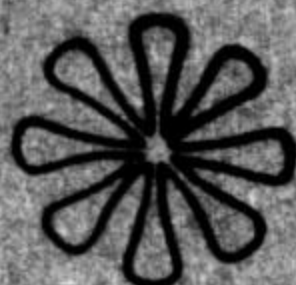


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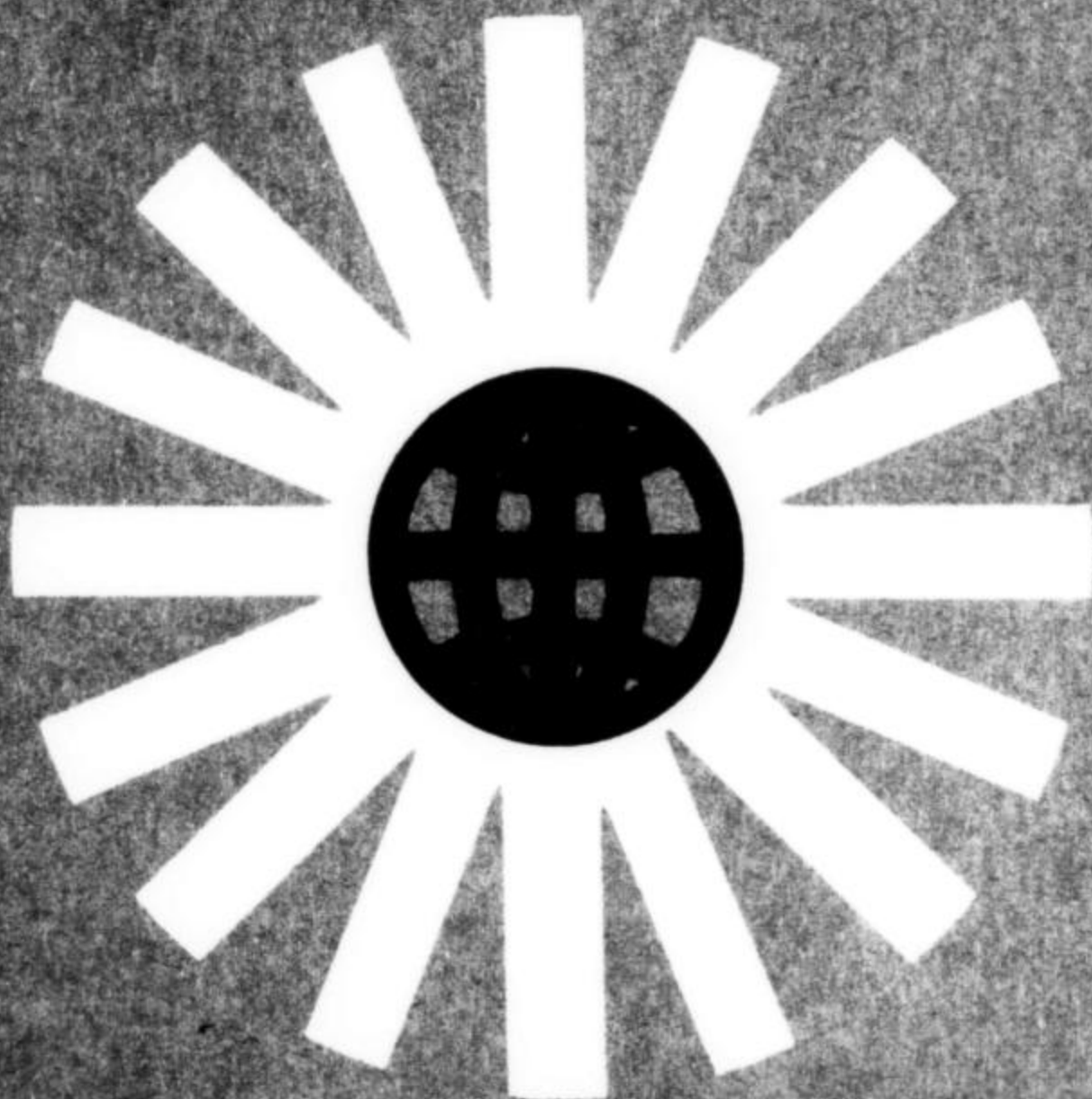
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ALONG THE ROAD OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION TO THE TRIUMPH OF COMMUNISM

The Moscow Soviet of Working People's Deputies and the City Committee of the CPSU held a meeting at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on November 6, 1972, to mark the 55th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was attended by front-rank workers, scientists, workers in culture, representatives of the Soviet Army and Navy, working people of Moscow region. Also present were numerous foreign guests and diplomats.

The participants gave a standing ovation to Comrades L. I. Brezhnev, G. I. Voronov, V. V. Grishin, A. P. Kirilenko, A. N. Kosygin, F. D. Kulakov, K. T. Mazurov, A. J. Peleshe, N. V. Podgorny, D. S. Polyansky, M. A. Suslov, A. N. Shelepin, P. E. Shelest, Y. V. Andropov, P. N. Demichev, B. N. Ponomaryov, M. S. Suslov, D. F. Ustinov, I. V. Kapitonov, K. F. Katushev.

The presidium of the meeting also included Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers, members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Ministers of the USSR, veterans of the Communist Party, representatives of government, Party and public organizations of the capital, generals, cosmonauts and prominent citizens of the city.

The meeting was opened by V. F. Promyslov, Chairman of the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee.

K. T. Mazurov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC CPSU and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report, warmly greeted by those present.

REPORT BY COMRADE K. T. MAZUROV

Comrades,

Fifty-five years ago the Russian proletariat, led by the Party of Bolsheviks, by the great Lenin, carried out a victorious socialist revolution, overthrew the power of the landowners and capitalists and created the first worker and peasant state in the world.

Russia became the birthplace of the new system not by chance. It was here that the contradictions of imperialism concentrated and became most acute and that a powerful and efficient political army of the proletarian revolution took shape at the beginning of the 20th century. The center of the revolutionary movement had shifted to Russia as K. Marx and F. Engels predicted.

By that time history knew quite a few revolutions but not one of them was able to rid the workingmen, those who created the material and spiritual values, of exploitation and political rightlessness. It was the victory of the October Revolution that initiated a radical transformation of life on the principles of scientific communism and enormously accelerated social progress. The experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the laws of building the new society it revealed in practice, became the priceless asset of the international working class of working people throughout the world. That is why its anniversary is celebrated together with us by Communists and proletarians of all countries, by the whole of progressive mankind.

The revolutionary cause initiated by the proletariat of Russia is gaining in scope and strength and winning out. The everlasting significance of the Great October Revolution is that it ushered in a new historical epoch—the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism. The Great October Socialist Revolution was a practical confirmation of the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and its triumph. It aroused to action the social forces which unfolded a resolute struggle for the social and national liberation of the peoples, for the triumph of socialism and communism.

In 55 post-October Revolution years the world has changed beyond recognition, and it is safe to say that no major progressive change in social relationships has taken place without the influence of the October Revolution. In the course of the revolutionary process started by the October Revolution the peoples of the countries which formed the world socialist camp rallied around the banner of communism; on the ruins of colonial empires there emerged national states many of which embarked on the road of democratic transformations and adopted a socialist orientation.

The present anniversary of the October Revolution has a special meaning. It is being marked on the eve of a great date—the half-century jubilee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The unification of the Soviet peoples into a fraternal socialist family was a continuation of the cause of the October Revolution, of the revolutionary transformation of social and national relationships. The working class, the collective-farm peasantry, the intelligentsia, the working people of all the nationalities of our country are carrying out the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress, and have launched broad socialist emulation in honor of the 50th anniversary of the USSR. The intense work of the millions rallied around the Communist Party is expressive of the firm determination of the Soviet people to follow the tested Leninist course, the road opened up by the October Revolution.

I. CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNISM—CONTINUATION OF THE CAUSE OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION, EMBODIMENT OF THE IDEALS OF THE WORKING CLASS

The October Revolution was accomplished in the name of a great goal—to assert the power of the working people, to abolish exploitation, to establish a system solely worthy of man, a genuinely moral system—the reign of emancipated labor and social justice. V. I. Lenin taught that the popular masses could be led along this unblazed track only by the working class, “that class alone which will be able to bear all the hardships, trials, privations and great sacrifices which history inevitably imposes upon those who break with the past and boldly hew a road for themselves to a new future . . .” (*Collected Works*, Eng. Ed., Vol. 29, p. 390.)

The triumphant construction of socialism is the greatest historic service of the Communist Party, the working class, the entire Soviet people. The first five-year plans radically transformed the country's economic, social and cultural outlook. The economic and cultural backwardness, the exploitive private-property relations, national strife and the poverty of the broad sections of the population became a thing of the past.

The unity of interests, ideals and actions of the working class, collective-farm peasantry and the people's intelligentsia took shape in joint work, in the struggle for a new life. The fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR become a powerful factor in the development of the new society. The mainstays of the socialist way of life were established in the process of industrialization, collectivization and the cultural revolution, were hardened in the flames of the Great Patriotic War and have been further comprehensively developed in the course of communist creation.

Having upheld the gains of the October Revolution and built a developed socialist society, the Soviet people have proved that socialism possesses enormous strength and leads mankind to a level of historical development that offers extraordinary possibilities for progress. These possibilities are being realized in the entire practice of communist construction in our country today in the process of fulfilling the socio-economic program drawn up by the 24th Congress of the CPSU.

The course set by the Congress for the further strengthening of the economy, raising the people's material and cultural standards on the basis of high development rates of socialist production, its enhanced efficiency, scientific and technological progress and the growth of labor productivity, is being unswervingly put into practice.

On revolutionary holidays the Soviet people, following a tradition bequeathed to us by V. I. Lenin, sum up the accumulated experience so as to “make better preparations for further develop-

ment" and concentrate on the unsolved problems so as to "become imbued with the labor enthusiasm, the will to work, and the persistence" on which the successful implementation of the Party's directives depends. (Vol. 30, p. 120; Vol. 31, p. 402.)

The Soviet people are meeting the 55th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner.

The ten months' plan of the second year of the current five year plan, just as the plan for its first year, has been fulfilled in total volume of realization of industrial output and production of the majority of key items. All the Union Republics and practically all the all-Union and Republican industrial ministries have fulfilled the targets for the realization of industrial output. More than 2,500 new items have been put into mass production. The technical and economic indices in industry have improved, costs have been cut and the profit plan fulfilled.

The development rates of Soviet industry are high and stable. As compared with the corresponding period of last year, industrial production grew 6.9 per cent. To grasp the full meaning of this figure, it is necessary to picture the scope of our production today. Suffice it to say that the increment of industrial output in the second year of the ninth five-year-plan period alone will almost equal total industrial output in 1940.

The workers in agriculture are marking the October Revolution anniversary by selfless work. Everybody knows that climatic conditions have been extremely unfavorable this year. The cold and almost snowless winter damaged almost one-third of the winter crops, and in summer vast zones of the Volga area, the south and the center of the country were affected by a drought unprecedented in the last 100 years. A good crop of cereals and other crops was grown in the east, but bad weather made harvesting extremely difficult. Under these hard conditions, the collective and state-farm workers displayed maximum organization, waged a real battle for grain and did their utmost to bring in the crops without losses.

As a result, grain production this year will roughly average the annual level in the last five-year period, and the gross volume of agricultural output will exceed this level. Although this falls short of the figure set by the national economic development plan, we have managed to build up the necessary food and seed stocks and to set aside a certain amount of grain for animal husbandry. Special credit for this is due to the farmers of Kazakhstan and the Altai, Siberia, the Urals, a number of other regions of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia, the Baltic and Transcaucasian Republics, and also to the workers of industry and transport, Soviet servicemen, to all those who gave farmers a help-

ing hand in harvesting. The agricultural workers of the Uzbek, Turkmen, Tajik, Azerbaijan, Kazakh and Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republics have grown a good cotton crop and are now successfully proceeding with deliveries. The cattle-breeders too have worked quite well.

Experience shows that our agriculture is able to overcome any difficulties because it relies on the sound economy of developed socialist society, on improved technical equipment, the skill of the field and farm-section workers, the mutual support of the fraternal Republics. All this confirms the correctness of the Party's policy in the field of agriculture and is the outcome of its extensive organizational and political work in the masses.

The thoughts and feelings of Soviet people and their sincere support of the Party's policy were emotionally expressed by Mikhail Illarionovich Kitayev, a Saratov collective farmer, in a letter to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, published by the newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya*. Comrade Kitayev remembers well the life of individual peasant farms and the terrible year 1921, especially for the Volga area. The year 1972 was even drier in those parts but, as the old collective farmer writes, "today the workers and peasants, in close alliance and in the union of all the Republics of the country, successfully surmount the elements thanks to the immense care and concern of our Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the well-being of the people. . . . Our collective farmers are not affected by the drought at all, and this year they are well stocked with grain and vegetables." The Soviet peasant extends his wholehearted gratitude to the Party and its Central Committee for their concern for man, for the inculcation of collectivism in people, for the unflagging attention to the strengthening of the collective-farm system, to the development of socialist agriculture.

Soviet scientists are making a worthy contribution to technological progress, to the development of Soviet economy and culture. Research bodies have solved a number of fundamental and important applied problems. The ties between science and production are expanding, and research findings are introduced into production much faster.

Soviet science holds a leading position in many vital spheres of knowledge. Major discoveries have been made of late in the field of high-temperature plasma physics and nuclear physics, and new types of lasers have been developed. Chemical scientists have worked out promising methods of obtaining polymers with pre-set properties. Investigations conducted in the field of biology and terrestrial science have yielded valuable results.

Soviet science has outstanding achievements to its credit in the

field of space exploration. Our space technology has become a powerful instrument in exploring remote areas of the solar system and celestial bodies, it helps solve the problems connected with the development of long-distance telephone and telegraph communication, television, study of natural resources, and other practical problems of great importance for the national economy.

Economic successes and higher productivity of social labor furnish a reliable basis for the realization of the vast program of improving living standards, put forward by the 24th CPSU Congress, which is being systematically and steadily fulfilled.

In 1972 alone, the wage and salary fund in the USSR is to grow by nine billion roubles. This year the wages of doctors, school teachers and instructors of pre-school children's establishments have been raised substantially. The grants paid to students of higher and secondary special educational establishments have been increased, more funds are allocated for meals and medicines in hospitals. In the space of one year, the benefits paid out to the population from public consumption funds will increase by 4.4 billion roubles.

Just as in previous years, housing construction in the country is proceeding on a vast scale. This year, more than 11,000,000 people will move into new homes or improve their living conditions.

The program of improving the people's welfare provides for a systematic wage rise, for increased benefits out of public consumption funds, and for a corresponding increase in the output of consumer goods and broader services. In the past year and 10 months of the current five-year period some 270 new enterprises manufacturing consumer goods went into service in the light and food industries, while production capacities of 400 other enterprises were expanded; more than a thousand new enterprises are now under construction, and about 3,000 operating shops, factories and combines are being reconstructed.

With every passing year, the demand for manufactured goods is satisfied to an ever fuller extent, and their range is renewed and expanded. In the 10 months of the current year, the state and cooperative trading network sold 144.6 billion roubles' worth of manufactured goods and foodstuffs to the population, or seven per cent more than in the corresponding period last year; specifically, the sales of meat products went up 9 per cent; milk products 3 per cent; eggs, 14 per cent; cultural goods and household appliances, 13 per cent. As from November 1, 1972, the supply of potatoes to the trading and public catering network exceeded the figure of November 1, 1971, by 1,000,000 tons.

The improvement of the welfare standards of society goes hand in hand with the growth of the working people's cultural requirements. The Soviet Union is a land of high educational and cultural

standards. In our country, more than 55,000,000 people have higher and secondary education. More books, newspapers and magazines are published in our country than elsewhere in the world. Writers and artists create more and more cultural values for the people. Cinematography, television and radio are playing an ever greater role in the Soviet people's cultural life. The scientific, technical and engineering intelligentsia, which has grown in the years of Soviet power, specialists in the field of agriculture, workers of education and members of the medical profession give all their talent, knowledge and energy to communist construction. Representatives of all fraternal Republics, of all nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union contribute to the multinational Soviet culture.

We take legitimate pride in the successes we have achieved in economic and cultural development, in improving the working people's living standards, in the achievements which embody the will of the Party and the people, the talent and effort of millions. Each new day brings fresh evidence of the fact that the Soviet people regard the objectives set by the 24th Congress as their vital cause. The labor enthusiasm and the steadily expanding socialist emulation testify to the conscious, creative attitude of Soviet people to their duties, their civic concern for the successful fulfilment of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, for the further growth of the might of our Motherland.

The chief thing now is to complete the economic year successfully. As the second year of the current five-year period draws to an end, the smooth operation of all sections of the national economy assumes special importance. The collectives of industrial enterprises and building organizations should ensure unfailing fulfilment of the state plan of production and construction, reduce commissioning schedules for production capacities, make fuller use of reserves for improving technology and raising labor productivity, for augmenting production efficiency. We cannot put up with the wasteful use of electric power and fuel, raw and other materials. Strict economizing, as required by the CC CPSU and the Soviet Government, helps to fulfil our plans. Each worker must produce more high-quality products with minimum expenditure of labor and time.

The Party and Government will continue to pay special attention to the problems of agriculture. It is necessary to strengthen ever more purposefully the material and technical base of collective and state farms, to introduce comprehensive mechanization, broaden land amelioration, provide agriculture with more mineral fertilizers and chemicals, master the latest machinery more rapidly, improve production management, and stimulate highly productive labor in every way. The long-range and comprehensive program of intensification of agriculture, drawn up by our Party, is the cause of the

entire people and will be persistently carried into life.

At present, the rural Party organizations, collective farmers and state-farm workers are making an all-round analysis of the results of their economic activities, generalizing the experience they have accumulated and working out additional measures aimed at increasing the efficiency of agricultural production, at providing wintering facilities for cattle, at obtaining high crops in 1973 and fulfilling the targets of the Five-Year Plan.

Comrades, the further development of socialist society, the building of the material and technical basis of communism largely depend on economic management which is, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in his report at the anniversary meeting devoted to the birth centenary of V. I. Lenin, "perhaps the most challenging and the most creative task of all those which arise after a revolution. Here, as in other spheres of social life, let us add, there are virtually no cut-and-dried solutions, which one could adopt and be rid of every care. The economy is a complex and dynamic organism whose development in itself continuously produces new problems."

The growth of social productivity is the chief measure and criterion of our entire economic activity. It is this index that permits us to assess objectively the technical level of production, the contribution made by every worker, every collective and every branch to the fulfilment of the plans of economic construction and the efficiency of economic management.

In the current period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, labor productivity per worker grew 12 per cent in industry as a whole and still more in instrument making, the automobile, petrochemical, coal mining and chemical industries. But the opportunities for its further increase in all spheres of national economy are truly enormous, and one of the decisive factors here is the consciousness of the man, his attitude to work, his professional skill and deep awareness of his duty as a worker.

Here is a what Yekaterina Yakovlevna Demidova, a weaver of the Rabochy mill, Leningrad, wrote on this score in an article published in *Izvestia*:

"Now every one of us workers has a five-year plan of his own. In it everything is taken into account: the worker's skill and experience, what the factory expects of us. Our shop and our factory as a whole also have their five-year plans. And I think that in the final analysis our national Five-Year Plan starts and ends with me, a worker.

"Consequently, it depends on all of us what its results will be, how big the amount produced and how good its quality. And 'all of us' means each and every one. On me, on you and our comrades. . . ."

The words of Comrade Demidova are not at variance with her

deeds. Her work is an example of communist consciousness, of a correct understanding of the workingman's lofty mission in our society.

High demands put to oneself and to one's work-mates, discipline and organization are directly linked with the vital national economic task — the drive for high-quality output. The quality of a product reflects not only the technical, organizational and economic conditions of production, but also the skill of the workers, their sense of responsibility for the plant's reputation, for the honor of the trademark. If an enterprise manufactures machine tools, their economic and technical indices and performance should match the highest world standards, and if it produces consumer goods, they should satisfy the most discriminating tastes.

The problem of quality is of a complex nature. Its solution calls for coordinated effort of the manufacturers, the suppliers of raw materials, units, components, equipment, finishing and packing materials and sellers. A good product is the result of the conscientious, skilled effort of each worker in every operation, of strict observance of the technological process. For their part, the organizers of production should bear in mind that the output of high-quality goods, just as the growth of labor productivity, calls for improved machinery and the introduction of the most progressive production processes.

Skillful use of economic and moral incentives should play its role here. The mechanism of socialist economic management presupposes not only various incentives, but also strict moral and material responsibility for the results of work. This principle should apply to all workers and, of course, to the economic executives.

Socialist society ensures ever fuller satisfaction of the material and cultural requirements of the individual. This expresses the unity of interests of each workingman and of the entire people. Soviet people know that under socialism work for the good of the Motherland is the basis of their welfare and personal prestige, that the growing demands put by the individual to society directly presuppose the growth of society's demands to the individual. Therefore, there can be no tolerance towards those who seek to benefit at the expense of others to feather their own nest—money-grubbers, profiteers, embezzlers of socialist property, idlers, all those who do not cherish the dignity of the Soviet man. The basic links of our society—the labor collectives, their public opinion, productive and political activity and the purposeful work of Party organizations—all add up to a tremendous force in the struggle against survivals of the past, for the complete assertion of the principles of communist morality.

Fulfilment of the plans of the country's economic development

depends largely on the state of affairs in capital construction. In the first two years of the current five-year period we shall put into operation fixed assets worth a total of 170 billion roubles, or almost 3.5 times more than in all the prewar years taken together. The Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Power Station, now operating at full capacity (6,000,000 kW), the Volga Automobile Plant in Togliatti, new capacities for the production of metal, mineral fertilizers, synthetic fibre and machines have been put into operation. The first units of the unique Nurek hydroelectric power station, the biggest in Central Asia, will start generating electric power within the next few days.

The successes achieved by the construction workers are indisputable. However, raising the effectiveness of capital investments remains a big national economic reserve. It is essential resolutely to combat the scattering of resources, cut construction schedules, work for earlier commissioning of production capacities, reduce the volume of incompleted work, improve the quality of cutting down the costs of construction work. This should be achieved in all branches of Group B, which produce consumer goods.

In the planning and utilization of capital investments it is necessary to proceed, above all, from the criterion of economic effectiveness, from overall national interests, and to cut short the still persisting narrow departmental and parochial tendencies as evidenced by investments into projects of no vital necessity. The building-industry workers and the local Party and governmental organizations will, without doubt, do all in their power to complete in full the construction plans and the plans for putting capacities into operation so as to have maximum returns on investments.

The effectiveness of social work depends on its organization and on the efficiency of production management. The Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers devote special attention to this problem. In the first place, it is necessary to enhance the scientific level of national economic planning—both current and long-term, branch and territorial, technico-economic and social—to take a comprehensive systematic approach to the solution of economic and political problems.

Scientific investigations are being carried on to this end in the country, new branch and inter-branch structures and management methods are being tried out in practice. However, even the best organizational forms of management and electronic computers cannot, as such, guarantee the effective solution of national economic problems. In the course of the scientific and technical revolution the managers' responsibility for the correctness of the decisions they make does not diminish but, on the contrary, increases. An important task of all our cadres is to learn to manage modern production by modern methods. Inadequate attention to the prob-

lems of the theory and practice of management and to the problems connected with the introduction of new machinery may slow down scientific, technical and economic development and the growth of labor productivity, and this is something we must not allow to happen.

Of prime importance in present conditions is the introduction of the latest research findings and progressive technological processes into production. We have everything we need to be in the forefront of scientific and technological progress: public ownership of the means of production and a planned system of economy, a powerful scientific and technical base, gifted people—scientists, engineers, technicians, highly-skilled workers. We can and must cope with the goal set by the 24th CPSU Congress — to combine organically the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and the advantages of the socialist system of the economy.

Accelerating scientific and technological progress is the common cause of managers and scientists, specialists, workers and collective farmers. While carrying out the economic reform, we must, in keeping with the Party Congress decisions, seek, create and maintain — on the scale of the whole country, each Republic, economic area, branch or enterprise — such economic and organizational conditions that would impel production collectives to draw up tight schedules, to produce modern and high-quality output, that would make people interested in applying the best achievements of science and technology.

Comrades, the entire history of communist construction is irrefutable proof that with our advance the socio-political unity of the Soviet people becomes ever stronger and the role of the working class as the leading force of society increases. This law manifests itself, above all, in the activities of the Communist Party, in its consistent class policy, in the day-to-day guidance of the masses. The Party unites society on the basis of socialist interests and the communist ideals of the working class, educates the Soviet people in the spirit of its revolutionary traditions and morality.

This work of the Party bears wonderful fruit. Loyalty to the cause of communism, labor and political activity, collectivism, hatred and contempt of philistinism become characteristic of all social strata, of the Soviet people of all nationalities and generations.

With its collective wisdom of millions the Party visualizes the breathtaking panorama of developed socialist society, appraises its possibilities from Marxist-Leninist positions and maps out the general perspective of further advance. The historic decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress, the purposeful efforts of the CC CPSU and all Party organizations in implementing them show once again that our Party is carrying out with honor its mission as the political

vanguard of the working class, of the Soviet people. Extremely exacting of itself, the Party puts ever higher demands to all sectors of the state machinery, to the mass organizations of the working people.

The social system born of the October Revolution is a system of genuine people's power. Its democratic nature finds most vivid embodiment in the Soviets of Working People's Deputies. The range of their duties is extremely broad — from concern for the everyday needs of the inhabitants of a small settlement to the solution of nationwide problems, such as protection of the environment, for instance. In accordance with the instructions of the 24th CPSU Congress, the Soviets are stepping up their activities in every way, and each of their sectors is making an ever greater contribution to the fulfilment of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. This is largely facilitated by the recently adopted Law on the Status of Deputies to Soviets. The implementation of this Law will be a major step forward in the development of Soviet democracy and will enhance still more the authority and activity of the elected representatives of the people.

The Party constantly leans on the trade unions, the Komsomol and other mass organizations and sees to it that they enlist the working people on an ever broader scale in the management of public affairs, that they promote their initiative and organization in carrying out the tasks of communist construction.

The Party educates Communists and all Soviet people in the spirit of Bolshevik adherence to principle, teaches them to be self-critical in respect to the results of their work, not to rest on their laurels, to work better and to do more today than they did yesterday.

The Party untiringly strengthens its ties with the masses, consolidates the socio-political and ideological unity of the working class, the collective-farm peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, all nationalities of our country. Therein lies the strength of the socialist system. Such unity makes us invincible.

II. THE STRUGGLE TO CARRY OUT THE INTERNATIONAL COURSE OF THE 24th CONGRESS OF THE CPSU

V. I. Lenin's behest to our Party was to untiringly struggle for peace, against the threat of war, to facilitate the social and national emancipation of the peoples in every way.

The course set by the 24th CPSU Congress and the Peace Program it worked out are a living embodiment of the Leninist foreign-policy principles at the present juncture. In realizing it, the Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet Government have come out with concrete constructive proposals. Thanks to the foreign-

policy activities of the Soviet Union and to the coordinated foreign policy of socialist countries, supported by all progressive peace forces, a marked relaxation of international tension has been achieved, and the principle of peaceful coexistence is becoming ever more firmly established in the practice of international relations.

Celebrating the 55th anniversary of the October Revolution on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, we may note with pride that proletarian internationalism tested in the practice of Soviet national and state construction, has become law in the relations between socialist countries, a powerful factor of our common progress.

The successes achieved by the fraternal countries in the building of the new society, in carrying out the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration of CMEA member-states, the close coordination of their foreign policy activities — all this strengthens the positions of socialism, its international prestige. Socialism exerts ever more profound influence on the course of world processes.

The Treaty between the Soviet Union and the FRG has come into force. Along with the Treaty between the People's Republic of Poland and the FRG, it recorded the principle of the inviolability of the postwar state borders in Europe. A quadripartite agreement on West Berlin has been signed. Prerequisites are emerging for international cooperation in ensuring a reliable security system in Europe. The time has come to complete the normalization of relations between the German Democratic Republic and the FRG as sovereign and independent states, to admit them to the United Nations, to carry through to the end the process of the recognition of the GDR under international law by all countries, to regulate the relations between the FRG and Czechoslovakia.

The development of bilateral relations between the USSR and a number of West European countries has positively contributed to the normalization of the situation in Europe. A high level of cooperation has been attained with France in many spheres, the political sphere included. An extensive effort is being made to radically improve our relations with the FRG. Our relations with Finland, the Scandinavian countries, Austria, Italy and a number of other states are developing successfully.

The all-European conference, the convocation of which has been agreed upon in principle by all the countries concerned has an important role to play in ensuring European security on the continent and in bringing to reality the idea of European cooperation in the present stage.

The success of the conference will create fresh opportunities for general European cooperation on the principles of equality, non-interference and good-neighborliness.

Still broader prospects for the normalization of the international situation have opened up as a result of the Soviet-American summit talks. During these talks the foundation was laid for the further improvement of relations between the two countries and a number of bilateral agreements were concluded in various spheres. Special emphasis should be laid on the fact that mutual understanding was reached not at the expense of some other countries. It is fully in keeping not only with the interests of the peoples of the USSR and the USA, but also with the interests of international security.

The Moscow talks were fruitful precisely for the reason that they were conducted on the basis of strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security of the parties, renunciation of the use or threat of force, respect for each other's interests, in a spirit of asserting in international relations the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The results of the Moscow talks showed that given a realistic approach it is possible to achieve tangible practical results in the solution of even the most complicated international problems. The main task now is to consistently implement the agreements achieved.

Our country has resolutely acted and continues to act to safeguard lasting peace and security not only on the European continent. We maintain close relations of friendship and cooperation with India, Afghanistan, with the young democratic state of Bangladesh. We attach great importance to the broadening of contacts with Iran, Turkey and Pakistan. There exist prerequisites for the further all-round development of Soviet-Japanese relations.

The Soviet Union seeks to improve relations with the People's Republic of China. Trying to break out of isolation in the international arena, the Peking leadership has lately been making certain amendments in its foreign policy, but this policy is still based on anti-Sovietism and aimed at splitting and undermining world socialism and the international Communist movement, at disuniting the anti-imperialist forces. This was revealed once again in China's negative stand at the current session of the UN General Assembly. While resolutely rebuffing the intrigues of the Peking leadership, we continue to stand for the normalization of relations with the PRC. This is the fundamental line of our Party; it was confirmed at the 24th Congress and remains unchanged.

The world public met with approval the new initiatives of the Soviet Union at the current session of the UN General Assembly. By supporting the Soviet proposals, the United Nations would facilitate the strengthening and development of the positive trends in the world arena.

Actively working for the relaxation of international tension, the CPSU is taking a realistic view of the world situation. In their attempts to hinder the peoples' advance to social and national

liberation, the imperialists do not stop short of using arms. The Western reactionary forces — the bosses of the American military-industrial complex and the NATO militarists in the first place — are obstructing the relaxation process in every way and seek to intensify the arms race.

All this obliges us to show great vigilance, to strengthen the Soviet Armed Forces which firmly stand on guard for the gains of the great October Revolution and the security of our socialist Motherland.

Our country is the mainstay of the struggle against the aggressive designs of imperialism. "The foreign policy of the Soviet Union," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "was, is and will be, socialist, class and internationalist. We stand for relaxation of international tension. We stand for a lasting peace. And this is precisely why we firmly oppose acts of aggression, any attempts to suppress the peoples' liberation struggle, to interfere in their affairs and to violate their rights."

The Soviet Union has invariably rendered all-round support to the heroic people of Vietnam, to the courageous patriots of Laos and Cambodia in their struggle against U.S. aggression. The combat spirit and the unbending staunchness of our Vietnamese brothers, the economic, political and military support rendered them by the USSR and other socialist countries, the support of all the revolutionary and progressive forces, have made futile imperialist aggression and diktat in relation to the Vietnamese people.

The Soviet Union, loyal to the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, will continue to do everything in its power to help the Vietnamese patriots carry on to a successful end the struggle against American aggression, for freedom and independence, for the right to decide the destinies of their country themselves.

Definite steps have lately been made towards the solution of the Vietnam problem. At the Paris talks, an agreement was worked out on ending the war unleashed by the U.S. in Vietnam. However, this document was not signed on the date agreed upon. The Soviet Union resolutely supports the DRV position on this question set forth in the statement of the DRV Government of October 26, 1972. We hold that the agreement should be signed as soon as possible. This would be in the interests of the Vietnamese and American peoples, in the interests of all peoples of the world.

The Soviet Union is consistently coming out as a friend and ally of the Arab peoples fighting against the expansionist policy of Israel backed up by imperialist forces. We shall continue to work for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, for the observance of the lawful rights of the Arab people

of Palestine. That is a necessary condition for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Our country firmly adheres to the line of developing friendly ties and cooperation with progressive Arab states. The recent visit to Moscow of A. Sidki, Prime Minister of Egypt, confirmed that Soviet-Egyptian friendship is an important factor, that it serves the peoples of both countries and is based on the common interests in the anti-imperialist struggle. Our cooperation with Syria and Iraq has of late become still stronger. The relations between the Soviet Union and a number of other Arab countries are developing successfully. The attempts of the imperialists and their henchmen to undermine Soviet-Arab friendship are collapsing.

This year has been a year of the further broadening of the anti-imperialist front. Along with the socialist countries, the working class and the broad democratic forces of capitalist countries, the young independent nations of Asia and Africa, the militant detachments of the national-liberation movement and the progressive Latin American countries are actively coming out against the imperialist policy of war and oppression of the peoples, for peace, democracy and social progress.

The Soviet people express their sympathy for, and render support to, the Chilean people who are rebuffing the encroachments of imperialism and the subversive activities of home reaction against the Popular Unity Government, resolutely struggling for the country's independent development, for radical socio-economic transformations.

In the capitalist countries, the polarization of forces continues. The monopolies are attacking the rights and vital interests of the popular masses. Excessive military spending, unemployment, the constantly growing prices and taxes, and inflation are a heavy burden on the working people. The chief contradiction of capitalism — the contradiction between labor and capital — is becoming aggravated. The class battles are gaining in intensity. The action against capitalist exploitation and reactionary policy is becoming ever broader and more militant.

Under the powerful pressure of the revolutionary forces of today, capitalism is compelled to maneuver, to adapt itself to the new conditions. As the possibilities for maneuver in the military and political spheres of the class struggle are shrinking, the fight between capitalism and socialism on the ideological front is assuming an ever wider scale. It is well known that there can be no peaceful coexistence in this field. This struggle centers on the chief problem of today: in what direction will social development proceed?

Apprehensive of the future, the bourgeoisie tries to embellish and paint up capitalism, to hoodwink the masses. Its theoreticians and propagandists are spreading the myth of a "new" essence of

the capitalist system, of its transformation into a "new industrial society" and even into a "society of equal opportunities." According to this myth, the scientific and technical revolution combined with the state-monopoly regulations, is a magic means of curing capitalism of all its social ills and vices. These quasi-scientific theories are in crying contradiction with reality. The much-vaunted "industrial society" cannot overcome its contradictions. It only engenders an expanded reproduction of social antagonisms.

All the propaganda and theoretical stunts of bourgeois ideologists are aimed at erasing from working people's minds the very thought of the need and possibility of a social revolution. The world, however, develops not on the basis of the false prognoses of the apologists of monopoly capital, but according to the laws discovered by Marx, Engels and Lenin. Socialism is the solely real, life-tested alternative to capitalism.

The ideologists of "neo-capitalism" realize, of course, that the working class is the main force of social progress capable of wiping out the exploiting system and realizing the Marxist program of reconstruction of the world. That is why they are so afraid of the organization and cohesion of the working class, that is why they attack it so fiercely.

Carrying out the social order of the bourgeoisie, the theoreticians of anti-communism allege that the working class has "lost" its revolutionary energy. They even go so far as to allege that there exists a "social partnership" between workers and employers, between the exploited and the monopolists. To disunite the working people, to evoke in them the feeling of class apathy, to make them surrender to the monopoly attacks — such are the concrete political aims of the ideological lackeys of the bourgeoisie. The leaders of social-reformism, the Right- and "Left" opportunists and revisionists of all brands are especially zealous in this respect.

But life itself upsets the plans of the bourgeoisie and its ideologists. The mounting strike movement, the growing political maturity and unity of the working class confirm its determination to fight on. The attacking class and its communist vanguard have always fulfilled with honor their internationalist duty as fighters for the emancipation of the working people, as standard-bearers of social revolutions.

The international Communist movement plays a leading role in strengthening the unity of all detachments of the anti-imperialist front. The course of world developments has shown convincingly the mobilizing force and the effectiveness of the platform of united action in the struggle against imperialism, put forward by the 1969 International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties. The CPSU will go on fighting untiringly for the Marxist-Leninist ideolo-

gical and political cohesion of the Communist movement as the most active and influential political force of today.

The international activities of the CPSU, the foreign-policy acts and initiatives of the Central Committee of the Party meet with warm approval and complete support on the part of all the working people of our country. Thanks to the wise policy of the Communist Party, the Soviet people's peaceful labor is reliably protected and every condition is provided for the further successful advance to communism. The bold, principled and truly internationalist policy of the Soviet Union serves the vital interests of the peoples. The Party will unswervingly follow its Leninist foreign-policy line, resolutely uphold the cause of world peace, fight for the freedom and happiness of all working people.

Comrades, the Soviet people are loyal to the ideals of the October Revolution and are persistently putting them into effect. Our majestic present, the strengthening of the friendship of peoples, the victorious march of socialism across the planet testify to the irresistible force of communist ideas.

The multinational Soviet people, proud of their historic mission of being front-rank fighters for the revolutionary Leninist cause, inspired and led by their tested vanguard — the CPSU — are confidently advancing along the road to communism.

Long live the heroic Soviet people!

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the organizer of the construction of socialism and communism!



PLENARY MEETINGS

PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT MEANS A CLASS STRUGGLE*

The following fact recurrently emerges in crucial issues of home policy: in spite of all the differences in views, the leaders of the Socialist Party of Austria (SPA), the Austrian People's Party (APP) and the Austrian Party of Freedom (APF) attempt through their social partnership policy to keep the people from taking resolute action in defense of their interests. They are at one in creating by artificial resolutions the appearance of "partnership" and "equality," which cannot exist between exploiters and exploited. They are also unanimous in attempting in this way to force the working people to accept the capitalist system in principle.

The Communist Party views the question of participation in management from the working people's class positions. As for the government proposal to grant members of production councils of workers and employees one-third of the seats on the supervisory councils at enterprises, it contains not even a hint of participation. At best it means broader rights to participate in discussion for a small group of functionaries, most of whom have been handpicked. The employers still retain their great material advantage which they are trying to consolidate by encouraging certain individuals while persecuting the more class-conscious spokesmen of the workers. At different state enterprises, too, there have lately been cases of reprisals taken on the initiative of the SPA functionaries.

By introducing this representation of one-third of production council members on the supervisory councils of enterprises, the SPA leadership would like, under the guise of participation, to integrate the trade unions still more closely into the capitalist system.

Participation concerns the entire working class and one of the important prerequisites for this is the development of inner-trade union democracy. Systematic removal of trade union members from decision-making on important questions leads to curtailment of trade union activity. We are emphatically against a handful of leading functionaries personally and arbitrarily, without consulting union members, deciding on important issues (such as signing agreements on wage rates).

*Decision of the plenum of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Austria, published in *Volksstimme*, October 5, 1972.

Participation can be achieved only by eliminating all social-partnership influence in the struggle for trade union policy oriented on class goals.

In this respect we find it necessary:

—to develop the initiative and activity of collectives to protect and guarantee their interests;

—to channel worker-employee initiative against capital and the state-monopoly system;

—to strengthen the positions of the working class.

The Communist Party of Austria views participation as a permanent process of the working-class struggle to be waged at all levels, so that the domination of capital could be restricted and, finally, overcome. Due to the fact that there exist irreconcilable class contradictions between these two basic classes, participation can be attained only through class struggle.

There can be no real participation in management without first curtailing the sphere of profits and the power of capital; these spheres objectively demonstrate the connection between the direct interests of the workers and employees at enterprises and their common class interests, point to the actual balance of forces and stimulate the realization by the working class of its true situation.

Participation in itself does not alter the character of society and can only change the balance between capital and labor, thereby creating better prerequisites for the struggle to overcome the capitalist system.

Therefore, the CP Austria proposes the following addenda to the legislation on factory councils:

1. Spokesmen of worker collectives are elected to supervisory councils directly by workers and employees. They must report to the entire personnel of the enterprise and therefore should be under no obligation to keep silent or protect secrets. If they do not live up to their responsibilities, the collective should have the right to recall them at any time.

2. Participation involves not only decisions on policy of wages and social security, but the entire economic policy. Participation in decision-making also presupposes full information and control and open and sincere explanation of business policy and the economic affairs of the enterprise.

3. Spokesmen of worker collectives (production councils and delegates) should enjoy effective protection and immunity against reprisals and all forms of arbitrariness, enabling them to carry on unobstructed trade union and political activity.

RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Meeting on August 24-28, 1972, the National Council of the CPI adopted a home policy resolutions "On Prices, Monopoly and Government Policies," "On Land Ceilings" and "On Floods, Drought and Famine." The resolutions express the concern of Communists over the economic situation and call on the Indian people to mount actions against poverty, unemployment, for lower prices and land reforms and restriction of monopoly operation.

The National Council also insisted on granting voting rights at the age of 18, called for solidarity with the striking cement workers and declared in support of the Delhi University teachers' action for democratization of the university.

In its resolutions on international issues the National Council condemned U.S. aggression in Vietnam as "a monstrous crime against humanity," approved the results of the India-Pakistan talks at Simla as "a significant constructive step in the direction of the normalization of relations between the two countries" and assessed the position of the leadership of the Chinese People's Republic with regard to the admission of the Republic of Bangladesh to the UN (the resolution follows).

The National Council unanimously adopted the resolution on the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and in special resolutions approved the results of the Soviet-American talks in Moscow and called for the immediate establishment of diplomatic relations with the GDR.

It also outlined concrete ways of improving the work of all Party organizations (the resolution follows).

I. Singh, R. Reddi and I. Gupta were elected Secretaries of the National Council, J. Sarkar member of the Central Executive Committee, V. K. Mutatkar member of the National Council and A. D. Gupta alternate member of the National Council.

ON CHINA'S VETO IN UN AGAINST BANGLADESH*

The National Council of the Communist Party of India notes with indignation the use of veto by China in the Security Council to block the admission of Bangladesh to the United Nations. This, however, is the continuation of Peking's policy which led it to support Yahya Khan's genocide to suppress the liberation struggle of Bangladesh. This veto has been exercised not only to deny the sovereign People's Republic of Bangladesh its rightful place in the

*This and the following resolution are reprinted from a supplement to the *New Age* of September 3, 1972.—Ed.

UN but also as blatant betrayal of the cause of national liberation. The Peking regime has used its veto obviously to keep alive the tensions in the Indian subcontinent and further instigate the forces in Pakistan which are opposed to the Simla agreement. The manner in which China has behaved on the issue of Bangladesh's admission in the UN reminds one of the U.S. attitude against China's admission in the UN. It is a sorry spectacle to see China behaving exactly the way the U.S. did, soon after its seat has been restored in the UN.

The National Council of the CPI repudiates the slanderous accusations of the Chinese representative in the Security Council against India and the Soviet Union. His allegation that the Indian troops are still in Bangladesh is patently false. This totally baseless and malicious accusation cannot hide the fact of the Peking regime's ignominious role as an ally of U.S. imperialism during the liberation struggle of Bangladesh and now in denying the UN membership to the new-born nation of 75 million people, which has already been recognized by 87 states in the world.

The National Council of the CPI records its profound appreciation of the initiative and efforts of India, the Soviet Union and other countries for the admission of Bangladesh to the UN. The Council is confident that these efforts will succeed in winning for Bangladesh its place in the UN. The obstructive and provocative tactics of the Peking regime are bound to fail. In any case, the issue is not finally settled and is certain to be brought up before the UN General Assembly where it would secure far bigger support.

RESOLUTION ON STEPS TO IMPLEMENT RESOLUTION ON PARTY ORGANIZATION

The National Council endorses the CEC document "On the steps to implement the Resolution on Party Organization." The council calls upon all state councils and all other units of the Party, down to the branch, to make this document the basis of their immediate work to improve and strengthen the Party organization.

The National Council sets forth the following tasks to be implemented by all units of the Party:

1. An "Education Fortnight" is to be observed, any time this year at the convenience of the state councils. During the education fortnight mass camps (of 100 to 250) are to be organized by the state councils for the education of mass of Party members on the basis of elementary course of lectures prepared by the all-India Party education conference. The target of the education fortnight is to cover half the members of the Party.

2. Special training classes for branch secretaries and assistant secretaries should be organized on the basis of the Grade I syllabus prepared by the all-India Party education conference. In addition,

there will be lectures in these classes on how a branch should function and on the norms of behavior of a Communist.

3. An "Organization Month" will be observed any time between the end of membership renewal (1973) and the end of April 1973. The dates will be fixed by the state councils at their own convenience. The aim of the organization month will be to streamline the Party organization from the state council down to the branch. The task of streamlining should be carried out on the basis of guidelines laid down in the CEC document as endorsed by the National Council. In order to streamline the Party organization the observance of forms and norms of Party functioning should be strictly ensured. Above all, the Leninist style of functioning, such as collective decisions, individual responsibility and collective check up has to be developed.

4. Branch and local conferences must be held every year and this work must be completed by the end of April.

5. All state centers must submit monthly reports to the all-India Party center by the 15th of the month. The reports will cover the organizational-political-ideological work of the Party in the states.

6. The central secretariat and all the departments of the CEC will submit their work reports to every meeting of the CEC. Similarly, departments in the states will submit their reports to every meeting of the executive committee.

7. The state councils will pay special attention to the problems of full-time workers and will make suitable and stable arrangements for their maintenance, rest and study.

8. The central organization department will convene an all-India conference of members of the organization departments of the states and comrades in charge of Party organization in the states to discuss the problem of full-time workers (in addition to some other problems of Party organization). The conference will make recommendations to the CEC or the National Council.

9. A minimum of one per cent of levy on the income of all Party members should be enforced in all Party units. The state council may if they wish, increase the rate or fix a slab system on incomes.

10. The maintenance of full-time workers will be the first change on the funds of the Party at all levels.

11. The state councils will pay special attention to building of mass organizations, including their independent funds and maintenance of full-time functionaries, especially on the TU front.

12. The state councils must ensure that every Party member, unless otherwise exempted, works in a mass organization.

13. All members of the National Council and offices of district councils will subscribe to "Party Life" and every Party branch to any Party journal, central or state. All Party offices must maintain a Party literature sales corner in their respective offices. Sale of

Party literature must also be organized in Party and mass meetings.

14. State councils will take immediate steps to set up an organizational mechanism at the state and district levels for the effective implementation of organizational jobs. Organization departments should be set up in the major states and assistant secretaries in-charge of organization should be elected in the state and district councils as well as in the local councils and branches.

15. State councils are asked to call their meetings immediately to discuss the implementation of this resolution.

16. The following rules are laid down in regard to the functioning of members of national and state councils:

a. Every member of the National Council or state council will submit a monthly report to the unit in which he mainly functions.

b. Every member of the National Council or state council must collect Party funds and deposit them with the unit in which he mainly functions.

c. Every National Council member enrol at least five subscribers of any Party journal in a year.

d. Every member of the national or state council must attend at least one branch conference in a year and at least one meeting of a branch in between two sessions of the National Council.

e. National Council and state council members must participate actively in mass campaigns and struggles, etc., organized by the Party units in the respective states.

17. In addition to the norms of behavior laid down for members of the National Council in earlier resolutions on property and drinking in public, the following norms must be observed by members of the National Council:

a. No member of the NC will accept dowry or himself perform religious rituals connected with marriage or other occasions.

b. Simplicity must be observed by members of the National Council on such occasions as the marriage of daughter or son.

c. Capitalist vices like love of property and amassing of wealth must not be allowed to creep into our Party.

d. Consistent fight against caste, religious and regional prejudices must be conducted.

The National Council believes that there is a favorable atmosphere inside our Party to tackle the tasks of Party organization. Reports show that several state councils have started attending to the problems of Party organization more seriously than ever before. This effort must be taken into a new and higher stage in order to build a strong, militant, disciplined and mass Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, a Party capable of carrying out the revolutionary tasks laid down in our Party program and in political resolution.*

*See "Information Bulletin," No. 21-22, 1971.—Ed.

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS IN BERLIN

Leading members of the Free German Youth League (FGYL) of the German Democratic Republic held their Central Conference in Berlin on October 20, 1972.

The Conference, which brought together over 4,500 League members from every part of the republic, was addressed by Erich Honecker, First Secretary of the CC SUPG.

After the debate the Conference unanimously approved a Festival Appeal to all League organizations and members, to all young men and women of the GDR, to launch an emulation movement for preparations for the Tenth World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled for July 28 to August 5, 1973 in Berlin under the motto "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship."

Following are extracts from Erich Honecker's speech published in the GDR as a pamphlet.

THE YOUTH OF THE GDR AND TASKS OF OUR TIME

Dear Friends, Comrades,

This is a memorable day for the Free German Youth League. Members of our socialist Youth League have assembled in this hall to start a new stage of preparations for the Tenth World Festival of Youth and Students. The Central Committee of the SUPG is convinced that this Conference will provide a strong impetus and lead to new initiatives to mobilize all League members and all our youth for the Festival preparations. With this aim in view, I convey to you heartfelt, fraternal greetings from the Central Committee.

Only a few days ago the International Preparatory Committee for the World Festival met here to sum up the work done so far. It is safe to say that our friends were satisfied with the progress made. They told the Committee that preparations for the Festival were going on in other countries at full speed.

Messengers of the world's youth look forward to the opportunity of coming to Berlin, the capital of our socialist GDR, next summer. Many young people will familiarize themselves, for the first time ever, with a socialist country and a socialist system free from exploitation, crisis and policies prompted by the drive for profit, a system under which a worker-peasant state promotes the good of

the people. They will see a member state of the fraternal socialist community, united around the Soviet Union.

Everyone realizes that a meeting of the peace-loving and progressive youth of all continents is of special significance today. We are living through a period when the alignment of forces is steadily changing in favor of peace and socialism, with the peoples taking ever more effective action against the threat of a nuclear world war, and when there is a new upsurge in the movement against imperialist reaction and aggression. An event like the 1973 World Youth Festival will undoubtedly constitute a new expression of this development and contribute in large measure to this struggle. Nowhere on the globe will it be possible to ignore that action of world youth for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

We have from the first borne in mind the great political significance of the coming youth meeting. At the inaugural session of the National Festival Committee of the GDR last February we committed ourselves to play host in the summer of 1973 to the young people of all continents who are fighting for peace, democracy and socialism. The appeal to devote all energies to preparations for the Tenth World Festival of Youth and Students and the Festival itself was directed to our youth as well as to all parties, social forces, organizations and institutions associated in the National Front of the GDR.

It is already evident that the call was heard in town and country alike, for it brought response in the form of deeds. We are particularly pleased with the fact that the youth of our republic have made execution of the fundamental task set by the Eighth Party Congress central to their initiatives in preparing for the Festival and are working successfully to achieve the objectives set by the Tenth Congress of the Free German Youth League.

More branch organizations have sprung up in the past period. They tackle new tasks in the socialist emulation movement according to the specifics of their field of activity. In this way they foster socialism, strengthen their country and get ready to give a fitting welcome to their friends and comrades-in-arms from all over the world. Experience has shown again that concrete emulation actions of this nature add to the strength of the Youth League, fire all young people with enthusiasm and enhance the League's prestige. You should now continue along this correct line at what I would call a Festival pace. Our Party wishes you success and is always ready to help you in word and deed.

The speaker next told in detail about the new initiatives and gains of the Soviet Union, GDR and other socialist countries in the fight for peace and progress.

In short, he continued, we are making good headway. This, of course, is also mobilizing our young people, who today constitute

half the world's population. The younger generation is increasingly involved, therefore, in active and intelligent participation in the solution of problems of our time.

An expression of this trend is the influx of young men and women into progressive national and international youth organizations. At present the World Federation of Democratic Youth comprises upwards of 200 member organizations representing 103 countries, and the International Union of Students has 85 member leagues representing 80 countries. Thus we may register the welcome fact that young people today join in their fathers' revolutionary movement, courageously and steadfastly carrying on their struggle.

The world's youth are fighting in entirely different conditions. While young people in imperialist countries are compelled to fight against an antiquated social system, the youth of socialist countries are fortunate enough to have grown up in that part of the world where the future of mankind is taking concrete shape already. Ours is a world in which social security is being built up, a world free from exploitation and oppression, from all humiliation of man.

Whereas the youth of capitalist countries have only limited opportunities for education, the door is open in our country to every young man or woman to acquire knowledge, to develop as socialist individuals and fully use their creative energy in socialist building. Whereas unemployed youth in the capitalist countries are twice as numerous as the adult unemployed, our young men and women have a guaranteed opportunity to receive an education and take a job and are involved in public activity in responsible positions.

While numerous admirers of state-monopoly capitalism and people lacking an opinion of their own advance pseudo-scientific social theories to keep youth out of the fight against the capitalist system, the youth of socialist countries are gaining a grasp of the development laws of society with the aid of Marxism-Leninism. And while young people in imperialist countries are becoming a victim of the technological revolution, young people in our country, joining efforts with the working class and other working people, combine the achievements of the technological revolution with the advantages of socialist society, doing this for their own good and the good of the whole people.

The sharpening of all contradictions of imperialism and the state-monopoly system is a source of insecurity and discontent for the working class and young people as well as those strata which had kept away from the fight against the capitalist system by tradition or due to their origin. This makes for a radicalization of youth, who are becoming more and more aware that their condition can be changed for the better only through sustained struggle to solve society's anti-monopoly problems.

The monopoly bourgeoisie follows this development with concern.

Its ideologues take advantage for criminal ends of the younger generation's rightful discontent and revolutionary enthusiasm. They do this in a variety of ways — through mass manipulation, publicity of sex, violence, drugs, the hippies and recourse to Jesus. They also try to bring the young people's protest under control by confining it to the bounds of "improving" the capitalist system. They provoke a section of the youth movement to launch adventurist, ultra-Leftist actions under Trotskyist or Maoist leadership. In this way they handicap the organized struggle of progressive and democratic forces in the united anti-imperialist front. They seek to isolate youth primarily from the working class, the decisive anti-imperialist force. Imperialist agents do their utmost to deceive young people fighting against the state-monopoly system into believing that the younger generation is the new revolutionary class, the main class, one replacing a "bourgeoisified" proletariat under the capitalist social system.

For all the sophisticated efforts of imperialist ideologues to divert the youth movement from the fight against monopoly, the conviction is gaining ground among young people that only close links with the working-class movement and its Communist vanguard will give them a genuinely revolutionary perspective. The most politically conscious among youth join Communist youth organizations. This has led to the rise of new and growing Communist youth leagues in the United States, Austria and other countries. Communist and Workers' parties offer young people advice and help them to choose correct methods of fighting against imperialism and of upholding their own interests.

The changed alignment of international forces put an end to colonial oppression in the vast majority of Asian and African countries. The task facing these newly-free countries today is to consolidate their national sovereignty, set up an economy independent of foreign monopoly and the imperialist powers and promote democracy and social progress. Events there show that a genuinely anti-imperialist trend of development serving the national interest can be ensured only in solid alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Since the triumph of the socialist revolution in Cuba the anti-imperialist, anti-oligarchic revolutionary movement has expanded appreciably throughout Latin America. Great democratic revolutionary changes are taking place in Chile. Broad popular movements have developed in Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela and Colombia. The example of the Chilean revolutionary movement reveals the difficulty of the tasks facing Latin America's progressive youth movement.

Dear Friends, when the youth of the world arrive in our republic next summer, you will have an opportunity to acquaint yourselves

in private conversations and at public functions with the problems of young people in other countries and to carry out a lively exchange of experience. Our guests will be able to satisfy themselves of the superiority of the socialist system. An interesting task for you will be to encourage that exchange. The stronger your political position and the deeper your knowledge of the scientific laws discovered by Marx, Engels and Lenin, laws which govern social development, the more effectively you will fulfil that task.

The Free German Youth League, a mass political organization, has great political responsibilities in the ideological field. The mandate of the Eighth Party Congress to the League — to approach the education of the young generation as a highly important task — is of the greatest moment now that preparations are going on for the Tenth World Festival of Youth and Students. The League's ideological and political work should meet in greater measure young people's desire to get in lively discussions answers to fundamental questions of social development.

You have inherited the ideas of the *Communist Manifesto*, the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin. That is both a privilege and a commitment. It is a privilege because nothing could be more sublime than to fight under the banner of Marx, Engels and Lenin. And it is a commitment because this fight assigns you the responsibility of assimilating the vast treasury of Marxist-Leninist teachings and to spread them. This is all the more necessary because in our time the policy of peaceful coexistence between socialist and capitalist countries increasingly brings together people with different world outlooks.

We can hold discussions knowing that our ideology, the ideology of the working class evolved by Marx, Engels and Lenin, is far superior to bourgeois ideology, including that of Social-Democracy.

Our policy of peaceful coexistence, which serves the interests of all nations, in no way glosses over, say, the contradictions between Communist and Social-Democratic ideology. You know that the leaders of the German Social-Democratic Party uphold the class interests of the West German bourgeoisie very skilfully, and often more subtly than the leaders of the CDU/CSU. And you know that SDP leaders did this also before the FRG was founded. They do it irrespective of whether they occupy the government benches or those of the opposition. Today, in the election campaign, some SDP leaders advocate "democratic socialism." However, their political practice has nothing whatever to do with socialism. They are using the catchword of "democratic socialism" to mislead the working class and restrain it from fighting against monopoly capitalist domination.

There is no denying that throughout their three years of power they have been following a policy benefitting and bolstering mono-

poly capital. The SDP invariably regards it as one of its tasks to help to preserve capitalism, the so-called "free market economy," the system of state-monopoly capitalism in the FRG. This also determines the SDP's ideological position, whose principles are anti-communist.

Through a series of laws the SPD government has shored up the power of finance capital and continued, in conformity with this, to persecute progressive citizens, particularly Communists, many of whom were prohibited by court decision from continuing professional activity. At the same time the state apparatus is infested with reactionary scum. The Communist Party of Germany, Ernst Thaelmann's party, is still banned in the Federal Republic.

Now as in the past, we demand an end to the ban.

We Communists have no illusions about the position of Right Social-Democratic leaders on fundamental social issues. We have never regarded the SDP as a force trying to open the door to social revolution. We are again proved correct on this by the latest SDP congress, devoted to the coming Bundestag election. At it the SDP emphatically dissociated from the Federal Republic's Communists. Hence our effort to establish normal and, indeed, good-neighbor relations does not mean we are willing to accept a blend of socialism and capitalism. As a matter of fact, such a blend is impossible.

The ideology of the working class, the doctrine of Marx, Engels and Lenin, differs from bourgeois ideology, including its Social-Democratic variety, as much as fire differs from water. The ideology of the working class paves the way for worldwide progress. Bourgeois ideology is an ideology of the past, an ideology of decay burdened with all the crimes and deformities of imperialism. The future belongs to socialism and socialism alone. And it belongs to the youth.

The speaker told about notable gains in the development of planned socialist production and the implementation of the republic's plan for higher material and cultural standards approved by the Eighth Party Congress. After pointing out young people's active participation in this effort, he dealt with the new tasks facing League organizations and members in every sphere of socialist building.

The youth policy of our worker-peasant state, he went on to say, is characterized by the fact that we always put high demands to the younger generation and, on the other hand, continuously provide more favorable conditions for its steady development. Our state has always followed the principle of trusting young people and assigning them executive, social, and political functions.

You know that the basic rights of the younger generation formulated by the League's First Congress became law shortly after our

republic was founded. The energy of youth and government assistance in various forms made it possible promptly and fully to enforce the first Youth Law enacted by the People's Chamber in 1950. The Youth Law passed in 1964 afforded young people further ways and means of participating in government, economic management, professional and educational activity, and the solution of problems of culture and sports. Mass control by worker-peasant inspection bodies revealed notable gains in this field.

We have every reason to declare, therefore, that our German Democratic Republic is a youth state and always will be one.

We entirely agree with the numerous young workers, cooperative peasants and students who say that our state must respond properly to all new developments in the life of youth and meet the exigencies of the future.

In keeping with the main guideline of the Eighth Party Congress, the Political Bureau of our Central Committee proposes drafting a new youth law taking account of the experience of our youth policy and present and future requirements.

This law should reflect all decisive aspects of the younger generation's life. It should help to extend the formation of young people's socialist world outlook, strengthen their international position, encourage their initiative, draw them into the management of public affairs still more effectively and make their lives happy, meaningful and optimistic.

The new youth law should take into consideration the fact that young people create great values and that it is therefore necessary steadfastly to extend the material prerequisites of a varied and interesting life for youth. Our Party wants the new law to grant the Youth League still greater powers. The law should also take into account the valuable experience of socialist countries.

We think it is perfectly possible to draft the new youth law with the active cooperation of the League before the Festival and to submit it to our youth for public discussion.

Ever since it was founded, the League has shown itself to be a forward-looking social force in our republic. The character of our youth and their achievements, which have won international recognition, are inseparable from the activities of the Socialist Youth League.

There is now a social need to increase League influence over the whole of our youth. Experience tells us that it is the League, the socialist mass organization of our youth, that must become the spokesman of every young man or woman in the GDR. It is unquestionable that, in the future as well, an important task of socialist society as a whole will be to educate young people as devoted builders of socialism. You know, however, that young Socialists develop both with the help of elder comrades and through their own

creative activity, their own participation in struggle, their own experience in building socialism and forming a socialist way of life.

Our Party's experience of work among youth shows that only a united, politically militant Socialist Youth League can educate real young Communists, effectively uphold the fundamental interests of young men and women, give a convincing answer to the question about the meaning of life which young people keep on asking, and organize the struggle of youth for peace, socialism, friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity.

Dear friends, the Tenth World Festival of Youth and Students in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, is only a few months away. The period ahead will undoubtedly be one of hard work for us. However, that great event, the World Festival, is a goal worth working for as hard as we can.

You as members of the Free Youth League have a special responsibility to the youth of the world for the success of the Festival. You and your League must in various ways bring all young men and women into further preparations for the Festival.

In this connection, I would like to inform you that the CC SUPG has adopted the following decision:

To support the Festival Appeal of the League, the Central Committee of the SUPG has instituted 50 Banners of Honor with Ernst Thaelmann's portrait, to be awarded for signal performance in the emulation movement in honor of the Tenth World Festival of Youth and Students. The Banners will be presented to the foremost branch organizations on the eve of the Festival.

We are convinced that for the youth of our republic and all its citizens, it is an honorable task flowing from socialist internationalism fully to live up to the confidence put in us by the progressive, peace-loving youth of the world. We want to do our best for our capital to be well prepared for the meeting of international friendship and to live up, once again, to its fame as a city of the world's youth.

We must provide every facility for the holding and success of the Youth Festival here in Berlin:

—Here the world's youth should gain new strength to fight for peace, friendship and solidarity, against imperialist exploitation and oppression.

—Here the world's youth should have every opportunity to live unforgettable days of enthusiasm, confidence in victory, joy of life and merriment.

—Here the world's youth should be given new impetus to carry on in unity and cohesion their struggle to win their present demands and achieve their future ideals, to vindicate their fundamental rights.

—Here the world's youth should feel happy, should feel the

warmth and strength of a socialist state which is part of the socialist community.

We want to re-emphasize our point of view:

The Tenth World Festival of Youth and Students is a concern of the whole German Democratic Republic.

We call on every citizen of the GDR and its capital to take an active part in further preparations for the Festival and demonstrate through action their will and readiness to be exemplary hosts.

We wish you leading members of the Free German Youth League and its entire membership enthusiasm and joy, plenty of good ideas and vigor as you advance to the Youth Festival.

COMMUNIQUE* OF FRENCH CP POLITBUREAU

1. The Politbureau states that the joint government program is playing a growing role as the main link in national life, and its impact determines, in the main, the behavior of various political forces.

Distribution of the Program by Party organizations has been very successful — 847,000 copies have been circulated in Party federations over a two-month period; circulation of the program should be continued. These results are an expression of the great interest the program evokes among all social segments of the population.

Communist organizations and Party activists shall immediately exert maximum efforts to continue distribution of the Program and explain its content in order fully to demonstrate to the people of France what every manual and mental worker would gain from its realization as a result of the victory of the united Left forces.

Communist organizations and Party activists will continue their courageous work to create the broadest possible alliance in support of the joint program.

2. The Politbureau believes that there are prospects of a broad unification within the framework of a popular alliance of believers and non-believers, as has been shown by numerous examples throughout the country. This is also confirmed by documents released by the Assembly of French Episcopacy in Lourdes. Communists will try to reply to the questions arising among the Catholic masses who have the right to occupy their place in the struggle for the victory of the joint program.

As for the signing of the treaty between the GDR and FRG

*L'Humanité, November 13, 1972.

establishing relations between the two countries in accordance with international law, on the basis of sovereignty and equality, the Politbureau believes that the signing of this treaty has a most favorable effect in heightening the prospects for European security and cooperation on the eve of the multilateral preparations for the all-European conference of states. It also put on the order of the day the problem of GDR and FRG membership in the UN.

The Politbureau considers that the French government no longer has any pretexts for further delaying the necessary recognition of the German Democratic Republic.

Reason, justice and national interests demand that the French government immediately start negotiations with the GDR government in order to establish normal diplomatic relations.

4. At the moment when the President of the Indonesian Republic is coming to our country at the invitation of the French government, the Politbureau reminds that the French working people and democrats will never forget that General Suharto is responsible for the murder of hundreds of thousands of people following the coup d'état in October 1965, that more than 100,000 democrats are still languishing in prisons or dying in penal servitude, with no charges even preferred against them.

The Communist Party reaffirms its solidarity with the Communists and other patriots of Indonesia who are continuing their struggle for democracy, peace and socialism in the most difficult underground conditions.

5. The Politbureau has appointed a delegation to attend the celebrations in Moscow of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. The delegation includes Gaston Plissosnnier, Claude Poperen, Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier and Francis Cohen.

Paris, November 9, 1972.

THE PEOPLE WILL CRUSH THE REACTIONARY CONSPIRACY*

Chile is the victim of a synchronized conspiracy directed from abroad.

The whole world knows — and this was announced in the United States — that Yankee imperialism was determined to use all means to prevent Salvador Allende and the Popular Movement from coming to power. With this aim, employing its Chilean agents

*Statement by the Political Commission of the CP of Chile. Published in *El Siglo*, October 18, 1972.

from among the rabid ultra-reactionaries, imperialism assassinated without hesitation the Commander-in-Chief of the Chilean Armed Forces, and ever since then has not for a moment relaxed its efforts to overthrow the country's lawful government.

Imperialism has gone over from concealed to open blockade. After the International Telephone and Telegraph conspiracy, the Kennecott Copper Corporation decided to seize Chilean copper in all Western ports by enforcing its numerous embargos. Thus, the North American corporation is violating the principles of free trade, one of the key issues that inspired our freedom fighters in 1810.

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD IDENTIFY WITH US

The worldwide reaction to these intrigues was a moving one. The goodwill of people all over the world is directed towards our country. French and Dutch dockers refuse to unload copper ore as long as there is the danger of its falling into the hands of Kennecott. This solidarity obliges us and fills the people of Chile with pride.

ANTI-PATRIOTIC CONSPIRACY IS DIRECTED FROM ABROAD

In Chile however there are traitors who have chosen this moment to attack their country. The reactionary schemers inside the country are offering their hand to the imperialist conspiracy, and both are coordinating action in cold blood. The Rightists no longer don their patriotic attire and are now openly selling out to the foreign aggressor. And this is not the first time this is happening. Both are becoming involved in a criminal, monstrous alliance, inspired by the vain hope of recapturing their privilege.

Following the failure of the September plan, they have begun with unprecedented cynicism to try and overthrow the country's constitutional government. Recently Garcia Garzena (leader of the National Party—Ed.) proclaimed in the Senate that for him "... to be a rebel is a matter of pride and honor." Reactionaries of all shades are openly calling for actions to paralyze the country and in a detailed document have set out their plan to bring the country to a standstill. This plan envisages so-called "civil disobedience" or "civil resistance" and ranges to outright crimes against the country, against the law, the constitution, and against the people and country.

REBELS COMMITTED HISTORICAL MISTAKES

They decided to use the transport workers and small traders for their ends. The truck owners' strike is not a trade union action, but a blatantly political gesture, an integral part of the plotters' mechanism. It deserves to be condemned by all Chileans not blinded by the policy of hatred.

Recently, tariffs for truck owners were raised by 120 per cent, while prices on tires and gas remained the same; a group of their hypocritical leaders, however, intends to be a detonator of a coup d'état.

The overwhelming majority of the people are against this anti-human, anti-patriotic strike whose wretched and foul aim is to deprive the country of food, fuel and oil, and raw materials. It is aimed at depressing the production process in order to entrap the population in a ring of hunger. As a result all Chileans — opponents as well as supporters of Popular Unity — are becoming the victims of this criminal action.

THE NATIONAL PARTY IS MASTERMINDING THE MUTINY

The National Party, which became the leader of the mutiny, has imposed its will on the Demochristian Party and in order to accomplish its frankly subversive plan has recruited retail traders who have for many years been mercilessly exploited by such reactionary magnates as Pedro Ibanez and the Edwards family. And this at a time when the government is exempting a great majority of businessmen from submitting sales and purchase accounts, is lowering their income tax and giving them other privileges.

A group of insatiable parasites from the den of the idle rich known as the Society for Factory Development, has published an unheard-of and brazen appeal in the newspaper *Mercurio*, mouth-piece of the supporters of a coup d'état, to paralyze the country's industry.

CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP BETRAYS PRINCIPLED POLICY

Pursuing its erroneous designs, the Demochristian leadership, succumbing to the influence of the fallacious spirit of competition coming from the reactionaries, has beaten a retreat in face of the subversive activities of the National Party and has given up all principles of respect for law, the Constitution, democracy and freedom, abandoning the country's interests and encouraging the activities of Kennecott. It has committed to the flames all its statements to the effect that it would not act as a life-belt for the Rightists and in the name of unprincipled revanchism has betrayed the program proclaimed by Radomiro Tomic, its presidential candidate.

FAILURE OF REACTIONARY CONSPIRACY

By so doing the Demochristian leadership committed a grave historical mistake. It has doomed itself to losing moral prestige in the eyes of the people and to a civic defeat. The people are already

inflicting crushing blows on it. The conspiracy has collapsed. The workers have frustrated the plans for paralyzing industry and the peasants are redoubling their labor efforts. Heart and soul the youth has dedicated itself to the just cause of defending the homeland which is in danger, and is helping the country to return to normal. Patriotically-minded intellectuals do not intend to tolerate abuses and distortions of the specific tasks of the various professional institutions or their being used as battering rams against the country's interests and even against the health of the people of Chile, as, for example, the attempts to use in this manner certain politically-involved doctors.

AVOID CIVIL WAR IN THE COUNTRY

The country has arisen and has coped with all hardships. The people of Chile are filled with boundless indignation, for they wish to avoid a confrontation and a civil war. This is what the conspirators are after; they want to bring the country to a state of paralysis and then drown it in blood. They did not hesitate to commit two serious acts of sabotage on the railroads. In one act the rails were hurled a distance of thirty metres by a blast just ten minutes after the Valparaiso-Santiago express had passed. Such is the undisguised moral make-up of the Right forces, who are prepared to cause the most horrible accidents in the name of their capital.

THE PEOPLE FIRMLY SUPPORT THEIR GOVERNMENT

The people are unbending in their determination to support the lawful popular government headed by President Allende. The people will defend it together with the armed forces — faithful to their mission as required by the Constitution and their professional duty, and acting calmly and firmly.

Together with all the Popular Unity forces, the people and all patriotic Chileans, the Communist Party will not let fascism take over the country and drown it in blood. We say "No" to civil war and fratricide which the Rightists would wish to start.

STRAITJACKETS FOR TRAITORS

The enemies of the country have miscalculated. As the supporters of a coup are unfolding their activity, the people know that "*the government stands for rule of law, security, common sense, and constitutionality.*" The people are vigilant and active. They demand that the full weight of the law should be brought to bear on the conspirators. The people will act in an organized way, firmly, to defend the lawful regime.

The mutiny will be crushed. It will not succeed in paralyzing

the country. The people will put straitjackets on the traitors. The Communist Party calls on all working people, on the middle strata in the cities, on women and the youth, to smash the conspiracy. Nowhere must life be paralyzed. To maintain normal activity is a patriotic duty. The constructive spirit of the Chilean people shall triumph over the insane and destructive activities of reaction.

The people of Chile, united and aware of its duty, must arise everywhere to frustrate the mutiny, which coincides with the Kennecott aggression and is a knife in the back of the nation.

ESCALATION OF CONSPIRACY WILL BE SMASHED

The rule of law will be protected. Constitutionality will be preserved. The people, all Chilean patriots, are the bastion against which all perfidious plots of those who have risen against the nation will shatter. The people will come out of the ordeal stronger than ever, and will move forward. The country rejects coup d'état, civil war and the attempt to paralyze Chile. The escalation of the conspiracy will be smashed. The people stand with their country. Reaction is against it. The country will crush the foreign aggressors and their local accomplices. Be prepared! Mobilize! For victory! For Chile, we shall overcome!

Communist Party of Chile

"THE PEOPLE WILL WIN AND LEGALITY WILL BE MAINTAINED"*

Commenting on recent events in the country, Luis Corvalan said that reactionary elements were trying in vain to reverse the situation in Chile. These criminal plans, he said, are doomed. The plotters wanted to paralyze the country, but they did not succeed. The working people of different political persuasions saw through the reactionary character of the provocative calls for strikes and turned them down.

Through their trade unions, the Christian-Democratic Party leadership incited the peasants to strike. Work, however, was stopped only at 63 farms out of the more than 5,000. And although the leadership of the medical workers' unions in Santiago and Valparaiso tried to support the strike, all hospitals and polyclinics in these cities are functioning. The truck owners' strike seriously damaged the economy. The transport union executives and those backing them are responsible for the hardships experienced by hundreds of thousands of Chileans. This strike caused bread shortages in Atacame and several other provinces for several days. The

*Extracts from interview with Luis Corvalan, General Secretary of the CP of Chile, published in *El Siglo* on October 20, 1972.

consequences of the strike may still make themselves felt next week. Therefore, all measures are being taken to bring the situation back to normal.

The conspiratorial character of the transport strike and those who joined it in part is obvious, said Corvalan. The plotters are attempting to topple the government not with the help of a military coup, for the armed forces remain loyal to the constitution and the legally installed government, but by effectuating their plan to paralyze life in the country.

The leaders of the reactionary National Party say they have chosen the path of a mutiny. They exposed themselves. They placed themselves outside the law and the constitution.

The CDP leadership, claiming for some time that they are against conspiracies and seek success within the framework of the constitution, are now supporting the National Party's conspiratorial policy. The National Party and not the Christian Democrats is now the leading opposition. Most of the CDP members do not support the stand of the Party leadership and precisely for this reason the CDP calls for a strike were not supported by the working people.

The present class battle has shown the high level of the class consciousness of the proletariat. The working class has shown itself to be the country's main and most patriotic force aware of its responsibility. The youth has also demonstrated its patriotism. On the whole, the people of Chile have given proof of their strength, restraint and patriotism.

Our enemies did not take all this into account and they will pay a high price for their mistake, for the events of the last few days clarify the general picture for many people, open their eyes and help to raise the political consciousness of hundreds of thousands of Chileans who are beginning to see the treacherous nature of the attempted conspiracy and are coming to understand that attempts to overthrow the government at the very time when the people of Chile are being attacked by imperialism is downright betrayal.

The government and the armed forces have carried out and are carrying out their supreme duty in defending the country, its economy and constitutional stability. This irritates the reactionary groups. They would prefer to see the army on the sidelines and not a single province proclaimed an emergency zone. In the existing situation, however, if Santiago and other provinces were not proclaimed emergency zones, the country would have been on the verge of a civil war. It is not difficult to see what would have happened then: the streets of Santiago and other cities would have been turned into arenas of clashes between groups of the population, between the people and fascist bands, there would have been bloodshed. This is what the reactionaries wanted, and the Popular.

Unity government and the country's armed forces have prevented, and will continue to prevent this.

The recent events show, continued Luis Corvalan, that the reactionaries and the imperialist forces backing them have realized the futility of their hopes of winning the March parliamentary elections. They dreamed of gaining a two-thirds parliamentary majority in March. After the elections in Coquimbo province, however, after the elections in the university and the trade unions, and also after the big September manifestations, the reactionaries have realized that in spite of the difficulties and our mistakes the popular government enjoys strong support of the masses.

The working people and broad segments of the population support the revolutionary measures instituted up till now and understand that the present difficulties will pass, that a definite price must be paid in order to fully liberate the exploited classes, to win social justice and well-being, to achieve progress and the country's complete independence.

For this reason the ultra-reactionaries are trying to follow the path they have chosen these last few days. However, they will be left empty-handed, Corvalan said. The people will win, legality will be maintained, the parliamentary elections will be held, the Popular Unity forces will win the support of the people making it possible for them to remain in power and move forward.

TO ALL ICY ORGANIZATIONS AND MEMBERS*

On October 18 the Executive Bureau of the LYC Presidium with the participation of Comrade Tito, Chairman of the LCY Presidium, discussed some vital problems of LCY policy and approved some urgent measures to strengthen LCY unity, its action-ability and effectiveness.

I

The decision of the 21st meeting of the LCY Presidium and the Program of Action adopted by the 2nd LCY Conference** pledges all LCY organizations and executive bodies to develop and consistently follow in their practical activities the political course set by the Ninth LCY Congress, to eliminate weaknesses accumulated

*Letter by J. Broz Tito, Chairman of the LCY, and the Executive Bureau of the LCY Presidium released by TANJUG, October 18, 1972.

**See "Information Bulletin" No. 3, 1972 — Ed.

in the LCY, work energetically for socialist self-government and a policy of equality, fraternity and unity of our people and nationalities, and to wage a persistent struggle against all who oppose LCY policy.

In its ideological and political offensive the League of Communists has already achieved certain results which should not be underestimated. They are a good basis for the further consolidation of the forces in the League of Communists and in society on positions of socialist self-government.

Realizing the responsibility for successful implementation of the provisions and decisions of the Second LCY Conference and the meeting of the LCY Presidium, the Executive Bureau underscores that the results achieved may be threatened and the success of LCY policy placed in doubt unless the LCY becomes an organization of revolutionary action capable of effectively realizing its decisions and policy. Fulfilment of adopted decisions is the touchstone and criterion of the readiness, consistency and responsibility of Communists, of all their organizations and forums. The working class and other working people judge the work of Communists and their organizations not by their declarations, but by their political and public activities and their results.

People only too slowly pass from adopted decisions and provisions to action. There is an obvious desire among LCY members to blunt the edge of decisions, to water down and shelve them and to neutralize approved practical action. This is seen in questions on the solution of which depends the consolidation of the socio-economic and political position of the working class, in the way amendments to the Constitution are being applied, in the process of pursuing a policy of economic stabilization, liquidating social disparities that are not founded on the results of labor, and also in other spheres of LCY political and practical activities.

Inconsistent, halfhearted and ineffective implementation of approved decisions causes many shortcomings in the leading bodies and organizations of the LCY. These include:

- the presence and influence of interests and views running counter to the interests of the working class and socialist self-government; the trend towards bureaucracy, small-proprietor mood and petty-bourgeois mentality which can be seen in the substitution of a principled policy by political skulduggery and in political intrigues often inspired by various hostile elements in the country and abroad;

- accelerated broad spread of opportunism; tolerance of views and political activity contrary to LCY ideology and policy;

- disparate criteria and different levels in different milieus of activity in carrying out political decisions of the LCY;

- lack of unity in the ideological and political sphere and activi-

ties, and attempts at restoring and building up old or new type group structures, factional activities and power contest among different cliques.

Only by waging an irreconcilable struggle to erradicate these shortcomings can the LCY secure its decisive influence on the development of society.

II

It essentially depends on the ideological and political unity and action-ability of Communists whether it will be possible under the system of socialist self-government to attain a high level of effectiveness, responsibility, organization and order in resolving vital problems of the working class and the development of society.

The following requirements are essential for strengthening LCY unity and efficiency;

1. Irreconcilability to the fact that many decisions of our organizations and forums are too general and not sufficiently clear, which cause different interpretations, not short of activity contradictory to them. On the basis of the Program and Rules of the LCY and decisions of the Ninth Congress, the LCY Conference and Presidium, it is necessary to determine, through complete ideological clarification and in the most concrete form, what the LCY champions and what it combats in every social sphere. Clear-cut ideological measures must be taken to draw a line at all views, interests and actions contradicting the class essence of LCY policy and the decisions already approved.

2. All organizations and forums of the LCY must regularly critically analyze fulfilment of adopted decisions and how they are being implemented by Communists at their place of work, in neighborhoods and wherever they fulfill their social obligations — in the self-government bodies, representative and executive-political organs of power and socio-political organizations.

Strict individual and collective responsibility can be established only with the aid of such concrete analyses of fulfilment of decisions, of practical activities of LCY members, elected functionaries, organizations and forums of the LCY, through constant control of the accomplishment of tasks set.

This is the way to achieve real ideological, political and moral responsibility of every LCY member.

This will help rid the LCY of all to whom the ideology and policy of the LCY are alien, of all who place their own narrow egotistical and group interests above the interests of the working class and the socialist self-government associations — of those who accept bribes, the petty-bourgeois element, bearers of bureaucratic arbitrariness, opportunists, careerists and others whose behavior undermines the authority of the LCY. The expulsion of such individuals

from the LCY will make it more united ideologically and more efficient, adding to its power of attraction for the class-conscious working people and the youth.

3. As we see it, after the Second LCY Conference there is still too much indecision and inconsistency and deviation from the principles of democratic centralism, the essence of which is defined in the LCY Rules. The transformation of the LCY into a united and militant organization depends in great measure on the consistent practical implementation of these principles.

We should more energetically oppose tendencies to reduce democracy in the LCY to aimless discussions, to rights without responsibilities and formal democratic procedures. We must as vigorously oppose attempts to turn democratic centralism into bureaucratic centralism, into a means of imposing one's views avoiding preliminary democratic discussions in organizations and at forums, into a means of domination of the LCY membership by narrow groups.

We again draw attention to the decisions of the Second LCY Conference, according to which the principle of democratic centralism is effective not only in developing relations within the framework of republican and territorial Leagues of Communists, but that it is obligatory for all — from primary organizations to the LCY Presidium.

This requires a resolute struggle against all tendencies leading to the ideological and political disintegration of the LCY, turning it into an unstable coalition of republican and territorial organizations and dividing the working class along national and republican lines.

Equal participation by all republican and territorial LC's in drafting a common policy implies their equal obligations to fulfil democratically adopted decisions and equal responsibility for the results achieved in realizing LCY policy.

The Presidium and the Executive Bureau will be able to discuss regularly all aspects of the life and work of the republican and territorial Leagues bearing on the policy and practical activity of the LCY as a single whole, only if they constantly control fulfilment of decisions. So far there have been many shortcomings here. It is the task of the Executive Bureau to evolve methods of work and immediately adopt measures to rectify this situation.

4. The Executive Bureau holds that the ideological and political training of LCY members still falls far short of the present-day sociopolitical requirements and the duties of the League of Communists. There is still insufficient activity in this direction.

With the active participation of central and territorial committees every LCY organization must draft a program and methods of ideological training which should involve all LCY members.

By its Marxist orientation and topical content ideological work should substantially contribute to raising the efficiency of LCY members to wage a successful ideological and political struggle against bourgeois ideology, nationalism, technocratic and étatist bureaucracy, leftist verbiage and all manner of social and political demagoguery.

5. The League of Communists must strengthen its role and influence in the sphere of personnel policy by precisely defining the ideological criteria, taking clear political positions and through actions of LCY members in government and self-government bodies and socio-political organizations. There must be direct and concrete work by LCY executive bodies and organizations to ensure that responsibility for the leadership of state and public affairs is vested with those who can perform this work in line with the interests of the working class and the development of socialist self-government. This is especially necessary in such important public matters as, for instance, executive posts in the economy, education, in the mass media, government offices, the courts, the procurator's office and control and security organs.

In the sphere of cadres policy in labor organizations in the economic sphere and outside it there are still cases of monopoly by individuals and groups. This greatly reduces the role of worker collectives and their self-government bodies and harms the general public interest. To avoid this it is necessary to heighten the role of public mutual coordination of cadres policy and to re-examine specific laws and norms regulating such activity.

III

1. The policy of economic stabilization runs into numerous difficulties. The sources of instability have not yet been removed, and no radical change has occurred in the existing economic inter-relationships. Non-liquidity still weighs heavy on the economy and the number of enterprises and organizations operating at a loss is growing. There are still projects not provided with funds, socio-political amalgamations have not yet defined their economic obligations while budget surpluses have not been re-invested in the economy. The findings of control bodies and the inspectorate are not acted upon and the individuals and organizations concerned are not taken to court. The solution is still sought primarily in price increases. While positive economic results have been achieved in production, export and employment, the persisting difficulties may cancel them out, unless the work of all agents of economic activity and all organs responsible for the country's economic policy are changed most radically and without delay. In this respect special responsibility rests on the republican and territorial bodies, the Federal Executive Assembly and other higher bodies.

The LCY Presidium has repeatedly discussed these questions and adopted decisions. The Executive Bureau of the LCY Presidium insists that all leading bodies and organizations of the LCY immediately determine and assess the extent to which the Program of Action of the Second LCY Conference has been fulfilled, particularly as concerns the alignment of the investment policy and other forms of consumption with available funds, reduction of losses, realization of LCY decisions on agricultural policy, changing the status of labor organizations in the banking system, trade turnover in the country and abroad in accordance with the constitutional amendments.

The League of Communists must see to it that all labor organizations and public spheres orientate on maximum mobilization of internal resources, on raising labor productivity and profits, developing initiative and creative endeavor, and heightening public responsibility and labor discipline.

In all spheres we must resolutely combat the pressure of consumer psychology, the lack of conscientious attitude to work and public funds, carelessness and all forms of wasteful spending and parasitism.

All measures, economic and administrative, that are systematically introduced to stabilize the economy should contribute to the restoration of the principle of economic and social reform, the market economy and the establishment of a system of conscious planned direction of economic and social processes.

The policy of economic stabilization can be successfully realized only through a decisive and consistent effort of Communists in all organizations of amalgamated labor, in all state and political bodies. The approach to these questions which is essential for the success of the stabilization policy should serve as an essential criterion in assessing the results of the work of each LCY member and organization, of all self-governing and state bodies, all public and political organizations.

2. In spite of our successes we cannot rest content with the results of the struggle to reduce social disparities based on unearned incomes, nor with the results of the effort to fulfil the LCY Presidium decisions on these questions.

The League of Communists and all organized socialist forces must vigorously uproot and eliminate all factors making for the division of society into the wealthy and the poor.

It is imperative to carry out rapid, organized and broad action with Communists in the lead. Its aim must be to eradicate the sources of enrichment, unearned incomes or incomes that do not correspond to the amount of expended labor. Responsibility for the effectiveness of the struggle against such occurrences rests with the organs empowered to pass laws and decrees on taxation of

excessive incomes, the organs vested with the right to establish taxation and inspecting organizations which would scrupulously and without hesitation enact laws and decisions of state and self-governing bodies.

It is imperative to pass a law as soon as possible to regulate and determine the size of income tax on the sale of land and immovables and on rent derived from public investments, and to discontinue enrichment through compensation for confiscated land or buildings. Our self-governing socialist system does not tolerate an indifferent and opportunistic attitude to bribes, embezzlement and other forms of appropriating material wealth and funds. In the struggle against graft, bribery and illegal appropriation of property the investigating and legal bodies do not cope with their duties and do not receive the necessary aid and support.

Now, more than ever before, the organizations and leadership of the LCY must wage a broad public struggle against the causes and bearers of such phenomena. Urgent measures are required to better the training of the personnel of the bodies of state and worker control to effectively suppress such occurrences.

The LCY has no room for individuals acquiring property by illegal means running counter to socialist social norms.

3. Political and ideological measures concerning the mass information media were discussed and approved at an enlarged conference and meeting of the LCY Presidium on June 26, 1972. So far, very little has been done to carry them through. The urgent task, therefore, is to call a conference of all Communists working in the press, radio and TV, in all key political and public organizations in order to take strong action against publication of materials of a destructive nature and to remove from executive posts all who do not approve of the political line of the LCY. Measures must also be taken to stop publication of material that is at variance with LCY policy and preaches factionalism.

All this will help Communists and other members of the press to work for the realization of our socio-political policy, proceeding from our basic positions. This will be a fresh and important contribution to the struggle being waged by the LCY.

The present stage of the revolution is decisive for the continued development of socialism in Yugoslavia. The point of the matter is whether the working class will play a dominant role in social production, just as in the political and social decision-making or whether the relations and forces opposing the interests of the working class, socialism and self-government will grow stronger. At this turning point, great responsibility devolves on the League of Communists for the course of further social development, for the operation and development of the system of socialist self-

government, for consolidating the revolutionary character of the working class, for the socialist content of all social decisions.

The best way for the LCY to prepare for the Third and Fourth conferences and the 10th Congress, for asserting and realizing the second stage of the constitutional reform, for outlining the long-term policy for Yugoslavia's development is to consolidate unity and increase responsibility and efficiency in carrying out the approved policy of the LCY. This letter lists only some of the urgent questions that are important for the successful realization of LCY policy. Other, no less important questions of the current LCY work will be discussed and decided at regular meetings of the Presidium and Executive Bureau.

On the basis of the positions enumerated in this letter all LCY organizations must review their own ideological and political activities, clearly define their duties and tasks, unfold extensive work among the working class, the youth and in other spheres to assure the success of LCY policy. Communists must act on these positions to guide and strengthen the work of self-government and state bodies and socio-political organizations.

Josip Broz Tito,

Chairman, League of Communists of Yugoslavia

Stane Dolanc,

Secretary, Executive Bureau of the LCY Presidium



MEETINGS

MEETING OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY AND COMMUNIST PARTY OF BELGIUM

Following is the full text of the joint communiqué published in *Drapeau Rouge*, September 29, 1972 (subtitles by *Drapeau Rouge*.)

FOR A DEMOCRATIC EUROPEAN POLICY

Delegations of the Italian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Belgium met in Brussels from September 18 to 20 last.

The ICP delegation was led by Agostino Novella, Political Bureau member, Chairman of the International Affairs Commission of the ICP Leadership. It included Giuliano Pajetta, CC member in charge of the Emigration Service under the ICP Leadership; Lina Fibbi, CC member, MP, attaché in charge of European affairs under the Foreign Affairs Service of the ICP Leadership; Senator Nicola Cipolla, member of the European Parliament; Umberto Fornari, staff member of the CC, member of the Commission for International Affairs.

The CPB delegation, led by Jean Terfve, Vice-Chairman of the Party, included Louis Van Geyt, MP, member of the National Secretariat and Political Bureau; Jan Debrouwere, Political Bureau member in charge of the International Section of the CC; Jacques Moins, CC member.

The exchange of views between the two parties, which operate in national conditions that occasionally differ but are often alike, bore, in particular, on problems of the Common Market, its extension and the coming European summit. The position and activity of both parties in respect of the problems posed by the coming European conference on security and with regard to emigration problems were examined during the meeting.

DEMOCRATIZE THE EEC

In view of the deep crisis through which the EEC is passing, the European governments concerned are out to hasten European integration and try, therefore, to conceal the contradictions between countries and between monopolies characterizing the integration.

Both delegations stress that the EEC agencies have failed to meet the real needs and demands of the masses of the Europe of Six. They have even deceived the hopes of the staunchest partisans

of a supranational Europe. This accounts for the discrepancy between the promises made when the Common Market was established and the existence of a structure which vests the Council of Ministers of the Six, which will soon be Ten, with increasing powers exempt from the control of national parliaments.

The current policy of the executive bodies of the EEC imperils the gains wrested by the working people through hard struggles.

In the face of monopoly-dominated integration and the problems arising from the adverse effects of EEC policy, the European democratic and working-class movement, in which the Communists have special responsibilities, must furnish at European level specific answers meeting the interests of each nation and people.

This prompted the two delegations to single out certain ideas likely to help in evolving a policy that could counter monopoly designs more effectively and in launching action based on the unity and convergence of all forces interested in a democratic European policy.

In the opinion of the two delegations, it is appropriate with this object in view to proceed to a deep-going revision of the Rome Treaty so as to enable the masses to play their role in decision-making at the European level and in the various countries. This revision should lead to a real democratization of European institutions, which, incidentally, diverse political forces demand already.

This calls for a reform of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee of the EEC agencies, with an eye to preventing the concentration of power in the hands of the Council of Ministers or the EEC Commission.

CONCRETE PROPOSALS

Accordingly, the two delegations demand:

1. Greater representation on the Economic and Social Committee of the labor unions and the organizations of other working people; greater powers for the Committee with regard to the economy and the working people's interests; authority to recommend and the right of initiative in the same spheres.

2. Greater powers for the European Parliament, which should also have the right of initiative and authority to recommend, and should effectively control the entire EEC budget.

3. An end at European Parliament level to discrimination against the Communist parties. Representatives in the European Parliament should be appointed according to their real strength, in proportion to the votes cast by the various countries.

It is only on these conditions that the European Parliament can become a place for real political confrontation and for the expression of the working people's rights and interests.

Steps to democratize the Common Market should also ensure that the problems of the millions of immigrant workers are favorably settled through EEC decisions.

Proceeding from the vision of a democratized EEC, the Communists of Belgium and Italy reaffirm their strong opposition to the interference of supranational agencies. They stress the need for the EEC to adopt a policy of cooperation with the socialist and the developing countries based on equality.

The two delegations put on record their complete agreement on the problems of European security and cooperation.

They are agreed that the work begun in this field should be intensified. However, they consider that a special effort should be made to bring the masses into the edification of European security and to reveal the close connection between the new forms of security and cooperation and the working people's immediate interests.

As for solidarity with the people of Indochina, the two parties committed themselves to increase active support in line with the decisions of the Paris conference of European Communist parties (July 27th).

PROBLEMS OF IMMIGRANT WORKERS

In the course of their talks, the CPB and ICP delegations devoted special attention to the problems of immigrant workers, both in view of the situation of Italian emigrants in Belgium and, in a more general context, in the light of the growing proportion and economic, social and political leverage of working people who have immigrated into the big industrialized countries of Western Europe.

Upon hearing communications by Jacques Moins and Giuliano Pajetta, the two delegations agreed on deepening cooperation between the ICP and CPB in this sphere and strengthening contacts between the brother parties of the host countries and emigration countries in order to uphold the rights of expatriate workers and guarantee their participation in the social struggles and in the trade union and cultural activities of the countries where they have settled. The new problems that present themselves in respect of the immigrant working people's political rights and demands can be solved only through unitary action by all working people, with the backing and cooperation of all democratic political, trade union and cultural organizations and associations of a Communist, Socialist, secular or religious nature, provided all discrimination against working people coming from countries outside the Common Market is ruled out.

The two delegations noted that cooperation between the CPB and

ICP has already achieved important results due, in particular, to the aid rendered by the CPB to the Belgian Federation of the ICP. They examined ways and means of assuring its subsequent development.

COMMUNIQUE* ON VISIT OF THE SUPG DELEGATION TO FRANCE

A delegation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany was in France October 21-29, 1972, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. The delegation was headed by Kurt Hager, Politbureau member and CC Secretary. The delegation included Hermann Axen and Guenter Mittag, Politbureau members and CC Secretaries; Konrad Naumann, member of the Central Committee and First Secretary of the Berlin SUPG organization; CC member Werner Frohn; Professor Rita Schober, member of the GDR Academy of Sciences; Harry Ott, member of the Central Auditing Commission and Deputy Head of the CC International Department; Walter Brunner, official of the International Department.

The delegation held political talks with the French delegation headed by Georges Marchais, Deputy General Secretary of the FCP. Participating in the talks were Politbureau members Jacques Duclos, Raymond Guyot, Roland Leroy, Gaston Plissonnier, Claude Poperen and Andre Vieuguet, CC members Jacques Denis and Georges Gosnat and Roger Trugnan, Central Committee official.

During the visit the SUPG delegation met with activists of the French Communist Party, workers and intellectuals and many people prominent in the country's political, economic, social and cultural life.

The reception accorded the delegation everywhere and the talks it held were proof of the GDR's growing authority due to its peaceful policy and achievements.

Views were exchanged on the activity of the two parties and the international situation. Special attention was given to the joint struggle for peace and European security and recognition of the GDR. The talks held in a warm and fraternal atmosphere, confirmed the identity of the views of both parties on the problems discussed.

The SUPG delegation praised the great efforts of the French Communist Party in achieving popular unity and stressed the importance of the joint government program adopted by the FCP, the Socialist party and Left Radicals. The FCP delegation pointed to the significance of the impressive achievements of the SUPG and

L'Humanité and *Neues Deutschland*, October 31, 1972.

people of the GDR in building a developed socialist society in a developed industrial country for the benefit of man. This progress is an integral part of the great achievements of the Soviet Union and the other countries building socialism — a society which is resolving the problems of social development in the people's interests.

Both delegations stressed that the development of the world revolutionary struggle confirms the correctness of the analysis made by the June 1969 International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties. Both parties will continue to promote the consolidation of unity of the world Communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletariat internationalism, working to raise it to a higher level corresponding to the present-day opportunities in the struggle against imperialism, in the interests of the working class and socialism and alliance of all anti-imperialist forces.

The delegations of the FCP and SUPG reaffirm their complete solidarity with the just cause of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia who are successfully struggling against the barbarous aggression by American imperialism and who must themselves decide their own future.

The change in the international balance of forces in favor of socialism, the emancipation of peoples and in favor of peace, and the progressive changes made possible by such international developments are particularly obvious in Europe. On the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence important agreements have been concluded, recognizing the realities and existing boundaries.

These achievements are the result of the peaceful policy followed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the result of the peoples' struggle.

The GDR, a democratic and peace-loving state, has played and continues to play a paramount role in consolidating peace, in this new European development. At present its contribution is becoming ever more tangible due to the official talks it initiated with the FRG to normalize relations between the two states on the basis of the norms of international law.

The imminent multilateral preparation for the conference on European security and cooperation in Helsinki is an event of great import. The actions of public forces and the impact of public opinion must be continued so that the conference may convene as soon as possible and reach concrete results, allowing the peoples of our continent to live at last in an atmosphere of friendship and a stable peace.

European cooperation and security require that normal relations be established among all states. A growing number of countries are

normalizing relations with the GDR. A great country like France should not lag behind on this question. The interests of the peoples of our two countries, of all peoples in Europe and of world peace require immediate establishment of normal diplomatic relations between France and the GDR.

Such a realistic and just step on the part of France would give a fresh impetus to the positive tendencies in Europe. This step would reinforce realistic positions in the FRG. It would respond to the fervent desire of our two friendly peoples, which was especially manifest during this official visit of the SUPG delegation. The SUPG delegation thanked the FCP and all friends of the GDR for their efforts in that direction.

Both delegations hold that it is necessary to admit the GDR and FRG to the UN and that this would facilitate the relaxation of international tensions.

The SUPG and FCP delegations noted with satisfaction the successful development of relations between the two parties. They reached agreement on a common program of cooperation in various fields.

Comrade Kurt Hager extended an invitation from the CC SUPG for a delegation of the FCP to visit the GDR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.
Paris, October 28, 1972.

USSR-DENMARK

On October 23, B. N. Ponomaryov, alternate member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CC CPSU, met with the Chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark, Knud Jespersen.

They exchanged views on problems of the present international situation and the world Communist movement. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and comradeship characteristic of the relations between the CPSU and the fraternal CP of Denmark.

Present at the talks was V. S. Shaposhnikov, Deputy Head of the CC CPSU International Department.

CUBA-INDIA

A delegation of the CP of India visited Cuba last October. The head of the CPI delegation N. K. Krishnan, member of the Central Executive Committee, spoke at a press conference in Havana on October 24.

Indian Communists, he said, have always considered it their duty to support the Cuban revolution and popularize its historic achieve-

ments among the people of India. The growing brotherly relations and cooperation between Indian and Cuban Communists, said N. K. Krishnan, are a powerful weapon in the struggle against world imperialism.

N. K. Krishnan spoke highly of the results of the visit to Cuba, of the meetings and talks with the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party. We shall do our all, he said, to improve and extend all-round relations between Cuba and India. This cooperation will promote the revolutionary anti-imperialist movement in Latin America, which is entering a new historical phase. Vivid proof of this, he said, are the events in Chile, Peru and other Latin American countries.

N. K. Krishnan underscored the vanguard role of the USSR in the struggle of peoples the world over for their emancipation and condemned the U.S. aggression against the heroic people of Vietnam.

YUGOSLAVIA-JAPAN

Our October 26, S. Dolanc, Secretary of the Executive Bureau of the LCY Presidium, received a delegation of the CP of Japan, headed by member of the Permanent Bureau of the Presidium T. Nishizawa.

The TANJUG agency reported that during the long and friendly talks the Japanese guests expressed their opinion on the present international situation and outlined the policy of the CPJ in relation to the international Communist movement.

Future contacts and cooperation between the LCY and CPJ were also discussed.

USSR-URUGUAY

On October 27, B. N. Ponomaryov, Alternate Member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CC CPSU, met with J. Dias — General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Uruguay.

They discussed the international situation, problems of the world revolutionary movement and development of contacts between the CPSU and CPU. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Also present at the talks was E. I. Kuskov, member of the Central Auditing Commission and First Deputy Head of the CC CPSU International Department.

BULGARIA-ISRAEL

The BTA agency released a communique on October 31 on the visit to Bulgaria by a delegation from the CP of Israel on October

18-28 at the invitation of the CC CPB. The CPI delegation was headed by Meir Vilner, General Secretary of the Party.

In a sincere and friendly atmosphere the delegations discussed topical problems of the world Communist and workers' movement and the international situation.

The Middle East situation was discussed in detail. Both delegations hold that the situation there remains tense, threatening world peace, due to the aggressive policy of the Israeli ruling circles actively supported militarily, financially and politically by American imperialism and Zionist circles in various parts of the world. The Israeli rulers are sabotaging a peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis, aggravating the situation.

Both delegations expressed the conviction that a dependable and just peace in the Middle East can be attained on the basis of complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and by granting lawful rights to all peoples in the area, including the peoples of Palestine and Israel.

Both sides believe that unity of progressive and anti-imperialist forces in that part of the world and their cooperation with the socialist countries, first of all the USSR, with democratic and progressive forces of the world is an important and necessary condition for successfully countering the plans of the imperialists and the policy of the aggressive Israeli circles.

The CPI highly values the consistent, peaceful and constructive policy of the BCP and the Bulgarian government to liquidate the consequences of the Israeli aggression and establish a just and stable peace in the Middle East.

The BCP hails the internationalist policy and consistent struggle waged by the CPI against the occupation and the offensive of the reactionary and fascist forces in the country.

Both delegations believe there are opportunities for further consolidating and extending contacts between the BCP and the CPI, which would be in the interests of the people of Bulgaria and Israel, the interests of closer unity of the international Communist and workers' movement, the front of anti-imperialist forces, the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

BELGIUM-USSR

On invitation of the CC, Communist Party of Belgium, a delegation of the CPSU visited the country at the end of October. The delegation was headed by M. S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Stavropol Territorial Party Committee, and included A. S. Chernyaev, Deputy Head of the International Department of the CC CPSU, and A. A. Dmitriyev, First Secretary of the City Party Committee in Elektrostal.

A communique on the visit says that the CPSU delegation visited Brussels, Liège, Ghent and other cities, several manufacturing enterprises, and had broad and friendly talks with the workers, local Party organizations, the trade unions and also visited the editorial offices of the newspaper *Wallonie*.

The Soviet delegation met with the leadership of the CPB. Both sides exchanged information on the national and international tasks before their Parties in realizing the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress and the 20th CPB Congress respectively.

Both sides stressed that the joint communique signed last February in Moscow on the meeting of the CPSU and the CPB delegations* is an important stage in the development of fraternal relations between the two parties, relations which have been consolidated as a result of the present visit to Belgium by the CPSU delegation.

The discussion of all questions touched during the talks, the communique says, revealed broad agreement of views.

AUSTRALIA

The CC of the Communist Party of Austria met in session in Vienna on September 27. It discussed and adopted a ten-point program on measures to stop the rising cost of living, growing taxes and inflation. A resolution was passed on participation by workers and employees in management (published elsewhere in this issue), and discussed the CPA's position with regard to Austria's agreement with the Common Market.

Party Chairman Franz Muhri, asked about the Party's stand on these agreements at a press conference on September 28, said they "increase Austria's one-sided orientation on the Common Market making it easier for foreign, especially West German, monopolies to penetrate the country's economy." "These agreements," he stressed, "endanger the country's independence and neutrality."

As an alternative, the CPA proposes broadening economic cooperation with the socialist countries which "guarantees full employment for the labor force and is of great importance for the country's independence," and following a policy designed to dissolve economic and military blocs, guarantee a stable peace in Europe and develop cooperation with all European countries.

The CPA urged the government to make its contribution to an early convocation and success of an all-European security and cooperation conference.

The CC CPA expressed its solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam, demanding that the government estab-

*See "Information Bulletin" No. 4-5, 1972.—Ed.

lish diplomatic relations with the DRV and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. It also declared in favor of establishing diplomatic relations with the GDR at the earliest date.

G D R

The CC SUPG held its seventh plenary meeting on October 12. W. Lamberz, member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, delivered a report of the Politbureau. The report had the following four sections: fulfilment of the 1972 plan in industry and agriculture and preparation of the 1973 plan of economic development; the meeting in the Crimea and the joint struggle of the socialist countries for world peace and European security and cooperation; the 50th anniversary of the founding of the USSR—a red-letter day for all progressive humanity; problems of Party work and social life in the GDR.

Willi Stoph, member of the Politbureau and Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, reported on the second item of the agenda, "Substantiation of the Law on the Council of Ministers." There were six speakers in the debate.

The Central Committee approved both reports and passed a decision on the elections of the leading organs of primary, district and regional Party organizations to be held from September 3 to December 16, 1973.

DENMARK

Meeting on October 7 and 8, the CC of the Communist Party of Denmark discussed the situation in the country following the referendum on the country's joining the EEC.

The meeting adopted a statement stressing the importance of holding an all-European conference on security and cooperation. "This conference," the statement says, "will open the way to security and equal cooperation between all European states." The statement calls for greater unity of democratic forces in Denmark in the struggle against big capital, for an independent and democratic Denmark.

INDIA

The Central Executive Council of the Communist Party of India met on October 25-27 to discuss the tasks of the Party in the struggle to improve the living standards of the broad masses of people, Party work among the youth and students, a report on the rela-

tins between India and Pakistan, CIA subversion in India and reports by CPI delegations on meetings with fraternal parties.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the Indian government to take strong action against CIA agents in the country and to nationalize enterprises of foreign oil companies. The meeting also demanded more democratic rights for the youth and supported the struggle of youth and student organizations against growing unemployment. A separate resolution demanded release of political prisoners in Jordan.

ITALY

At its plenary meeting on October 23-26, the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party discussed two items: the prospects for united Communist action and the struggle against the Center-Right government (report delivered by Politbureau member G. Napolitano); a report on the Party's organizational situation and problems connected with the 1973 campaign to exchange Party membership cards and build up membership (report by Politbureau member U. Pecchioli).

The resolution adopted by the meeting set the task of developing the mass movement in the country to defend and consolidate democracy and achieve broad social changes. The meeting appealed to all Party members to be vigilant against provocations, particularly the increased terroristic attacks by fascist forces.

On October 15 the newspaper *Unita* reported that the Leadership of the ICP appointed Politbureau member A. Novella Chairman of the ICP Commission on International Policy. The Commission also includes General Secretary E. Berlinguer, G. Amendola, F. Calamandrei, U. Cardia, G. Pajetta, S. Segre and T. Vecchietti.

U. Terrachini was appointed Chairman of the Steering Committee of the CC ICP Center for study of problems concerning a reform of the state. The committee has 12 members.

The ICP Leadership put Valori in charge of the press and information.

KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Fifth Plenary Meeting of the CC, Korean Party of Labor, met on October 23-26 in Pyongyang to discuss questions of the KPDR socialist Constitution, economic development plan for 1973 and exchange of Party documents. The Plenum passed corresponding resolutions.

It was stressed that the draft of a new socialist Constitution of the KPDR was to record the achievements of the KPL and the Korean people in the socialist revolution and socialist building and to guarantee the gains won in the country's advance to the complete triumph of socialism and the historical cause of the country's unification.

Concerning the 1973 development plan, the Plenum noted that the coming year would be decisive in realizing the program tasks outlined by the Fifth KPL Congress. The main task is to further build up the material and technical base of socialism and raise the people's living standards.

The Plenum pointed out that the exchange of Party membership cards should serve to raise the political enthusiasm and activity of Party members.

COSTA RICA

Meeting on September 24, the Central Committee of the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica discussed the political situation in the country in connection with the 1974 elections. The CC emphasized again that the PVP was the only Party capable of paving the way for solving the country's problems. "This prospect is envisaged by the Party Program. The Party's general struggle is directed towards creating a broad democratic, popular, agrarian and anti-imperialist front." The CC appealed to the youth and women's sections in the Party to unfold a broad campaign for the Party candidates in the elections.

The meeting also adopted a statement on the 50th anniversary of the forthcoming of the USSR (see preceding issues of "Information Bulletin."—Ed.)

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