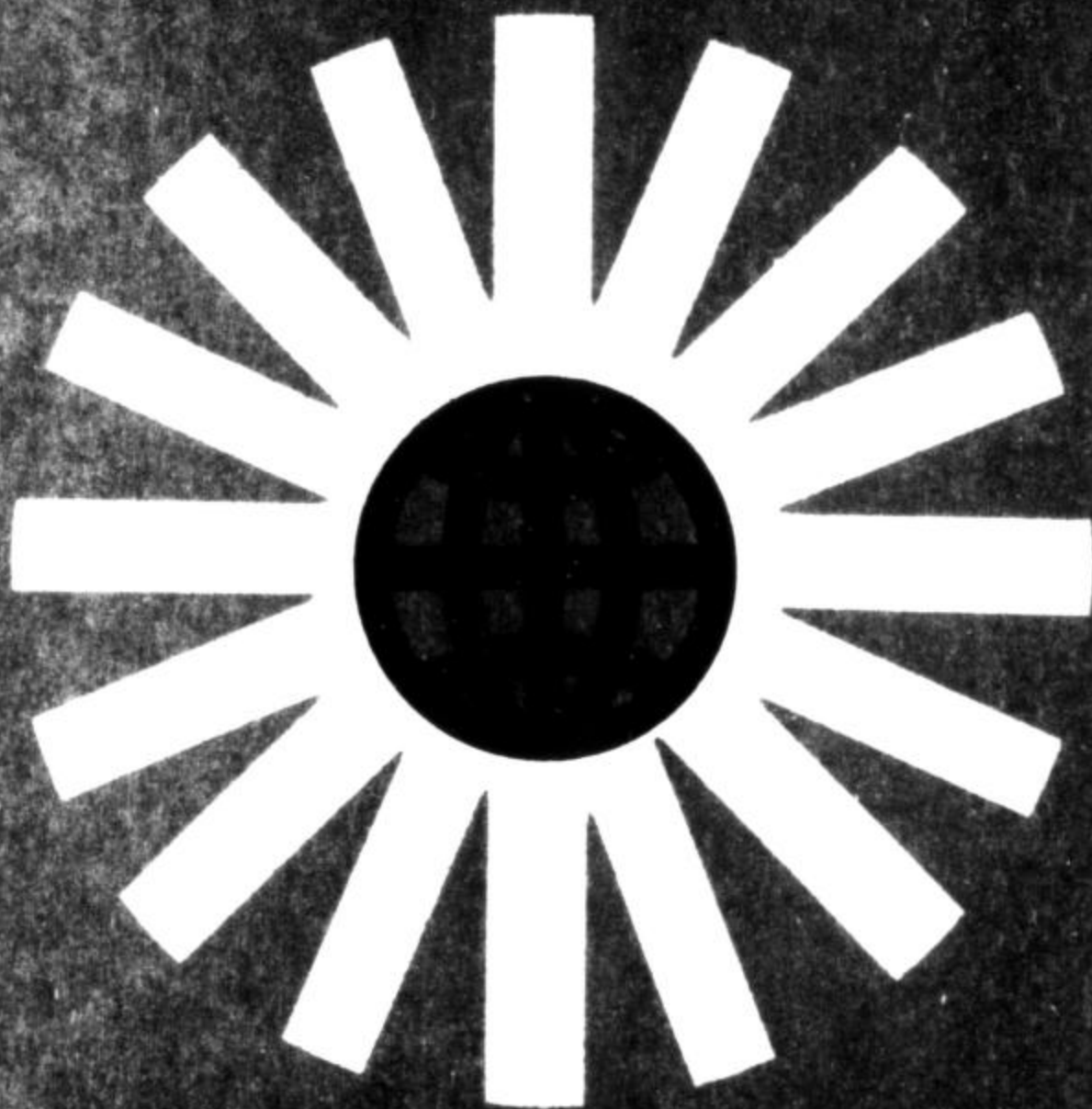


INFORMA



TION



BULLETIN

Issued by
**WORLD MARXIST
REVIEW
PUBLISHERS**

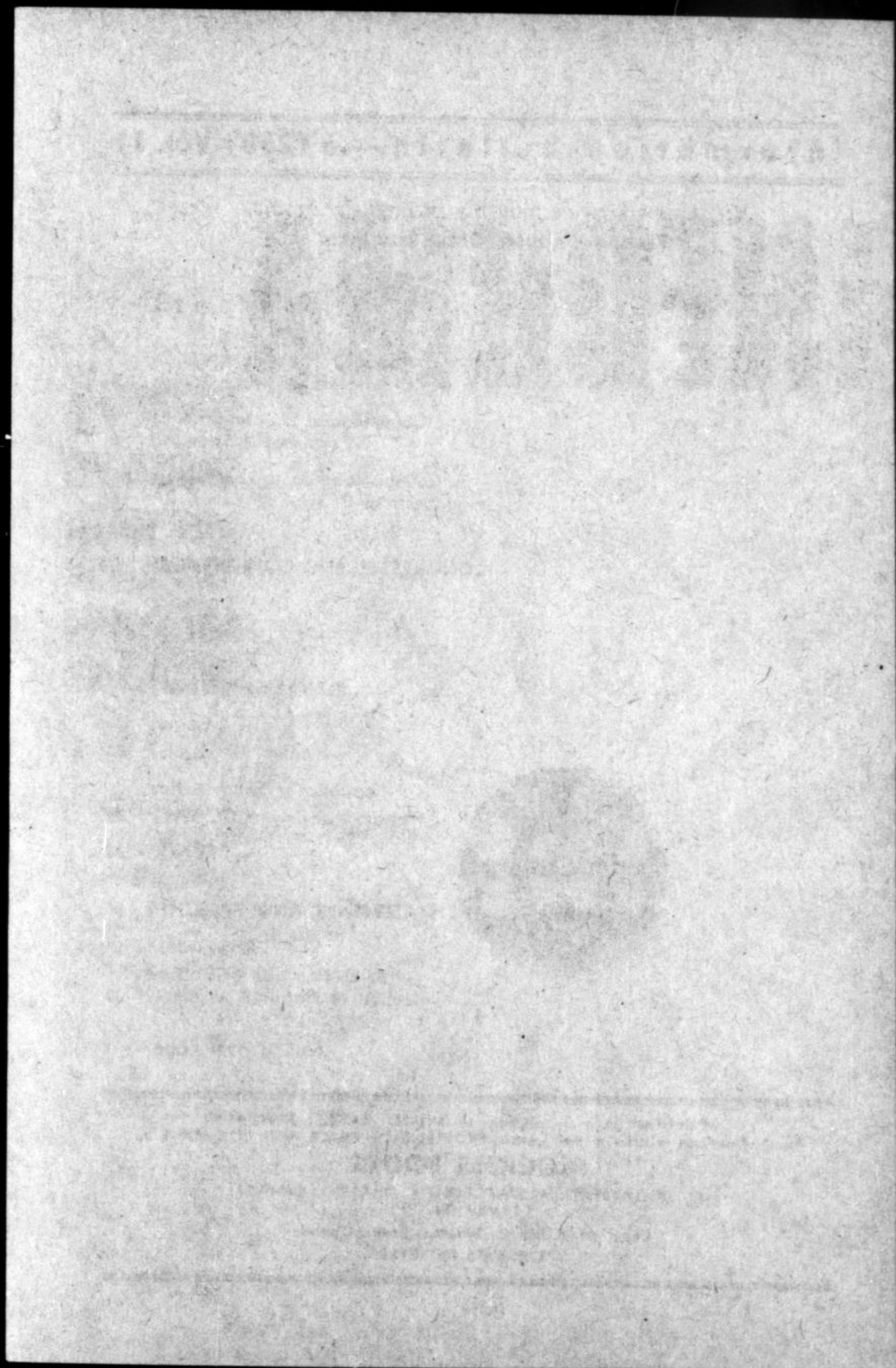
**ACTION PROGRAM
CP DENMARK**

•
LEBANON

•
SOUTH AFRICA

•
BANGLADESH

6 (238) • 1973



information bulletin — 6 (238) Vol. 11

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

c o n t e n t s

Appeal for the convocation
of a world congress of peace forces 5

Communique of International
Consultative Meeting 6

Communique on talks between
delegations of CPSU and Italian CP 8

CONGRESSES AND CONFERENCES

Denmark
For a better life 13

PLENARY MEETINGS

Lebanon
Plenum of CC LCP 23

Republic of South Africa
Plenary meeting of CC SACP 29

In brief 34

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Bangladesh
Declaration of CPB on
election of National Assembly 37

(cont'd next page)

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

PROGRESS BOOKS

487 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.
M5V 1T4

Copyright © 1968 by Progress Books, Canada
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

(cont'd)

	DRV	
Decision of PB of CC WPPV		
on training Party cadres		46
Problems of cadres and organization		
in the socialist revolution		48
	France	
Statement by PB of French CP		
on parliamentary elections		50
	Guyana	
Caribbean anti-imperialist conference		52
	Panama	
UN Security Council meeting in Panama		54

PRINTED IN CANADA
MAY 4, 1973



A P P E A L

FOR THE CONVOCAATION OF A WORLD CONGRESS OF PEACE FORCES

An international consultative meeting for the preparation of a world congress of peace forces for international security and disarmament, national independence, cooperation and peace was held in Moscow on March 16-18, 1973. At the invitation of the World Peace Council the meeting was attended by representatives of 40 international and 81 national organizations of 60 countries.

The participants address an urgent appeal to all those who wish to contribute to the preparation and work of this congress which will be held in Moscow in October 1973.

The world peace congress will give expression to the powerful movement which today rouses the peoples and brings them together and, at the same time, will be a starting point of a new and more powerful upsurge of this movement in the face of a serious danger which continues to jeopardize peace in the world.

The forces of peace have already won genuine successes. The victory of the heroic Vietnamese people over imperialist aggression is also a result of the untiring efforts of the peoples cherishing justice and peace. A significant success in the relaxation of tensions has been gained in Europe. The struggle for national liberation and economic independence is growing. Certain dangerous hotbeds of war have been eliminated. A number of states with different social systems have accepted peaceful coexistence. The question of establishing systems of security has been raised in specific terms in some regions of the world, and elaboration of the problems of disarmament has begun.

But are these positive developments adequate, if a lasting peace is to be secured?

The answer is in the negative. The danger of a nuclear conflict persists, as well as hotbeds of war, particularly in the Middle East, where the Israeli occupation of Arab territories continues in violation of the resolutions of the United Nations; peaceful settlement in Indochina on the basis of the Paris Agreements has not been completed; and the armaments race continues, while the remnants of colonialism, racial discrimination and neo-colonialism remain a sad reality.

We are convinced that despite all the differences in outlook and ideological approach, an open dialogue on these questions will be extremely beneficial for the cause of peace and international dé-

tente, and will reinforce confidence and cooperation among the peoples.

Guided by the common goal of peace and international cooperation, everyone will be able to formulate his problems and make his proposals. Constructive ideas offered in the course of the discussion, will, undoubtedly, be useful for the work of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, UNESCO and other world and regional inter-governmental organizations, whose representatives are invited to take part in the work of the congress. These ideas could have a positive impact on governmental circles in the elaboration by them of acceptable solutions of the most complex international problems.

In the spirit of respect for the full equality of all, the world congress will determine priority tasks in our common struggle and map out the path of more active participation of the public.

We express the hope that other organizations, movements, parties and personalities will respond to our appeal.

Peace is a matter of concern for each and everyone.

Pravda, March 20, 1973.

COMMUNIQUE OF INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE MEETING

An International Consultative Meeting was held in Moscow on March 16-18, 1973, attended by representatives of different peace forces who responded to the idea advanced by the World Peace Council. Taking part in it were representatives from 40 international and 81 national organizations from 60 countries, including, also in their personal capacities, leaders of political parties, trade unions, youth, women's and other public movements that come out for peace and national independence, parliamentarians, men of culture, scientists and church dignitaries. Represented at the meeting were the United Nations Organization, some of its specialized agencies, the UN Conference on Trade and Development, and the League of Arab States.

The meeting noted that, thanks to the actions and the consistent struggle for peace of all peace-loving forces, thanks to the mounting support of world public opinion, important positive changes in the international arena have taken place recently. The meeting also stressed that there are still burning problems of profound concern for the world public which demand an urgent solution.

Stressing the autonomous nature of their organizations and their independent at times approach to complicated and difficult interna-

tional problems, the meeting participants agreed that the need has arisen for joint constructive search for their solution in a spirit of frankness and loyalty and that there is a possibility for coordinated action in the interests of all nations.

With this motivation they favored the convening in Moscow from October 2 to 7, 1973, on the broadest and most representative basis, of the World Congress of Peace Forces for International Security and Disarmament, for National Independence, Cooperation and Peace. They approved an appropriate appeal.

The participants had a useful and constructive discussion of the objectives, content and forms of preparation and organization of the Congress. They resolved to hold, at an appropriate time, a preparatory meeting, which could establish a preparatory body for the Congress, open to all those wishing to engage in its work. The meeting participants considered it possible, on this basis, to commence practical preparations for the congress in every individual country already now. The national organizations concerned should have extensive freedom of action to take advantage of any new demonstration of support for the Congress.

The World Congress of Peace Forces will be open on an equal basis to representatives of different political and public organizations and movements, in particular to those of workers and farmers, trade unions, cooperatives, and also to public and political figures, statesmen, scientists, clergymen, and cultural workers, representatives of municipalities. Organizations, national and international, inter-governmental and non-governmental, are invited to participate in preparations for the congress and in its work.

The consultative meeting was of the opinion that the following vital problems should be given the greatest emphasis during the preparation of the congress: the liquidation of hotbeds of war, especially in the Middle East, and the implementation of the agreements on peace in Indochina; international security and disarmament; the means of securing and ensuring national independence, the eradication of the vestiges and aftermath of colonialism, opposition to imperialist intervention; promotion of comprehensive, equal and mutually advantageous cooperation among peoples and states; the broadening of understanding and contacts between different social and political peace forces.

Commissions on specific problems and regional and continental groups, created during the meeting, prepared a preliminary list of concrete subjects that could be discussed at the congress. They formulated practical suggestions on procedure in considering these questions both during the preparation of the congress, and at its meetings. They stressed that their discussion at the congress would help to strengthen the organizations working for peace and consolidate peace in the world.

The participants confirmed that in the course of further preparations the possibility will be left open for all, and at any time, to put forward any further constructive proposals concerning the form and content of the work of the congress, and to consider them jointly.

Pravda, March 20, 1973.

COMMUNIQUE*

ON TALKS BETWEEN DELEGATIONS OF CPSU AND ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

On March 12 and 13, talks took place in Moscow between a delegation of the CPSU, headed by L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation of the Italian Communist Party, headed by E. Berlinguer, General Secretary of the ICP. The CPSU delegation included A. P. Kirilenko, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B. N. Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M. V. Zimyanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Editor-in-Chief of *Pravda*, and V. V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation of the Italian Communist Party included A. Novella, member of the Leadership and Political Bureau of the Italian Communist Party; D. Ceravolo, member of the ICP Leadership; S. Segre, member of the ICP Central Committee and Head of the International Department of the ICP Central Committee; L. Pavolini, A. Rubbi and R. Trivelli, members of the ICP Central Committee, and F. Prisco, member of the Secretariat of the Rome ICP Federation.

Taking part in the talks was A.M. Alexandrov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and Assistant General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the course of the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding characteristic of the relations existing between the CPSU and the ICP, the delegations informed each other in detail about the situation in their countries and the policy of the two Parties. They also discussed problems connected with the international situation and those confronting the Commun-

**Pravda*, March 15, *Unita*, March, 1973.

ist and working-class movement, the anti-imperialist forces, and the forces of peace and progress.

The two delegations pointed out that some significant positive changes had recently taken place in the world arena, changes which were the result of the policy of the socialist countries, the activities of the international Communist movement, the struggle of the anti-imperialist, democratic and peace-loving forces; they were also a reflection of the further exacerbation of the crisis of imperialism.

The events of the recent period are evidence of a further change in the correlation of forces in favor of the cause of peace and world détente. Imperialism cannot any more impose on the world its laws of violence and oppression with impunity. This change is not an automatic process, but rather a result of a persistent and purposeful struggle of nations.

However, the imperialist forces have not abandoned their goals. Testimony of this is, among other things, the continuing arms race and the preservation, in a number of areas of the globe, of seats of aggression and tensions. Therefore the successes in the consolidation of peace and détente should not lead to the demobilization of the fighters against imperialism. On the contrary, these successes inspire all the nations to fight with even greater persistence and even greater unity for peace, freedom and independence.

The two Parties hail the historic victory of the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle for national independence, peace and progress. The defeat of the imperialists in that long colonial war is a victory of the Vietnamese people, the socialist countries, and the entire peace-loving mankind over the forces of war and reaction. The people of Vietnam were victorious also thanks to the selfless and all-round aid which was and is being rendered to it by the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, and thanks to the extensive international support from all the democratic forces of the world.

Noting the great international significance of the establishment of the right of the Vietnamese people to freedom and independence, both Parties stress the need for intensifying the struggle of the masses for the full observation of the agreements, for saving the lives of, and freeing, all political prisoners of South Vietnam, as also the need for the greatest solidarity with the people of Vietnam to be concretely expressed in rendering assistance in the rehabilitation of the country. The CPSU and the ICP confirm their full solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The CPSU and ICP delegations reaffirmed their resolute condemnation of the continued Israeli aggression against the Arab peoples. They confirmed their solidarity with the Arab peoples in their desire to undertake more intensive efforts for the just settlement of the conflict in the Middle East and for ensuring lasting peace based on

the fulfilment of the UN Security Council resolutions on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territories occupied in 1967, the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and the right to existence of all the peoples and states of this area.

The CPSU and ICP delegations devoted special attention to the situation in Europe. They noted with satisfaction that the cause of détente on this continent has scored definite successes. Today there are real possibilities for achieving a radical turn towards relaxation of tension, peace, security and cooperation.

These new possibilities have been created as a result of the failure of the goals set by the cold war supporters. They have appeared due to the consistent peace initiatives of the USSR, the GDR and other socialist countries, the realistic foreign policy pursued in the FRG, and the moves taken in other West European states to establish a new type of relations between East and West, and, first and foremost, due to the struggle of the vast masses of the people. Today the success of European détente has found expression in the preparations for an all-European conference on security and cooperation, which, both Parties believe, can and must be convened in the first half of 1973. Both delegations support the efforts to cut back armed forces and armaments in the interests of all European nations. The conviction was expressed that in the economic, scientific and cultural fields, by developing intensive cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis, it is possible to gradually eliminate the barriers dividing the continent and work out a policy of European cooperation.

Both delegations are convinced that it is in the common interests of all European nations and all democratic forces to work perseveringly for the establishment of a European collective security system. The building of such a system would offer concrete prospects for the gradual removal, and including the complete liquidation, of the opposing blocs which emerged in the cold war period.

In this connection the delegations note the realism and efficacy of the corresponding political proposal put forth at the Conference of European Communist and Workers' Parties in Karlovy Vary in 1967, and state that many of the tasks advanced there have been carried out.

The CPSU and ICP denounce all projects for turning Western Europe into a military-political bloc spearheaded against other countries, especially the USSR and the other socialist countries, since these projects fundamentally contradict the interests of European security.

Both Parties consider that the relaxation of tensions and realization of the policy of peaceful coexistence in Europe correspond to the interests of nations, of the working people and offer favorable conditions for stepping up the activities of the Communist parties

and all democratic forces. They confirm their readiness to cooperate to that end with other Communist parties and all parties in Europe representing the forces working for relaxation, peace and social progress.

The CPSU and ICP delegations hail the attainments of the Communist and Workers' parties, of all forces of national liberation and social progress in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, and the successes scored by the French Communist Party in the parliamentary elections in March this year. The delegations emphasized their full solidarity with revolutionary Cuba, with the fraternal Party in Chile and the Popular Unity government which together with all the working people of that country are carrying on a struggle against the reactionary forces of the U.S. and Latin America, for the vital interests of the working people.

Both Parties confirm their full solidarity with the nations fighting for freedom and independence, against imperialist and colonial oppression, against fascist and reactionary regimes still existing in Europe. Both Parties note the importance of unremitting struggle of all revolutionary, anti-imperialist, progressive and peace-loving forces for the solution of these major problems facing mankind.

The sides note that it is the duty of the Communist and Workers' parties, of all revolutionary and Left forces to indicate for the whole of mankind the positive prospects of a profound transformation of the world and creating a more just and humane society—socialist society.

As capitalism is unable to meet the economic, social and cultural demands of the times and to show the youth and the broad popular masses, the working people, a clear perspective and a reliable future, socialism appears ever more as an objective requirement to achieve civil, social and cultural progress, to advance nations and to secure the future of all humanity. Historically, this is ever more fully confirmed also in developed capitalist countries where the objective conflict between the economic policy aimed at maximum profits, on the one hand, and the needs of the progress and development of society, on the other, predetermine more acute contradictions and a wider class struggle of the masses.

In view of this, in view of the sum total of these problems and these tasks, a great responsibility devolves on all Communist and Workers' parties, enhancing the importance of their unity and their policy aimed at strengthening unity in the struggle for affirming the rights of all peoples to independent development.

The delegations of the CPSU and the ICP proceed from the fact that in the development of the revolutionary process in all countries there are general regularities of principle, which manifest themselves differently in the specific conditions of various coun-

tries. Each Party determines its own way to the democratic and socialist transformation of society and the construction of socialism in conformity with the conditions and traditions of its country. Both Parties confirm their determination to act on the basis of the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism in order to contribute to strengthening the unity of the international Communist and working-class movement, their solidarity and cooperation, with the observance of the independence and equality of every Party, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Thus, the Communist parties will be able to solve, ever more successfully, the great tasks facing them in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

Both delegations pointed out that the relations between the ICP and the CPSU are developing favorably and their cooperation in the anti-imperialist struggle is being intensified. They reaffirmed their desire to continue developing and strengthening the effective fraternal cooperation between the two Parties and the traditional friendly ties between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Italy in the political, economic, and cultural spheres.

In this connection, the delegation of the Italian Communist Party stressed the harm of all forms of anti-Sovietism, pointed out the significance of the consistent implementation of the Peace Program of the 24th CPSU Congress and wished the Soviet people success in accomplishing the ninth five-year plan. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union reaffirms its invariable solidarity with the struggle of the Italian Communists for peace, democracy and social progress.

The talks and meetings that have taken place have given a new confirmation of the fraternal cooperation and friendship between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Italian Communist Party.

FOR A BETTER LIFE

Following are extracts from the action program adopted by the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of Denmark and published in **Land og Folk**, February 7, 1973.

Dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs is spreading. Protests and demands for change are voiced.

Communist policy is aimed at effecting this change. There is no justification for the fact that in Denmark, a wealthy and technologically advanced country, the everyday life of numerous people is full of sacrifice, problems and exhausting labor.

The reason for this is not that people work little or poorly. After all, it is the working people who have built up the country and its wealth. However, both are controlled by big capital. The social system is to blame for the incredible gambles of which material wealth and human potentialities are an object.

Contemporary society has the means of altering this situation—the task is to use them properly.

Since the state and the communes are in a position to control over half the national income through taxes, why cannot they end social inequality and pursue an economic policy in the people's interest?

Since a growing part of the population is engaged in the public and communal sectors, why not take advantage of this to pave the way for working people's participation in management and for democracy in the economy and in society?

Since government and communal bodies are against ordinary people in every sphere, why cannot they treat capitalist speculation and growing profits the same way?

But how are changes to be brought about, How should available opportunities be used? By adopting a new policy. . . .

The only way to achieve durable progress is to curb, break and fully eliminate the power of big capital.

The working people should become, through organized activity, a social force capable of restricting the power of big capital.

It is necessary to secure real participation in economic and social management and control.

It is necessary to demand nationalization, to insist on placing the decisive economic spheres, the land, financial institutions and key industries under public control.

The Communists state here their proposals for a new policy. They envisage interconnected measures which society is wealthy

enough to carry out provided it takes into account the interests of the people, not of big capital.

AN ECONOMIC POLICY AGAINST BIG CAPITAL

To begin with, we must expose the myths used in an effort to frighten people and make them submit to the policy of big capital.

It is alleged that the working people consume too much, or more than can be produced. The fact is that for every krone he is paid the worker exerts an effort which creates considerably bigger values. The working people cannot therefore consume more than their labor entitles them to.

So-called overconsumption by the working people is described as the cause of the balance of payments deficit. The fact is, however, that the money made by profiteers in land and real estate exceeds the deficit. The call for curbs on working people's consumption must therefore be opposed as an attempt to safeguard capitalist profit.

Economic policy should be directed towards increasing production and modifying distribution. It is necessary, therefore, to ensure that investment fosters production and that everyone has a job.

Even with the present level of production, a different distribution of output could help considerably improve people's lives. By checking the continuous enrichment of big capitalists at the workers' expense, it is possible to increase wages and provide greater social benefits.

—Inflation shall be ended by making saleable land public property, with due regard to the interest yielded by it. This measure will proceed from the complete nationalization of land. The land must be put at the disposal of those who work on it — whether farming, building industrial plants or providing recreational facilities. The use of land and real estate as a source of inflationary or speculative income shall be banned.

—The granting of credits and investment shall be controlled by society taking over the banks, credit institutions and insurance companies.

—The distribution of oil and other raw materials shall be nationalized.

—The enterprises holding key positions in the economy shall be nationalized so as to create the basis for planning economic policy on democratic principles. This also applies to the pharmaceutical and other industries related to the people's health and welfare. Democratic nationalization provides for the right of the working people and their organizations to control and influence the operation of enterprises.

Working people's organizations should exert real influence on the economic measures of the state with a view to:

—Raising the purchasing power of the population by increasing wages and social benefits and thus creating a demand that will guarantee employment;

—Establishing control over imports, so that neither incomes derived through speculation, nor non-productive investments may add to the burden of financial settlements;

—Intensifying trade policy to use the opportunities for trade with all countries and all who want to trade with us on an equal footing and with due regard to the interests of both sides. This also applies to the socialist countries, which are crisis-free, and the countries of the Third World.

It is essential to effect a democratic tax reform eliminating "emergency write-offs" and other forms of tax speculation, such as the rule of accumulation premiums. . . . On the other hand, that part of the family income which is needed to provide an adequate subsistence minimum should be tax-free.

Tax evasion attempts should be combated more effectively and higher taxes levied on joint-stock companies. Taxes on unearned incomes — derived from speculative deals and dividends — must be higher than taxes on wages and pensions established by the law.

Through these measures, the tax burden could be shifted on to those who can bear it.

Denmark must no longer serve as a refugee for millionaires evading taxation. . . .

—Investment must be put on a plan basis to guarantee the harmonious development of all parts of the country and the effective utilizing of all natural and manpower resources. To this end, it is indispensable to establish new democratic agencies in charge of planning with the cooperation of the population and its democratic organizations, and public bodies must actively influence the allocation of investments in the interests of large segments of the population. By reducing taxes, society will repay private employers part of their investments. The employers concerned must transfer part of their property title to society. The refusal to do so would mean that all the talk about economic democracy is sheer demagoguery. Let economic democracy begin here, and let working-class organizations exercise the right of owning the means of production, which society will acquire as a result.

A STRONG DEMOCRATIC AND AUTONOMOUS TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

The role of the trade union movement in a class society consists in upholding the interests of wage labor against capital. To perform this role, the movement must strengthen its position in society, so that it may really ensure the pursuit of an anti-monopoly policy.

This calls for active trade union democracy. The trade union movement must be enabled to exert democratic influence on other social groups, and must have the right to intervene in the functions of society. Union structure must be adapted to the role of unions as militant organizations. Unless working people's organizations hold such a strong democratic and autonomous position, all talk about "economic democracy" is meaningless.

The trade union movement cannot be strengthened by setting up a labor fund, which merely enables the capitalists to invest and to exploit the working population as strongly as before and does not guarantee the democratic rights of the working class.

The struggle for an anti-monopoly policy must be coupled with efforts to build up the trade union movement and extend the unions' rights and opportunities on the following lines:

—Abolishing labor tribunals and repealing the undemocratic provisions of the arbitration law, so that there may be a genuine right to negotiate on the principles: negotiations, mediation, and when mediation fails, freedom of action.

—Collective agreements should be voted on at the level of branch organizations and decided on by majority vote. The system of delegates should be exempt from interference on the part of the employers. It is only for the enterprise staff to decide who is to be a delegate, specify his functions and set the time needed for performing them. The delegates' status should be further guaranteed to prevent their dismissal under any circumstances. The proposed dismissal of a delegate can only be endorsed by fellow-workers whom he represents.

—Wage workers and their organizations must be entitled to check enterprise accounts and participate in fixing prices, determining the amount of investment and accepting orders.

—Collective agreements should not stipulate the "maintenance of peace," a provision which serves the employers' interests. The employers' right to management and job distribution on their own should be abolished.

—Trade union organizations must be enabled to back the workers' demands for greater participation in management, and must under all circumstances have full access to work places to defend the interests of the membership.

—The cost of living must be regulated so as promptly to offset all increases in spending. This would also serve as an effective curb on growing prices.

—The trade union movement must prevent new methods of exploitation introduced under the guise of "motivation," "extended cooperation" or even "democracy in the enterprises" from speeding up work, which would mean intensified exploitation and more industrial accidents.

—The employers' attempt to reduce collective bargaining to settlement of the issue of distributing benefits among the various groups of wage workers should be restricted. An end must be put to the current policy of cooperation between labor and capital, so that pay increases for the low-paid may not be used as an argument for freezing the wages of the categories that have won higher pay.

—This applies particularly to equal pay for women and to the apprentices' demand for wages providing the subsistence minimum. There must be equal pay for equal work and universal minimum wages.

—The right to assign a job and exercise control over it must be restored to the trade union movement. Compulsory transfers of workers are impermissible. Employers who refuse to sign a collective agreement must be denied the opportunity to hire workers.

—The rights of labor must be upheld with due regard to external conditions and their protection must be effective, so that the workers may enjoy maximum protection of life and the standard of living. Labor safety in the enterprises must be enforced by workers' delegates. When work is stopped as a result of inadequate application of safety and health regulations the workers concerned must be paid full wages.

—It is necessary to establish genuine democracy in the trade union movement, with the union rank and file exerting direct influence. An end must be put to bureaucratic practices, which reduce the militancy of organizations and damage the prestige of the trade union movement.

—To win young members and the confidence of youth, the trade union movement must cooperate with the Central Federation of Trade Unions in formulating apprentices' demands. The movement must take an active part in organizing apprentices as full-fledged union members and ensure the formation in various federations of special organizations in charge of maintaining the interests of apprentices.

—The trade union movement must be restructured to form industrial unions with the direct participation and approval of the union membership.

—Relations with the international labor movement must be extended to step up the fight of the working class against multinational monopolies.

GENUINE SOCIAL INSURANCE

The growing exploitation of man leads to the exhaustion of labor power, whose rehabilitation costs society enormous sums. Rather than investing in social and medical institutions to prevent the exhaustion of labor power, attempts are made to conceal the damage caused to society by withholding adequate material aid

and by ignoring the interdependence of housing conditions, education, enterprise type and social maintenance institutions. This policy runs counter to the interests of the disinherited and weak.

Instead of adapting social security to the rectification of damage done, more attention should be given to prevention than to treatment, for the question now is of the health of the whole nation. Effective legislation must be promoted to prevent occupational diseases even if this is not quite in the interests of profit.

In this connection we must demand:

—Full restitution for earnings lost due to unemployment.

—Full restitution for earnings lost due to accident, illness or holidays. There must be no dismissals during sick leave or holidays.

—Full restitution for earnings lost due to pregnancy, childbirth and nursing, and the adoption of effective laws preventing dismissal on such grounds. The right to abortion should be regarded as an essential prerequisite of the right to free motherhood. The social motivations of abortions must be removed by providing free contraceptives, free medical service for pregnant women, expansion of mother and child social institutions.

—Establishment of an age limit for national pensions of 50 years for women and 60 years for men. Pensions should be raised to two thirds of the average national wage.

—Establishment of a universal disability pension making possible the replacement of partial pension systems, and provision of good, well-appointed housing for invalids.

Appeals courts. Appeals courts should be set up in every district of the country; they should comprise popularly elected representatives who will act on controversial issues involving the payment of pensions and grants by the state or community bodies.

—Institutions for old people and pensioners should be expanded and diversified. Adequate trust homes and dwellings should be built.

Hospital and medical centers should be set up at certain enterprises to prevent occupational diseases. They should provide first-aid and treatment of minor injuries. Doctors, nurses and physiotherapists should be paid by the enterprise but remain independent of the management. A sufficient number of hospital and medical centers should be provided for all other enterprises.

—Sufficient numbers of housewives and maids should be trained to help mothers of large families. Such help should be free of charge.

—Housing legislation should favor child and adolescent institutions more extensively. The free-time law should be broad enough to provide equal opportunities for all forms of voluntary youth

work. Clubs should be expanded to embrace young people in the 18-21 age bracket. Free-time clubs should be open during non-study hours so that all children and young people could engage in pursuits of their choice.

—Every residential block should have adequate day facilities for school-age children. Their construction should be treated in the same way as the building of schools; their accommodation facilities should be planned on the basis of the child population of the area, not just of social need. Attendance at day institutions should be free of charge.

—Adequate day facilities should be provided for the children of parents engaged in shift work.

—Equally, an adequate number of boarding houses should be set up to look after children in such cases as illness. These establishments should be located in different districts.

Communes should be obliged to supply information concerning all the rights embodied in our laws, and legal proceedings should be instituted when they are violated.

EDUCATION: REQUIREMENT OF YOUTH AND SOCIETY

There should be equal opportunity for education so that every person could receive the knowledge and experience needed in a society with the present level of scientific and technological development. Abilities must be developed to grasp and solve the problems as they arise with the development of society. The groundwork should be laid to rid future generations of prejudices and misconceptions preventing working people from realizing their real position and possibilities.

—Existing divisions in education should be abolished and educational standards raised. This necessitates the introduction of a basic compulsory 12-year education as a link in the general system of education, from pre-school age up to the subsequent transition to professional or other forms of advanced education.

—School education should give pupils knowledge of the laws of nature and society, foster their abilities, independent judgment and a sense of responsibility to society, and help them realize that their energy and talents should be employed not only for themselves.

School education should be based on genuinely humanistic and democratic principles promoting peace and friendship among nations and actively denouncing discrimination against the working class, other races or other oppressed and exploited groups.

School education should ensure the acquisition of knowledge and experience in every branch of learning and facilitate an under-

standing of the connections between different trades and professions.

To give students a correct idea of modern forms of the scientific and technological fundamentals of production, the school should provide, in close contact with other forms of education, polytechnical education. As a link in such education, regular work classes obligatory for all students should be introduced in the 10th-12th forms.

To ensure that students are taught in accordance with the established rules and educated in that spirit, parents and popular organizations should be able to exercise daily control over schools. Genuine professional training commences after the completion of the basic 12-year school.

The right of students to organize, and of their organizations to participate in determining educational guidelines, should promote an understanding of the importance of organization and joint activity. In this way students should be prepared for active participation in democratic life.

—The one-sided system of apprenticeship under the guidance of an expert should be replaced by a new system of professional training providing extensive knowledge of general labor processes so that every worker will be in a position to choose from among several jobs.

Society should finance professional training, as well as administrative costs of education, with the purpose of ending the use of apprentices as a special subject of exploitation.

Trade unions and apprentice organizations should have a direct say in the guidance and management of training at enterprises and they should be able to exercise effective control to remove possible abuses.

Apprentice training should provide general theoretical knowledge making possible subsequent studies at universities or other educational establishments.

There should be equal opportunity for higher education after the 12-year basic school or after several years of work in the field in which the person concerned wishes to continue his education.

Education at all levels should be free. Aid in providing education should facilitate the removal of social disparities.

Further education on the basis of the 12-year school should be so organized as to link the content and methodology of a given profession with research.

The duration of education should be based on the necessary minimum requirements for a given profession and not on extraneous considerations prompted, in particular, by considerations of profit.

Study centers should promote the abolition of differences in edu-

cational opportunities in different parts of the country.

In addition to study centers, provision should be made for retraining, subsequent and advanced education.

People seeking an education and students should, at all stages, from the primary stage and throughout the whole period of education, have the right to take part in determining the general trend of education, its content and course, and in preparing and conducting examinations.

There should be equal representation of students and teachers in all leading bodies of the education system. Technical and administrative staffs should be represented in the bodies laying down the general guidelines for the work of the respective establishments.

The work and expansion of establishments should be supervised by democratically established bodies in collaboration with trade unions and other mass organizations directly concerned with questions of education.

Here follow the sections: "Democratic and Social Housing Policy," "For Democracy in Communes and Districts," "New Agricultural Policy," and "Prevention of Environmental Pollution," which set forth the relevant suggestions and demands of the Communist Party in similar detail.—Ed.

INDEPENDENT DANISH POLICY OF PEACE AND COOPERATION AMONG PEOPLES

Denmark should stop spending money on military purposes which in no way serve the country's defense and are only in the interests of NATO.

As long as the army exists it should be ensured a democratic base and a democratic leadership. We resolutely reject a professional army. Servicemen should be ensured effective protection; an institution of supervisors to control its functioning should be introduced; the length of army duty should be reduced and payment introduced while maintaining existing social benefits.

Denmark's security can be ensured only by political means: foreign policy should be based on the principles of independence and neutrality. The NATO agreement and Danish-West German military cooperation should be abolished.

EEC membership has shackled Denmark with legal chains binding it to a bloc whose declared objective is the gradual elimination of the nation's economic and political sovereignty. As a result Denmark's positions have been seriously weakened. The government must be forced to resist every attempt at integration in the EEC framework.

Denmark must seek the right to act independently. To this end use should be made of the instability and contradictions within

the EEC, and the people should take advantage of statements to the effect that, if necessary, independent diplomatic action is possible even at the cost of violating the EEC agreement. The objective is to restore sovereign freedom of action.

—Regardless of difficulties, Denmark should expand all-round economic links. Bonds with the socialist world market, which knows no crises, have acquired special significance since the country was tied to the crisis-racked EEC. In spite of the attempt of EEC powers to monopolize these bonds Denmark should use every opportunity to promote all-European economic cooperation.

—In the sphere of international politics, Denmark should, outside and within the United Nations, actively support all proposals and initiatives in favor of peace, détente and disarmament and opposing aggression. The requirement to “speak with one voice in the EEC” should not prevent a Danish policy of peace. We must oppose developments towards the creation of a European army. Only thus, by enhancing its international prestige, can Denmark enhance its influence.

—Denmark should show solidarity with the victims of imperialism, with peoples and nations subjected to imperialist aggression or fascist oppression.

Denmark should give help and support to the liberation movements in colonial and neo-colonial regions. Denmark's help to the developing countries should be provided through public institutions, not through profit-seeking private businessmen. This aid should be provided in such a way as to really promote the independence of the developing countries and their all-round development, thus making it aid against all forms of imperialist exploitation.

—Denmark should not allow herself to be used as a bridgehead against the North. Northern cooperation should be promoted with the purpose of strengthening the independence of the North as a factor of peace and international cooperation.

—The Danish people should display solidarity with the people of Greenland. In conditions of Danish dominion, the expansion of the capitalist economy and concessions to foreign monopolies have disrupted the community and cultural basis of Greenland. This has resulted in class divisions formerly unknown there. The Greenland nation is discriminated against, the preservation of the Greenland language, education and employment problems is ignored. The people of Greenland lack genuine rights of participation in government and are barred from responsibility for the affairs of their own country.

The Greenland people must be given local government through which they could decide for themselves the extent of their links with Denmark. They should be given the opportunity to determine

the prospects of Greenland's development, economy, legal and social system, construction, distribution and education. The obviously negative attitude of the Greenland population to participation in the EEC should be supported by a Danish decision freeing it from Common Market membership. The Danish-American treaty on American bases in Greenland should be abrogated.

Communists appeal to all those who want to and will fight for a better life for the people. We call for a joining of forces in order to work everywhere in favor of a policy aimed against big capital.

This will open up the road to a better future for Denmark.

When the working people achieve such changes they will be in a position to join forces for building a society whose supreme law is not the desire of individual people for profits but the satisfaction of the needs of all, a socialist society.

PLENUM OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, LEBANESE CP*

The Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party met in plenum at the end of February to discuss the political situation in the world, the situation in the Arab world and in Lebanon. On the basis of the report of the Politbureau delivered by Nadim Abdel Al-Samad, the Central Committee outlined the tasks facing the Party in view of the existing situation.

The CC LCP gave a positive assessment of the successes achieved by the forces of peace, liberation and socialism in opposing imperialism on the world scene. Concretely, this is seen in the retreat of the forces of aggression and war in many areas, particularly in Vietnam, in a growing trend towards international détente, in progress in resolving the problems of European security, in the consolidation of the GDR's international positions after the signing of the treaty between the two German states. The camp of imperialism is continually shaken by recurrent crises and imperialist contradictions are becoming more acute, as evidenced by the currency crisis in the capitalist world and the declining value of the dollar. Meanwhile the working class and Left forces are consolidating their positions in Chile, France and several other countries.

This general trend is especially highlighted by the signing of the agreement on restoring peace in Vietnam, a tremendous, historical victory by the heroic people of Vietnam, the forces of

*Al-Akhbar, Supplement March 10, 1973.

peace, liberation and socialism and their vanguard — the Soviet Union, and all peoples of the world. The CC LCP passed a special resolution concerning this event of historic significance.

The CC expressed the deep conviction of Lebanese Communists and all progressive forces in Lebanon about the need for worldwide unity of the forces of peace, liberation, progress and socialism as the basic guarantee for continuation of the struggle to defeat imperialist aggression and strengthen the achievements of the forces of peace and progress.

Proceeding from this conviction, the CC considers it necessary to expose and censure the stand of the Chinese leadership, which has started to play a negative role in the peoples' anti-imperialist liberation struggle. The Chinese leadership is stepping up its policy of hostility to the world Communist movement. Anti-Sovietism has become the backbone of the foreign and home policy of the Chinese leadership. Instead of putting its relations with the United States on a correct basis, the Peking leadership is strengthening them in every way, striving to give them an anti-Soviet direction. China is following a chauvinistic, great-power policy contrary to the interests of the national-liberation movement, the unity of the socialist camp and the anti-imperialist forces.

SITUATION IN THE ARAB WORLD

The CC LCP considers that the Arab world is going through an extremely dangerous period — the concrete and grave question on the order of the day is that of doing away with the Palestinian problem in the interests of imperialism and reaction and of liquidating the gains of the national-liberation movement of the Arab peoples.

While the conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism and reaction is growing, the Rightist trends become more pronounced within the Arab national-liberation movement. Their aim is to strike a deal with the imperialists and they are rapidly advancing towards capitulation, striving to leave the solution of the Middle East crisis to the United States. This encourages reactionary elements in Saudi Arabia and Jordan and means further concessions every day. Most of the Arab leaders who follow such a line have not only done nothing to create the opportunities and conditions required by the liberation struggle, but are indeed doing everything to undermine the people's determination to resist. They are thereby acting as avowed enemies of the movement of the masses and those forces which refuse to accept a defeatist policy. They help strengthen the positions of reactionary propaganda which reflects medieval ignorance and attempts to impose this outlook on the Arab peoples using the national character of the liberation battle or religion as a cover.

These forces are trying to force the Arab countries to follow a reactionary course dictated by imperialism. They would like to disrupt Arab-Soviet friendship and separate the Arab peoples from their main ally and support. The stand taken by the Ar-Riad and Amman rulers is well known, and so is the evasive policy of the Libyan leadership. The current involvement of Egypt in following this political course is extremely dangerous to the interests of the entire Arab national-liberation movement, in view of that country's special role in resolving the Arab problems in general and particularly the problem of Palestine and Zionist occupation of Arab territories. It is obvious that by the logic of the official Arab circles in the existing conditions and with the present balance of forces the only possible solution is surrender.

This solution means not only liquidation of the Palestine problem and the just struggle of the people of Palestine, but is also designed to afford the imperialists broad opportunities to subjugate the Arab peoples, destroy their liberation movement and bring back our peoples and their national resources under imperialist and Zionist domination. That solution ensures the success of a counter-offensive of the dark forces of reaction in all the Arab countries and subjugation of Arab countries to regimes of outright imperialist puppets.

Such a policy is clearly seen in the intensification of plots against the forces that reject the policy of capitulation and continue to oppose it. This is also seen in the growing conspiracy meant to liquidate the Palestine resistance movement and in the attempts to intimidate Syria by means of numerous Israeli attacks, in the plots of internal reaction against progressive Arab regimes and the popular movements in several Arab countries, including Lebanon.

The CC LCP regards it as the primary task of all Communists and progressive forces in the Arab countries to exert maximum effort in order to prevent a further deterioration of the situation and to block the hasty movement towards "accepting peace on American conditions." Practically it is possible to prevent the loss of all that has been gained by the Arab national-liberation movement, to expose the danger of such a course, organize a broad mass movement in opposition to it so as not to allow its supporters to attain their goals.

The broad masses of people in the Arab countries reject this course and by their actions express their determination to struggle against its implementation. Progressive and anti-imperialist forces, working to develop the Arab national-liberation movement, must close their ranks and act more effectively against Zionist and reactionary intrigues. Not giving in to despair, relying on the revolutionary energy of the Arab peoples and working people with the

working class in the van, we must fight on to radically change the situation.

The Arab peoples are on the right road to liberation and fulfilment of their national aspirations — on the road of struggle against imperialist monopolies operating in the Arab world, on the road of mobilizing the economic, social and political energy of the masses in the battle for the just cause of the Arabs and for democratic freedoms. This is the road of decisive action against Arab reaction plotting against our peoples' interests and a just solution of the problems that are of historical significance for the fate of our peoples. This is the road of consolidation with the forces of progress and freedom the world over, led by the Soviet Union. This is the road of struggle against imperialism and its creation — Israel.

THE SITUATION IN LEBANON

The CC LCP discussed the problems connected with the struggle of the broad masses in recent months. This struggle involves the majority of workers, employees, peasants, teachers, students and youth — the main social forces of the country. The Central Committee paid particular attention to the unprecedented display of solidarity in Lebanon with the workers of Al-Gündur, farm laborers at the tobacco plantations in the south of the country and the teachers of state educational institutions.

The CC gave a positive assessment of these actions as a part of the nationwide movement in defense of democracy, in protest against the rising cost of living, worsening labor conditions, in protest against the brutal methods used by the authorities in crushing mass demonstrations, as an expression of discontent with the scandalous exposures of embezzlement and misappropriations by the ruling regime, with the faint-hearted policy in the face of Zionist aggression, which is continually expanding on the territory of Lebanon.

In the opinion of the Central Committee the fact that the people did not win all the demands during their actions does not reduce their significance and great influence on the political life of the country at the present stage and on the prospect of the struggle of the progressive forces against the power of the financial oligarchy. The most recent actions by the people have caused still greater isolation of the regime. The government has failed in its campaign to isolate the Left forces. The conflicts between the religious communes have been mitigated. Contradictions are sharpening among supporters of the regime. The forces censuring the authorities for brutal reprisals, suppression of freedoms and curtailment of democracy are gaining in strength. The mass movement is growing. Militancy is mounting among the masses who paid a

heavy price in the lives and blood shed by many martyrs in the struggle against official repression. The most reactionary circles are now more isolated from the people than ever before. At the same time there is greater support by the masses for progressive parties and forces, and their unity, born in struggle, has become stronger.

In view of the fact that the authorities make broad use of reprisals, the CC holds that the threat to democracy in the country is becoming more obvious and grave. However, now more than ever, there are objective and subjective conditions at hand to thwart the anti-democratic plans of the regime, to protect freedom and continue the struggle for the people's fundamental interests. The authorities resort to reprisals on an increasing scale under the influence of the internal situation and the broadening ties of the Lebanese rulers with Saudi Arabia and Arab reaction in general. However, the attempts to involve the country in a bloody internecine strife and do away with Lebanese progressive forces and liquidate the Palestine resistance movement, have failed — reaction has lost one more battle. Meanwhile, the popular and progressive forces have gained ground, opening prospects for fresh successes in the difficult struggle against the anti-democratic rule, which is hostile to the people's economic and social interests and national aspirations. The struggle will continue on a growing scale until its basic aims are achieved.

The CC carefully studied the shortcomings and negative aspects, both objective and subjective, which were revealed during the recent actions, to avoid repeating them in the future. The CC defined the following basic tasks at the present stage of the internal political struggle:

1. To support the struggle of the teachers of state educational institutions, organize joint actions with them in order to reinstate teachers who have been discharged.

2. To increase support for farm laborers on tobacco plantations; help them organize a single democratic trade union capable of effectively aiding them in their struggle, upholding the just demands of the farm workers, including the demand for compensation for families of workers killed or wounded during the brutal suppression by the authorities of the popular actions, to stop persecution and arrests and to put on trial those responsible for the firing at demonstrations.

3. To support the farm workers' movement and the demands advanced at the recent congress of this movement, which launched the organization of a truly democratic organization of the rural working class.

4. To accelerate preparations for a conference of the LCP on

the agrarian question and the drafting of the Party's agrarian program. To step up the work to carry out this program.

5. To activate the struggle of the working class and trade unions for the vital demands advanced by the working class, and above all the demand for amendments to article 50 of the Labor Code in order to end arbitrary lay-offs.

6. To rally the masses in the struggle against the decline of living standards, support and broaden the struggle of all social strata suffering from price rises on food, consumer goods, service facilities, medical service and treatment and tuition fees; speed up convening of a national congress to deal with the problem of the rising cost of living and develop the people's struggle against the monopolies and for better living conditions.

7. To support demands made by the student movement which has achieved significant success; strengthen student unity on a nationwide scale.

8. Effectively to promote cooperation and unity of action by various national progressive forces on the basis of the program for joint action, which includes the basic social, political, democratic and national demands of the masses.

9. To develop the campaign in defense of democratic freedoms by fighting against state reprisals to suppress democratic freedoms, against infringements on freedom of the press and trade unions; speed up preparations for the congress in defense of freedom with the participation of all who cherish democracy, who struggle in defense of democracy, for its development and consolidation.

THE VICTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF VIETNAM IS A VICTORY FOR THE FORCES OF LIBERATION AND SOCIALISM THE WORLD OVER

The resolution of the CC LCP says in part:

The victory of the people of Vietnam was welcomed by all peoples of the world. It gives special gratification to the Arab peoples who are fighting against the same enemy, American imperialism, who are also victims of dirty aggression by Israel carried out with the support of imperialism, first of all U.S. imperialism. The Arab peoples, who are going through a difficult period in their history, constantly draw inspiration from the struggle of the people of Vietnam and use their rich experience of victorious struggle.

Hailing the outstanding victory of the Vietnamese people, the CC LCP stresses the importance of this event for the Arab national-liberation movement. The people of Vietnam have won thanks to their unflagging staunchness in the face of imperialism, thanks to the mobilization of the masses carried out on the principles of revolutionary science, thanks to the support of the main vanguard force — the working class, thanks to the leadership of the

Marxist-Leninist party of the working class, thanks to the close unity with the world forces of progress, particularly the socialist countries and their vanguard, the Soviet Union, thanks to its support and the fact that the accorded help was used most rationally.

The brilliant victory scored by the people of Vietnam was a vivid demonstration of the fact that peace was no "gift" from the United States, as imperialist and reactionary forces try to make out. The achievement of peace in any part of the world where the peoples are subjected to imperialist aggression means only that aggressive American imperialism was forced to retreat. The Arab peoples are well aware of this truth and of its meaning, while imperialist, Zionist and reactionary propaganda is going out of its way to prove that the Arab question can be solved only with the participation of the United States and by yielding to the United States. Our peoples gain strength from the outstanding victory of the Vietnamese people and are determined to intensify their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

On the occasion of this signal victory the LCP Central Committee wishes the very best to the heroic people of Vietnam in the South and in the North of the country, to the Working People's Party of Vietnam and its Central Committee, to the South Vietnam Liberation Front and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, to all the forces of progress and liberation the world over who supported and continue to support the people of Vietnam. At the same time the Central Committee appeals to the people of Lebanon and all the Arab countries to broaden their solidarity with the Vietnamese people who are combating all attempts by the United States and its puppets to violate the Agreement on Restoring Peace and who are working for the complete liberation of the country and its unity.

PLENARY MEETING OF CC, SOUTH AFRICAN CP

Below are two documents adopted by the Plenum and published in *African Communist*, first quarter of 1973.

COMMUNIQUE

The Central Committee of the South African Communist Party recently concluded its plenary session which was conducted in a spirit of complete unanimity and comradeship.

Nothing the heavy blow sustained by the Party and the entire liberation movement by the death on August 1 of Comrade J. B. Marks, our late Chairman, the Central Committee expressed its determination to strive ceaselessly for the fulfilment of his life's work.

The meeting elected Comrade Yusuf N. Dadoo as Chairman of the South African Communist Party. An assistant General Secretary was elected.

Deep-ranging discussions were held on the developments in South Africa since the plenary meeting of 1970. Strong emphasis was placed on the priority need for strengthening the Party's underground structure and activities and on working for the maximum unity and effectiveness of the revolutionary national liberation movement.

A report on the international situation was discussed and the general line of policy followed by the Executive was approved. The CC determined to continue the Party's efforts to unite the anti-imperialist forces—the socialist countries, the working class movement and the national liberation movements—for peace, national freedom and the advance of socialism.

Statements incorporating the discussions and decisions on both internal and international affairs were adopted. (The text follows. Ed.)

The concluding session of the meeting was attended by the General Secretary, Comrades Moses M. Kotane, whom all members joined in wishing a speedy return to health and activity.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

STATEMENT BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

I. In this epoch of the transition of mankind from capitalism to socialism, the worldwide contradiction between imperialism and socialism, between reaction and progress, remains the central conflict of the times. The period since our 1970 plenary session has been marked by a consolidation of the anti-imperialist forces — the socialist countries, the working class movement and the national liberation movements — and by a relative weakening of the position of the imperialist powers, beset by inner contradictions and incurable crises.

The imperialists have continued to do all in their power to undermine the socialist countries and to impede the advance of the people everywhere toward national freedom, democracy and socialism. They have kept up their brutal intervention and aggression against Vietnam and other parts of Indochina, against the

Arab peoples in the Middle East and Palestine, and elsewhere. They engage in ceaseless activities and intrigues against the independence of African, Asia, Latin American and other countries open to their influence.

On balance, however, they have failed and are failing in their designs.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have strengthened their economic and defense potentials. They have resolutely adhered to their policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and have taken important initiatives which have won massive public support in all countries.

The heroic and dauntless defense of their country and its independence by the people of Vietnam, holding the front line against imperialist aggression, has forced the U.S. invaders to negotiate for a political settlement and the withdrawal of all their forces. Such a settlement—backed by the solidarity and vigilance of the progressive forces everywhere against the continuation or renewal in any form of colonialist intervention — can ensure a stable peace for Vietnam and the whole of Indochina and enable the peoples of these countries to exercise their right of self-determination.

Important gains have been scored for the anti-imperialist forces in a number of countries, as in Chile where a people's government, backed by the working class, maintains its power against all intrigues; and as in Bangladesh and the Portuguese African colonies, where substantial advances have been won for the cause of national liberation.

The world movement for peace, headed by the World Peace Council, has developed with increasing influence and authority, contributing effectively to the individual struggle against war, colonialism and racialism.

All these developments have compelled the imperialists—while relinquishing none of their aims — to make a number of substantial concessions to the forces of peace and social progress.

The conclusion of treaties on the limitation of strategic arms and other questions between the Soviet Union and the USA; the major steps towards normalization of relations between the socialist countries and the Federal Republic of Germany and towards the proper international recognition of the German Democratic Republic; the businesslike preparations for a European Conference on Security and Co-operation; the Security Council's call on Portugal to negotiate for the transfer of power to the Africans in her colonies — all these are indications that the most extreme "hawks" and protagonists of cold war are being forced on to the retreat, and that the rulers of imperialism are being compelled by history to make a more realistic and sober assessment of their possibilities.

Our Party warmly welcomes these developments, both as contributions towards international peace and disarmament and as helping to create more favorable conditions for the victory of our own people over fascism and racialism. It is not the oppressed people of South Africa but their imperialist and racist oppressors who—like the Zionists of Israel or the traitors' regime in Saigon—seek to prolong and intensify the "cold war" which enables them to muster support in the guise of last-ditch defenders against the "Communist danger."

We indignantly reject the so-called "super-powers" theory by means of which the Peking propagandists seek to identify U.S. imperialism, notorious suppressor of the people's rights everywhere, with the Soviet Union which over more than 50 years has unfailingly defended and upheld those rights.

At the same time we vigorously condemn the nationalistic and opportunist action of the present leaders of the Chinese People's Republic in blocking the entry of Bangladesh into the United Nations. Such actions are a clear indication that the Maoist leadership's wrong policy of anti-Sovietism is, step by step, leading to the betrayal of socialism and endangering the historic gains of the great Chinese revolution.

The Central Committee warmly greets the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Union of Soviet Republics. It congratulates the Soviet people and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on their glorious achievements in building a society of fraternal and equal socialist nations. These are not only their victories but also those of all mankind in its quest for a better life. We resolve to do all in our power to build yet stronger and firmer friendly relations between our two Marxist-Leninist Parties and in the ranks of the Communist movement throughout the world.

II. The oppressed people of South Africa warmly appreciate the solidarity shown to their just cause by the democratic and anti-racist peoples of the whole world, who have for many years expressed in words and deeds their sympathy with our national liberation movements in their demands for a democratic society based on equality, justice and human dignity.

At the Rabat summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity, a firm stand was taken with regard to Southern Africa calling for increased support for the Southern African liberation movements and dealing a stinging rebuff to the treacherous advocates of "dialogue" and other dealings with the anti-African regimes of Vorster, Smith and Caetano.

Of immense value and significance has been the practical aid given to the fighting liberation movements by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The broad anti-apartheid movements have likewise been of great service to the cause of African freedom, particularly those working in imperialist countries and challenging their governments' assistance to the white racialists of Southern Africa.

At the forum of such bodies as the United Nations, the great majority of the representatives have repeatedly condemned apartheid as an offence against humanity and a threat to world peace. Calls for boycotts, arms embargoes and other forms of solidarity action to isolate and quarantine the Southern African racialists have, with the effective support of the African, socialist and other countries, been adopted in a wide variety of fields, ranging from commerce and diplomacy to culture and sport.

If such decisions have been limited in their effect it is because they have time and again been ignored, infringed and sabotaged by Britain, France, the United States and other imperialist powers, interested in maintaining their super-profits on their investments in our country and thus in the preservation of white domination and apartheid.

The people of the world should be on their guard against the open and concealed defenders of apartheid who always and everywhere seek pretexts and plausible reasons for accommodation and "dialogues" with the fascist regime in our country.

The United States and its imperialist allies are hard at work trying to sell their false and self-interested argument that foreign investment will help to "liberalize" the economy and the social structure of South Africa. It is the reverse of the truth. The foreigners who invest money in South Africa do so not because they want to help our people but because they know that in our country labor is cheap and profits are high. Their investments can serve only to strengthen the apartheid regime in imposing ever-harsher measures to impoverish the masses and strengthen the machinery of oppression whose ultimate purpose is to ensure cheap labor.

It becomes ever clearer to every African that the fascist Republic of South Africa — South African imperialism — is the central bastion of oppression in Southern Africa. The Pretoria regime is the policeman of white supremacy in our region. It holds Namibia in its grip. It dominates neighboring Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. It props up the Smith pirate police state in Salisbury and the Portuguese wars against Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau. It menaces every independent state, from Zambia and Tanzania to the far North.

The fight against this evil and monstrous regime is the common cause of the whole of Africa — and in the first place of those most directly concerned.

We, South African revolutionaries, hail the magnificent struggles of our brothers and sisters — the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe,

Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau. We pledge our unconditional solidarity with their fight.

We call for maximum unity in action in our common struggle against the common enemy — the unholy alliance of Vorster, Smith and Caetano backed by the most racialistic elements of international imperialism.

It is the unity and courage of our people, our will for freedom, readiness to sacrifice and die for the cause, which alone can enable us to win the rights of man. We must and we shall fight our own battles.

In this fight the sympathy and solidarity of the freedom-loving majority of mankind is a material factor of the utmost importance in arming our people. It sustains and reinforces us with the conviction that our just cause will prevail.

That is why the South African Communist Party makes a renewed appeal to our working class, socialist and democratic well-wishers everywhere to multiply and intensify their efforts against the theory and practice of apartheid.

Isolate the white racist regimes!

All support to the fighting liberation movements of South and Southern Africa!

December 1972.

IN BRIEF

ISRAEL

A National Conference of the Communist Party of Israel was held in Haifa, March 16-17. Its participants included members of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission, regional Party committees, Party press editors and the Secretariat of the CC, Young Communist League of Israel.

The main report was delivered by General Secretary Meir Vilner. The conference discussed the political situation in the country and the Party's tasks in connection with the coming parliamentary and municipal elections and elections to the Histadrut (Israeli General Federation of Labor).

An address was adopted to members of the CPI and its supporters, to all those working for peace, democracy and socialism in Israel.

The National Conference, says the address, demonstrated the resolve of Party members and organizations to act energetically and with revolutionary dedication during the election campaign

to build up Party influence in the interests of the people, peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

The policy of Israel's ruling coalition, the address continues, which is supported by the most reactionary groups in the country, has not resolved any of the crucial problems facing the people of Israel.

For the people of the country this policy means continuation of the war and bloodshed, international isolation, national moral degradation, infringement of democratic freedoms, attacks on the people's living standards and their rights; it means poverty, national oppression of the country's Arab population and discrimination against Jews hailing from Asian and African countries. The policy of the ruling circles and the extreme Right reactionary forces threatens the very future of the state of Israel.

The CPI shows the people the road to peace and security, economic prosperity, better living standards, cultural and social development, friendly relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and normal, friendly relations with the neighboring Arab countries.

The CPI, says the address, works consistently against the occupation and the expansionist policy of the government and extreme Right circles, for a just and stable peace without annexation, which would ensure the rights of all peoples of the Middle East, including the people of Israel and the Palestinian Arabs.

Faithful to the interests of the people, the CPI is fighting against the policy of serving the interests of local and foreign capital, against militarization and rising taxes, against oppression and discrimination of the Arab population and for equality and fraternity of the working Jews and Arabs.

LUXEMBOURG

The 21st Congress of the Communist Party of Luxembourg met in Rumelange, March 24-25.

For several months prior to the Congress Communists had been discussing Congress documents, including the pamphlets "Program of Action for Peace, Democracy and Socialism," "Communist Party — Party of the Youth," "Loyalty to the Principle of Proletarian Internationalism." An important aspect of the preparatory work was the unanimous approval by Communists of the joint program for united action by all progressive and democratic forces of the country, proposed by the CPL.

Party Chairman Dominique Urbany opened the Congress.

Rene Urbany, member of the Executive Committee, delivered the report of the Central Committee. He noted that in the three years since the last (20th) Congress, the Party had strengthened its ties with the masses and become more active and militant.

Now as always, says the report, the Communists of Luxembourg will be in the van of the working class and all working people in the country who are fighting for their basic interests and against the home and foreign policy of the ruling circles who are subordinating the country to international monopolies and Western military-political groupings.

Analyzing the alignment of the political forces, the report pointed out that there is a stronger desire among the working class of Luxembourg to unite all Left, progressive forces. Unity of action of the Communists and Socialists is important for the unification of all who are opposing reaction.

In the 1974 parliamentary elections the Communists will oppose clerical reaction with a united action front of workers and progressive forces. The initial steps have already been taken in this direction. The Communist-Socialist coalition has a majority in the municipality of the country's largest metallurgical center, Esch-Sur-Alzette, whose Mayor Artur Useldinger is a member of the CC CPL Executive.

Rene Urbany also spoke of the tasks facing the trade union movement where Communists are working actively, and of educating Communists in the spirit of loyalty to socialist ideals and the ideas of proletarian internationalism.

The Communists of Luxembourg, the speaker said in conclusion, are part of the great army fighting for peace, democracy and socialism led by the Soviet Union. They are determined to fulfill the important tasks facing them.

After the debates on the report, Party Chairman D. Urbany informed the delegates of the numerous messages of greetings received by the 21st Congress from Communist and Workers' parties, including a message from the CPSU Central Committee.

The unity of the international Communist movement, he said, is necessary for the success of the struggle against capitalism and reaction and for the triumph of socialist ideas. We must increase our efforts in the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence in Europe, for the success of the all-European conference on security and cooperation. The Communists of Luxembourg approve and support the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

A new Central Committee and leading party organs were elected. Dominique Urbany was re-elected Party Chairman.

On March 26, the new Central Committee met in plenum and elected a ten-member Executive Committee. Dominique Urbany, Artur Useldinger and Rene Urbany were elected to the CC Secretariat.

DECLARATION OF CP OF BANGLADESH ON THE ELECTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The people of Bangladesh achieved independence at the cost of oceans of martyrs. A new constitution is also framed for independent Bangladesh. On the basis of this constitution the first general election of Bangladesh is going to be held on the next March 7. The Communist Party of Bangladesh is paying homage to those martyrs by whose sacrifices the country has been liberated. This election is going to be held under the new constitution.

The people are earnestly craving that a peaceful and stable situation be established in the country, crisis in the life of the masses be dispelled and the country embark on the path of progress and civilization through this first general election of Bangladesh. The Communist Party of Bangladesh is advancing before the workers, peasants, middle-class and other people its manifesto depicting the paths through which people's hopes and aspirations can be fulfilled.

CRISIS IN LIFE OF THE PEOPLE AND CONSPIRACIES OF REACTION

In the new constitution of the country democracy, secularism, socialism and nationalism have been declared as the basic policy and objectives of the state: parliamentary democracy and the democratic rights of the people have been recognized in that constitution.

Besides this, social progress and steps are adopted in the national sphere for the nationalization of banks, insurance, many industries, a major portion of the foreign trade, etc., fixing 100 bighas of land as ceiling per family, remitting at rent of land up to 25 bighas and declaration of abolishing the system of lease of markets and bazaar, etc., by the government.

In the international sphere, the government is adopting an independent and non-aligned policy. The government is pursuing a policy of friendship with India and the Soviet Union.

As a result of adoption of the aforesaid policies and steps, a certain prospect of advancing towards progress by the state is seen. But these policies and steps are not properly implemented. The government has shown failure in managing the nationalized industries properly, boosting industrial production, implementing land reform policy, raising the production of cereals, controlling black

marketing and profiteering, supplying food-stuffs to the people at fair prices, establishing law and order, removing illiteracy, extending education, and in other fields. The government did not only fail in resisting corruption, but a large section of the government party has also been implicated in many corruptions including corrupt practices in the distribution of relief materials. The government has also failed in the field of establishing law and order by suppressing thieves, dacoits and miscreants and in creating a sense of security in the minds of the people.

As a result of this failure of the government, social life is advancing towards an acute crisis instead of towards the development of the country and socialism. Whatever strength a party can possess, it is not possible for a single party to inspire and unite all the patriotic elements of the country to face this crisis. This is a verdict of our experience of the last year.

Thus, the ruling party and government should have taken the cooperation of other patriotic parties and forces to meet this crisis. The Communist Party of Bangladesh and other democratic forces are ready to extend such cooperation. But the ruling party and government have been pursuing the narrow "lone policy" by refusing to accept that cooperation.

As this situation has further deteriorated, acute food crisis, sky-rocketing prices of daily necessities, absence of security in the minds of the people due to the predominance of the miscreants, corruption, etc., have vitiated the life of workers, peasants, middle-class and the entire toiling population. As a result, discontent, resentment and frustration are created in the minds of the people.

Taking this chance, the agents of the U.S. imperialism and the Maoist leadership of China, Maolana Bhasani and his followers and Communalists are conspiring in various ways to foil the independence of the country.

Our neighbor country India, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have contributed to the success of the liberation struggle of Bangladesh. The assistance and cooperation of these friendly countries are indispensable for the rehabilitation and development of Bangladesh. Bangladesh-Indian and Soviet friendship is also to be continued for resisting the scheming that U.S. imperialism and the Maoist leadership of China are engineering against Bangladesh.

But the native and foreign enemies of our independence are continuing propagating various slanders against India and the Soviet Union, especially against India, to break down Bangladesh-Indian and Soviet friendship. Their sinister motive is to open the door for the infiltration of U.S. imperialism and the Maoist leadership of China by breaking down Bangladesh-Indian and Soviet friend-

ship. These enemies are provoking communalism with this ulterior motive. The followers of Jamaat E. Islami and Muslim League are also conspiring to derail the country from the path of secularism and to create riots here by raising the slogan of "Muslim Bangla."

Moreover, the crisis which is created in the life of the people owing to the failure of the government has engendered extremist Leftist subversive thinking. This extremist thinking is a handicap for the progress of society and the country. Such a line of action helps the imperialists and other enemies of the country.

So, on the one hand, there is a possibility of progress for the country after independence and, on the other hand, there is a grave crisis in the life of the people and, getting this chance, imperialism and other enemies are hatching conspiracies to endanger independence—this is the general situation and in the perspective of this the general election of the country is going to be held.

PROGRAM OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

In this situation, it is a pressing task before the patriotic forces to ensure rehabilitation and development of the country, to remove the crisis in the life of the people and to consolidate the independence of the country by foiling all conspiracies of both native and foreign enemies, by adopting a real, constructive program. Keeping this task in view, the Communist Party is participating in the election.

Socialism has been declared as the objective of the country. If socialism is established, the poverty and deprivation of the toiling masses and of the entire people will be removed, and all kinds of exploitation and tyranny will be eliminated from the country. But ours is an agricultural, backward country: backward in industry, commerce and education. The country has to advance towards socialism step by step from this backward position. In the circumstances, keeping the aim of establishing socialism in view, the Communist Party of Bangladesh is advancing before the country on the occasion of the election the kind of practical program that can be put into action within the next five years and if this program is translated into action, progress can be registered in the field of industry, agriculture, etc., and the crisis of the people will to a greater extent be removed. Following is the text of the program:

FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. To make arrangements for proper management of the nationalized industries. For this, to remove the unfit and corrupt administrators, to appoint eligible, patriotic personnel in their place and to make suitable provisions for the supply of raw-material and

spare parts for these industries. To make provisions for giving training to the industrial administrators by taking help from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

2. To set up new industries for producing such necessities as cloth, yarn, medicine, etc., and such indispensable goods of agricultural production as tractors, pumps, deep and shallow tube wells, chemical fertilizers, etc.

3. To encourage and give assistance to the private capitalists to establish industries in fields other than the nationalized one. At the same time, to control profits in the industries managed under private ownership.

4. To give responsibility to the workers and employees to manage all enterprises: to encourage the workers materially and by other ways for boosting production and to make arrangements to impart proper education to the workers for eliminating corruption, regionalism, etc.

5. To adopt appropriate measures for expanding the output of electricity and for exploration of mineral resources and oil.

6. To develop hand loom and other cottage industries. For this, to supply yarn and other materials to the weavers and other help from the government.

FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ATTAINING SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD

7. For this, first of all, it is necessary to reform the feudal land system. For this reform it is necessary to again introduce the definition the government determined in the past for the family of agriculturists, to implement the ceiling of 100 bighas immediately and to lower down this ceiling to 50 bighas within a specific period of time, and to distribute the surplus land of big feudals to the landless and poor peasants gratis. To distribute the land to the landless and poor peasants free immediately. To introduce collective farming of those distributed lands.

8. To stop removing the sharecroppers from the land of share cropping and to introduce tobbaga (three party sharing) in place of the original system.

9. To provide the actual peasants with a sufficient number of tractors and pumps imported from foreign countries by the government until the time these are manufactured in our country. Besides these, arrangements have to be made so that the peasants can easily have ploughs, cows, seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, etc., at fair prices.

10. To make provisions for emancipating the peasants from the fetter of money-lending exploitation and to make arrangements for

credit at lower rates of interest from the government and cooperative banks, for the peasants.

11. To take effective measures for immediate flood control with the help of India.

12. To re-excavate canals, etc., for the expansion of the irrigation system, to set up deep and shallow tube wells in every village, to supply a sufficient number of pumps to the peasants and to take other necessary measures.

13. To adopt appropriate measures so that the peasants can get fair prices for jute, sugar-cane, tobacco and other cash earning crops.

FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

14. To improve rail, road and water transport by taking the help of workers, all arrangements have to be made to improve water transport as this is important for river irrigated Bangladesh.

15. To construct a bridge over Jammuna immediately.

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE

16. To expand trade and commerce on the basis of equality with all countries, especially with the 'friendly countries so that the foreign trade of the country does not become dependent on the imperialist countries.

17. To nationalize the food, cloth and jute industries. To eliminate corruption in the sphere of distributing permits in trade and commerce.

SUPPLYING FOOD AND OTHER NECESSARIES AT FAIR PRICES

18. To make arrangements for importing food from foreign countries to meet food deficiencies until self-sufficiency is attained in food. To collect food by the government also inside the country.

19. To introduce full rationing in every town, and regular modified rationing in every village.

20. To import necessary commodities at lower prices and on an emergency basis from foreign countries until these are produced in our country and to make provisions to distribute them properly at fair prices to the people. To make provisions to organize people's committees in every place and to distribute these materials under their supervision and also to distribute the relief materials through these committees.

21. To stop anti-social activities of the blackmarketeers, hoarders and profiteers by launching a movement against them with the co-operation of the people, and punish them severely.

23. To supply consumer goods regularly to fair price shops and operate them according to requirements.

ROUTING OF BRIBERY, CORRUPTION, ETC.

24. To organize and arouse public opinion against bribery, corruption, unfair means at examinations by launching a large-scale drive.

25. To purge the administrative machinery of corruption, the corrupt officers should be removed and punitive measures should be taken against them. If the allegation of malpractice against any member of the National Assembly or any public elected body is proved valid, his membership should be cancelled and measures should be taken for his punishment. Adequate punishment should be meted out to any person who indulges in corruption.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LAW AND ORDER

26. With the help of public cooperation, the government should launch a massive drive to recover illegal weapons.

27. All over the country, especially in the rural areas, the government should strongly deal with murders, thefts, robberies and other crimes to bring back a sense of security among the people, but the government should take adequate steps so that the governmental measures are not misused against the innocent or serve political interests.

FOR EXPANSION OF EDUCATION

28. The entire educational system is to be made democratic, secular and scientific; illiteracy to be wiped out, and for the large scale expansion of education a new education policy to be adopted without delay.

29. Primary education to be made compulsory and free for all boys and girls up to 14 years.

30. To eliminate illiteracy in the country within five years. A large number of night schools and adult education centers to be established. In order to implement this program cooperation to be sought from various student organizations and enthusiastic educationists.

31. Entire education up to the tenth class to be made free.

32. The number of schools and colleges to be increased and arrangements to be made for the expansion of agricultural, medical and technical education.

FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

33. To provide people with medical treatment, a realistic plan for public health to be mapped out.

34. A hospital, having one thousand beds, to be immediately set up in Dacca. The number of beds in the hospitals situated in the Mofussil towns to be increased.

35. Establishment of new hospitals for laborers in the large industrial areas.

36. Implementation of the plan submitted by WHO to establish 25-bed hospitals along with facilities for medical treatment in 350 thanas of Bangladesh.

37. Establishment of one medical cottage every year in the Mofussil districts in order to increase the number of doctors and encouraging the doctors duly to go to villages. Besides this, employment of numerous health workers through proper arrangement of training for working in the public health system would be made.

38. To adopt effective measures to combat pox, cholera, tuberculosis and other serious contagious diseases.

39. To introduce fully and defend, the implementation of democratic rights, the people's fundamental rights and parliamentary democracy which have been incorporated in the constitution of the country.

40. To safeguard the right of carrying out political activities of each legal political party without any obstruction. To take necessary steps by the government in resisting terrorist activities by one party against another. To stop police oppression on the workers of a party with the provocation of another party.

41. To acknowledge the rights of all trade unions, including strikes and joint bargaining.

RAISE THE LIVING STANDARDS OF THE PEOPLE

42. To facilitate minimum wage and salary for laborers, officials, teachers, etc., in terms of minimum livelihood.

43. To provide work for farm workers.

44. To rehabilitate the destitute of the liberation struggle with housing and means of livelihood.

45. To provide for the participation of freedom fighters in different fields of the country's reconstruction.

46. To give allowances and better treatment to disabled freedom fighters. To provide them with different jobs according to their ability.

REGARDING BENGALIS STRANDED IN PAKISTAN

47. To create world opinion in compelling the Pakistani govern-

ment to facilitate the stranded Bengalis in returning to their homeland.

IN THE FIELD OF FOREIGN POLICY

48. To follow a free and neutral policy strictly, to strengthen the Bangladesh-Indian-USSR friendship, to support and help properly in the liberation wars in different countries against imperialism, and to make efforts to preserve world peace in cooperation with all peace-loving nations and organizations.

UNITY AMONG PATRIOTS IS NECESSARY TO RECONSTRUCT THE COUNTRY

It is possible to implement the above program in the coming five years with the wealth we have in our country and with assistance and cooperation from our friendly countries particularly from India and the USSR and from other countries in the socialist bloc. With the implementation of this program the country will make substantial progress in economic, political and cultural fields, a self-reliant economy will develop, the crisis in public life will be eliminated on a large scale, the evil designs of U.S. imperialism and the Maoist line of China, their followers and other reactionaries to endanger the independence of the country will be defeated and the country will advance towards the road of socialism. At present, this program is to be implemented for the welfare of the people and leading towards socialism.

But it has been proved by last year's experience that no party by itself alone would be able to implement the program. With overwhelming popularity in its pocket, the Awami League government could not materialize its promised policies and steps.

So, to implement the program and for the progress of the country, the basic requirement is an effort for unity among the patriotic forces of the country, i.e., the patriots of the Awami League, NAP (M) CPB and laborers, farmers and the masses.

The CPB even believes that a united democratic government with NAP (M) and Awami League as its partners after election will broaden the road for implementation of the program and progress of the country.

But it is a matter of regret that today the democratic forces are isolated from the people. The CPB has been trying for a long time to unite the patriotic forces and masses in facing the election and has nominated four candidates.

THE FUNDAMENTAL SLOGANS OF THE CPB

1. To unite all the democratic forces and people to implement

the program which is for the betterment of the country and its people.

2. To destroy the evil designs of the national and international reactionaries unitedly.

3. To advance unitedly towards the road to socialism.

This principle of unity of the CPB points up the road of real advance to laborers, farmers, middle class and all toiling masses of the country.

The CPB will firmly go on working for the victory of its candidates in the election which will make this unity policy successful. It will support NAP (M) and honest and patriotic candidates of the AWAMI League in other seats and it will try by all means to defeat the reactionaries, communalists, Maoists, and other ultras.

The victory of the CPB, NAP (M) and the honest and patriotic candidates of the AWAMI League in the election will broaden the road of the country's progress and development and the unity of the patriots.

AN APPEAL OF THE CPB

The CPB has been working since its birth for socialism and for the total emancipation of the laborers, farmers and the toiling masses of the country. For this reason, during the reactionary rule of Pakistan the Party had to work underground. With the severe repressive policy of the Pakistani rulers, many workers of the Party became martyrs in the course of the struggle or in prison; houses of many leaders and workers were destroyed and many workers with their families were unbearably tortured.

Hundreds of the Party's workers were detained in prisons for years on end. Many leaders of the Party were compelled to hide themselves for years during the Pakistani regime. In spite of this the Party always worked for the emancipation of the people and participated in all movements of Bangladesh, connected with the people's national and democratic rights; in the liberation war too, the Party made its proper contribution. Participant in many struggles, the ardent follower of socialism, the pioneer fighter in the emancipation of laborers, farmers and other toiling masses — this is the CPB which now presents itself with the slogan of uniting the patriotic forces of the country before the people on the eve of election with a definite program, which promises to solve the problems of public life, the development of the country and destroy the evil designs of national and international reactionaries. With this slogan, the CPB is campaigning for votes for its candidates.

The Communist Party nominated only four candidates. But each of these Communist candidates is a laborer, farmer or pioneer soldier tested in the liberation war of the people. If they are elected

to the National Assembly by the votes of the public, only they will be true representatives of the exploited and toiling masses in the Assembly. They will be struggling for the fulfilment of the demands of the laborers, farmers, middle class and all toiling masses and will plead for the unity of all patriots.

Side by side, the Party will be organizing mass struggles outside the Assembly for solving the crisis in public life, implementing the Party's program, uniting the patriots and destroying all evil designs of the enemies of the country.

In fact, each and every vote for the Communist Party candidates is meant for solving the crisis in public life, for the development and progress of the country, destroying the evil designs of national and international reactionaries, uniting patriots of the country, for its development and advancing towards the road of socialism. So please vote the Communist candidates to victory for NAP (M) or Awami League candidates judging their honesty, patriotism and other qualifications.

Defeat the communalists, Maoists, ultras and reactionaries in all seats.

*Central Committee,
Communist Party of Bangladesh*

February 9, 1973.

DECISION OF POLITICAL BUREAU OF CC OF THE WPPV ON TRAINING PARTY CADRES

(Published in Hanoi, March 12 [brief recapitulation])

As before, the Working People's Party of Vietnam holds that work with cadres is a problem of decisive importance for the revolutionary cause as a whole.

The Party cadres of Vietnam were fostered and matured in the process of more than 40 years of fierce revolutionary struggle, they have gone through periods of underground and legal work, of armed and peaceful struggle, from popular-democratic to socialist revolution. Initially these cadres were political workers at factories and in the countryside. Today they have become a numerous, powerful force of the Party and the socialist state in all spheres of life: political, military, economic, scientific, technological, cultural and public.

However, the decision declares, a number of shortcomings can be observed among Party cadres. In many ways they are due to objective causes: the protracted war, the transition of a backward

agricultural country from small-scale production to socialism by-passing the stage of capitalist development. But there are also many shortcomings in work with cadres, which fails to keep abreast of rising demands.

The decision notes that Party organizations should do more to train leaders of working-class stock, particularly heavy-industry workers and people with long work records, and nominate them to leading bodies of the Party and the state. In the countryside attention should be centered on training functionaries from among the best workers, representatives of the toiling peasantry.

In creating the army of leading cadres it is essential to carefully select and educate activists — politically staunch people with a profound understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory and ability to apply it — to support the correct Party political line and overcome all influences of Right and "Left" opportunism.

The decision sets forth five basic requirements to leading cadres in the new stage:

1. Devotion to the fatherland, socialism and Marxism-Leninism.
2. Wholehearted support of the Party's political line and point of view.
3. Desire to do one's duty, active studies for the purpose of constantly raising one's professional standards and ability to work.
4. Closeness to the masses, respect and realization of the people's right to be the collective master.
5. Collective work, respect for discipline.

The Political Bureau also formulated the basic principles of cadre training and allocation.

Leading cadres should be educated in the process of practical work, and also receive a systematic education and raise their level in educational establishments and study groups. It is necessary to set up a system of educational establishments for leading cadres in the economy, and launch active preparations for establishing an Academy of Economic Management whose task will be to study and generalize questions of economic management in Vietnam and raise the standards of higher and medium-level leaders.

The task of building socialism requires specialization of cadres. It is necessary to select tested scientific and technical workers with capabilities needed for transfer to organizational, managerial or executive work. Some leading political workers with an appropriate scientific and technological training should be appointed to economic management.

The decision stresses the need to enhance the Party's leading role in work with cadres. The Party should define the direction, principles and policies in work with cadres and control this work. As part of the Party's leading work, Party committees at all levels

must regularly discuss and direct the training, retraining, distribution and employment of cadres.

In the ministries, the ministers and Party secretaries are responsible for work with cadres. In the provinces and cities, the Party committee secretaries and chairmen of administrative committees should directly guide and control the work with cadres.

SOME PROBLEMS OF CADRES AND ORGANIZATION IN THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Below follows a recapitulation of an article by Le Duan, First Secretary of the CC of the Working People's Party of Vietnam, which appeared in the Hanoi Press on March 19, 1973.

Boundless devotion to the ideals of socialism, communism and the interests of the working class and the nation, strict organization and discipline, close links with the masses and the ability to carry out assignments are the fundamental, immutable requirements presented to a functionary at every period, writes Le Duan. In its transition from the national-democratic to the socialist stage, the revolution undergoes radical changes, both in its character and its objectives. Therefore, in speaking of cadres one cannot deal with general principles alone.

As new problems arise, the Party must be able to find the solutions for them, while leading cadres should be capable of searching for answers, possess a profound grasp of the subject, and do creative thinking.

The Party must have a general line in the socialist revolution and in building socialism. The general line must be specified for every period of development.

The Party's general line in the socialist revolution is to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is to promote socialist industrialization aimed at building up large-scale socialist production through the priority and reasonable development of heavy industry, on the basis of the development of agriculture and the light industry, through the simultaneous development of central and local industry, while dovetailing the economy to the requirements of defense.

The Party's general line and concrete policies pursue the main objective of achieving the ultimate victory of socialism in the struggle, the principle of which is "who overcomes whom," between the socialist and capitalist ways of development.

Marxism-Leninism points out that the inevitable victory of socialism derives from the objective laws of social development. Socialism, which we are building, can become a reality only on the basis of these laws, of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, Le

Duan emphasizes. This is our class stand and the ideological basis of our ethics.

Our class position, our ethics as a whole, comprise selfless struggle for the nation's independence, for the unification of the country, for freedom, the well-being and happiness of the people, for socialism and communism. This stand and this ethics primarily find expression in the struggle to do away with the domination of the imperialists and the reactionary forces they control.

Today in the north of Vietnam this stand and this ethics represent the position held by the working class, leader of the state and society, the ethics of the collective leader in the struggle to wipe out poverty, backwardness, ignorance and disease, for the creation of a modern industry, advanced science and culture, for steadily raising the material and spiritual standards of the people, for building a socialist, independent, free and powerful motherland.

Speaking of the qualities a functionary must possess in building the material and technical base of socialism, Le Duan stresses the importance of understanding the line of socialist industrialization and technological revolution and of the resolve to put this line into effect.

He examines in detail questions of relations between the Party, the state and the masses and writes: a state that is proletarian in essence represents collective government of the toiling people led by the working class through the medium of the Marxist-Leninist party.

The strength of our system lies not in one or two talented men; it lies in organization, in the whole economic and social structure based on the principles of socialism.

Among the problems to be resolved to improve organization Le Duan points out the long influence of Confucianism. Confucianism, he writes, has left elements of a doctrine that makes man selfish, individualistic, a product of private ownership and feudal social estates.

It is necessary to create a system of relations, organization and measures most suited to the task of drawing the toiling masses at large into running the state and the economy, into the management of society as a whole.

The author stresses that the combination of the unified activity of the state led by the party with the broad creative initiative of the masses is a law of development of the new system. He notes that in this movement functionaries should merge with the masses and always be an example to the masses.

The article speaks of the importance of correctly selecting cadres and promoting people who meet the requirements imposed on them to positions of leadership.

More and more such people are appearing in our society, Le Duan notes. These are, firstly, the heroes and fighters, those who acquitted themselves with distinction in the struggle against American aggression.

The responsibility imposed on functionaries consists primarily in studying in the most comprehensive and profound sense of the word. In this connection the author quotes V. I. Lenin's words: "One can become a Communist only when one enriches one's memory with knowledge of all the wealth created by humankind."

STATEMENT* BY POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE FRENCH CP ON PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

The March 4-11 parliamentary elections have seriously weakened the positions of the ruling Right coalition, particularly the UDR, and have resulted in the country's strong shift to the left.

1. The UDR, the Independent Republicans and the Centrists together lost 1,300,000 votes and 103 seats as compared with the previous elections. They are in the minority in the country and retained a majority in the National Assembly only because they were joined by the reformist leadership in the period between the two rounds of voting. The reformists hoped they would be indispensable in the formation of a new majority. They failed in this and are responsible for the fact that the desire for change expressed by 60 per cent of Frenchmen in the first round of voting did not find complete expression in the distribution of seats following the second round of voting.

2. In the first and in the second round the united Left forces polled more votes than the former majority. The number of ballots cast for the Left forces increased by two million. Although the electoral law deprives them of a just representation in parliament, the number of Left parliamentarians has doubled. The number of seats won by the Communist Party has increased from 33 to 73, while the Socialist Party and Left Radicals increased their total from 49 to 100 seats.

On the whole the regrouping of ballots of the Left forces for common candidates during the second round was satisfactory.

The Politbureau regards this result as a rather positive sign. It

*Humanité, March 13, 1973.

was achieved at a time when, on the one hand, the Right with all the means at its disposal was conducting a monstrous campaign of lies and slander against the joint program and the Communist Party while, on the other hand, the Left had very little time in which to explain the aims of the joint government program and to demonstrate to the nation the strength of the alliance that had formed around this program. The fact that in these conditions over 10 million French men and women supported this program, which is progressive in its economic and social content, is the most important political aspect of these parliamentary elections. These elections are an important stage in the struggle for the victory of the joint program.

3. This struggle will continue in new and more favorable conditions.

The ruling coalition has weakened. The reformist leadership which joined this coalition has exposed itself and can no longer pose as the sole hope for those aspiring to change.

There can be no doubt that the working people of town and country, all people generally, will henceforth act more resolutely to win their urgent demands, particularly since the ruling coalition was so generous with its promises.

The Communists, who will be more successful in having the voice of those who live by their work heeded in the National Assembly, will resolutely side with them and do their utmost in upholding their interests, whether this concerns such problems as raising wages and pensions, or lowering the retirement age and winning shorter working hours, etc.

There are real opportunities to force the government and the big employers to make concessions in regard to some of the demands. There can be no doubt, however, that the policy of the Right coalition will basically remain the same tomorrow as it was yesterday — a policy of serving big capital which will encroach more and more on the living and working conditions of the majority.

This is confirmed by the decision on the agreed floating rate of European currencies announced on the evening of the day when the second round of voting was held (our Party had warned Frenchmen against this) with all the serious consequences this entails in the marketing of farm produce.

The question of deep-going political reforms to solve the country's key economic and social issues, therefore, remains on the agenda of our people's struggle and is more important than ever before.

The FCP will continue its efforts to win for the prospects of change, which have emerged thanks to the joint program of the

Left forces, a growing support of working people at factories in farming areas, in towns and villages.

To all those who suffer from the policies of big capital, including those who were misled for a time by the "reformist" statements made by Lecanuet and Servan-Schreiber, the FCP will prove that only the joint program is capable of responding to their hopes and aspirations.

In the short period between adoption of the joint program and the election struggle, the Left alliance has taken its first steps. It is possible to strengthen and broaden this alliance on the firm foundation represented by the 11 million French men and women who cast their ballots for the Left forces. It is possible now to create a broad accumulation of the energy of the popular, democratic and national forces, which will bring about the changes needed by the country. Nothing is more urgent, nothing is more essential than efforts to successfully fulfill this important task. The Communist Party will set about this task, showing determination, dynamism and courage.

The Politbureau expresses its gratitude and congratulations to Communists and all those who helped achieve such good results. It appeals for still greater efforts to build the Party so that it can more effectively fulfill its important tasks in the service of the people of France.

Paris, March 12, 1973.

CARIBBEAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONFERENCE

A Caribbean Anti-Imperialist Conference was held in Georgetown, Guyana, on August 30 and 31, and September 1, attended by delegates of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana and delegates of progressive parties and organizations of Surinam, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico and Guyana (Cayenne).

The Conference agreed that a Caribbean anti-imperialist organization should be set up, and that a Preparatory Committee made up of representatives from all the participating territories should meet within the next six months to prepare for a founding Conference to be held during the latter part of 1973. The PPP would provide an interim secretariat.

Below we publish a statement on the Security Council Meeting

in Panama adopted by the participants in the Conference on March 9, 1973.

The Caribbean Anti-Imperialist Conference welcomes the holding of a special meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations in Panama from March 15 to 21. Many burning and pressing problems of this region will no doubt come up for discussion under the principal item on the agenda relating to the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in Latin America.

At its first meeting in Georgetown in August, 1972, the Caribbean Anti-Imperialist Conference passed a number of resolutions including condemnation of colonialism in the region, a call for an end to the blockade of Cuba, solidarity with Chile and independence for Puerto Rico.

The continuation of colonialism in the area is a constant threat to the peace of the region as has been demonstrated by current events in Surinam.

The blockade of Cuba and the U.S. military base at Guantanamo have been and will continue to be grave threats to the peace and security of Latin America. The blockade must be ended and the military base liquidated.

The Caribbean Anti-Imperialist Conference urges those governments attending the vital Security Council meeting to take a firm stand on these and other vital issues. We insist on a "hands off" policy in Chile, a direct affirmation on the right of Puerto Rico, Surinam and other colonial territories to self determination and national independence.

Further, the American occupation and control of a large slice of Panama's territory should be ended. Panama should exercise full sovereignty and jurisdiction over its whole territory. The Canal Zone should be returned to the people of Panama.

We call on the government of Guyana and the governments of the Caribbean countries to give full support to these issues which pose dangers to peace and security of the region and which conform to the deep aspirations of the peoples.

ON UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING IN PANAMA

STATEMENT OF THE PB, PEOPLE'S PARTY OF PANAMA

The Statement, whose full text follows, was published on February 1, 1973 in pamphlet form.

On January 16 last, the UN Security Council resolved by a majority vote, on the motion of Panama's Foreign Minister, to hold a special session in the capital of our republic. The session (March 15-21) is to examine measures for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security in Latin America. Spokesmen of our Foreign Ministry have announced that they will take advantage of the Security Council meeting in our country to expose the arbitrary and unlawful occupation of part of our sovereign territory by the United States. They have said they will lay bare the disgraceful colonialist regime maintained by U.S. imperialism in the so-called Canal Zone.*

The session should help members of the Security Council, whose function is to maintain peace and security all over the world, satisfy themselves that the presence of thousands of foreign troops is highly dangerous to Panama and that U.S. occupation poses a serious threat to world peace. It will reveal that the Panamanian people, champions of freedom, cannot resign themselves indefinitely to this humiliating state of affairs.

Inasmuch as bilateral talks with the U.S. on a new treaty are plainly deadlocked over the U.S. representatives' absurd and obstinate posture, the step taken by our Foreign Minister is just and aimed at ending the deadlock.

This step is an obvious departure from the earlier policy of surrender pursued by oligarchic governments, which always tried to make decisions behind the backs of the people and the world, the result being more national territory given away, servile concessions, and renunciation of our sovereignty.

*A draft resolution was submitted to the Security Council calling for the annulment of the shackling treaty on the Canal Zone which the United States imposed in 1903. It insisted on the early conclusion of a new, fair treaty guaranteeing full respect for Panama's sovereignty over its entire national territory. Of the 15 Security Council members, 13 voted for the resolution. The U.S. delegate voted against it, which meant vetoing its adoption, and his British counterpart abstained.

Thus the U.S. again ignores the Panamanian people's legitimate rights. The government and democratic organizations of Panama emphatically condemned the U.S. position.—Ed.

The alignment of world forces is changing in favor of small nations. The colonial powers can no longer impose their will on weak nations. Vietnam's heroic resistance and the victory achieved after long years of struggle—a victory hailed far and wide—are incontrovertible proof that in today's world peoples that until recently were oppressed and exploited are in a position to resist and defeat their oppressors.

Using this situation, Panama can refuse to give in to imperialist claims. With support from the broad anti-imperialist movement in and outside the UN, we can defeat the Americans and make them withdraw from our soil.

Understandably enough, the colonialists in the "Canal Zone" are against the Security Council meeting on the isthmus. They want to continue misleading world opinion and misrepresenting reality through their powerful media by offering the world their own version of the situation in Panama. The U.S. delegate to the Security Council therefore did his utmost to prevent approval of the resolution on convening that body in our capital.

Times have changed, however, and the imperialists can no longer reckon on a mechanical majority, which for years enabled them to hold undisputed sway in the UN. They find it ever more difficult to impose their will on this international community. The UN vote on the invitation extended by the Panamanian Foreign Minister showed that in addition to the socialist countries, whose position is firm and determined, Panama is invariably supported by an appreciable bloc of Afro-Asian countries. The Latin American countries' unanimous support of our proposal is an event of exceptional, historic significance. It means that in spite of imperialism and its intrigues, the peoples of Latin America find their way to unity, a prerequisite of genuine and complete independence.

This signal success of Panamanian diplomacy undoubtedly infuriates the U.S. colonialists, who have no intention of giving up what they unlawfully took away from our people in view of our geographical situation.

While the Americans have so far been rather cautious, all indications are that they will do their best to prevent the proposed Security Council meeting or the adoption of decisions desired by Panama.

This makes it necessary for Panamanians to guard most carefully against provocation by secret services and imperialist subversion. The patriotic and revolutionary task of all Panamanians is to ensure that the Security Council meets in normal conditions on our soil. We will not allow the Americans or their allies in our country to carry out their sinister schemes in this respect.

We do not, of course, expect one Security Council meeting to

settle the issue of the occupation of our country. Events in the Middle East and Southeast Asia show only too clearly that the imperialists ignore the peoples and the UN when the UN refuses to back their plans for expansion. Hence it is necessary to use every international platform to expose the occupation of our national territory as an arbitrary act. To fail to do so would mean making a very serious concession to the Americans.

The sole purpose of the criminal bombings of Vietnam in the closing months of the war was to make the people accept what the imperialists were imposing upon them. That was a striking example of imperialist brutality showing the extremes to which imperialism is likely to go in trying to impose its will on us. The imperialists wanted to cow the whole world through their brutality but the heroic people of Vietnam, who enjoyed widespread solidarity of the world revolutionary movement, set the world an example of close unity in struggle.

It follows that the key to victory is the indestructible unity of all segments of the people on the basis of mutual tolerance and respect, with the exception of the reactionary forces, which are linked with the oligarchy and imperialism.

We call on the people, on the workers, peasants, students, members of the professions, patriots and nationalist servicemen, to rally together in support of the legitimate demands of Panama, which exposes in the UN the occupation of its national territory.

The mass organizations campaigning for various legitimate demands should always remember—both at present and during the Security Council meeting in our capital—that the fundamental task at the moment is to ensure that the Panamanian people succeed in their patriotic demand expressed by our Foreign Minister's attitude to the meeting.

The People's Party considers, therefore, that mass action by the people in any sector of social production, in any region, should take into account the situation examined in this statement so as to prevent the just movement of the masses from being misled or misused by overt or covert provocateurs serving the enemy at home and U.S. imperialism.

For the reunification of the Canal Zone with Panama! For the complete sovereignty of the Zone! The Canal must serve Panamanians and world peace!

PRICE: 10 CENTS

