress, the ideological-theoretical foundation of the Party was resolutely stressed: "The Communist Party of China is guided in its activities by Marxism-Leninism."

Having mapped out concrete ways and means for continuing socialist transformations and having determined the major tasks in developing the country's national economy, the Eighth Congress stressed that the basic aim of the Party's entire activities is "the fullest satisfaction of the material and cultural requirements of the life of the people."

In the foreign policy sphere the Congress defined as the major task the need "to continue to strengthen and consolidate eternal and inviolable fraternal friendship with the great Soviet Union and all People's Democracies."

Alive to the complex tasks of socialist construction facing the Party and the country, and mindful of the lessons of CPC development, the Congress urged the Party to be vigilant and resolutely combat all manifestations of great-power chauvinism and petty-bourgeois nationalist ideology. The resolution of the Eighth Congress read: "If we submit to the influence of non-proletarian ideology, display conceit and complacency, fancy ourselves infallible, and stop learning with all modesty, we shall, as before, fail to avoid the evil of subjectivism." Further developments showed how timely this warning was.

Nurturing plans which were entirely out of tune with the line of the Eighth Congress, the great-power-nationalist elements within the CPC considered themselves unready for their implementation at the time and, concealing their true intentions, had to vote for the basic propositions of the Congress. Yet, later on, Mao Tse-tung and his following took action to scuttle the Congress decisions. They opened the lock-gate to the surging wave of petty-bourgeois pressure on the Party and the working class. Cashing in on the Chinese people's desire to build socialism in the shortest possible time, advocates of this course used "Left"-revolutionary slogans to plunge the country into the voluntarist experiments of the "great leap." At the 1959 Lushan Plenum of the CPC Central Committee, Marxist-Leninist forces in the Communist Party of China qualified this line as an expression of "petty-bourgeois fanaticism," for which already then the Chinese people had paid dearly.

The nationalist group in the CPC leadership kept enforcing their own platform upon the Party and the country. By working up nationalist and jingoist sentiment, they sought to gear Chinese home and foreign policies to the attainment of hegemonic aims in the international arena.

The present leaders of the Communist Party of China opposed the line of the world Communist movement, jointly evolved by Communist and Workers' parties, the CPC included. They put forth their own ideological and political platforms, inconsistent with Leninism, on the major questions of international affairs and socialist upbuilding. As the CPSU and other fraternal parties, up-

holding Marxism-Leninism, had effectually thwarted all attempts to revise this science from "Left"-opportunist and nationalist positions, the Peking leadership launched an unprecedented smear campaign and subversive activity against our Party and other fraternal parties. This activity was extended not only to the socialist system and the Communist movement but also to the entire anti-imperialist front.

Such a policy caused dissatisfaction in the CPC ranks and among the vast masses of the Chinese people. To do away with the opposition to their course, Mao Tse-tung and his followers started a fight against Marxist-Leninist, internationalist cadres within the CPC, against politically-conscious workers, peasants and intellectuals. This was the primary goal of the "cultural revolution" which dealt the CPC a telling blow and during which many outstanding Party veterans and hundreds of thousands of Communists fell victim to reprisals and victimization.

At the Ninth Congress of the CPC Mao Tse-tung and his entourage tried to legalize their home and foreign-policy line which in its essence was hostile to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to turn it into a lasting program. Speaking about the construction of socialism in China, they brought forward at the same time the thesis of the "impossibility" of the victory of socialism before the triumph of the world revolution. Breaking with Marxist-Leninist principles of socialist construction, they made "preparing for war" and turning the entire country into a military camp the aim of the development of the Chinese economy and the country's socio-political life. Militant anti-Sovietism was raised to the level of a program task.

The objective laws of socio-economic development, as well as the basic interests of the Chinese people, call for adhering to a genuinely socialist policy based on the principles of scientific communism.

The economic foundations of socialism, laid in the first decade of the PRC, are now subjected to dangerous deformation as a result of the policy pursued by the present Chinese leadership at the service of their great-power and hegemonic aims. This policy imperils the socialist gains of the Chinese people and impedes the country's progress.

The attempts of the present Chinese leadership to cast slurs upon the experience of the USSR and other fraternal countries and their statements against the socialist community create additional obstacles for the construction of socialism in China.

As to the hostile fabrications concerning the CPSU policy and the Soviet state, they are resolutely rejected by the Soviet people. It is all the more harmful to sow discord between the USSR and China when the imperialists are stepping up hostile activities

against the socialist countries and freedom-loving peoples. U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism nurture aggressive plans not only against the USSR, but also against China. Therefore, the policy of flirting with imperialism on the basis of anti-Sovietism and support of the territorial claims of the Japanese revanchists encourages the reactionary circles of the United States, Japan and other imperialist powers and is damaging to the anti-imperialist front. The situation in the world and in Asia demands more than ever before solidarity and joint action of all the anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces. This was stressed again by the 1969 International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties. The trend of present-day world development fully confirms the urgency and great importance of this conclusion.

III

The Soviet people and our Communist Party have regarded and regard the development of friendship and cooperation with the Chinese people and the Chinese Communists as an important condition necessary for strengthening the positions of world socialism and promoting the unity of the international Communist movement and the entire anti-imperialist front.

It is precisely this that determines the principled and consistent line of the CPSU and the Soviet state in relation to China. This policy, its aims and contents were clearly defined in the decisions of the 23rd and 24th Congresses of our Party, the Plenary Meetings of the CPSU Central Committee and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

After a thorough examination of the questions of the USSR's relations with China, the 24th CPSU Congress fully approved and confirmed the principled Leninist course and concrete steps taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in the field of Soviet-Chinese relations. When Chinese leaders advanced their ideological-political platform, incompatible with Leninism and directed at struggle against socialist countries and at splitting the international Communist movement and the anti-imperialist movement in general, the CPSU Central Committee took the line of the consistent upholding of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the maximum strengthening of the unity of the world Communist movement and the protection of the interests of the socialist community of nations.

At the same time, the CPSU is decisively against extending existing serious ideological differences to inter-state relations, strives to normalize relations between the USSR and the PRC, and does everything to restore relations of good-neighborliness and friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

The CPSU proceeds from the assumption that the objective requirements of China's development along the road of socialism open up opportunities for this normalization. The long-term vital interests of the peoples of the USSR and China do not clash: on the contrary, they dictate the necessity of restoring and developing cooperation and friendship.

Numerous constructive steps directed at the normalization of relations with the PRC, which were taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, are widely known and they have met with universal approval.

Soon after the meeting of the heads of government of the two countries in Peking in 1969, held at the initiative of the USSR, Soviet-Chinese talks on border questions began. Invariably showing a constructive approach, the Soviet side proposed the implementation of measures to promote mutual understanding, as well as the final solution of all border disputes by concluding a new border treaty. However, talks can be successful only if both partners show good will and make efforts towards achieving agreement.

Of late the PRC government too has made statements to the effect that ideological differences "should not interfere with the maintenance of state relations between China and the Soviet Union on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence." We take into consideration the expressions of the Chinese side's readiness not to extend ideological differences to inter-state relations.

Expressing the will of our Party and the people, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in the Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 24th Congress:

"We shall never forsake the national interests of the Soviet state. The CPSU will continue tirelessly to work for the cohesion of the socialist countries and the world Communist movement on a Marxist-Leninist basis. At the same time our Party and the Soviet Government are deeply convinced that an improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China would be in line with the fundamental, long-term interests of both countries, the interests of socialism, the freedom of the peoples, and a stronger peace. That is why we are prepared in every way to help not only to normalize relations, but also to restore good-neighborliness and friendship between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China and express the confidence that this will eventually be achieved."

This just and constructive stand of the CPSU and the Soviet state in relation to the PRC meets with understanding and approval of fraternal socialist countries, Communist and Workers'

parties, all progressive and peaceloving forces, including the Chinese people.

* * *

The difficult half-century road of the Communist Party of China confirms that only Marxism-Leninism equips revolutionaries with a clear understanding of the objective laws of social development, and a scientific approach to the elaboration of strategy and tactics in the struggle for the transformation of the world and the construction of socialism and communism. Fidelity to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism guarantees the success of the entire activities of the Communists. Inversely the departure of a detachment of the world Communist movement from these principles dooms this detachment to defeat and causes harm to the common cause of the world army of Communists.

It was invariably stressed by Chinese Communist internationalists that unity with the CPSU, the Soviet Union and the international Communist movement is of vital importance for the victory of the revolution and successful advancement along the road of socialism. On the day of the 50th anniversary of the Communist Party of China, the Soviet Communists, the Soviet people pay their respects to the heroism and selflessness of the Chinese Communists, to all who, fighting for the implementation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have not spared and do not spare any efforts for the victory of the Chinese revolution, for China's advancement along the road of progress and socialism.

Trybuna Ludu (Poland)

"The present splitting, anti-Soviet policy followed by the Chinese leadership has led to the isolation of the Chinese Communist Party in the international Communist and Workers' movement. This was confirmed by the 1969 International Meeting in Moscow and this year's congresses of fraternal parties," says an article dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Communist Party of China in the July 1 issue of the newspaper.

The International Communist movement emphatically supports strengthening solidarity and unity based upon Marxism-Leninism and internationalism. This, the paper continues, is dictated by the present international situation, the common interests of socialism, peace and security of the peoples struggling against imperialism.

Addressing the 24th CPSU Congress, E. Gierek said that the attitude towards the CPSU and the land of Soviets is the tried and tested criterion of a genuine approach to the unity of socialist, anti-imperialist forces.

In attempting to split the socialist community and the international Communist and national liberation movements the Chinese leadership is objectively playing into the hands of world reaction and imperialism. The socialist countries have always been and are for equal participation by the great Chinese people in the solution of all international problems.

We are working for a normalization of inter-state relations with the Chinese People's Republic, says the paper. But we are decisively against any attempts to take advantage of our readiness for a normalization for purposes preventing the consolidation of unity of the entire socialist community. An anti-Soviet policy and banking upon a split in the socialist community and the international Communist movement can by no means serve as a platform for a correctly understood normalization.

A look at the balance of achievements and defeats of the Chinese Communist Party on its 50th anniversary allows us to ask whether the achievements of the CPC wouldn't have been greater and its world position more stable, if the CPC leadership had not followed a policy contradicting the international interests of socialism and the vital interests of its own people? The international Communist and workers' movement, including our Party, is for a patient and rational discussion of ideological differences. Simultaneously, the countries in the socialist community are for improving inter-state relations with the CPR. This would be in the interests not only of the Chinese people, but also in the interests of socialism and peace, concludes the paper.

Nepszabadsag (Hungary)

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party always highly appraised the work of the Communist Party of China when it was truly revolutionary and was guided by internationalist principles, says the paper in the July 1 editorial on the 50th anniversary of the CPC. However, the HSWP has from the outset opposed the splitting, anti-Soviet policy that has gained the upper hand among the Chinese leadership. Regretfully, the CPC leaders have rejected all initiative aimed at restoring the unity of the anti-imperialist forces and movements and normalizing inter-Party relations, and in a more veiled form have continued their efforts to split this unity. It is all the more important, therefore, that all who feel a responsibility for the destiny of the international Communist movement should decisively rebuff such attempts.

The HSWP, says the article, will continue working for all Communist and Workers' parties, in spite of the ideological differences, to wage a joint struggle against imperialist aggression and in support of the peoples' liberation and anti-imperialist struggle.

The article voices the hope that "the Chinese Communist movement, which has such a heroic past, will sooner or later, for the good of the people of China and the international forces of progress, return to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, to the policy of internationalism and once again will occupy its place in the great family of fraternal Communist parties."

Unen (Mongolian People's Republic)

The world historical victory of the Soviet Union over fascist Germany and militarist Japan, writes the newspaper on the 50th anniversary of the CPC in its July 1 issue, radically changed the world balance of forces in favor of socialism and greatly assisted the Chinese people and their revolutionary forces in the struggle for national liberation.

The formation of the People's Republic of China opened up the road to a new life for the people of China. At its Eighth Congress in 1956, the CPC drafted a broad program for the building of socialism in the PRC. The organizational, guiding role and authority of the CPC itself increased rapidly. It became a truly revolutionary vanguard of the Chinese people and one of the largest national contingents of the world Communist movement. Thanks to the correct policy of the CPC, People's China from the very beginning scored important successes in the economic and cultural development. The PRC became an integral part of the socialist camp.

However, the petty-bourgeois nationalist part of the CPC leadership took advantage of these revolutionary gains of the Chinese people and their successes in building socialism in the PRC to further their great-power, chauvinistic aims. Starting in the 1960s, it launched an open offensive against the general line of the Party adopted by the Eighth Congress and jeopardized the CPC, inflicting incalculable harm upon the Party and the people. The events during the "proletarian cultural revolution" and in the subsequent years have proved and continue to prove irrevocably that the main goal of the petty-bourgeois nationalist part of the CPC leadership is to achieve the right to world hegemony at any cost.

Peking's anti-Marxist, anti-socialist course inevitably led to China's separation from the world socialist system and the international workers' movement and to the weakening of the socio-economic foundations of socialism in the PRC. Emasculation of Marxism-Leninism, supplanting it with Maoism, transformation of all Party, state and public organizations into an instrument of the military-bureaucratic regime, building up anti-Sovietism and bellicose nationalism are impelling China more and more on to a slip-

pery and dangerous road. Such a course runs counter to the interests of the peoples' revolutionary struggle and the vital interests of the Chinese themselves.

All this signifies an urgent need for consistent and principled struggle against the policy of the present Chinese leaders who are hostile to Marxism-Leninism, the need for a rebirth of the CPC as a Marxist-Leninist Party and restoration of its unity with the world Communist movement.

On the 50th anniversary of the CPC, Mongolian Communists and working people convey fraternal greetings to Chinese Communists-Marxists and the working people of the PRC and express their confidence that the time will come when, as before, they will march shoulder to shoulder with us in the struggle for the triumph of our common ideals—socialism and communism.

Neues Deutschland (GDR)

In connection with the 50th anniversary of the CPC, the paper wrote on July 1st that the formation of the CPC was "a turning point in the history of the Chinese people and an important event in the development of the world revolutionary movement." The emergence of the CPC was inseparably linked with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

It is characteristic of the history of the CPC, writes the paper, that from its very inception two trends came to grips within the Party—the internationalist, Marxist-Leninist trend and the petty-bourgeois, nationalist trend.

The notion of China's great-power role turned out to be extremely tenacious and widespread.

It would appear necessary to establish the leading role of the working class in the revolution and correctly combine the struggle for social liberation with the struggle for national liberation. Part of the CPC leadership, however, placed its stake on the peasantry and petty bourgeoisie and set out on a nationalist course.

The Soviet victory in the Second World War, continues the paper, created exceptionally favorable international conditions for the triumph of the Chinese revolution.

The CPSU and the Soviet Union gave all-round assistance in strengthening the political and military striking power of the People's Liberation Army. And it is this factor that made possible this army's remarkable, victorious march across the country, ending in the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic on October 1, 1949.

Following the victory, it was necessary to carry out an anti-imperialist, democratic revolution and create the prerequisites for

the transition to a socialist revolution. Here it was important first of all to provide for the leading role of the working class. With the disinterested aid of the CPSU, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the CPC set about fulfilling this task.

The history of the CPC demonstrates vividly that success was assured when the Chinese Communists acted in the spirit of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and in alliance with the USSR and the international Communist movement.

Mao Tse-tung and his myrmidons, however, were more and more openly taking the path of splitting the CPC and the international Communist movement, repudiating Marxism-Leninism and inscribing their banner with great-power and anti-Soviet slogans. By following such a policy, they are inflicting tremendous harm not only on the peoples' anti-imperialist struggle, but also on the Chinese people themselves.

In conclusion the paper writes: "Maoism, which was only a deviation in the beginning, today represents a petty-bourgeois, nationalist ideology absolutely alien to Marxism-Leninism. As a result, deep contradictions have emerged in the Chinese People's Republic between the socio-economic basis and politico-ideological superstructure, contradictions that are bearing the imprint of the temporary domination of the Mao Tse-tung group and its ideology."

Rude Pravo (Czechoslovakia)

The main factor that brought about a turn in the Chinese revolutionary movement leading to the emergence of the Chinese proletariat on the historical arena and which is closely tied up with the formation of the Chinese Communist Party, is the triumphant October, writes J. Grobar in the paper's July 1 issue.

The Communist International and V. I. Lenin played an outstanding role in the complex and difficult process of the birth of CPC. The comprehensive aid from the Communist International, the Soviet Communist Party and the other Marxist-Leninist parties was a life-giving force that helped to end division in the Chinese Communist movement making it possible for the CPC to develop rapidly and become a truly revolutionary vanguard.

The Soviet Union was recognized as the only possible ally for the fulfilment of the revolutionary program.

History has shown that the hopes placed upon the Soviet Union and the international Communist movement by the CPC and Chinese people have been fully justified. The international unity of the forces of socialism and progress triumphed over the forces of imperialism, culminating in the victory of the revolution in China and proclamation of the Chinese People's Republic.

The comprehensive aid from the socialist countries, mainly the Soviet Union, had a favorable effect on the development of the young People's Republic.

Regretfully, however, the present CPC leadership has departed from the revolutionary traditions of the CPC. The culminating point of this process was the Ninth CPC Congress. The Congress documents reject the positive significance of the Eighth Congress and proclaim Maoism as the basic ideology, depriving the Party of its Marxist-Leninist, internationalist character.

Such a policy could not but weaken socialist positions in the Chinese People's Republic. It is detrimental to the socialist cause and the world anti-imperialist forces. The only one to gain was American imperialism.

In line with its internationalist positions, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will continue, as stressed in its 14th Congress resolution, its consistent and principled criticism of the theories and practice of the present CPC leadership that are detrimental to socialism and the world Communist movement. At the same time, in the interests of socialism, our peoples and the entire socialist community are prepared to discuss all problems that could facilitate normalization of mutual relations.

Rabotnichesko Delo (Bulgaria)

The victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in China, says an editorial in the paper on the 50th anniversary of the CPC, was of great international significance. This was a victory for Marxism-Leninism, a common victory for the Communist and workers' movement.

Following the victory of the people's revolution, the CPC launched socialist reconstruction.

The Eighth CPC Congress in 1956 was highlighted by the strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist forces within the Party. It confirmed the course of building socialism in close alliance with the socialist community. However, after the Congress the nationalist forces in the Party took actions contradicting Congress decisions and enforced their own special platform and political line which were incompatible with Marxism-Leninism.

Mao Tse-tung and his followers embarked upon reprisals against the internationalist cadres in the Party. The proclaimed "cultural revolution" was nothing but a system of reprisals and persecution in order to get rid of individuals and forces that were opposed to the chauvinistic and anti-Soviet policy of the present CPC leadership.

The Chinese leaders, the article continues, came out against the jointly drafted line of the international Communist movement.

The chauvinistic course of the CPC was finalized at its Ninth Congress. It led to frenzied anti-Sovietism and the task of "preparing for war" was placed on the agenda. All this created a serious threat to the socialist gains of the people of China and inflicted tremendous harm on the international Communist movement and the Chinese people.

The Bulgarian Communist Party, the Bulgarian people, the article concludes, denounce and reject the Chinese leaders' slander, their attacks against the Soviet Union and their efforts to split the Communist movement and weaken the anti-imperialist front. At the same time they believe that serious ideological differences should not be extended to inter-state relations. Improvement of these relations would create a more favorable atmosphere for strengthening unity of action against imperialism. This would be in the interests of the entire Communist movement and all the socialist countries and in the interests of the people of China.

NIXON'S DOCTRINE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY FAIL

The 7-point peace proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, says the article,* is winning the sympathy and support of governments and people in many countries, including the United States. Public opinion views it as a sound basis for ending the war and reaching a peaceful solution of the South Vietnam problem, and also as a good opportunity for the U.S. to bring home the expeditionary corps in safety and honor.

So far, however, the U.S. government has refused to give a positive reply to the proposal. The opposite is happening. The U.S. representatives at the Paris peace talks and many officials in the Nixon administration are evading such a reply. In the meantime, the U.S. aggressors are feverishly increasing military activity in Vietnam and the rest of Indochina. They have stepped up bombings, mopping up operations and other acts of terror against the South Vietnamese people. They have launched local offensive action in Sien Quang—Valley of Jars region which is under control of the Laotian patriotic forces. They have started a broad-scale operation in Eastern Cambodia, simultaneously sending a large number of planes to bomb many thickly populated areas in the provinces of Vinh Lin and Quang Binh on the territory of the DRV.

Nhan Dan editorial of July 19, 1971.

The negative reaction to the 7-point proposal, continues the article, and the aforementioned acts of aggression by the Nixon administration again demonstrate Washington's stubbornness and unwillingness to reject its aggressive intentions and plans to turn South Vietnam into a neo-colony of the United States.

This aggressive, warring nature of American imperialism, the paper says, found its final expression in the so-called Nixon Doctrine.

This doctrine represents the counter-revolutionary, global strategy of U.S. imperialism, which lays stress upon the U.S. armed forces and means of waging warfare, setting up counter-revolutionary alliances in every region, splitting the socialist countries, winning over a certain part and pitting it against the other.

This perfidious "doctrine" will undoubtedly fail. It is a reflection of the dead end that the American imperialists have found themselves in. The world balance of forces today does not permit the U.S. imperialists to carry out their counter-revolutionary global strategy. There are powerful revolutionary forces in existence today that are capable of frustrating American designs.

Describing these forces, the paper writes that the three revolutionary streams — the forces of the socialist countries, the national liberation movement and the working-class and working people's struggle in the capitalist countries are growing irresistibly everywhere, including the United States. Revolutionary forces continue standing firmly on offensive positions, step by step dislodging the imperialists and thwarting their policy.

Nixon's policy is in a tragic situation, it is being driven into a corner. The whole United States and the whole world are demanding that the aggressive war in Vietnam be stopped immediately and all American soldiers returned home. This placed Nixon in a very tight spot and he started feverishly searching for a way out, but searching in the wrong direction. The door to the way out was open, but he found himself in a blind alley.

No matter what difficulties and troubles await our people in their struggle, our Party, our armed forces and our people are determined to fight to the end, till complete victory is won, until the U.S. aggressor accepts defeat and recognizes a solution based upon respect for our people's rights.

TROTSKYISM OR LENINISM?

A complex struggle has been going on for some time now in the Communist Party of Australia for the restoration of the Marxist-Leninist character of the Party. The present CPA leadership is strongly influenced by petty-bourgeois ideology resulting in a drop in its prestige and a lack of unity. Obviously, this situation in the Party affects its relations with other Communist and Workers' parties, and the CPA's isolation from the international Communist movement is growing deeper.

The present period of decline in the CPA is one of the most serious in all its history. The 22nd Party Congress held in March 1970 adopted a line that is in contradiction not only to the principles of the international Communist movement but also the views of many members and functionaries of the CP of Australia. Due to the stubborn position of the Party leadership, no agreement has been reached to resolve this complex situation. As a result, the present leadership, on the one hand, is expelling from the Party experienced veteran members who oppose the present erroneous course and, on the other hand, several comrades have resigned from the Party because they in principle opposed to the present line. This was admitted by the weekly CPA newspaper *Tribune*.

In this situation, a group of Party members have formulated their views and pointed out the differences responsible for the existing situation in the CP of Australia. Several prominent Party functionaries have signed and released a Declaration for Building Unity of Action for Peace, Democracy and Socialism. Also, Comrade W. J. Brown, former member of the CPA leadership, has issued a statement outlining the fundamental differences between a number of Party members and the present Party leadership.

THE CP OF AUSTRALIA IS THE TARGET OF TROTSKYITE PRESSURE

Comrade W. J. Brown writes that there exists a signed statement proving that Denis Freney, a well-known Trotskyist, a CPA functionary and political columnist in the Party paper *Tribune*, returned to the country in 1968 in order to carry out a Trotskyist line, according to which "... the Communist Party of Australia was one of the small minority of Communist parties that was ripe for 'entrism'".

Rude Pravo, June 26, 1971.

"Entrism is a term used internationally by Trotskyists to describe their policy of trying to enter parties of the labor movement and transform them into Trotskyist-orientated organizations."

Denis Freney openly admits cooperating with the Fourth (Trotskyist) International and being a follower of Michel Pavlo (leader of world Trotskyism) with whom he is in constant correspondence, and that prior to his return to Australia he was an active Trotskyist in Africa and Europe.

Freney made the following demands upon the CP of Australia: The Party must make a clear break with the past. The CPA must launch a "massive campaign" inside the Party criticizing the USSR, even if this meant a "final break with the Soviet Party." The CPA must take a critical stand in relation to the international Communist movement, even if it meant isolating the CPA from the international movement.

The present Party leadership's Trotskyist and opportunist policy has already led to extremely harmful consequences in home and international policy and in the Party's relations with the world Communist movement.

BETRAYAL OF INTERNATIONALISM

Comrade Brown cites many concrete examples showing that the present leaders of the CP Australia have been negative in their attitude towards the international Communist movement and that they have departed from the positions of internationalism.

Throughout 1968 and the first half of 1969 they opposed the holding of an international conference of Communist and Workers' parties in Moscow. Later their position was one of reluctant participation. After the Conference they kept repeating the line of the *London Times* that the world Communist movement had allegedly "lost its revolutionary dynamism." The CPA leadership was constantly against consistent representation at the various bodies of the international movement, such as the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's International Democratic Federation and others, saying they were "dominated by the Soviet Union."

"Perhaps the most telling evidence of the lack of fundamental proletarian internationalist approach by the present CPA leaders is their official policy towards the socialist countries, particularly the European socialist countries," writes Comrade Brown.

This leadership maintains that the socialist countries are not really socialist but only "socialist based." It has taken a negative stand concerning the internationalist aid to Czechoslovakia in 1968 by five socialist countries. This decision was taken on the basis of superficial knowledge and misleading information spread intentionally by the Right opportunists. And even following the publication

of fundamental Party and other documents concerning the development of events in the CSSR, documents such as the "Lessons Drawn from the Crisis Development in the Party and Society after the 13th Congress of the CPC" and materials of the 14th CPC Congress*, the leadership of the Australian CP not only retains its former views, but is, in increasing measure, publicly orientating itself upon Czechoslovak emigrants who are allowed much more space in the Australian Party press than is given to official documents of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. It is interesting to note that by its stand in relation to the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia the leadership of the Australian CP has earned abundant praise from capitalist propaganda organs, such as Radio Free Europe and others. In line with Trotskyist policy and the aforementioned demands advanced by the Trotskyist Freney, the present CPA leadership has taken a negative stand in relation to the USSR.

The present Trotskyite stand of the Australian CP is closely intertwined with views of a clearly Right-opportunist character. The Declaration cites as examples its propaganda and implementation of the principles of "national communism," the conception of socialist society without a firm class leadership relying on the working class and its allies, and its support for various Rightist views. Characteristic of this is the invitation extended to Roger Garaudy to read a series of lectures in Australia.

THE RUINOUS INTERNAL POLICY OF THE CPA LEADERSHIP

The internal policy of the present CPA leadership has already been very detrimental to the Party. The Party leadership has refused to follow a united front policy. This policy proceeded from the assumption, according to the Declaration, that the only positive approach to defeat the Liberal Party is a return to Labor rule. The present Party leadership is looking for an alliance with extremist, ultra-radical forces, disparaging the significance of a broad united anti-monopoly front with members and supporters of the Australian Labor Party who are the main force of the workers' movement in the country. The Declaration recalls that the former CPA General Secretary, the late Lance Sharkey, had insistently stressed the danger of such sectarianism which hampered the progress of the workers' movement.

The Party leadership has rejected the organizational forms of work with the youth that have proved their worth. It has dissolved youth and children's organizations. It has nullified the results of the political and organizational activity of many years

*Information Bulletin, Nos. 2 and 12-13, 1971.—Ed.

among the farmers, because it has failed to draw up its own agricultural program. The activity of the Party leadership has led to a split in the Greek colony which, prior to this, was the best organized and most active militant foreign group in Australia.

ERRONEOUS METHODS OF LEADERSHIP

The Declaration points out that experienced Party and trade union activists who disagree with the present policy of the CPA leadership are tagged as "conservative," while its supporters are applauded as "revolutionaries." The generation gap concepts are artificially fanned in the Party. The Party is also weakened by attempts to undermine the position of the democratically elected trade union leaders.

In view of all these facts, the authors of the Declaration expressed their disagreement with this policy and practice and stated their determination to oppose it with utmost energy. They expressed their readiness to act jointly with all sections of the labor movement on every problem in the interests of the working people of Australia.

The policy of the present CPA leaders, Comrade Brown says, has brought the Party into disrepute nationally and internationally. If continued, such a course "can lead our Party into serious harm and, worse, do great harm to the cause of international solidarity and understanding between our Party and the fraternal parties and peoples of the over 80 nations now represented in the world Communist movement. . . . The time has come for our Party to take stock on how far we have been led into this confused and harmful position. We who oppose the present leaders stand for restoration of our former stand for international unity."

LEADERS OF FRATERNAL COUNTRIES MEET FOR FRIENDLY TALKS

Leaders of Communist and Workers' parties from several socialist countries vacationing in the USSR met with Soviet leaders, Party and government functionaries in the Crimea on August 2, 1971.

Participating were T. Zhivkov, First Secretary CC BCP and Chairman of the State Council, People's Republic of Bulgaria; J. Kadar, First Secretary CC HSWP; E. Honecker, First Secretary CC SUPG; Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary CC MPRP and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mongolian People's Republic; E. Gierek, First Secretary CC PUWP; G. Husak, General Secretary CC CPC; L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary CC CPSU; N. V. Podgorny, Chairman of the Presidium USSR Supreme Soviet, and P. E. Shelest, Politbureau member CC CPSU and First Secretary CC, CP of Ukraine.

The participants informed each other of socialist and communist construction in their countries. There was unanimous recognition of the growing significance of the great successes attained by the fraternal socialist countries, the close and comprehensive coordination between them based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The participants expressed deep satisfaction over the fact that in accordance with the fundamental tasks and trends of development of socialist economic integration, outlined by the leaders of Communist and Workers' parties and heads of state of the CMEA countries at the 23rd (special) session of CMEA, the 25th CMEA session unanimously adopted a complex program for deepening and improving cooperation and developing socialist economic integration of the CMEA member countries. Realization of this long-term program will be highly instrumental in solving the task of further improving the living standards of the working people and in strengthening the political and economic unity and solidarity of the fraternal socialist countries and will play a historical role in assuring further triumphs of socialism and communism and strengthening peace and international security.

The talks touched on timely problems of the development of the world Communist movement and also foreign policy problems of mutual interest. It was stressed that the course of international developments substantiates the correctness of the appraisals and

Pravda, August 3, 1971.

conclusions of the 1969 International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties, which comprise the unshakable foundation of the policy of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties.

Experience has confirmed the historical significance of the Meeting for the further enhancement of the unity of the world Communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, the struggle against Right and Left opportunism, for the consolidation of all progressive and national liberation forces in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The participants underscored the tremendous significance of the program for peace advanced by the 24th CPSU Congress and supported by the fraternal Communist and Workers' parties. The realization of this program is bound to play an important role in bringing about a true relaxation of international tension and in providing peace and security for the peoples.

During the exchange of opinions considerable attention was paid to the problems of strengthening European security. Implementing the Leninist foreign policy, the fraternal socialist countries have advanced a number of significant initiatives aimed at securing a stable peace in Europe and achieved certain positive shifts in the development of the situation in Europe. The participants expressed the conviction that the basic interests of the peoples of Europe require active steps by all European states to relax tensions. The convening of an all-European conference, ratification of the treaties between the FRG and the USSR and Poland, a settlement of the West Berlin problem, recognition of the invalidity of the Munich agreement from its very inception, a cut in armaments and armed forces in Europe can and must become important milestones on the road to establishing a stable peace in Europe.

The participants again voiced their firm determination to give all necessary support for the heroic struggle of the peoples of Indochina against American aggression. They believe that the recent 7-point proposals for a peaceful solution of the Indochinese conflict advanced by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and fully supported by the government of the DRV, respond to the basic interests of all the Indochinese peoples and are a just basis for restoring peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The meeting put on record complete identity of views concerning support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples to restore peace in the Middle East and liquidate the consequences of the Israeli aggression. Fulfilment of the November 22, 1967 Security Council resolution without delay is an essential requirement of the present day. The meeting expressed its serious concern over

the brutal terror let loose on the Communist Party and other democratic organizations in the Sudan. The participants of the meeting emphatically condemn the illegality and arbitrariness of the Sudanese authorities, which are used by imperialist and reactionary forces against the interests of the people of Sudan.

The meeting stressed the extreme importance of the struggle to further strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist community, the international workers' and Communist movement and all anti-imperialist forces for the successful advance of socialist and communist upbuilding, for establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between countries with differing social systems, for the further triumphs of the working class and socialism.

The meeting of the leaders of fraternal parties passed in a sincere and friendly atmosphere and was characterized by complete unanimity and mutual understanding on all problems discussed.

The meeting was attended also by CC CPSU Secretaries K. P. Katushev and B. N. Ponomaryov and members of the CC CPSU K. V. Rusakov and G. E. Tsukanov.

CPSU AND LEBANESE CP MEET

On July 13-14, 1971 A. P. Kirilenko, member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CC CPSU, and B. N. Ponomaryov, Secretary CC CPSU, met with a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party invited to the USSR by the CC CPSU. The delegation included General Secretary N. Chaoui and Politbureau members A. Madojan, N. A. Samad and J. Hawi.

The CPSU representatives described the enthusiastic labor effort of the Communists and the entire Soviet people in fulfilling the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union's consistent foreign policy aimed at strengthening the peace and security of nations, supporting forces waging a struggle against imperialism, including the Arab national liberation movement, and their struggle for freedom, independence and social progress.

The representatives of the Lebanese Communist Party spoke of the tasks of the Party and preparations for its coming Third Congress of the LCP, the work of Lebanese Communists in furthering the vital interests of the working people and in uniting all patriotic and progressive forces in the country in order to

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consolidate national independence, promote democracy and rebuff the schemes of imperialism and the Israeli aggressors which are encroaching upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lebanese Republic.

The CPSU representatives noted the importance of the LCP's struggle for Party unity, against Right and "Left" opportunism, and its efforts to disseminate the ideas of scientific socialism and defend the national interests of Lebanon.

The two sides discussed the international situation, the anti-imperialist struggle in the Middle East against the Israeli aggression and also other questions of mutual interest. The delegations expressed strong condemnation of Israel's stubborn refusal to abide by the November 22, 1967 Security Council Resolution. They stated that the aggressive, expansionist policy of Israel's Zionist rulers would not have been possible without the direct aid and support of the U.S. imperialist circles. It was noted that the U.S. imperialists' attempts to mask, through different maneuvers and devices, the neo-colonialist and anti-Arab essence of their policy in order to strengthen their positions in the Middle East, would not mislead the Arab peoples and were doomed to failure.

Both sides expressed their Parties' determination to achieve a just settlement of the Middle East conflict through a withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, restoration of the lawful rights of the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine.

The LCP delegation highly appraised the foreign policy of the USSR, its comprehensive aid to the Arab peoples and noted the great significance of Arab-Soviet friendship, especially stressing the significance of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the UAR.

Opinions were exchanged concerning the further development and strengthening of fraternal relations between the CPSU and the LCP on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Both sides agreed to broaden cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Lebanese Republic in the interests of the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism, for national independence, peace and the peoples' social progress.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship.

R. A. Ulyanovsky, Deputy Head of the CC CPSU International Department, participated in the talks.

CPSU AND GERMAN CP MEET

On July 16 a meeting took place in the CC CPSU between a CPSU delegation and a delegation of the German Communist Party. The Soviet side included A. P. Kirilenko, CC CPSU Politbureau member and CC CPSU Secretary; B. N. Ponomarev, CC CPSU Secretary, and V. V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. The GCP delegation included Party Chairman K. Bachmann; Deputy Chairman H. Mies; W. Gerns, member of the Presidium, and M. Schaefer, member of the Executive.

The delegations discussed world developments and the situation in the international Communist movement. Both sides stressed the importance of the appraisal of international development by the 1969 Moscow International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties, and expressed their determination to continue working in the spirit of the Meeting's recommendations.

The sides noted that the most urgent political problem of the day in Europe is the establishment of a reliable system of security. They expressed support for all initiatives and movements by European public opinion in favor of reaching a solution of this problem and for the earliest possible convening of an all-European conference.

Both Parties are for the immediate ratification and implementation of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG believing that it would be an important contribution to relaxing tensions in Europe and improving relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The representatives of the CPSU and the GCP expressed determination to continue actively supporting the just struggle of the peoples of Indochina against American aggression and the struggle of the Arab peoples to liquidate the consequences of the Israeli aggression.

The CPSU delegation informed the GCP representatives on fulfillment of the 24th CPSU Congress decisions in developing the Soviet economy, improving the people's welfare and advancing Soviet democracy, and on the ideological work of the CPSU in the communist education of the working people. The GCP representatives expressed a high opinion of the activities of the CPSU and wished it success in fulfilling its plans. They stressed that the 24th CPSU Congress and realization of its decisions are of great significance to the struggle of the working class in the FRG for its interests.

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The comrades from West Germany described the tasks facing the GCP in the struggle for the social interests of the working people in the FRG and for their democratic rights. They noted the attempts of West German reaction to impede the legal operation of the GCP, and in particular the voices in the CDU/CSU camp demanding a ban on the German Communist Party. The CPSU delegation expressed complete solidarity with the fraternal German Communist Party and wished it success in the just struggle for the working-class cause and against the reactionary offensive.

The talks were held in a warm and comradely atmosphere and a spirit of complete mutual understanding. They revealed the common views of both Parties, which stand on the positions of the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin and consistently defend the principles of proletarian internationalism.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PARTIES

INDIA

The Central Executive Committee of the Indian Communist Party met on July 2-6 to discuss the political situation in the country and the Party's tasks in view of the approaching Ninth Party Congress.

A resolution on the situation in East Pakistan says: "The Communist Party of India is conscious of the grave consequences that would follow from a war between India and Pakistan. Our Party, which has always stood for good-neighborly relations with Pakistan, does not want war between India and Pakistan even at this critical hour."

The Executive appealed to all Party members to step up the campaign for aid to East Pakistani refugees and to enhance their vigilance in face of the reactionary forces seeking to create tension between the religious communities and to provoke clashes between the refugees and the local population.

KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

On July 6 a meeting was held in Pyongyang to mark the 10th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the USSR and the Korean People's Democratic Republic. The meeting was addressed by Ten Diun Thek, Vice-Chairman of the KPDR Council of Ministers and by the head of the Soviet Party and government delegation, K. T. Mazurov, member of the CC CPSU Politbureau and Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Ten Diun Thek stressed the historical significance of the Treaty in ensuring Korean security and preserving peace in Asia and throughout the world. The U.S. imperialists, he said, must stop their provocations in Korea and get out of South Korea immediately, together with their aggressive troops and lethal weapons and the Japanese militarists must stop aiding the U.S. in its aggressive plans.

The fraternal Soviet people, continued the speaker, have always supported our people's struggle for withdrawal of the aggressive troops of American imperialism from South Korea and for independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Ten Diun Thek thanked the CPSU, the Soviet government and people for their internationalist aid and support of the Korean people's struggle

for their country's freedom and independence, for the building of a new society.

In conclusion, the speaker said that the Korean people treasure the traditional friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Soviet people, their close neighbor and ally. They will continue strengthening solidarity with the Soviet people that was built up in the joint struggle against imperialism, and will remain true to their obligations under the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid.

K. T. Mazurov spoke on the significance of the Treaty and the new socialist principles of international relations, mutual aid and cooperation of nations, embodied in it.

The Soviet government, he said, is carefully watching the development of events in the Far East where the forces of American and Japanese imperialism are unfolding their activities in immediate proximity of the borders of socialist states.

The forces of imperialism and aggression, he said, persist in their attempts to regain lost positions and resort to military ventures. That underlines the timeliness today of the slogan of unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, all anti-imperialist and democratic forces in order to build up an insurmountable barrier to imperialism's aggressive policy no matter where or in what form it is applied. The formation and strengthening of a broad, united anti-imperialist front is the basic task of our time, the main condition for a successful struggle against imperialism.

History has allotted an especially serious and prominent role in this great cause to the world socialist system which represents the main revolutionary force of the day and is the chief factor in the anti-imperialist struggle. The CPSU has always believed it to be its internationalist duty to promote in every possible way the further growth of the solidarity and might of the world socialist system. Our Party, he said, stands for ever more comprehensive and deep cooperation of the fraternal countries and greater coordination of action in the struggle against imperialism. This growing unity is the inexhaustible source of our strength.

PERU

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru met in plenum on July 8 to discuss the internal and international situation, the growth of Party membership, the fund-raising campaign in support of the CP of Peru and the weekly *Unidad*. Reports were also made by CC members who attended the recent fraternal Party congresses.

The revolutionary process in Peru is going through the most

dangerous period of its entire development, says a Plenum resolution. Imperialism has unleashed a powerful offensive against Peru. The local oligarchy is attempting to hamper government activity and to remove the President with the help of certain circles in the armed forces. Reaction is taking offensive action against the General Confederation of the Working People of Peru and the entire progressive trade union movement.

The Communist Party, continues the document, states openly its support for the revolutionary process in Peru. In spite of differences with the government it will not waver a second in offering its aid, including mobilization of its people if the situation comes to the point of a civil war.

Though the economic situation in Peru has become more stable thanks to the formation of the state sector, there still remain many serious difficulties. As a way out of the grave situation, the CP suggests accelerating the nationalization of large mines, enterprises and banks, completing the agrarian reform, curtailing the export of foreign monopoly profits and, if necessary, stopping payment of foreign debts.

Communists welcome the government steps to stimulate mass participation in the revolutionary process. This is a good weapon for defending the revolution against schemes by the oligarchy. The Plenum believes that it is necessary to rely above all on the trade union and peasant movement and not on the state bodies alone. The working people's economic demands do not contradict the development of the revolutionary process. Heading this struggle, the Communists must also involve the working people in action for political demands.

The CPP appeals for the formation of a united front to include all parties and organizations supporting the revolutionary process.

The CPP hails government measures to develop economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the socialist countries.

RUMANIA

On July 9, N. Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Rumanian CP, addressed a conference of Party workers active in the sphere of ideology and political and cultural-educational work.

N. Ceausescu substantiated the need for a broad discussion of the state of affairs in the ideological, political and cultural-educational work.

The speaker touched on the tasks of the current five-year plan and stressed the leading role of the working class in society. He sharply criticized shortcomings in the ideological and cultural-educational work. The social sciences, he said, are lagging in their

analysis of the changes that have taken place in the country. Among the problems requiring closer attention the speaker pointed to the problem of a comprehensively developed socialist society, the role of the working class, the problems of socialist distribution and material incentives, communist ethics, humanism and socialist democracy.

N. Ceausescu devoted much attention to the international policy of the Rumanian CP, calling in particular for a deeper analysis and broader propaganda of the positive experience of the building of socialism in the USSR and the other socialist countries. Its study he said, is especially important in the finding by each country of the best forms of building socialism, in strengthening the world socialist system and promoting the triumph of socialist ideas the world over.

N. Ceausescu also spoke about improving the teaching of the social sciences in higher educational establishments, improving Party studies and the work of cultural and educational establishments, cinematography, publishing, etc.

The speaker reviewed the tasks of schools, the Young Communist League, student unions and other organizations and establishments in educating the youth.

In conclusion, N. Ceausescu pointed out that Marxist-Leninist ideological work cannot be carried out administratively. This, he said, can be done only through education and firm implementation of working-class principles. Measures will be taken, he said, but these will be measures to exclude shortcomings from our activities, they will be political, Party measures. We are determined to do our utmost to put the educational means of our society at the service of the most humane and most democratic goal in the world, the building of a communist society.

MONGOLIA

A meeting was held in Ulan Bator on July 10 to mark the 50th anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia. The report was made by Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the CC, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and Chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

The meeting warmly greeted the speech by the head of the Soviet Party and government delegation, Comrade A. N. Kosygin, member of the CC CPSU Political Bureau and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting was also addressed by the heads of the Party and government delegations from other socialist countries and several

African and Asian countries. All the speakers highly appraised the achievements of the people of Mongolia.

The meeting in Ulan Bator demonstrated the friendship between the peoples of the socialist countries, fidelity to the principles of proletarian internationalism and the immortality of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

ECUADOR

At its meeting on *July 10*, the Central Committee of the CC of Ecuador analyzed the internal situation, noting a worsening of the economic crisis, which causes the further impoverishment of the working people. The masses are stepping up their struggle, which is growing in scale and acquiring political orientation.

The political crisis in the country is also becoming more acute, says the Plenum communique. The people are realizing the need for urgent revolutionary reforms in defense of national interests, to improve living conditions and consolidate democracy. The masses and the progressive democratic forces are striving for greater unity. This was vividly demonstrated by the 12th Congress of the Confederation of the Working People of Peru, by the formation in various regions of united fronts of working people, the emergence of a Popular Unity bloc, including the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Democratic Popular Union and the National Revolutionary Left Union, and by the solidarity of different groups with those fighting for their demands.

The political crisis is also reflected in the contradictions among the ruling classes who, being faced by the growing movement, are attempting to check their striving for radical changes, resorting to demagoguery and violence and encouraging the establishment of a fascist regime in the country.

The Plenum, the communique says, reaffirms its position in favor of a revolutionary solution and repeats its support for establishing a democratic, popular and patriotic government that would fulfil the cherished hopes of the people of Ecuador, liberate the country from the imperialist yoke, nationalize the natural riches, end the dependence of its policy on Washington's dictate, carry out a democratic and radical agrarian reform, improve substantially the people's conditions, develop the country's industry, especially the state sector, follow an independent and sovereign foreign policy of peace and friendship and open the way for deep-reaching socialist transformations.

The Plenum approved the work of the delegation representing the CP of Ecuador that attended the 24th CPSU Congress, the Eighth SUPG Congress, the 14th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the 10th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist

Party, the 16th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Bolivia.

U S A

The National Committee of the CP USA, meeting on *July 9-11*, heard Gus Hall's report on the international and domestic situation. Gus Hall stressed that it is possible to force an end to the war in Indochina this year and bring home all U.S. troops. But, he warned, it would take a more vigorous mass movement for peace to make the possibility a reality. He then pointed out that exposure of the Pentagon Papers has further deepened the popular discontent with the government's policy. The revelations revealed the depth of the present crisis and the complete bankruptcy of the government's policy which is leading to a disastrous dead end, he said.

The meeting adopted a statement in support of the new proposals made by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

Speaking on the coming presidential election campaign in 1972, Gus Hall noted that it was going to be one of the most critical in the history of the country. Its important aspect will be the question of complete U.S. withdrawal from Indochina. He declared the Communist Party's readiness to cooperate with all peace-loving forces of the country in organizing and developing a movement in support of independent-radical-Communist candidates for Congress, local and state office. We take all measures, he said, for running Communist candidates for President and Vice-President.

Gus Hall called on all sections of the Party to take vigorous steps to assure a maximum participation by Communists in union activity.

In the Negro movement, he said, there is a continued trend of militancy and radicalization of all sectors of the Black community.

National Chairman Henry Winston spoke about intensifying the campaign for the release of Angela Davis. He stressed that the Party's goal is "freedom for Angela this year." He called for closely tying in the campaign in defense of Angela Davis with the movement for peace and justice.

The meeting decided to call the 20th Convention of the Communist Party for February 11-14, 1972.

URUGUAY

The CC of the Communist Party of Uruguay, meeting on *July 12*, heard a report by Party First Secretary Rodney Arismendi, who

said that the Party's main task at the present stage was to guarantee the success at the November elections of the progressive forces making up the Broad Front. The election campaign shows the growing isolation of the government and the strengthening of the positions of the Broad Front in spite of threats from home and foreign reaction.

AUSTRIA

E. Scharf, Politbureau member and Secretary of the CC, Communist Party of Austria, reported on the political situation in the country and the Party's tasks in view of the pre-schedule elections to the National Council at a meeting of the Party's Central Committee on *July 13*. The Plenum focussed attention on mobilizing Party forces for the October elections. The Party nominated Chairman F. Muhri and Politbureau member E. Scharf candidates in the elections.

CYPRUS

On *July 13*, an AKEL delegation headed by General Secretary E. Papaioannou was received by President Makarios. The communique on the meeting says that views were exchanged on the problem of Cyprus. The AKEL delegation stated its full support for President Makarios in the struggle to foil the hostile plans against Cyprus and for the right of the people of Cyprus to settle their own problems without foreign interference and pressure.

ISRAEL

On *July 14*, the Communist Party Politbureau released a statement in connection with the Israeli government's proposal to grant NATO the right to use airfields on the occupied Sinai Peninsula. The statement says that by offering NATO and USA bases on the Sinai Peninsula the Israeli rulers are striving to strengthen their positions on occupied territory.

The Communist Party of Israel censures the proposal to turn the Sinai Peninsula into a NATO military base and calls upon all peace-loving forces in the country to oppose the policy of war and Israel's complicity in the dangerous, adventurist plans of American imperialism.

The Communist Party of Israel resolutely insists on fulfilling all provisions of the UN Security Council resolution, which envisages withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territory.

JAPAN

The Fifth Plenum of the CC, CP of Japan, was held in Tokyo on July 13-15. A report in *Akahata* says that the Plenum reviewed the results of elections to the Upper Chamber of Parliament and the tasks of the Party (report by Comrade Fawa, Chairman of the CC CPJ Secretariat), the recent agreement signed between Japan and the USA on the return of Okinawa and other problems.

The Plenum passed a resolution "New Aspects of the Situation in Indochina" and appealed to the country's democratic forces to launch a joint struggle against the stipulations in the agreement on the return of Okinawa and for an end to the military alliance between Japan and the USA.

CANADA

On July 17, the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada released a statement sharply criticizing the government's economic policy which resulted in growing inflation and unemployment. As of June this year there were 551,000 unemployed in the country or 6.4 per cent of the working population.

The CP of Canada proposed a broad program for ending unemployment and providing jobs for the entire able-bodied population. The program calls for the nationalization of the power and mining industries and the development of a Canadian manufacturing industry.

COLOMBIA

A mass meeting in Bogota on July 17 was dedicated to the 41st anniversary of the CP of Colombia. Communists have always been in the front ranks of fighters for the working people's interests, said Gilberto Vieira, General Secretary of the CC CP of Colombia. From the first day of its existence the Communist Party has stood at the head of the working people's struggle against imperialist oppression, especially by the United States.

IRELAND

In its statement of July 18 the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Ireland calls for the widest alliance of all forces opposed to Unionism, including political parties, trade unions and mass organizations, to establish a progressive Parliament and government in Northern Ireland.

The program of struggle for such a government and also opposition to British monopoly plans to bring the people of Ireland

into the Common Market, the statement says, would lay the basis for political action to stop British interference.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIETNAM

A July 20 editorial in the newspaper *Dai Phong* (Liberation), organ of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, on the 17th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements says that the American "Vietnamization" policy in South Vietnam constitutes the basis and fundamental goal of the Nixon Doctrine in Asia designed to continue and escalate the U.S. aggressive war and preserve American neo-colonialist domination. From the beginning of 1971 the Nixon administration has stepped up Vietnamization, resorting to the most brutal measures and spreading the war to Cambodia and Laos.

At the Paris talks on Vietnam the U.S. delegation is exerting itself to avoid giving a serious reply to the just and reasonable 7-point proposal advanced by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. On the other hand, the Nixon administration is stepping up its perfidious diplomatic activity in an effort to force Vietnam to agree to its solution of the problems.

The U.S. imperialists, the paper says, must stop the aggressive war, withdraw all U.S. and other troops of the American camp from South Vietnam, stop supporting the bellicose ruling clique headed by Thieu. This is a safe and honorable way out afforded by the 7-point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Nothing can break the iron will of the people of Vietnam and the peoples of Indochina. The United States cannot change the course of events however brutal and cunning the methods it resorts to, *Dai Phong* concludes.

SYRIA

The Politbureau of the Syrian CP Central Committee released a statement on July 21 in which it roundly condemns the military operations of the Jordanian army against the Palestine resistance movement.

The Jordanian authorities, the statement says, have scrapped the Cairo and Amman agreements determining the status of the Palestine guerrillas in Jordan and have taken action in order to liquidate the national-liberation and progressive movements in the country. In view of this the Politbureau recalls the plans of U.S. imperialism against the progressive regimes in Arab countries.

LAOS

On July 23, the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front released a statement on the 9th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Laos, appealing to peace forces the world over to support the just struggle of the people of Laos and to demand that the United States and its accomplices stop their intervention and aggression in that country.

U A R

On July 24, the General National Congress of the UAR Arab Socialist Union was addressed by B. N. Ponomaryov, Secretary CC CPSU, heading the CPSU delegation.

In building a new society, he said, a tremendous role is played by the Arab Socialist Union which is the center for consolidation of all the anti-imperialist forces of the Egyptian working people who are interested in the transformation of Egyptian society along socialist lines.

Our delegation has been instructed by the CC CPSU to voice our Party's readiness to develop comprehensive ties and contacts with the ASU in the name of our common goals in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for freedom and social progress of peoples, for socialism.

The Soviet Union, the speaker continued, highly values and supports the just and principled stand of the UAR concerning the Middle East settlement. The UAR's struggle for fulfilment of the November 22, 1967, Security Council resolution has won world-wide recognition.

We are certain that through joint efforts the peace-loving peoples will be able to force the Israeli aggressors and their overseas patrons to respect the lawful rights and interests of the UAR and other Arab countries.

B. N. Ponomaryov noted the exceptional and positive role played by the Soviet-Egyptian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation that came into force on July 1.

The friendship and cooperation between our countries and people, he said, is built on the firm foundation of the identity of interests, basic goals and ideals. We are united by the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for freedom, national independence, peace and social progress. The CPSU and the ASU stand shoulder to shoulder in the world anti-imperialist front.

On behalf of the CC CPSU B. N. Ponomaryov conveyed a message of greetings to the Congress from the CC CPSU.

IRAQ

In a July 24 interview for the Lebanese newspaper *Al Akhbar*, Aziz Mohammed, First Secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party, said that the schemes of imperialism and reaction in the Arab world can be foiled only through democratic changes, the formation of a National Front in every Arab country and joint military and political efforts by the Arab states that have taken the road of liberation and progressive reforms.

The First Secretary stressed the dangerous activities by the imperialist states and internal Arab reaction in the Middle East, noting that their goal is to strike a blow at the revolutionary and national liberation movement in the Arab world and to weaken the ties of friendship between the Arab peoples and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Touching on relations between the Baath Party and the Communist Party, Aziz Mohammed said that lately the former had taken several positive steps to which the Iraqi Communists reciprocated. The Iraqi CP remains true to the slogan of cooperation within the National Front framework and will continue its efforts to achieve this.

CUBA

The 18th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada barracks was celebrated in Havana on July 26. Addressing the meeting, Prime Minister Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the CC CP Cuba, analyzed the country's socio-economic successes of the past year and its difficulties and dwelt on relations with other Latin American peoples who have taken the independent revolutionary path.

The speaker said that the balance of world forces has changed radically in favor of socialism. The growing might, stability and solidarity of the socialist camp and the national liberation struggle of the peoples, especially the heroic people of Vietnam, have dealt telling blows to imperialism.

At present, he continued, Cuba does not stand alone in Latin America. Imperialism is doing its best to crush our revolution and isolate us. But this policy has failed.

The bonds of friendship between the peoples of Cuba and Chile in their joint struggle in defense of national sovereignty are strong as never before. And the revolutionary processes in Peru and Bolivia are gaining momentum.

The past year, Fidel Castro said, was a year of concentrated efforts by all the people under the leadership of the Communist Party in all spheres of social life. The production of many in-

dustrial goods and food products has increased sharply thanks to the measures taken to rise labor productivity, modernize technological processes and improve labor organization.

The Prime Minister stressed that there are still objective difficulties hampering the development of certain branches of the economy.

The speaker expressed his confidence that through the efforts of the entire Cuban people the difficulties would be overcome and new successes won in the building of socialist society. A united people equipped with revolutionary ideas is capable of coping with any tasks, he said, even those which at first glance seem to be impracticable. It seemed impossible that our revolution would triumph. Yet triumph we did; we have affirmed Marxist-Leninist ideas on the American continent and are building socialism.

CHILE

On July 26-27, a National Conference of delegates representing Communist Party organizations at enterprises discussed the tasks facing Communists in boosting production. All speakers stressed the point that at the nationalized enterprises there is a labor upsurge and the volume of production and especially labor productivity are growing. The Conference called on Communists to strengthen ties with the broad masses of working people and to explain to them important political and production problems.

SUDAN

In the latter part of July General Numeiri's regime launched a broad campaign of reprisals against the Sudanese Communist Party. The General Secretary of the Sudanese Communist Party, Abdel Khalek Mahgoub, prominent Party functionaries and hundreds of Communists and other patriots have fallen victims to the bloody terror.

The Sudanese Communist Party appealed to all Communist and Socialist parties, to the working class and democratic organizations to take energetic steps to put a stop to the killings and reprisals. "Under the pretext of liquidating Communists," says the appeal, "he (Numeiri) intends to do away with all national democrats, socialists, trade unionists and other progressives."

The fraternal Communist and Workers' parties, numerous international and national progressive organizations have issued strong protests against the arbitrary actions of the Sudanese authorities.

A TASS statement published in *Pravda* on July 28 says in part: "The Sudanese Communist Party has proved a consistent and

irreconcilable fighter against imperialist domination in the Sudan, for the country's national liberation. It was an active participant in the united front of struggle for the liberation of Sudan which played an important role in attaining independence and proclaiming Sudan a sovereign republic. In past years Sudanese Communists have waged a consistent fight to strengthen national independence and to promote the country's development along the road of social progress. They resolutely exposed the forces that were attempting to reverse its progress.

"The wide campaign of reprisals against Communists who have always occupied deeply patriotic positions is in full contradiction to the principles of democracy and social progress proclaimed in Sudan.

"The bloody terror and fanning of anti-communism in Sudan have met with approval from the imperialist and reactionary circles in the world. Nor is it surprising, for any action from positions of anti-communism, no matter what the pretext, is a blow to all truly democratic and patriotic forces in the country, serves reaction, and weakens the unity of national forces in the struggle against imperialism and reaction."

The TASS statement expresses the hope that the Sudanese leaders will find the strength to return to the road of strengthening unity of all national patriotic forces, providing for the success of the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for consolidating independence and for the social progress of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

SOUTH AFRICA

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