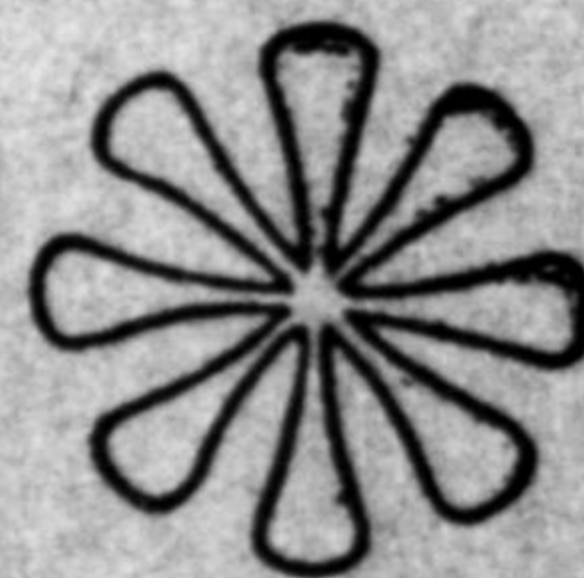


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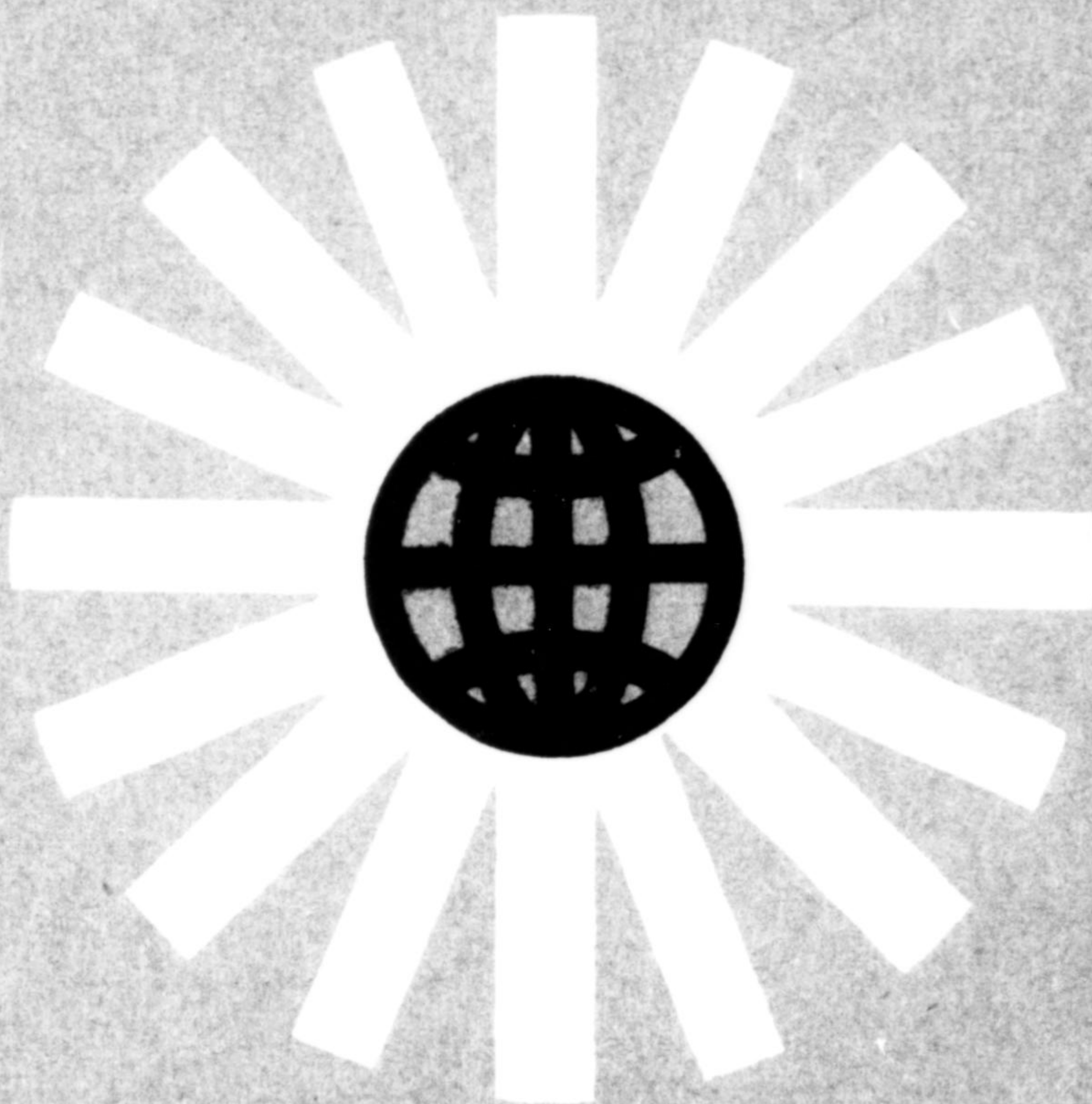
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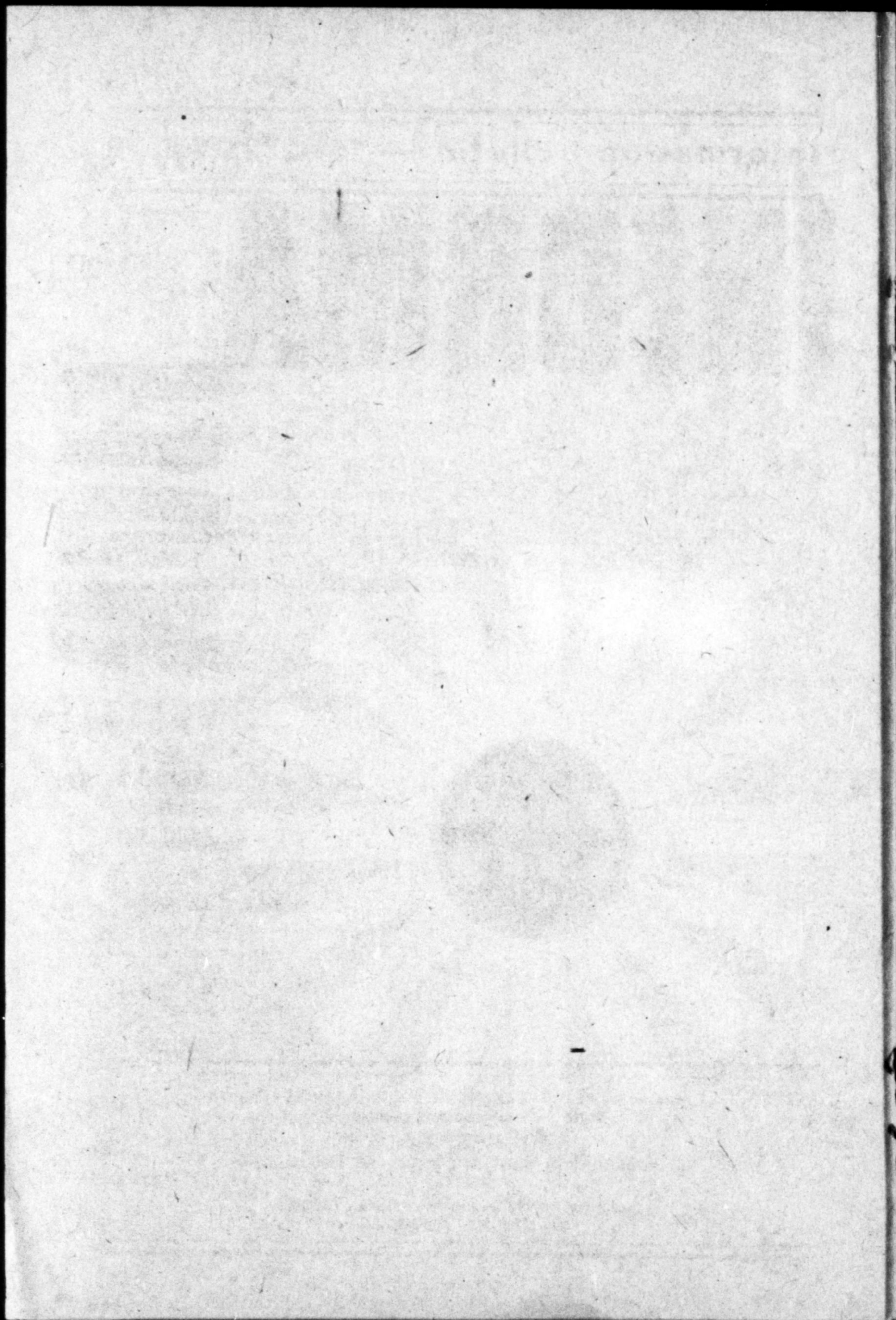
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**GDR—
25 YEARS**

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CHILE



16

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**PRINTED IN CANADA
AUGUST 31, 1974**



FOR THE INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF CYPRUS

The following materials* bear on the events in Cyprus and on the struggle for its independence and territorial integrity.

THE COUP

On July 15, 1974 the Greek military junta staged an armed coup against the constitutional government under President Archbishop Makarios through its officers in Cyprus and the National Guard units led by them and through EOKA 2, the terrorist organization financed, armed and directed by the junta.

On July 16 the CC AKEL issued the following statement:

Patriots of Cyprus,

The fascist dictatorial regime of Athens openly intervened in the internal affairs of Cyprus with its armed forces to overthrow the legitimate democratic government of President Makarios and impose a puppet government. After concentrating a superior force of tanks and armoured cars in Nicosia, they captured the presidential palace, the Archbishopric, the radio, the telecommunications center and other government buildings, sustaining heavy losses. However, they failed to capture or kill President Makarios and the political leadership. Makarios is safe in Paphos and transmitted his message to the people through Radio Free Cyprus. The loyal forces of the Republic control Paphos, Limassol and other main regions of the country. The fascist coup faces the armed resistance of loyal forces and the people.

AKEL emphatically condemns the foreign-manipulated fascist coup in Cyprus and calls on the people to put up resistance and unite around the elected President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios.

The great friend of the people of Cyprus, the Soviet Union, and the democratic forces of the world energetically support the people of Cyprus fighting for freedom and its legitimate government under President Makarios. The putschists will fail! Fascism shall not pass!

*The materials quoted here were published in *AKEL News Letter* (AKEL — Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus). — Ed.

THE TURKISH INVASION

On July 20 Turkish armed forces invaded the northern part of Cyprus. The same day, the CC AKEL issued the following appeal to the people of Cyprus, the Greeks and Turks:

Compatriots,

Following the armed intervention of the Greek junta and the overthrow of the legitimate democratic government of Cyprus, Turkey launched an armed invasion, alleging that Greece had intervened and invoking its rights under the Zurich Agreement, violating in this way the independence of our country and endangering its territorial integrity.

Grave responsibility for the situation in Cyprus, which is a serious danger for world peace, falls upon the reactionary circles of NATO. Partition and catastrophe are an imminent danger threatening Cyprus.

AKEL strongly condemns this new threat to our people, to their freedom and democratic rights. Our people will not put up with aggression nor hand over their independence. We call on the people to resist in order to defend all that they have won through struggle.

What is needed now, first and foremost, is unity to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus and the democratic rights of our people. There is no other way to attain this unity of the people than the immediate return to Cyprus of the legitimate, democratically elected President of the Republic. Only the President and his wise patriotic policy can unite the people and save what can now be saved.

The CC AKEL calls on the people, all political parties and mass organizations to demand the immediate return of Makarios to Cyprus and put aside political and other differences to rally around him for the salvation of our country.

The CC AKEL appeals urgently to the UN, to democratic countries all over the world, to all sincere friends of Cyprus, to offer our fighting people their moral and material support and assistance. The democratic rights, freedom and independence of a small people must not be abandoned to the mercy of foreign conspirators.

All foreign troops must withdraw. Cyprus must be independent, sovereign, integral and democratic.

RESOLUTION 353 OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

On July 20 the UN Security Council, having heard the statements made by Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic of Cyprus,

and by the representatives of Greece, Turkey and other countries, adopted Resolution 353 calling on all states to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus and demanding an immediate end to foreign military intervention and the withdrawal without delay of foreign military personnel. The resolution also called on all sides to cease fire and to refrain from any action which might further aggravate the situation.

The Secretariat of the CC AKEL welcomed the resolution. Furthermore, it gratefully acknowledged the serious efforts made by the Soviet government and its representative on the Security Council with a view to guaranteeing peace and the legitimate rights of the people of Cyprus.

FALL OF THE JUNTA IN GREECE

On July 22 the Greek military junta was compelled to hand over power to a civilian government headed by Karamanlis.

The CC AKEL issued a statement on this reading as follows:

The CC AKEL greets the change of government in Greece as a hopeful development for both Greece and Cyprus.

This change is a step toward the return of Greece to democracy and constitutional normality. This is indicated by the early measures of the Karamanlis government — the amnesty granted to political prisoners and the abolition of the concentration camps in Yaros and elsewhere.

The people of Cyprus, who have made, and continue to make, untold sacrifices for freedom and democracy, look to the new Greek government, hoping that it will do its utmost to save Cyprus from total destruction and to restore peace, constitutional order and normality in the country.

The CC AKEL again directs a warm patriotic appeal to the people of Cyprus, to all parties and organizations, to unite their forces in order to save Cyprus.

RESIGNATION OF NIKOS SAMPSON. THE ASSUMPTION OF PRESIDENTIAL FUNCTIONS BY GLAFKOS CLERIDES

On July 23 Nikos Sampson, appointed "President" by the Greek rebels, resigned. Glafkos Clerides, President of the House of Representatives, who according to the Constitution replaces the President in his absence, assumed the functions of President of the Republic of Cyprus.

On July 24 the Political Bureau of the CC AKEL issued the following statement on this development:

The change that occurred yesterday with the assumption of the Presidency of the Republic by Glafkos Clerides, President of the House of Representatives, is a hopeful development in the affairs of Cyprus. We trust that it will open the way to the restoration of the constitutional order which existed before the coup, the way back to the unity of the Greek Cypriots, peace and the peaceful coexistence of Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

The coup and the Turkish invasion created very serious national, political, social and economic problems. Unity and concord, and joint effort by the whole people are needed to solve these problems. Our Party will work for the unity of the people, for concord and solidarity with those affected by the tragic events of these days.

Our Party will give all its energies and its support to Mr. Clerides for the success of his efforts to restore constitutional order and peace in Cyprus.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE

In line with Resolution 353 of the UN Security Council, the Foreign Ministers of Greece, Turkey and Britain, which have been the guarantors of the independence of Cyprus ever since 1960, met in Geneva. On July 30, after hard, protracted discussions, they signed a joint declaration calling on the sides first of all to end hostilities and not to extend the occupied territory. The declaration announced that further talks would open on August 8 with the participation of representatives of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

On July 31 the Political Bureau of the CC AKEL pointed in a statement to the inadequacy of the Geneva declaration. Nevertheless, taking account of the situation, it welcomed the declaration as "a first step toward implementing the Security Council resolution of July 20."

However, this declaration was shelved in its turn. At Geneva, where talks were resumed, Turkey presented an ultimatum by demanding the establishment in Cyprus of two completely autonomous states that would form a federal government on an equal basis. Under the plan, the state of the Turkish Cypriots, who make up roughly 17 per cent of the population, would take up 33 per cent of the area of Cyprus and comprise five cantons.

Acting President Clerides and the new Greek government rejected the plan as unacceptable and the talks were broken off.

On August 15 the Turkish armed forces in Cyprus resumed hos-

ilities, flouting all previous decisions. After roughly one-third of the island was overrun, the Turkish government ordered a cease-fire and declared that it was ready to join in further talks.

On August 16 the Cyprus government accepted the cease-fire.

In view of the Turkish stance and action and the support given to Turkey by aggressive NATO quarters, the Greek government decided to withdraw its armed forces from NATO.

IN THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

On August 15 the UN Security Council held an emergency meeting in view of the sharp deterioration of the situation in Cyprus. It passed two new resolutions drafted as a result of two days' intensive consultations. In substance, both resolutions demand strict and prompt implementation of the Council resolution of July 20, which provides for a fair and lasting settlement of the Cyprus question on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the island.

The Cyprus delegate voiced his dissatisfaction over the fact that the Council had so far been unable to get its resolutions carried out.

The Algerian delegate, speaking on behalf of a group of non-aligned countries, called attention to the absolute necessity for representatives of the Cypriot people to take part in the adoption of any decision concerning their country.

Y.A. Malik, the Soviet delegate, said that the Council must put the entire responsibility for the rape of Cyprus being committed before the eyes of the UN and the world on certain NATO quarters which decide the fate of the Cypriot people behind their backs, grossly violating the principles and standards of the UN Charter.

The Soviet government, Malik stressed, insists on an immediate end to foreign military intervention against Cyprus, on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island and on the restoration of the constitutional government and all its agencies.

Developments in and around Cyprus over the past days, he noted, had not convinced the Soviet delegation that the resumption of the Geneva talks within the narrow framework of NATO could ensure a fair and lasting settlement of the crisis.

Speaking of the Council's new resolutions, Malik stated that while the Soviet delegation had supported them, it would have preferred more effective measures.

STATEMENT BY THE CC AKEL

On August 21 the CC AKEL issued a statement after discussing the situation in Cyprus.

The Cyprus problem, the statement said, must be settled by ensuring the independence and territorial integrity of the island and the sovereign rights of the Cyprus people, withdrawing all foreign troops from Cyprus, enabling all refugees to return home, adopting a policy of non-alignment, forming a democratic government and establishing equal rights for all citizens of the Republic, Greeks and Turks alike.

To solve the problems that had arisen as speedily and effectively as possible, it was indispensable fully to re-establish constitutional legality and democratic rule and normalize the domestic situation. Every act of violence, anarchy or arbitrariness must be firmly suppressed.

The island must have a government of national unity under President Makarios representing all political forces of the country.

The CC AKEL proposed that the government should intensify its diplomatic activity.

The statement pointed to the firm position of the Soviet Union and other members of the socialist community, and their resolute solidarity with the struggle of the Cypriot people.

STATEMENT BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

The situation in and around Cyprus remains alarming. Militarist NATO quarters persist in attempts to liquidate the Cyprus Republic as an independent and sovereign state pursuing a policy of non-alignment, to dismember it and turn the territory of Cyprus into a NATO strong point in the Eastern Mediterranean. Imperialist forces are playing a criminal game against the Cypriot people, using the most unseemly means and flouting international law and the UN Charter. The coup and gross military intervention alternate with secret diplomatic maneuvers behind the backs of the Cypriot people and contrary to their interests.

Interference in the domestic affairs of the Cyprus Republic is resulting in continuous bloodshed. The Cyprus economy has been disrupted and the Cypriot people suffer severe privations and hardships. Tens of thousands of Cypriots had to leave their homes, creating a mass of refugees, which is aggravating the difficulties of the country still more.

The Security Council resolutions calling for an immediate end to foreign military intervention against the Cyprus Republic, the with-

drawal of foreign troops from its territory and the restoration of constitutional order in Cyprus are still unfulfilled. Foreign troops are not being pulled out; on the contrary, their strength is being built up. Repeated declarations by statesmen of the countries directly responsible for the events in Cyprus about their intention to carry out the Security Council resolutions are not supported with specific action.

Attempts to settle the Cyprus problem within the narrow circle of NATO member countries, that is, to bypass the Security Council and its resolutions, failed and led merely to the resumption of hostilities in Cyprus. The complete failure of the "guarantees" imposed on Cyprus under the Zurich and London agreements came out again. These "guarantees," far from ensuring the Cypriot people peace and tranquillity, are virtually being used in interests alien to them.

The Soviet Union firmly and consistently advocates the independence of the state of Cyprus, a member of the United Nations, the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Cyprus Republic. The Soviet government considers it necessary to adopt effective measures in order to safeguard the Cyprus Republic against foreign interference, bring about the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of Cyprus and enable the Cypriots to decide questions of their country as they see fit.

This position was expressed with complete clarity in Soviet government statements on the events in Cyprus. It was stressed in the course of active contacts with the governments of the countries concerned. The steps taken by the Soviet Union in the UN and the Soviet proposal for sending a Security Council mission to Cyprus fully accord with this line.

The Cyprus problem cannot be solved by armed force or by imposing a political diktat on a sovereign state. Negotiations on this problem within the closed circle of states belonging to the military political alignment intent on making Cyprus subservient to its militarist interests could bring the Cypriot people nothing but new dangers. It should also be borne in mind that developments in and around Cyprus are at variance with the process of international détente and hence affect the vital interests of all peoples.

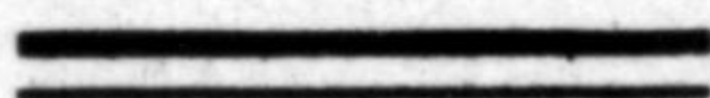
Taking all these aspects of the matter into account, the Soviet government considers that now is the time for the Cyprus problem to be taken up by a representative forum of states reflecting the political character of the world of today. It is time to convene an international conference to this end within the framework of the United Nations, with Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and all the Security Council member

countries participating. Needless to say, other countries, in particular non-aligned ones, may be invited to take part in the conference. It is precisely so representative an international conference that would make it possible to work out jointly, with the direct participation of delegates of the Cyprus Republic, decisions really guaranteeing the existence of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign and territorially integral state and meeting the interests of the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

As everyone knows, the UN Charter puts special responsibility for maintaining international peace and security on the permanent members of the Security Council, which have all requisite possibilities of ensuring the complete implementation of decisions. These states could jointly or parallelly provide appropriate effective guarantees of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, and guarantees of the implementation of the decisions of the international conference on Cyprus. Their support of the proposal for such a conference could hasten the execution of this important international measure and contribute to its success.

The events in Cyprus necessitate responsible and positive action by all states treasuring the interests of peace and security. The independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cyprus Republic must be restored. The seat of military tension in the Eastern Mediterranean must be abolished. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it will continue to take active steps in this direction.

Pravda, August 23, 1974.



PLENARY MEETINGS

WITH NEW SUCCESSES TOWARD THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Below follow excerpts from the final address by Erich Honecker, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, made at the CC's 12th plenum. It was printed in the newspaper *Neues Deutschland* on July 6, 1974.

Dear Comrades,

Thirteen comrades spoke in the debate on the Politbureau report to the 12th Central Committee plenum. The report delivered by Hermann Axen presented an account of our Party and government's home and foreign policies since the 11th plenum. It showed that new extensive steps had been taken to strengthen the positions of the German Democratic Republic as an inalienable component of the socialist community of states united around the Soviet Union. We continued the successful building of a developed socialist society in our country and at the same time made a constructive contribution toward implementation of the initiatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and to the coordinated foreign policy of the community of socialist countries, for implementing the Peace Program adopted by the 24th Congress of the CPSU. It may be said that the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and our government receive increasing support from the working class, cooperative peasants, socialist intelligentsia and all other working people in implementing the decisions of the Eighth Party Congress.

FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF OUR FRATERNAL ALLIANCE WITH THE USSR

For weeks and months public life has been clearly dominated by the diversified, active preparations for the 25th anniversary of the Ger-

man Democratic Republic. It will be a great pleasure and honor for our Party and all our people to welcome Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as a guest to this great jubilee. As Comrade Brezhnev emphasized during my recent friendly visit to Moscow, the 25th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic will be a common festive day for the community of socialist countries and progressive forces throughout the world. This high appreciation profoundly moves us, and every person in our country has a feeling of inviolable ties with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries who helped and are helping us to achieve such great successes along the road of building socialism. The history of the German Democratic Republic is first and foremost a history of ever closer friendship and cooperation with the party of Lenin and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a history of selfless support extended by the Soviet Union throughout the past 25 years in a spirit of proletarian internationalism. No one in our country will ever forget that.

At present we are jointly moving to achieve new and higher results of fraternal relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the German Democratic Republic, to achieve new horizons. The main direction in our relations is our countries' further convergence in all spheres of our parties' activities, and in government, economic and cultural life. This was the spirit of our talks during my friendly visit to Moscow, and this was the spirit in which we concluded the agreements of historic significance for further strengthening the fraternal alliance between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union, for the further growth and prosperity of our state, for the good of the whole family of socialist peoples. I would therefore like, on behalf of our Party's Central Committee, to express from the bottom of my heart, heartfelt gratitude to Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, for that fraternal, extremely important meeting and its results.

POSITIVE RESULTS OF FULFILLING THE DECISIONS OF THE EIGHTH SUPG CONGRESS

We have travelled a great road of social progress in the first quarter-century of our worker-peasant state. We have advanced thanks to the creative, persistent work of the people of the German Democratic Republic liberated from capitalist exploitation, thanks to

the reliable help of our friends. They proved stronger than all difficulties, than all hostile attacks of our imperialist foes.

Under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, we were able to utilize the historic opportunity presented by the Soviet Union's defeat of Hitler fascism. Creatively applying the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, as well as the experience of the Soviet Union to our conditions, we were able in the course of a unified revolutionary process to accomplish an anti-fascist-democratic change, create the foundations of socialism and proceed with the building of developed socialist society.

At present our life is developing on a firm socialist base. Socialist state power has consolidated. Socialist democracy is steadily being expanded. Our developed industry and the progress of modern agriculture, as well as the achievements in other spheres of public life, are indicators of the strength of socialist planned economy. Science in our worker-peasant state has won international acclaim. The young generation is being prepared for life by a developed educational system. Socialist culture and art are profoundly influencing people's lives. Our citizens' thoughts and deeds are increasingly shaped by the working-class outlook and our inseparable bonds with the community of socialist states.

These results were achieved only because at different stages our Party advanced together with its tasks and perfected its capabilities of political leadership. On the basis of a sober analysis of the level attained, the Eighth Party Congress set the task of building up a developed socialist society. It is increasingly evident that the main task formulated by the Eighth Congress markedly facilitates the mobilization of the motive forces inherent in socialism and the increasingly apparent manifestation of its advantages. Vivid testimony of this is the impressive labor enthusiasm in our country, the powerful growth of production in industry and agriculture, the positive development of cultural life. That is why the past years are of special significance in the light of our jubilee.

SUBSTANTIALLY BETTER ECONOMIC POSITIONS

The three-year target for 1971-1973 in national income was met 100.9 per cent. This means that in 1973 the national income was 126,700 million marks, 16 per cent higher than in 1970. Moreover, the absolute increment of 6,600 million marks last year was the highest in the last 20 years, and it was achieved almost solely through higher labor productivity. The increase in labor productivity during these

years is the equivalent of approximately one million man-years. But although by the end of 1973 labor productivity in industry was 16.2 per cent higher than the 1970 level, the targets of the first three years of the five-year plan in that important sphere were fulfilled by only 99.7 per cent. We must pull up in this.

In industrial commodity output the targets of the 1971-1973 period were fulfilled 100.8 per cent. For the first time last year industrial output passed the 200,000 million mark level and was 207.8 per cent, 19.9 per cent more than at the beginning of the five-year plan. The planned growth of individual and public consumption in the same period was considerably ahead of plan, which was fulfilled by 102.3 per cent.

As noted in the Politbureau's report, fulfilment of the plan for the first six months of this year has been satisfactory. The socialist emulation movement is expanding splendidly under trade union leadership. Our rate of growth has been keeping ahead of the plan. On the scale of the national economy, each percentage point of increase in labor productivity provides additional output to a sum of 2,200 million marks. By the end of June 1974, the plan of industrial commodity production in the sphere of the industrial ministries was surpassed by 1,300 million marks. The build-up in production is accumulating month by month.

Our republic has built up a strong-based intensive agriculture. The annual rate of increase of farm produce is convincing testimony of the strength of our socialist agriculture. The common interests of the working class and the cooperative peasants find embodiment in the building of a developed socialist society in that we should increasingly be guided by the interests of people and better master the complex mechanism of administration and planning. It is thus necessary to ensure better and better supplies of the highest quality of food for the working class and the whole population, and agricultural raw materials for industry; this is a cardinal requirement of socialist society.

The development of the productive forces and the building of socialism require a radical transformation of agricultural production along the lines of large-scale industrial production. Further intensification of our agriculture in these conditions is characterized by planned transition to industrial methods of production with the help of cooperation.

STEADILY RISING LIVING STANDARDS

The good economic results made it possible for us to tackle the

Eighth Party Congress' socio-political program energetically. Despite the problems still existing our republic has achieved a high living standard, a thing which even observers from developed capitalist industrial countries can no longer close their eyes to. They speak openly of the GDR's achievements, of low prices for food and public amenities, stable consumer goods prices, low rent, the achievements of the unified socialist education system, and the equal possibilities for all our children. We have made good use of the years since the Eighth Congress to improve living conditions and further promote social relations in a socialist spirit.

In the last three and a half years real cash incomes of the population increased 14,400 million marks, with prices remaining stable. Incomes of workers, employees and cooperative peasants have risen above the average level. While observing the principle, "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," we have consistently continued to pursue our policy of increasing incomes of workers in the low-paid brackets.

In these three and a half years more than 387,000 flats were built or modernized, thereby fulfilling the Eighth Congress' housing program for the period up to 1975 by 75 per cent and improving living conditions for 1,160,000 citizens. We have kept our word as regards supplies for the population. Supply of goods has expanded considerably, although rapidly increasing demand has not always been fully satisfied. The purposefulness of our efforts is indicated by the rapidly rising trade in manufactured goods, which increased 5.1 per cent in 1971, 8.3 per cent in 1973, and 8.1 per cent in the first six months of this year. Sales of manufactured consumer goods in the first half of 1974 were as high as in the whole of 1959, to say nothing of 1949, the year our republic was founded. In 1973 sales of manufactured goods were 6,800 million marks higher than in 1970, an increase almost equal to the increase of the past nine years. Supplies of main items are rising faster than in the preceding five-year plan, and in 1973 supplies of TV sets, refrigerators and washing machines reached the lower limits of the 1975 plan. It is necessary purposefully to implement the approved concept of an extensive increase in consumer goods production, while simultaneously supporting local initiative.

I shall not dwell on the results of socio-political measures, and would only like to point to the great significance of the fact that, thanks to the achievements of the working people, we were able to carry out the largest increase in pensions in the whole history of our republic. At the end of 1970 the average monthly old-age pension was

197 marks. Today it is 252 marks, an increase of almost 28 per cent. This means that in 1973 pension funds were 3,200 million marks higher than in 1970. The total allocations for pensions is 12,900 million marks. Deep respect for the veterans of labor is part of the very essence of socialism. In this jubilee year, it is particularly appropriate to recall this principle, for many of those whom age has forced to retire worked diligently for a large part of their life to build up our socialist state and promote its prosperity.

Not long ago, on May 21 of this year, the Politbureau passed a decision on the more energetic utilization of all the opportunities in the framework of the housing construction program to build homes for the aged and flats for pensioners.

In general, it should be re-emphasized that raising the people's living standards in the spirit of the basic program requires not only investment and building capacity but at the same time concern for people, their needs, cares and wishes. It is always essential to know exactly what affects the working people and to do everything possible to remove shortcomings and improve their living conditions. Thanks to the work of the Party and the government, this realization of responsibility is increasingly becoming part of the way of life.

Advance in cultural life is of great importance for the whole of our development. Here it should be taken into account that already in 1973 90 per cent of the schoolchildren who finished their eighth year with grade marks passed to the ninth form. Ninety-nine per cent of the school graduates who do not continue their education get vocational training. In the period from 1971 to 1973, this involved 600,000 students in the vocational training system. At present there are 108,500 university and college students and 64,800 students in specialized secondary educational establishments. Correspondence courses and evening departments of universities and other institutes of higher learning have an enrolment of 35,700, and there are 97,600 such students at specialized secondary educational establishments. This means a grand total of 307,600 students.

During the last year 58 per cent of the new enrolment of day courses at institutes of higher learning were children of workers and peasants.

The share of working people with a higher education in our republic increased from 4.1 per cent in 1970 to 5.5 per cent in 1973, and the proportion of those with a specialized secondary education increased from 7.1 to 8.7 per cent. The share of skilled workers increased from 41.8 to 46.7 per cent. In this period some 122,000 graduates of day departments at specialized secondary and higher educational estab-

lishments began working in the national economy. The bodies responsible for the employment of these specialists, especially the industrial ministries and managements of enterprises, integrated works and associations of nationally-owned enterprises have often failed to give due attention to these young cadres, and offices and enterprises have frequently not been involving them in handling the tasks for which they were trained. This is impermissible. Education is a valuable asset both for the individual and the society, and it should be utilized to the fullest for promoting the innovator movement and the creative abilities of collectives in the work of further building up a developed socialist society.

CONSTANT STRENGTHENING OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY

Cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries is crucial for the implementation of our republic's socio-political objectives. Our republic is developing as a part of the socialist family of peoples and our prime task is strengthening the unity and cohesion of, and the all-round expansion of, our fraternal alliance.

All our achievements are part of the historical results of our whole socialist family of peoples. Only within this alliance could we achieve them and advance confidently forward. The 25th anniversary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is a suitable occasion for demonstrating this. Between 1948 and 1973, the total national income of the CMEA member-states increased more than eightfold, and industrial output more than 12-fold. For comparison, in the developed capitalist countries the national income in the same period increased only 3.2 fold, and industrial output about fourfold. This superiority of our community in respect of long-term rates of economic development enabled it to increase its share in world industrial output from 18 per cent in 1950 to around 33 per cent today. These figures are of world political significance, for they are an indicator of the profound change in the international balance of forces which has radically transformed the political landscape of this planet.

In the course of these 25 years the prerequisites have matured for an even faster and more intensive expansion of economic cooperation. The creation of the material and technical base of building a developed socialist society in the German Democratic Republic and other fraternal countries simultaneously brings to the fore tasks which can only be solved along the lines of socialist economic integration.

This also applies to combining the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution and wide-scale intensification of production requiring large production series that justify the use of modern knowhow, and which would be hard for us to achieve without international division of labor. This is true of the energy and raw-material base, which can be ensured for a long period only because we are working in the CMEA framework to seek and find joint ways of resolving these problems. In the five-year plans for the period 1976-1980 we shall jointly draw up the guidelines for achieving a higher degree of intertwining of our national economy with the national economies of the USSR and other fraternal countries, and simultaneously set joint development tasks in the main areas up to the year 1990. Hence, the question is not only one of trade and mutual assistance; it is a historic process in the course of which socialism within each country and in the framework of a strong community of states proves its superiority in the life of individual people and nations.

Our parties' desire to accelerate the process of socialist economic integration and better utilization of the added opportunities it opens for the blossoming of each country is fully in keeping with the objective requirements of the time. Greater and greater significance attaches to new forms of cooperation enabling us jointly to plan and promote the development of whole industries, increasingly pool the scientific, technological and economic potentialities of all partners. The jubilee session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance for its part adopted important decisions aimed at achieving these tasks.

NEW PHASE OF THE GENERAL CRISIS OF CAPITALISM

Throughout these years imperialism has been trying to prevent the consolidation of the CMEA and minimize its importance in the eyes of international opinion. Nevertheless, the community of CMEA countries has become the most durable and dynamic economic area of the globe. Anyone who takes stock of the state of affairs must admit that the socialist community is going through a period of powerful and steady progress while capitalism is in the throes of a deep crisis.

The deep crisis of that part of the world still dominated by monopoly capital furnishes daily proof of the historical inability of capitalism to solve mankind's vital problems. Continuous and careful observation and in-depth analysis of the processes going on in the

imperialist world and appropriate conclusions are of tremendous importance to our struggle first of all because these processes constitute much of the background of recent political events of importance to our international action and ideological work.

Examination of any development in the sphere of capitalist domination shows all the fundamental conclusions contained in Lenin's analysis of imperialism to be correct, valid and highly relevant to this day. Allow me to mention if only the rise and rapid spread of international companies, a development confirming the accuracy of Lenin's statement that monopolization is the substance of imperialism.

Of special importance in this connection is Lenin's conclusion that the inherent contradictions of the system grow in step with monopolization. The absurdity of the capitalist mode of production consists in the fact that growing production aggravates contradictions. Capitalism is going through a most severe crisis even though production in some capitalist countries has grown to a rather considerable extent over a long period.

The roots of the crisis of the so-called Western world lie deep, as a Western conservative paper noted. To be precise, the capitalist system is becoming as unstable politically as it is unstable economically. State-monopoly policy cannot cope with contradictions arising from a mode of production based on private capitalist property, from the drive for profit and anarchy in production.

Current phenomena suggest that as far as the economic development of the imperialist world is concerned, the 70s will be more like the 20s and 30s than the 50s and 60s. Analysis of the relevant processes makes it ever more obvious that the present crisis-like development is not cyclical and involves every sphere of capitalist society.

It is evident that the general crisis of capitalism has entered a new phase involving the whole capitalist system, as already mentioned. Never since the end of World War II has there been so great an accumulation of diverse but interconnected crisis phenomena besetting, with slight differences, all capitalist countries. We do not discount the substantial economic, scientific and technological potentialities which developed capitalist countries undoubtedly have and which they use in fighting against socialism. However, we have every reason to put it on record that the general crisis of capitalism has been going deeper both quantitatively and qualitatively.

All this is a reflection of the main content as well as the main contradiction of our epoch. The prestige and influence of socialism have been growing apace while the sphere of domination and free play

of imperialism has been shrinking. The economic power of the Soviet Union and the community of socialist countries shows a steady and dynamic growth making, in turn, for the growth of their share in world industrial production, including raw materials and power production, as well as in world trade. No imperialist center — neither the United States, the EEC, nor Japan — can match the CMEA countries any longer in stable and dynamic power.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union, GDR and other fraternal countries, a policy based on the Peace Program adopted by the 24th Congress of the CPSU, defeated the aggressive and expansionist strategy and doctrine of imperialism. Thereby it created more favorable conditions for the national liberation movement and the struggle of the working class of capitalist countries. Leading spokesmen of the brother parties of capitalist countries have told us so on more than one occasion.

Our common revolutionary foreign policy also helps to loosen the capitalist world system somewhat and tends to aggravate its contradictions. The fruitful policy of détente and implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence increasingly bring out the hopelessness of the anti-communist doctrine followed by the aggressive Western bloc. Monopoly capital is compelled to adapt to an alignment of international forces that is changing more and more in favor of socialism and peace. However, this in no way eliminates the aggressive and dangerous nature of imperialism. Needless to say, we never lose sight of NATO's intensive arms race, attempts to strengthen this aggressive bloc, or action against détente. We therefore do everything, as we always have, to strengthen the defenses of socialism and the GDR in close alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and according to the commitments of our republic as a member of the alliance and the tasks set by the Eighth Party Congress. In this way we help to maintain the trend toward détente as a decisive development on the European continent and to increasingly translate the principles of peaceful coexistence into reality as a standard of international relations, a fact noted by the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

The capitalist world today is characterized by a universal decline in industrial production, by stagnation or a slump.

Inflation has become a permanent phenomenon and grows even in periods of stagnation or a slump. Its level and pace are the highest for the past 30 years. As for the FRG, inflation in the 70s has doubled as

against the 60s and trebled as against the 50s. The living cost rose by 10 per cent in 1950-1955, another 10 per cent in 1955-1960, 15 per cent in 1960-1965 and 1965-1970, and as much as 29 per cent in 1970-1974.

In all imperialist countries, the living cost went up by an annual 3 per cent in 1951-1960, 4 per cent in 1961-1970 and 6 per cent in 1971-1973. The present growth trend of prices points to a rapid increase in the cost of living. The ruling quarters exploit inflation to put the burden of the crisis on the working people's shoulders.

The current monetary crisis, which is gaining in intensity, is the most protracted capitalism has ever seen.

Competition on the capitalist world market has increased to the utmost due to the uneven development of capitalist countries and to other facts. The upheavals and dangers affecting the EEC are a proof of this. For the first time ever, there is talk in the EEC about the impending danger of disintegration.

We are in the presence of a clash of interests, the greatest since World War II, between individual capitalist countries and the main imperialist centers — the U.S., Western Europe and Japan. The situation is characterized by both marked economic antagonisms and considerable differences over policy.

At the same time the countries which have won national freedom have considerably strengthened their economic independence — a fact we welcome — by nationalizing their natural resources or raising raw material prices, which foils the neo-colonialist intrigues of imperialism.

The capitalists try to make the working people bear all the consequences of the crisis. The class struggle is on the increase in capitalist countries, as the growing strike movement shows. In Western Europe, the United States and Japan about 255 million working people joined in strikes in 1969-1974 against 164 million in the previous five years. In the FRG and some other countries, the number of strikers grows even during a cyclical crisis. The economic and political aspects of the struggle merge more and more as it spreads to civil servants, teachers, technologists and other new segments of the population.

The fundamental contradiction, that between labor and capital, between social production and private appropriation, is sharpening, and enormous profits contrast with stagnation and a decrease in the real income of millions of working people. The past decade has never seen so many unemployed or partially employed as today. Western analysts estimate that in 1974 there will be about 18 million unemp-

loyed in the developed capitalist countries. For the first time in its history, the FRG has roughly one million unemployed or partially employed.

These symptoms are indicative of the inherent weakness of capitalist countries. One of the more important of them is the rather precarious balance between the ruling and opposition parties.

There has lately been a spate of reports about government crises in capitalist countries. The crises affected the British Conservative government, Social Democratic governments of the FRG and some Scandinavian countries and several coalition governments of Christian Democrats and Socialists. Present-day capitalist reality shows that, all contentions and theories to the contrary notwithstanding, there are no "islands of stability" immune from crisis there.

OUR AIM: SAFEGUARDING OF PEACE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

The paramount aspect of the foreign policy of the GDR is the effort to further the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and other brother countries of the socialist community. Our Party and people know very well of the tremendous struggle which the Soviet Union, other members of the socialist community and Leonid Brezhnev personally have been waging for years against our common enemies. We ourselves experienced periods of direct confrontation and will never forget them. Our opponents used every weapon against the GDR. There were clashes, provocations and assassinations. On August 13, 1961 we took steps to safeguard the security of our western frontier and the frontier with West Berlin. They called a halt to the plots of cold warriors.

The situation is different now. We are at a loss for words to give adequate credit to the Soviet Union and the community of socialist countries for their correct policy, to the GDR for its correct policy and its increasingly close unity with members of the socialist community. We have not only preserved what Ernest Thälmann and Wilhelm Pieck left us but have steadfastly carried forward their legacy under the leadership of our Party's Central Committee. We have achieved excellent results in the political, economic and cultural spheres alike.

The past 10 years have seen us considerably strengthen the positions from which we tackle our political tasks. In carrying out these tasks, we have always made common cause with the CPSU and other fraternal parties. This has earned us gains of strategic significance. The overall result is the recognition under international law of post-

war frontiers in Europe, international recognition of the GDR and much more.

The socialist community has made noteworthy headway in fulfilling the Peace Program of the 24th Congress of the CPSU, which has become an action program for peoples, especially in respect of problems of European security, which our brother parties have put on the agenda. However, there are appreciable changes not only in Europe but in the political climate as a whole. We must now consolidate our gains and extend them, breaking enemy resistance. The global policy of the socialist community is projected into the future.

If the European peoples' desire to bring the Conference on Security and Cooperation to a successful close materializes, it will benefit the general political situation. Moreover, the possibility of guaranteeing peace for future generations will be powerfully backed by all peoples. Thus it is a question of providing a durable world peace. Without it socialist and communist construction will be impossible and the peoples will be unable to fight successfully for socialism, democracy and social progress. This is why our policy is aimed primarily at safeguarding peace. We all know that the fight for peace is a grim battle. It is a highly complicated process. Peace cannot be brought about through an "all or nothing" policy. As for the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, we join all partisans of peace and détente in declaring for the early conclusion of the Conference at the highest level.

Of course, we are well aware of the extreme complexity of the present international situation. All is not smooth sailing as it might seem. We must always remember that every further step will be fiercely resisted by the opponents of détente.

The current policy of peaceful coexistence does not eliminate the class struggle between socialism and capitalism, which is an objective reality. Its purpose is to carry on what is an inevitable fight between the social system of the past and the social system of the present without recourse to war and with due regard to the sovereignty of every state and the inviolability of frontiers. It is in this spirit that we will persevere in our policy of peaceful coexistence. We are certain that in the end it will lead to new gains.

I wish to stress again that the foreign policy from which we proceeded at the Eighth Congress is aimed at defending and strengthening socialism and is in keeping with the will of all peoples for peace.

Our foreign policy supports all who fight for their freedom and the independence of peoples, whether in Chile, for the restoration of the

people's democratic rights, in the Middle East, for the restitution of all occupied territories, or in Portugal, for the consolidation of democratic order and the frustration of all imperialist attempts to regain lost positions.

Our foreign policy is a socialist policy really meeting the vital interests of every people.

PREREQUISITE OF EVERY SUCCESS: A STRONG AND MILITANT PARTY

The Political Bureau report and speakers in the debate rightly pointed out that to strengthen the Party and its positions politically and organizationally is a most important prerequisite of every success which our people have achieved in preparing to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the GDR and in carrying out the decisions of the Eighth Party Congress.

Our Party has been building up its leading role in every sphere of public life. There is a continuous and noteworthy process of further development going on in its ranks. The Party and its Central Committee enjoy the unqualified confidence of the working class, cooperative peasants, intellectuals and all other working people, a confidence won in numerous revolutionary battles.

Fulfilment of the fundamental task has become a natural aspect of our policy. All our plans and decisions, and the ways and means of carrying them out, are prompted by the fundamental line of the Eighth Party Congress and based on its application.

All social forces strive wholeheartedly to accomplish this task. The policy of the Eighth Congress has struck deep root in our people's minds and activities. We must abide by our successful line. Therefore every Party organization must constantly compare the results achieved by it with the goals set by the Party, must always analyze and generalize the experience it gains, vigorously concern itself with the new problems that arise as we advance, and solve them by joining the efforts of its membership with those of all working people.

The progress of socialist society and international developments put new and more exacting demands to the Party. We Communists are always prepared to grapple with these problems in accordance with our scientific world outlook, our experience of struggle and our idea of the Party's leading role.

Efficiency, comrades, is a quality treasured in our republic. It is a standard of Party work. Of course, many things are needed to raise the standard of our work. They include indestructible unity and

cohesion of the Party and its close connection with the masses, broad inner-Party democracy and strict Party and civic discipline, highly efficient leadership on all levels ranging from the Central Committee to the branch organizations, and unfailing ideological loyalty of the membership. The standard of our work also depends on the Party's composition, which should enable the Party to perform its leading role to the best advantage in every sphere of life.

An essential factor in increasing the Party's leading role is to bring more working people into direct management of public affairs. Every Communist should have a personal stake in ensuring that democratic institutions, mass organizations and National Front committees steadfastly improve their work, enlist the creative cooperation of numerous people and direct their initiative toward strengthening the GDR, and should strive actively for these objectives.

Dear comrades, we are at the threshold of the 25th anniversary of the founding of our socialist German Democratic Republic. These 25 years constitute a historic epoch.

When our republic was founded and when, during its historic torchlight procession, our youth swore allegiance to the people's cause, we set about building a new life, a state meeting the working people's interests. We adopted a revolutionary decision at the time, one in harmony with the laws and exigencies of historical development. We never denied that our chosen path would require great effort but the effort we made proved its worth. What we dreamed of at the time has come true.

We Communists are proud of building a new social system in the homeland of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, the greatest revolutionaries of our people. We have every reason to declare that the finest traditions of German history live on in our republic of workers and peasants.

Surely no one has forgotten the difficulties we encountered at times or the fight we had to carry on against an enemy as dangerous and treacherous as German imperialism. Everyone remembers the days when there was an imminent threat of war and our young socialist state was a target of economic war. Nor has anyone forgotten the doctrine of boycotting the GDR politically. In short, the imperialist enemy tried only too often to divert us from our path or even to destroy us, with the result that peace often hung in the balance. However, we stood all those tests thanks to our unity and our indestructible alliance with Lenin's Party and country and with other socialist countries. Indeed, the GDR became stronger than ever and is

an important political factor in Europe.

On the eve of the 25th anniversary of our republic, we have every reason to say that the substance of socialism has been carried into practice in the German Democratic Republic and is exemplified by people, as Marx put it. Awareness of this will give rise to new initiatives providing new incentives for socialist emulation. Every working team wants to greet the 25th anniversary of the republic well prepared, with fulfilled plans and new achievements for the good of all and each.

We will set to work in this spirit so as to prepare fittingly for the 25th anniversary of our socialist German Democratic Republic.

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

THE WORKING CLASS IN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION

Below follows the full text of a statement by the Socialist Vanguard Party of Algeria distributed in the country on the eve of May Day, 1974.

Everywhere today the working class is at the hub of the struggle. In a world in transition from the epoch of capitalism to socialism it embodies and promotes the hopes of all progressives. It is the organizer and true ally of all anti-imperialist forces.

Whether it is a case of the fine achievements of the working people in power in socialist countries, or of the social and democratic struggle of the working people in capitalist countries undermining the domination of multinational corporations, or of the liberation struggle and constructive activity in countries of the third world, everywhere the working class, together with allied social forces and strata, is seen as the torchbearer of the future.

HISTORIC TASKS

Twenty years after the beginning of the armed uprising, and after many decades of struggle of our present liberation movement rich in revolutionary traditions, all patriotic forces and strata of our country, including the working class, are faced by two tasks:

1. *Creation of an independent economy, increasing output.*

This is the basis for the working people's well-being. The United Nations debates have confirmed that accomplishment of this task will require a difficult struggle against imperialism in which two inseparably interconnected conditions must be observed:

— count on our own forces, mobilize all our resources and pursue a policy of economic sovereignty to ensure development and social progress;

— establish firm links with the forces of socialism, freedom and

peace with which we share common interests and the struggle against the common enemy, imperialism.

Our working people have every reason to support Algeria's extensive international activity aimed at implementing the decisions of the conference of non-aligned nations: Without such a resolute anti-imperialist struggle the greater part of our natural wealth will serve merely to increase the profits of neo-colonialists and local exploiters. In that case our working people will have to shed more sweat and experience greater privation.

2. Ensuring continuity and ultimate success of revolutionary gains.

For this the necessary means must be created. In the Arab world and other liberated countries these gains will remain unstable until those who use them create the political levers (state and military institutions, the Front and unions, political and public organizations) capable of defending those gains and developing them regardless of imperialist conspiracies or unforeseen twists of history.

OBJECTIVES AND MEANS

Ever since independence was won the working class, which, together with other popular and dispossessed sections, bore the brunt of the regime of economy, proved that despite understandable weaknesses and hesitancy, it is capable of tackling tasks of national interest. It took control of state property (abandoned by the colonialists, nationalized or newly created), for the question is of the means of production belonging to it, of its means of existence. The recently elected worker assemblies*, many congresses of trade union federations and the General Union of Algerian Workers have repeatedly stressed the vital importance they attach to increasing production and the tasks of national construction.

At the same time more and more patriots recognize the growing role of the working people and promote it by implementing the Charter of Socialist Management of Enterprises, recent social measures in the interests of working people and their families, etc. The head of state, as well as Cherif Bilkacem, chairman of the National Commission for

*Under the 1971 law "On Socialist Organization of Enterprises," "worker assemblies" were elected at many enterprises and major industrial amalgamations in the state sector. As H. Boumedienne, head of the Algerian Republic, declared, they should become "the worker's eye in the management councils." The results of two years of functioning of the "worker assemblies" were discussed at a national conference in Algiers in August this year. It defined ways of improving the work of the "assemblies," which are to be elected at 40 state amalgamations in industry and trade. — Ed.

Enterprise Control, and Mohand Said Mazouzi, Minister of Labor and Social Affairs, have repeatedly called for broader participation of the workers, as participants in production and as citizens, in the management of enterprises, in political life and government activity.

These measures and statements are in the national interest and in keeping with the socialist perspective, achievement of which is the official aim of the construction drive. They make Algeria a nation of progress and enhance its prestige among the newly liberated states. This is a success of all patriotic forces which are increasingly pooling their efforts to implement the agrarian revolution and defend the state sector*.

In the course of this joint struggle mutual prejudices — according to which the workers are unjustly regarded as an egotistic class, less revolutionary than the peasantry, a class demanding rights for itself to the detriment of national interests, or all engineering and technical personnel and civil servants are claimed to be more concerned with their well-being, careers or prestige than with the fate of the working people and the national economy — have receded into the background.

Yet in spite of the progress achieved and the tremendous opportunities opened up by it, sober leaders of the state and of mass organizations, as well as advanced fighters and all workers by brain and by hand have no illusions about the role of official worker organizations in society and their real condition. It would be wrong and dangerous to overlook the gap between goals and reality, between trends and their realization.

It is this gap, not the absence of good will on the part of the working people, which explains but does not justify their weak response to the drive for pushing forward the agrarian revolution and fulfilling the four-year plan*.

The solution is obvious. There will be no miracles. All anti-

*The state sector now accounts for 87 per cent of Algeria's gross national product. In the countryside the public sector this year accounted for more than three million hectares, about half the cultivated area. An "agrarian revolution" has been going on for two years under which some 70,000 peasant families have received almost 900,000 hectares of land and more than 4,000 cooperatives have been formed. Big landowners are being expelled from the villages. — *Ed.*

*Algeria is carrying out its second four-year plan. As compared with the first, it provides for a threefold increase in investment. In particular, 450,000 new jobs are to be created. Outlays for housing construction and developing the education system have been considerably increased. — *Ed.*

imperialist forces conscious of this gap should concentrate their efforts in two directions:

— *satisfy the just material and cultural needs of the working people as an incentive for the construction drive;*

— *proceed with a deep democratization of the activity and composition of trade union organizations at all levels, give the working people a worthy place in the popular assemblies (APC and APW) and all existing institutions to promote the initiative of the main concerned persons.*

These conditions are essential for the trade union movement to overcome, in particular, the inertia and obstacles which incense and discourage the working people, and for it to be up to the present-day historical tasks.

WORKING-CLASS PATRIOTISM

As these conditions are realized, the revolutionary upsurge beginning among the youth and working people in town and country will become an irresistible current.

With each passing day the alliance of the working class and working peasantry will become more and more real. That alliance will represent a firm basis for joint action and even broader unity embracing all forces and currents which were the core and makers of that revolutionary upsurge in the army, among progressive intellectuals, engineers and technicians in the economy, and foremost fighters.

Mobilization and organization of the working people will become a powerful stimulus for the anti-imperialist unity of all our people. Sectarianism is alien to scientific socialism, the basic ideology of the working class. Whenever sectarianism appears in its political practice, it encounters resistance.

Sometimes even genuine patriots are alarmed by the growing role of the working class. Their fears are unfounded. The political efforts of the working class, if they are based on a correct class analysis on the national and international scale, are essentially aimed at drawing closer with the anti-imperialist forces, not at splitting them.

It is in the interests of only reactionaries and imperialists to make a bogey of class struggle. The exploiters know that class struggle exists as long as there is private ownership of the means of production and exploitation of labor. While declaring that "we are all brothers" they are engaged in a class struggle to the detriment of the nation, which they are splitting and ruining.

As for politically conscious working people and patriots, they wage

the class struggle in other ways. They call for alliance and anti-imperialist unity in the interests of construction. The patriotic and revolutionary unity for which they call is neither the "national unity" with the muddled, anti-progressive interpretations of the Right, nor the struggle of "class against class," a slogan of the leftists who mechanically apply the concept of Marxism while ignoring its essence. The main content of the class struggle in Algeria today is the struggle for independent economic development. The class struggle waged by the working people is in keeping with the national interest, and the supporters of such social progress are at the same time the real patriots.

The big landowners, parasite middlemen and certain sections of the bourgeoisie whose interests are linked with those of imperialism are perforce excluded from carrying out this task. As for other non-proletarian patriotic classes and sections of the population, the politically conscious workers not only unite with them but help them overcome the split in their ranks which harms the construction effort. Thus, we hold that an important place in national construction can be found for:

- serious people working in the economy whose creative labor enjoys our support,

- a part of the national bourgeoisie taking part in productive activity in industry, construction and other spheres within the framework of social choice and national laws and contributing to the construction;

- all citizens belonging to the middle strata. Their legitimate interests must be observed to the extent that they are not detrimental to the common interest. These include the small traders and artisans, middle peasants, professionals, etc.

FOR A NATIONAL FRONT

The anti-imperialist struggle and anti-imperialist alliance for construction do not clash with the interests of the social strata taking part in the construction. It is in this spirit that the working class in all countries formulates its policy and sets up its own trade union and political organizations.

In keeping with this objective historic trend and in the framework of achieving national tasks, the Socialist Vanguard Party of Algeria does its best to speak for and uphold the immediate and long-term interests of the working class.

The Party carries out its work in a spirit of unity, taking into

account all the realities of national life, including the positive fact that there are other organized forces and unorganized trends acting in defense of the working people and for socialism.

It seeks the political and ideological strengthening of its ranks as one of the guarantees of the vanguard role its activists, workers by brain and by hand, have played and continue to play in numerous battles in the interests of our country and revolution, in battles it took part in jointly with other anti-imperialist fighters and in ever closer unity with them.

At the same time the Socialist Vanguard Party opposes all manifestations of sectarianism. It seeks the unity of all other progressive movements and organizations and spares no effort to this end.

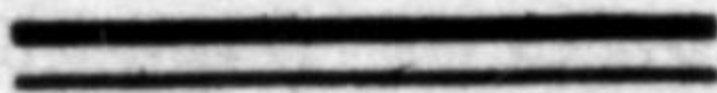
Regretting the shortcomings openly acknowledged by the National Liberation Front, the Socialist Vanguard Party expresses the wish, without interfering in its internal affairs, that this ruling party find ways enabling it to play a truly leading role in keeping with the aspirations of the masses, in alliance and cooperation with all anti-imperialist forces, including unorganized ones in its midst, with all foremost fighters, with all supporters of socialism currently disunited.

This is a difficult problem which, of course, cannot be immediately resolved by fiat. The issue demands a constructive exchange of views in the light of previous achievements and the lessons of past experience. Solution of this task can be accelerated by the constant joint efforts of all progressive forces without exception; the field of action in the light of the socio-economic changes of the last 20 years is becoming ever broader.

Thus solution can be advanced of the prime task of drawing up a *concrete joint platform* which, by virtue of its open and mobilizing nature, will help overcome subjective obstacles and concentrate attention on the main tasks while preparing solutions for problems that have not yet come to a head.

It is around such a platform and in the course of struggle that a reliable tool of future success can emerge in new forms prompted by life: *an anti-imperialist national front of construction and social progress* capable of presenting a long-term perspective of unification of the genuine forces of socialism forged in the tests of joint struggle.

Algiers, April 29, 1974



THE PEOPLE CAN WIN

Following are two documents of the Communist Party of Argentina published in *Nuestra Palabra*, July 17 and August 1, respectively.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

On July 12, 1974 the Executive Committee of the CPA met to analyze the domestic situation.

All EC members joined in the debate on the report presented by Geronimo Arnedo Alvarez, General Secretary of the Party. After an extensive exchange of opinions, the meeting fully approved the main points of the report, namely:

1. Reaffirm the analysis and positions which found expression in the latest Party documents and statements, particularly in the CC resolutions of June 20 and 21, 1974.
2. Make an earnest effort to establish a National Democratic Front or a Coordinating Center in defense of the constitutional regime under Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, against the offensive of the rightists and their attempts to put the government in a difficult situation, as well as against an outright coup d'état or palace revolution. These attempts are already being made by rightist groups operating inside the government and by rightist trade union leaders and politicians with support from the gorillas, imperialists and landed proprietors.
3. Call for active mobilization of the workers and other people to achieve anti-imperialist national unity and fight for specific economic demands, the implementation of the Justicialist (Peronist. — *Ed.*) election program and the continuation of an independent foreign policy, in defense of the democratic freedoms and rights of the working class and the people as a whole.
4. Appeal to all anti-imperialist, patriotic and democratic forces to participate in the discussion and implementation of an independent policy in the people's interest. The need now is for action by the eight parties not in power and for a multi-party assembly with the participation of the Justicialists and government spokesmen. This active participation of democratic forces should translate itself into the formation of a broad democratic coalition government representing all forces and backed by the masses, by more than 80 per cent of the population.
5. Point out that the peoples of Latin America carefully follow the

process going on in Argentina and that we must not disappoint their hopes. Nothing is, or will be easy in the period which the country is passing through. This process will not follow a straight line and there will be both gains and setbacks. However, the country's democratic forces have immense reserves and most favorable conditions for the people to win.

6. The best earnest of all this is the existence and activity of powerful organizations such as the Communist Party and Communist Youth Federation, which have deep roots among the workers and the people at large.

The initiative taken by the CPA and other democratic forces evoked widespread response in the country. In view of this, the ruling Justicialist Party (JP) proposed calling a meeting of all political and mass organizations to discuss and adopt decisions on the country's most pressing problems.

The Second National Unity Assembly took place in Buenos Aires on July 29. It was attended by almost all political parties and organizations of Argentina, including the CPA and major trade unions. A forum representing the vast majority of the people, it became an event of national significance.

The Assembly was addressed by Duilio Brunello, Vice-Chairman of the JP, which sponsored the meeting. He urged support for the constitutional regime and democratic freedoms and called for an agreement on the coinciding provisions of the political program of diverse political and mass organizations.

Along with many differences in evaluating Argentine reality, there emerged an almost complete consensus of opinion on the main points.

The meeting heard with keen interest the speech delivered by Orestes Ghioldi, member of the EC and Secretary of the CC CPA, who called attention to some questions to which the Communists attach decisive importance.

The Assembly approved a joint declaration stressing the significance of the meeting and resolved to set up a committee of attending political parties and mass organizations. The committee, operating as a working group, will elaborate and extend the program provisions on which there is a consensus of opinion so as to consolidate the country politically, economically and socially. The results of its work will be submitted to a new multi-party meeting to be called by the JP.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

In view of the invitation to participate in the multi-party meeting set by Duilio Brunello, Vice-Chairman of the Justicialist Party, for Monday, July 29, 1974, the Executive Committee of the CPA has prepared the following statement:

1. The EC CPA accepts the invitation and is sending a delegation composed of Orestes Ghioldi, Rubens Iscaro and Fernando Nadra to take part in the meeting because it considers the meeting very important and necessary at present.

The death of President Peron created a new situation in which political and popular forces showed a full sense of responsibility and a strong desire to uphold the constitutional regime and the stability of the government elected by the people and to carry forward the process initiated on May 25, 1973 in the struggle for independence and liberation.

However, reactionary right-wingers among the civilians and military men in and outside the government, exposed by General Peron in his speech on June 12, shortly before his death, have again stepped up their offensive and the effort to carry out their plans for subversion and conspiracy with the support of the oligarchy and imperialism. They are plainly out to put the government in a difficult situation and pave the way for a coup unless they succeed in accomplishing it now. All political observers see through these maneuvers and activities of the Right. This also applies increasingly to the people.

Therefore, our Party attaches great importance to the multi-party meeting called to stop the rightist forces and promote the democratic liberation process.

2. For the meeting fully to perform its constructive role in the present situation, it should, in our view, work out a multi-party agreement on definite minimal demands that all political and popular forces would commit themselves to uphold so as to consolidate the process begun in 1973 and due to end, according to the Constitution, in 1977.

We consider that the document approved by the eight political parties and recommended in the past by Peron can serve as the basis for this.

Among other questions submitted for discussion, the agreement on minimal demands could include protection of the constitutional system and democratic freedoms, a higher living standard for the work-

ing people and economic independence, the demand for an independent foreign policy and mutually beneficial trade with all countries, especially with the new market offered by socialist countries. It is also necessary to keep up the dialogue begun by General Peron between the government and the parties which are outside it and retain their independence in all matters on which they naturally have different views.

The dialogue, which implies agreement on the main minimal points and disagreement over other points in keeping with democratic principles can and should form a solid basis for constitutional stability as the democratic and liberation process goes on. This is the only way in which our people can decide their destiny in 1977.

3. The formation of a committee to study more carefully the points of view on which there is a measure of coincidence and to maintain links between diverse forces taking part in this multi-party meeting will make discussion more fruitful and efficient and help to achieve the expected indispensable results.

This is the stand to which our Party will adhere at the meeting while being ready to consider with keen interest all other proposals to be submitted to the meeting by other political forces.

HALT THE NEW WAVE OF TERROR IN CHILE

Below follows the full text of a joint appeal by V. Teitelboim and C. Altamirano, leaders of the Communist and the Socialist parties of Chile, published in August.

World public opinion has learned with indignation that in the last few days another 11,000 patriots were arrested in Chile. These actions of the fascist junta are a manifestation of its brutal hatred toward the Chilean people and its utter contempt of world public opinion.

Chile is going through the most terrible period in her history. The land has been defiled by concentration camps, the people are suffering from the fiercest dictatorship, the Chilean economy is on the brink of collapse, it is in the hands of big imperialist monopolies and the domestic oligarchy.

An official report submitted to the United States Congress states that the Pinochet regime is the worst one known and is comparable only with the regime of Hitler.

In the face of this situation, dissatisfaction in Chile is becoming universal. The vast majority of the people demand an end to the state of internal war, observation of elementary human rights, freedom for political prisoners, an end to inflation and unemployment, restoration of the people's purchasing ability and working people's rights.

The fascists' response to these demands of the majority of the people has been a new wave of terror begun in the last week. Thousands of people were arrested, hundreds of homes were raided, men, women and children were victimized and humiliated.

There is information that executions without resort to the due processes of law have been resumed in places of detention. Torture is commonplace in the junta's dealings with detainees, with no consideration at all given to age, sex, profession or religious beliefs. The fascists' cruelty is boundless.

A result of all this has been the death of one more leader of Chile's Popular Unity, Comrade Waldo Suarez, a leader of the Socialist Party and former deputy minister of education in the Popular Unity government, who had been in detention in the Chacabuco concentration camp.

Among those jailed in the last few days is Communist Senator Jorge Montes. His life, like the lives of thousands of other Chileans, is in danger. The lives of Senator Jorge Montes and other political prisoners must be saved and their freedom won.

This new wave of fascist terror in Chile must be halted. This can be achieved with the help of international solidarity, acting swiftly and forcefully. We call upon working people all over the world to voice their strong protest against the arbitrary actions and violence of fascism in Chile. We appeal to the youth, to students, to women, to mass organizations, to all progressive mankind to launch urgent action in defense of Chile and her people.

We call upon international organizations, governments, parliaments, political parties, the most outstanding public and political figures of the world to use all their influence and prestige to halt the mounting repression.

Reports of the mass solidarity campaign with the people of Chile continue to appear in the communist and progressive press, along with articles revealing the aims, methods and ties of the fascist

junta. Extensive excerpts from one of them, by Eberhard Hackethal in the West German communist newspaper *Unsere Zeit* of August 9, are given below.

NAZI KILLER IN THE SERVICE OF THE CHILEAN JUNTA

A news item appearing in the world press in late May clearly revealed the historical kinship between the Chilean fascist junta and the nazi regime in Germany. The item reported the appointment of one Walther Rauff as chief advisor to the National Investigation Service (DINA) established by the Pinochet government shortly after the coup. This nazi "expert" is helping Col. Hector Sepulveda systematize and technically perfect repression against Chilean patriots. DINA is designed to coordinate work of the various repressive agencies, from the army killer commandos to the secret services, which had been operating on their own.

The Christian "Committee for Cooperation in the Service of Peace in Chile" describes this Gestapo-like organization in these words: "According to the official version, DINA is supposed to draw up directives on investigation and the obtaining of new evidence from the accused; determine the degree of 'danger' presented by the accused; coordinate activity of the secret services of the armed forces, police and criminal police with a view to exchanging information."

Looking back, it will be recalled that Hitler set up a similar coordinating agency, the Chief Imperial Security Board.

DINA has its headquarter at Tejas Verdes, an army installation near the port of San Antonio, about 120 kilometres southwest of Santiago.

What takes place at Tejas Verdes? No one, least of all the tightly censored Chilean press, really knows, but the Christian Committee mentioned above has published a report of the torture and other methods used there. The Committee includes the secretary of the Episcopacy of Santiago, Fernando Ariztia, and the Lutheran Bishop of Chile, Helmuth Frenz. The report lists 50 cases of torture. The evidence was carefully examined by the Committee on the Crimes of the Chilean Military Junta at its second meeting in Copenhagen on June 26 and 27.

Such is the background of the "legal procedures" employed by the Chilean fascists. And such is the prelude to the show trial of Luis

Corvalan and his associates. The Tejas Verdes "experts" are out to perfect the torture methods used by the U.S. military in Vietnam and by the Brazilian gorillas and to draw up appropriate "recommendations" for an integrated system of repressions.

Walther Rauff appears to be their "main advisor." Rauff is a man of many crimes. He began his career in the nazi military intelligence service under Admiral Canaris. Later, on the personal recommendation of Heydrich, the nazi butcher in Czechoslovakia, he was appointed to the notorious SD, Hitler's security service. Rauff blandly stated in an interview in Santiago: "I met General Heydrich during my service in the navy. We became friends and it was on his recommendation that I joined the SD, of which he was chief." In 1941 he was made an SS Obersturmbahnführer and was later promoted to chief of the special group at the SD main administration.

His "biggest achievement" was the invention of the mobile gas chambers in which between 90,000 and 100,000 Jews and anti-fascists were done to death in Poland, the USSR, Yugoslavia and Belgium.

In 1962 Rauff frankly admitted: "In 1942 I began work on the so-called 'special automobiles' for killing not only Jews, but all persons sentenced to death."

(The article contains photostats of documents signed by Rauff. — Ed.)

After the war the SS helped Rauff escape. First, he took refuge in the Vatican and later went to South America. He represented West German concerns in Ecuador and in 1958 moved to Chile with a passport issued by the FRG embassy.

Rauff was a friend of Eichmann and one of the most sought nazi criminals. In 1962, the West German authorities felt compelled to order his arrest and asked the Chilean government to extradite this criminal "personally responsible for the killing of at least 97,000 persons of Jewish nationality." But the Chilean Supreme Court, partly due to pressure by certain West German organizations, turned down the extradition request.

Rauff fled to Brazil when the Popular Unity government came to power. Now he is back in Chile where, apparently, the junta needs his services. But where nazi murderers are needed and act, there can be no place for the rule of law.

The *Unsere Zeit* report ends with an appeal to expose the frame-up trials in Chile, step up the movement of protest, and demand freedom for Luis Corvalan and all Chilean political prisoners.

FORWARD WITH POPULAR UNITY

The winner of Colombia's presidential election on April 21 of this year was Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, the Liberal Party candidate, who polled more than 50 per cent of the vote (2.5 million ballots). The Communist Party took an active part in the election campaign, supporting candidates of the National Opposition Union (UNO), which won 130,000 votes. Following the election the CPC issued the following message to the people, which was carried in the newspaper *Voz Proletaria*, June 6-12, 1974.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party hails all men and women who supported the program and candidates of the National Opposition Union during the April 21 election campaign.

Their action was an expression of no confidence in traditionalism and a rejection of the pressures to force all Colombians to support one or the other candidate of the oligarchy.

By voting for the UNO they have strengthened its resolve to fight for deep democratic renovation of the country and expressed their faith in Colombia's revolutionary and socialist future.

DEMAND FOR URGENT CHANGE

On April 21, the majority of Colombians rejected the efforts of the ultra-rightists represented by Gomez Hurtado to consolidate the most backward and conservative forms of the ruling oligarchic system.

In addition to the voters who came out resolutely for far-reaching revolutionary change and supported the UNO, the majority of those who voted for ANAPO (the National Popular Alliance) thereby voiced their negative attitude toward the existing system.

Many of those who voted for Lopez did so in the conviction that he would carry out the changes demanded by the people.

But they will soon see that these changes cannot be expected of the oligarchic camarilla. They will be made possible only as a result of mobilization, organized action and national unity on the basis of the people's demands and resolve. For their part, considerable sections that supported the ANAPO and seek unity will see that necessary change can be effected not by a vacillating opposition but by a people made strong by unity.

It is therefore necessary, with enthusiasm and political flexibility, to cement those who, while not yet realizing the importance of popular

unity for their own future, the future of their families and their class, are seeking, even in their errors, the road of struggle and their place in it.

The best way to find that road is to embrace as part of their daily life the demands put forward by the UNO and the Communist Party Program:

- Against Yankee imperialism and for national liberation.
- Solidarity with the peoples fighting for freedom, the fraternal people of Chile in the first place.
- Against high prices, inflation and growing poverty, for a general increase in wages and incomes.
- Against latifundia, for land, work and higher reimbursement of the labor of peasants and farm workers.
- Against rising rent and services rates.
- Against the crisis in all levels of the educational system; for a democratic and popular educational reform.
- Against the government's pro-American policy in international relations and for the establishment of relations and rapprochement with all peoples.
- Against the reactionary, anti-democratic character of the ruling system; for expanding freedoms and democratic guarantees for workers, employees, peasants and students.

It is necessary to turn each of these popular demands, however specific and modest, into a rallying point for expanding and deepening the struggle for immediate objectives, for promoting the unity of the working class and democratic forces, for the education and organization of ever broader masses of the people.

It is necessary to test in the crucible of the struggle for these objectives all of those in collegiate and mass organizations and in the administration who declare support for democratic views, combining mass action with utilization of the positions gained by the UNO in the Congress, department assemblies and municipal councils.

It is necessary to help make known the point of view of those who are in opposition to the present system, seeking a political realignment that would help bring the progressive forces to the fore of the nation's life.

It is necessary, through concrete action in support of popular demands, to expose those who declare themselves to the "left" of the Communists and whose role consists only in forming strike groups of splitters and rabid anti-communism.

We are entering a new stage of the struggle, with conditions favor-

ing the broad expansion of mass action for a new unity basis of revolutionary trends, in support of the explicit resolve of sections of the people to continue the struggle for speedy resolution of its problems, expecting nothing from the oligarchic groups.

In these circumstances, when everything depends on action, on the struggle program, on organized opportunities and the forms the battle against the enemies of the people will take, we appeal to the democratic and revolutionary trends of the opposition for social, trade union and political organization; we call upon workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and other social forces to rally around the committees of the National Opposition Union in the name of the tasks and principles of unity.

For new successes in the struggle for national liberation and the rights of the Colombian people!

For the strengthening of the UNO!

For a mass Communist Party, the only guarantee of success in the struggle against the enemies of the people!

Bogota, May 19, 1974

FOR A BROAD ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT IN CENTRAL AMERICA*

On June 13, 1974 *La Libertad*, the Costa Rican Communist newspaper, carried the following joint statements of the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica and People's Party of Panama.

The People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica and People's Party of Panama, having analyzed in an atmosphere of fraternal mutual understanding some key aspects of the present political situation in their countries and elsewhere, resolved to publish this statement setting out their common point of view on some of the discussed problems.

(a) The action programs of both parties unanimously point out that imperialism is the chief enemy of our peoples. Therefore both parties call for the formation of broad anti-imperialist fronts comprising all social forces affected by the consequences of imperialist domination, of backwardness and cultural bondage.

*Title supplied by editor of *IB*.

(b) The two parties are at one in considering that the agreement between the governments of Ecuador, Colombia, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama imposing a one dollar tax per box of exported bananas is a fair and patriotic measure intended to recover part of the wealth taken out of our countries by the monopolies. It is in line with the objectives of our fight against imperialism and should be supported by the democratic movement in our countries. The peoples must be vigilant to prevent their governments from giving in to monopoly pressure.

(c) In regard to the issue of freeing our countries from imperialist domination, we consider that the peoples must step up their vigilance to prevent their governments from giving in to monopoly pressure.

(d) A struggle must be carried on to promote relations of solidarity between the unions of banana plantation workers.

(e) The two parties unanimously recognize the decisive role which General Omar Torrijos, head of the Panamanian government, plays in this struggle. His position is a demonstration of solidarity and support for the governments which have signed the agreement mentioned above, as well as for the banana plantation workers, for he has advanced to the forefront of the struggle to win respect for the sovereign decisions of governments and peoples designed to protect their natural resources and territorial integrity.

(f) The People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica reaffirms its solidarity with the people and government of Panama who are fighting for the restoration of complete sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone.

(g) It is in struggle of this nature that a broad Central American anti-imperialist front is being forged, a front that should go from strength to strength and devise appropriate action methods. This is the only way for the peoples to counter the sustained maneuvers of an imperialism set on imposing ever more subservient governments.

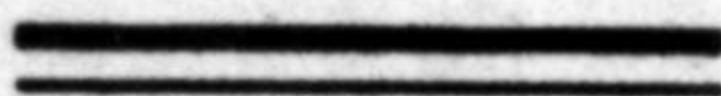
(h) It was decided to appeal to the world revolutionary movement and world public opinion to step up their solidarity with the parties to the banana agreement. The banana companies' conspiracy aimed at preserving their positions as a colonial enclave must be frustrated.

SOLIDARITY WITH THE CHILEAN PEOPLE

In view of the plight of the Chilean people, whose most elementary rights the fascist junta under General Pinochet daily and barbarously tramples underfoot, in view of the unlawful and unfair court proceedings instituted against Luis Corvalan and other Popular Unity leaders, and in view of brutal repression against the majority of the Chilean

people, both parties reaffirm their determination to strengthen and extend the movement of solidarity with the Chilean people and to fight for the preservation of the life of Corvalan and other leaders and for the complete restoration of democracy in Chile. The solidarity of the peoples of the world will stay the assassins' hand.

San Jose, July 5, 1974.



FROM THE PARTY PRESS

AGAINST MAOIST IDEOLOGY AND POLICY

GDR

In August *Einheit*, theoretical journal of the CC SUPG, published an article on the Maoist leadership's policies.

The article stresses that the Chinese people must under no circumstances be equated with the Maoist leaders. Maoism does not at all express the Chinese people's aspirations. It is the theory and practice of a petty-bourgeois, national chauvinist group.

In the early years the development of the PRC followed a road predetermined by Marxist-Leninist experience. Fulfilment of the tasks of the anti-feudal revolution, economic rehabilitation and a visible improvement in the working people's social and economic condition made for the growing influence of scientific socialism on CPC policy and the positions of Marxist-Leninist, internationalist forces. But this was at variance with the nationalist concepts of Mao Tse-tung and his followers and they set out to revise the Party's general line in the period of transition to socialism.

Mao and his group saw a danger in the decisions of the Eighth CPC Congress, which were aimed at ensuring the country's steady socialist progress, promoting China's cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in every field and intensifying the Marxist-Leninist education of the people, primarily the working class. They took the offensive and nullified many of the socialist gains of the people.

A fast-developing war industry became the main economic objective. The people's representative bodies guaranteed by the Constitution were supplanted by a military bureaucratic dictatorship, both the Party and other non-governmental organizations being reduced to its agencies. In the international arena, the Maoists shifted the country from an anti-imperialist to an anti-Soviet position. Having declared the Soviet Union the "chief enemy," they pursue a policy frankly

hostile to détente and favoring collaboration with imperialism and struggle against socialism as a living reality.

The evolution of Chinese society is increasingly characterized by deformation of the foundations and achievements of socialism although even the most drastic measures of the "cultural revolution" failed to destroy these foundations altogether. The deformation of the socialist basis does not lie in abolishing state or cooperative property but in ignoring the laws and production relations brought into being on this basis and in the use of the people's labor for the anti-socialist, hegemonist ends of the Mao group. Lacking a solid social basis, the Maoists today advance various demagogical slogans in an attempt to secure the workers' support. However, Maoist policy conflicts more and more with the growing material and cultural requirements of the workers and other working people.

World communist unity is a serious obstacle to Maoist policy, which is opposed to détente. The brother parties of socialist countries continue their determined fight against Maoist theory and practice. At the same time our countries are willing to normalize inter-state relations with the PRC and to work for the re-establishment of friendship with China.

COLOMBIA

On July 4, 1974 *Voz Proletaria*, newspaper of the CP of Colombia, carried an article on the Maoist attitude toward Latin America.

The author, Manuel Cepeda V., quotes a few passages from an article published in the journal *Pekin Informa* (No. 5) on June 5, 1974, which states with cynical frankness the Maoists' true attitude toward Latin America.

The article, entitled "Intensification of the Soviet-U.S. Contest in the Western Hemisphere," is designed to prove that "the struggle going on in the Western hemisphere between Soviet revisionist social imperialism and North American imperialism is a reflection of the growing intensification of their global rivalry."

Speaking of what the Maoists term Soviet "military expansion" in Latin America, the journal comments: "*Using its strong point in the Caribbean*, Soviet revisionism in the late 60s began to send naval and air forces there, stepping up its military activity in the Caribbean and Western Atlantic." What "strong point" do the Maoists mean? It is the socialist Republic of Cuba.

"The Soviet Union," *Pekin Informa* writes, carrying forward its attack on the Soviet Union and Cuba, "now has anchorages and

refuelling bases for its naval and air forces in the Western hemisphere, as well as a huge telecommunication center." What "center" is the author talking about this time, bringing to mind informers of the U.S. Senate's McCarthyist commission? It is only too plain that once again he means Cuba. "This activity and the military aims of Soviet revisionism," he argues in conclusion, "pose a direct threat to the security of Latin American countries. *Hence they are a threat to the United States itself*, to its strategic communications between North and South America, as well as to the Panama Canal." These colonialist arguments in support of U.S. domination of Latin America, against socialist influence in our country, an influence described as a "threat to Latin America and the United States itself," are trotted out and repeated again and again, not by CIA agents, but by their like-minded accomplices, the Maoist leaders.

However, it is not only Cuba that the Maoists attack in frankly advocating U.S. domination of Latin America. "The United States," they aver, "took steps to contain the Soviet revisionists' military expansion. . . . They stationed an infantry brigade and a combat unit of the Air Force in the Panama Canal Zone, center of the North American 'South Command,' to control the strategic canal linking two oceans, as well as the Caribbean and Central and South America The United States evidently wants to use its armed forces there for suppressing national and democratic movements in Latin America and for *setting up a front against the Soviet revisionists' expansionist activity* in the Western hemisphere." In other words, the Maoists see U.S. presence in Panama and the preservation of the U.S. colonial enclave there as fully justified.

Pekin Informa presents a dramatic picture of what it calls "enormous Soviet arms exports to Latin America." It writes: "Soviet revisionism, a major manufacturer of military equipment, exported more than one million dollars' worth of arms to Latin America. . . . *The enormous arms exports to Latin America alarmed the United States*, which has always regarded this continent as 'its sphere of influence' . . . In June 1973 the U.S. government decided to supply Chile and four other South American countries with F-5E supersonic fighters. . . . At the same time U.S. military 'aid' to Latin America increased from \$63m. in 1971 to \$96.4m. in 1973. *Out of this amount, \$20m. went to Chile by way of 'aid'.*"

Peking does not say why the United States increased its "aid" to Chile. This was done to arm the gorillas and Pinochets who were planning a coup against Popular Unity. Nor does Peking say that

Soviet military aid was granted to Cuba and other Latin American countries fighting for their national independence while Maoist "aid" on this decisive front was nil.

Anti-Sovietism has made the Maoists completely forget the class point of view. Whereas the imperialists use arms as an important source of gain, supplying them to butchers and shedding the blood of our peoples, the arms delivered to heroic Cuba by the Soviet Union inflicted a military reverse on U.S. imperialism in the Bay of Pigs, the first ever sustained by it in Latin America.

In casting about for arguments to support their false criticism of "social imperialism," the Maoists obligingly play into the hands of imperialism. In Chile, where Mao hobnobs with Pinochet, Peking's opportunist theory — "neither with socialism, nor with imperialism" — acquires a monstrous character. An indication of this is the following passage in *Pekin Informa*: "In addition to the military sphere, the rivalry between the superpowers in Latin America has also sharpened in the political, economic and diplomatic spheres. *The September 1973 military coup in Chile was a product of this sharp rivalry.*" Thus the Pinochet coup is made out not to have been the product of a U.S. monopoly conspiracy against Popular Unity, of a conspiracy of U.S. imperialism against the courageous people of Chile who had won their freedom with Soviet aid, but "a product of this sharp rivalry" between the United States and the Soviet Union. This is how cynically Peking washes its hands of it. Once it has made this sort of statement, it evidently makes no difference to Peking whether it maintains relations with an Allende or a Pinochet.

Nor is that all. "... *After the military coup in Chile,*" the Maoists lament, "*the Soviet revisionists stepped up their activity in South America, doing all in their power to gain new strong points.*" Now what are these "new strong points" which the Maoists claim the Soviet Union tries to secure in Latin America? And whom do the Maoists want U.S. imperialism to intervene against in order to stop what they describe as the Soviet Union's "large-scale penetration into the political, diplomatic and military spheres" of life on our continent? The answer is simple: they mean countries seeking liberation like Chile, countries like Peru or Panama, and all who adhere to progressive and patriotic positions.

How can one describe the dirty work which Maoist theorists in the gaudy costumes of opera singers do by trying to equate U.S. imperialism, which keeps a tight grip on our economy, with the Soviet Union, which has demonstrated in Cuba, Chile, Peru, Panama, and

elsewhere its unqualified readiness to help Latin America in smashing its chains? This dirty work can only be described as complicity with imperialism.

The 1969 Meeting of Communist and Workers' parties pointed out that the destinies of the peoples fighting for national liberation are inseparable from the socialist cause and the Soviet Union. There is no contradiction, nor can there be any, between the struggle of our countries and historical progress as embodied by the Soviet Union. The real motives and aims of Maoism show through the maze of Peking's theories as in this particular case. As soon as an opportunity presented itself, the Maoists attacked Cuba, accusing it, as the Americans do, of being a "strong point of the Soviet Union in the Caribbean," justifying U.S. presence in the Panama Canal Zone as a defense measure against "Soviet expansionism in the Western hemisphere," describing Peru and other progressive countries as "new strong points" of the Soviet Union in Latin America and calling the Chilean tragedy "a product of sharp rivalry" between the Soviet Union and the United States, which means whitewashing the coup leaders and their master, U.S. imperialism.

This, then, is the Maoists' real attitude toward Latin America. Everything else is Chinese fairy tales.

PERU

Puno en Alto Publishers have brought out *Mao and Pinochet versus Latin America*, a pamphlet exposing the double-dealing policy of the present-day Peking leaders. The pamphlet shows that Peking's reckless anti-Sovietism is merely a disguise for its great-power, anti-popular and anti-socialist policies.

"Anti-communism," the pamphlet says, "has long been the political mainstay of Peking and imperialism. The Chinese leadership tries to lay a groundwork on which to foment hatred for the Soviet Union while posing as a selfless fighter against imperialism. . . .

"The point is, however, that in reality the Maoists have not only stopped fighting imperialism but have gone as far as to link up and ally themselves with it. . . .

"The Soviet Union has always firmly opposed every manifestation of great-power policy and is the main obstacle to Peking's hegemonist ambitions. This accounts for the Peking leaders' anti-Sovietism."

"The Chinese leaders, who earlier assured the Latin American peoples that they were willing to support their struggle are now marching together with the generals' junta under Pinochet" writes

Eduardo Labarca, the Chilean author and journalist. "... In fighting against the fascist junta, the Chilean people have never seen any sign of solidarity from the Peking leaders. On the contrary, these leaders openly side with the Chilean people's butchers, with the military junta which has usurped power in the country."

The authors of the pamphlet denounce and expose the anti-Soviet calumnies of Peking and speak highly of the Soviet policy of supporting the struggle of the peoples and countries of Latin America for complete national liberation, lasting independence and sovereignty and social progress.

FRG

Last July *Unsere Zeit*, the GCP newspaper, carried an article on the West German Maoists' anti-communist divisive activities. The article is entitled "The Maoists: Disguised Provocateurs in the Service of Reaction."

"Behind the smokescreen of revolutionary talk," it notes, "the Maoists perform the role of provocateurs in the service of the blackest reaction." They go as far as to use the same arguments as the Springer press. "Down with the GCP, down with the employees' right to co-management!" This is not a quotation from a speech by Franz Josef Strauss. It appeared in *Roter Morgen*, mouthpiece of the Maoists' so-called "CPG — Marxist-Leninist."

The Maoists exploit the most primitive anti-communist prejudices. Many of their articles may be described as would-be leftist versions of stuff published in *Bildzeitung*, the rightist sheet. It becomes obvious who benefits from this rewriting when we consider that the Maoists join the worst enemies of the Soviet Union in smear campaigns against détente and peaceful coexistence. In common with all reactionaries, the Maoists clamor for German reunification and "national unity."

In home policy, West Germany's Maoists link up with the reactionary section of monopoly capital. Resorting to the same logic as the rightists, who try to cover up violations of the Constitution with regard to the assignment of jobs to Communists and other democrats, the Maoist "CPG — Marxist-Leninist" approves in its newspaper *Rote Fahne* of the dismissal of progressives. It affirms that "bans regarding jobs have never run counter to the Constitution."

It suits the action to the word. In Münster it campaigned against giving a government job to Thomas Neumann, member of the GCP.

In Bonn in helped to discharge Hans Hermsen, using the same arguments as black and brown reactionaries use to justify the persecution of Communists.

Monopoly capital needs the Maoists, and there is reason to suspect that it does not stint funds to pay for their services, *Unsere Zeit* concludes.

FOR A NEW PERU

On July 28 of this year the people of Peru celebrated the 153rd anniversary of national independence. In this connection, on July 25 the Communist newspaper *Unidad* carried an editorial, which says:

This holiday is being celebrated in the year of the 150th anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho (against the Spanish colonialists — *Ed.*) and at the height of a new anti-imperialist struggle for the genuine and complete economic, social and political liberation of the country under the banner of the Peruvian revolution launched October 3, 1968, and led by the armed forces.

The present anniversary is of special significance. After decades of reactionary rule the Peruvian revolution, continuing the cause of the liberation struggle begun by Tupac Amaru, is carrying out anti-oligarchic social measures aimed at deepening the process. As the nation's leader declared, the Inca Plan will be announced.* In this connection the Peruvian people are filled with great expectations.

Among the new measures is the "integrated solution" of the question of the printed mass media. Implementation of this measure will, without doubt, go down in the history of the revolutionary process as an event of utmost importance.

President Velasco, leading members of the revolutionary government, and organizations representing journalists and printers, workers and intellectuals have repeatedly exposed the counter-revolutionary conspiratorial activity of the "big press" continuing to

*In his speech on June 25 of this year President Juan Velasco Alvarado announced the forthcoming publication of the Inca Plan, a program of anti-imperialist and revolutionary change drawn up by progressive army circles. — *Ed.*

remain in the hands of the old oligarchic groups already removed from economic and political power.

This abnormal, contradictory situation will be changed through a new revolutionary act. The time of reckoning has come for the monopolistic, oligarchic press hostile to the people and manipulating public opinion.*

The National Agrarian Society, the National Industrial Society, the Fishing Association and the foreign and national monopoly enterprises for which *Comercio*, *Prensa*, *Ultima Hora*, *Correo* and *Ojo* had acted as mouthpieces no longer exist. For that reason there is no longer any place for these newspapers in the new Peru. The nationalization of oil, the agrarian reform, the transfer of the fisheries to the public sector, the Industry Law, the mining industry reform, etc., have necessitated the establishment of new state and associated enterprises and offices. New representative bodies of workers and peasants speaking for the majority of the population have appeared. These forces, creators of the nation's wealth, have the indisputable and decisive right to express their views through the press.

We are confident that after its restructuring the press will serve the objectives of the anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchic revolution, will help overcome dependence and backwardness, and promote the economic and cultural building of the new society.

A new press is needed to help solve the major tasks of economic and industrial development, such as increasing output and productivity in the interests of the revolution and the working people, eradication of individualistic and egoistic norms of behavior fostered by reaction, cultural education aimed at bringing the achievements of civilization, science and culture within reach of the people, and mass, accelerated elimination of illiteracy, that blight of the past. The mass media will no longer be used to spread the ideas of the ruling classes, ideas of alienation. They will be used to express the objectives and interests of broad sections of society. A necessary and essential dialectical interconnection will be established between the revolutionary process and practical social change.

This is a very difficult struggle. Imperialism and internal reaction will engage in endless conspiracies. The capitalist bourgeoisie knows

*On July 28 of this year the Peruvian government announced the reorganization of the press under which the major newspapers are to be handed over to the trade unions and mass organizations. — Ed.

that its ideological interference in the work of the revolutionary press opens the doors for political and economic restoration. It will seek to exploit the consequences of the world capitalist crisis, which has also affected our country (in particular, the dollar devaluation and the monetary crisis, the energy and food crises). Its ideology has always been the same: anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. Fortunately, the people have been cured of that "bogey" and the Peruvian revolution is advancing confidently.

New Pamphlet From New Outlook

THE BIG STAKES OF DÉTENTE

Gus Hall

Report by the General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA to the June 29-July 1 meeting of the Party's Central Committee. Analyzes détente as the class struggle at a moment when both classes have state power; shows that monopoly capital is forced to recognize present-day realities while its basic aims remain unchanged. Emphasizes centrality of détente as an issue; relates it to worldwide crisis of imperialism, economic and political instability of the capitalist world, problems of developing countries. Places détente as the central issue facing the people of the U.S. Shows who are the enemies of détente and why. Discusses the direct self-interest of the U.S. working class and the overwhelming majority of the people of the U.S. in détente. Relates it to domestic affairs, the crisis in everyday living, economic problems, the Nixon Administration. Deals with aspects of the Party's work, the need in this period for the Party to take leadership initiatives, its role in mass movements, industrial concentration, political independence, recent progress in the Party's work and some problems, united-front work and Party building and the relationship between them.

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