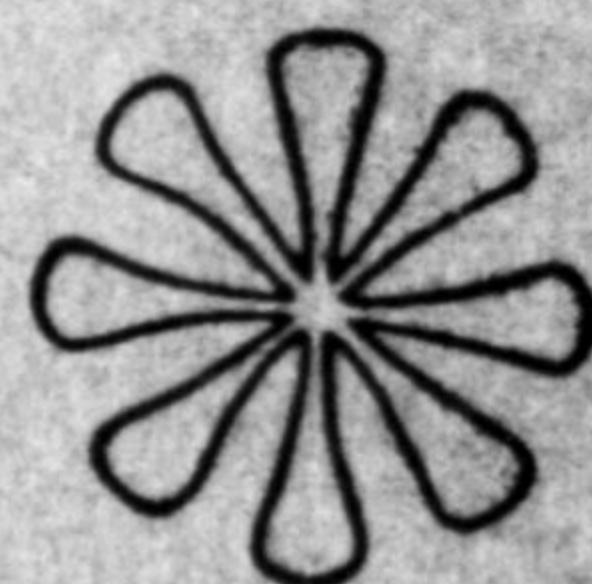
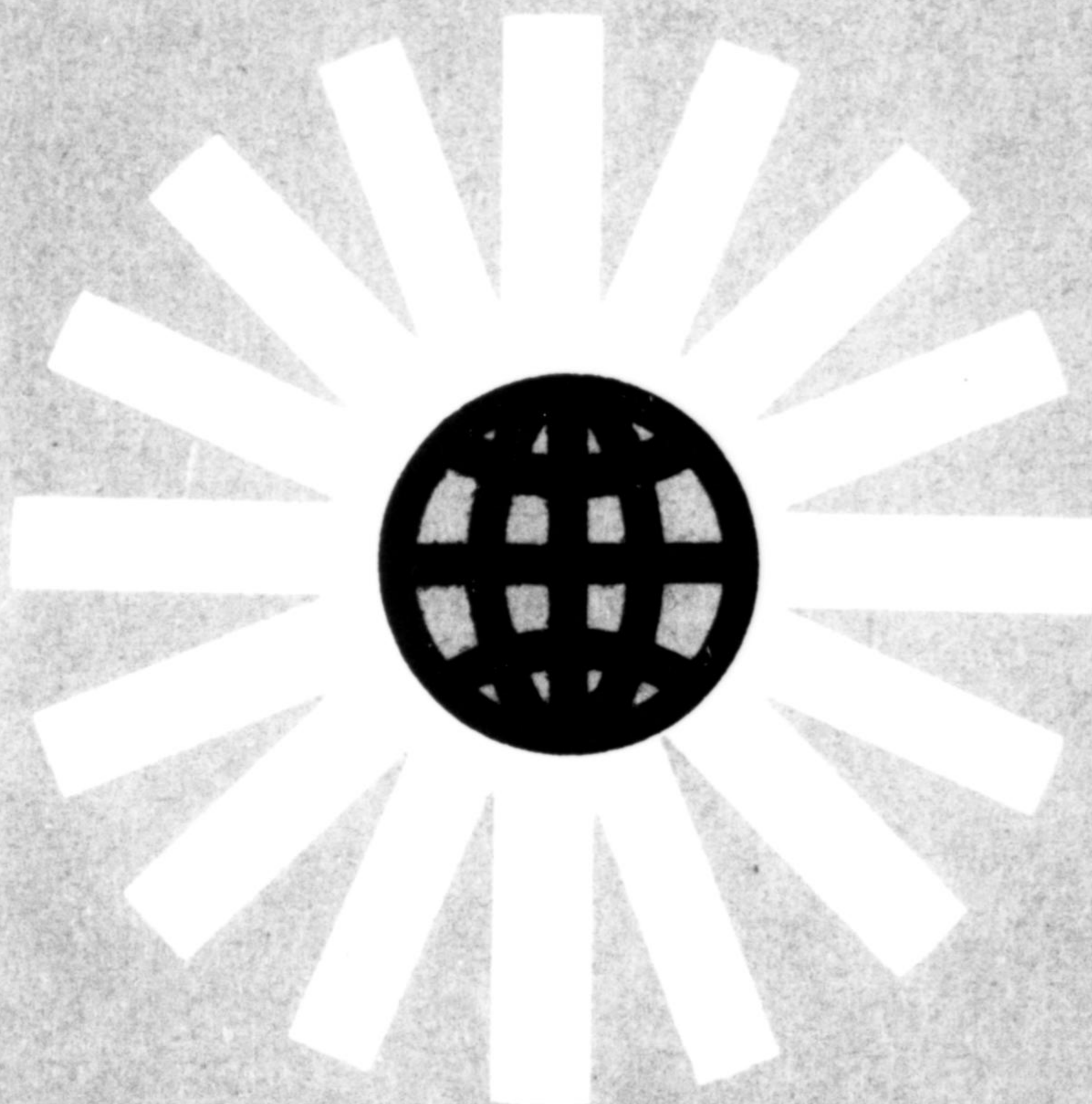


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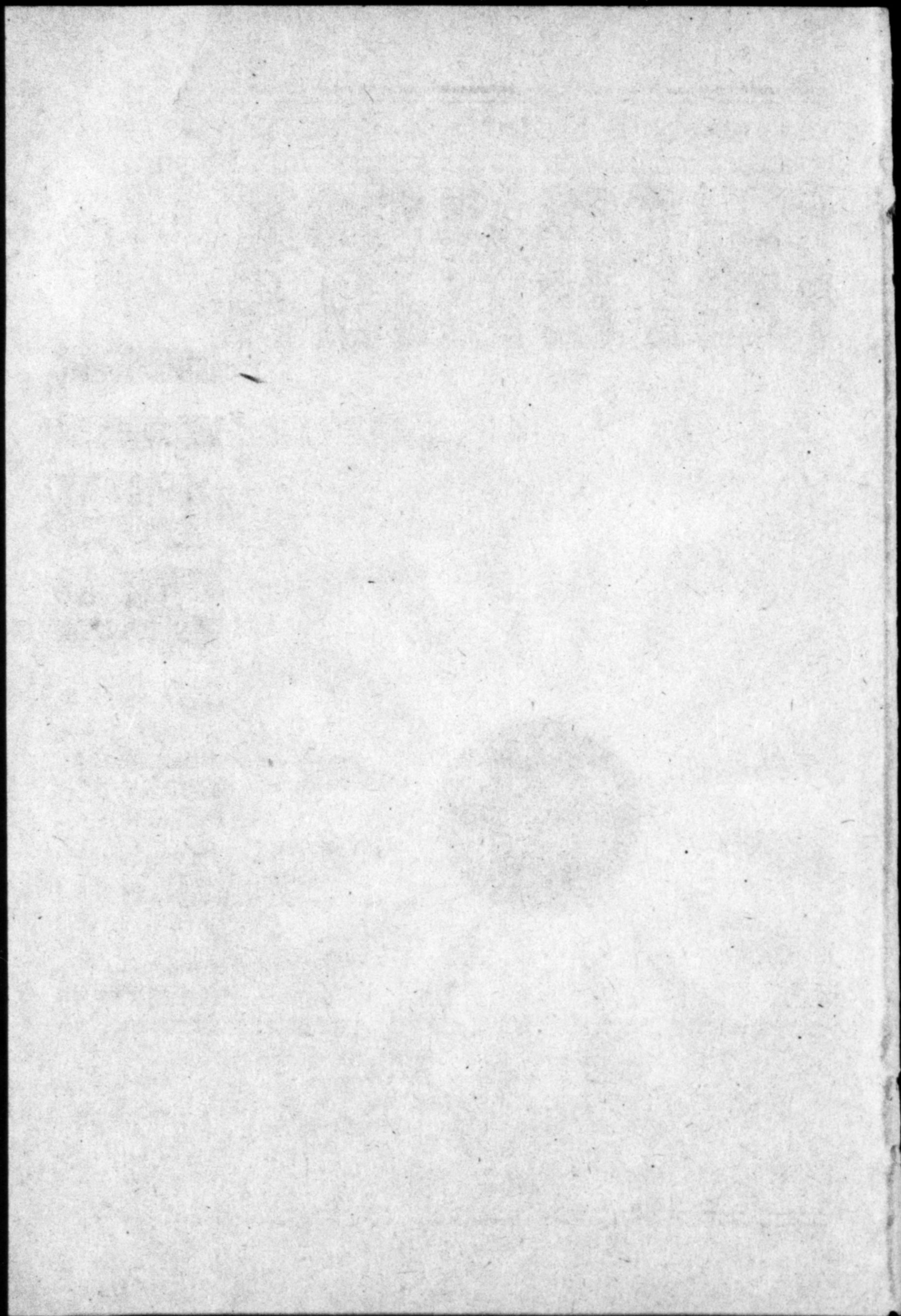
**WORLD MARXIST
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**HUNGARIAN
VISIT TO
USSR**

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**IRAQI CP
COMMUNIQUE**

19

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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GDR

The proclamation, on October 7, 1949, of the German Democratic Republic, the first worker-peasant state on German soil, was the beginning of a fundamental change in the destinies of the German people. It signified their victory in revolutionary struggle against militarism and fascism, and for the ideals of socialism. It signified, also, a substantial accretion to the potential of the socialist community, and had a tremendous impact on the political situation in Europe.

Led by their tested vanguard, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the people of the GDR surmounted tremendous difficulties in a country mutilated by imperialism and nazism, and in a historically short span made truly remarkable progress. The social and economic changes of the past 25 years have transformed the country. The socialist state continues to develop, assuring its citizens broad democratic rights and an active share in public and political life. A new generation has grown up, a generation of patriots and convinced internationalists prepared to dedicate all their knowledge and strength to communism.

The GDR's first quarter-century has seen growing friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. The GDR of today is one of the most developed countries in the world.

On October 7 its people celebrated the jubilee in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and inspired labor effort. The jubilee was observed also in every part of the socialist community, by peoples united in fraternity and sharing common aims and aspiration — it was a day observed by all who had fought fascism and are now working for peace, democracy and social progress.

The festivities in Berlin were attended by a Soviet Party and Government delegation led by L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC, CPSU, and delegations from other fraternal parties and countries. The people of the German socialist republic accorded them a warm and fraternal welcome.

A more detailed report on the jubilee will appear in the next issue of the Information Bulletin.

COMMUNIQUE ON THE STAY IN THE SOVIET UNION OF THE PARTY AND GOVERNMENT DELEGATION OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

A Party and Government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, led by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Janos Kadar, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union from September 25 to 30, 1974, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

During their stay in the USSR the delegation visited Leningrad and a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises, met with representatives of the working people, workers of party and state bodies, public figures. A Soviet-Hungarian friendship rally was held at the Kirov Works in Leningrad, which turned into a powerful demonstration of the unbreakable unity of the Soviet Union and Hungary, of the CPSU and the HSWP.

Everywhere the Hungarian Party and Government delegation was given a warm cordial reception, which was fresh testimony of the profound fraternal feelings linking the Soviet and Hungarian peoples. Participating in the talks that were held during the visit were:

On the Soviet side: General Secretary of the CPSU CC L.I. Brezhnev; politbureau member of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, N.V. Podgorny; politbureau member of the CPSU CC, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, A.N. Kosygin; politbureau member and CPSU CC secretary, M.A. Suslov; CPSU CC secretary K.F. Katushev; member of the CPSU CC, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N.K. Baibakov; member of the CPSU CC, first deputy of the USSR Foreign Minister, V.V. Kuznetsov; member of the CPSU CC, USSR Ambassador to the HPR V.Y. Pavlov.

On the Hungarian side: First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Janos Kadar; politbureau member of HSWP CC, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Jeno Fock; politbureau member and secretary of the HSWP CC, Karoly Nemeth; politbureau member of the HSWP CC, chairman of the editorial board of the magazine

Tarsadalmi Szemle, Valeria Benke; member of the HSWP CC, deputy chairman of the HPR Council of Ministers, Istvan Huszar; member of the HSWP CC, HPR Foreign Minister, Frigyes Puja; member of the HSWP CC, HPR Ambassador to the USSR, Gyula Rapai.

Participating in the talks were also:

On the Soviet side: member of the CPSU CC, assistant to the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, K.V. Rusakov; member of the CPSU CC, deputy of the USSR Foreign Minister, N.N. Rodionov; deputy head of a department of the CPSU CC, G.A. Kiselev; head of the Fifth European Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, N.N. Sikachev:

On the Hungarian side: member of the HSWP CC, editor-in-chief of the newspaper *Nepszabadsag*, I. Katona; head of the International Department of the HSWP CC, J. Berecz; deputy head of the International Department of the HSWP CC, M. Szurös; deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the HSWP CC, L. Fodor; and head of a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the HPR, J. Toth.

During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding, the sides pointed with satisfaction to the high level of the development of fraternal ties between the Soviet Union and Hungary, which embrace all spheres of political, economic and cultural life; to the fruitfulness of Soviet-Hungarian relations based on the principles of socialist internationalism, and affirmed in the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid. They confirmed the complete unity of views and positions of the two parties and countries on all the questions discussed.

The Soviet delegation described the successes achieved by the Soviet people in communist construction, the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress, the strengthening of the economic potential of the USSR, the socio-political and spiritual development of Soviet society. It was noted that the present stage of communist construction in the USSR is characterized by high labor activity of the Soviet people, a new rise of socialist emulation, which provides for the successful fulfilment of production plans. The Soviet side informed the Hungarian delegation about the foreign-policy activity of the CPSU CC and the Soviet Government, about the successes in implementing the Peace Program set forth by the 24th Congress of the CPSU.

The Hungarian leaders highly assessed the great achievements of the fraternal Soviet people in building communism, implementing the

decisions of the 24th Congress of the CPSU, strengthening the economic might of the Soviet Union, raising the material and cultural standards of living of the working people. They noted the outstanding role and significance of the work of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev in the achievement of these successes.

The implementation of the Peace Program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress, in the opinion of the Hungarian leadership, exerts favorable influence on the development of the international situation. The HSWP fully approves the active Leninist peace foreign policy of the Soviet Union, its contribution to the constructive settlement of conflicts and international issues, to deepening the process of détente in Europe and throughout the world. The role of the Soviet Union, as well as all fraternal countries of socialism, is growing in the world struggle for the triumph of the ideals of socialism and communism, for safeguarding the peace, freedom and independence of peoples, to rebuff the intrigues of imperialist reaction against the progress, peace and security of nations.

The Hungarian Party and Government delegation told about the achievements of the Hungarian people in socialist construction, successful implementation of the decisions adopted by the 10th Congress of the HSWP. The development of the Hungarian People's Republic is characterized by the growing moral and political unity of Hungarian society, the further increase of the leading role of the Party and the working class, the improvement of the system of planning and management of the national economy, activation of the HSWP's work in the field of ideology, culture and education. The Hungarian comrades emphasized the importance of the forthcoming 11th Congress of the HSWP, which will outline future tasks in the building of socialism, and adopt the program statement of the Party. Preparations for the Congress and the 30th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke are taking place in an atmosphere of labor enthusiasm of the entire Hungarian people.

The Soviet leaders highly assessed the achievements of the fraternal Hungarian people in building socialist society, in the further upsurge of the productive forces of the country, in raising the effectiveness of public production and the material and cultural standards of the working people. These successes are guaranteed by the effective and creative leadership of the tested vanguard of the working people — the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, its Central Committee headed by Comrade Janos Kadar. By pursuing its active

foreign policy, the Hungarian People's Republic contributes tangibly to the successes of the coordinated course of the socialist states in the international arena. It works fruitfully and constructively in collective organizations of the fraternal countries — in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, contributing to the growth of the prestige and might of the socialist community. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, together with other parties consistently fights for the consolidation of the world communist movement, all anti-imperialist forces of our time.

An exchange of opinions was held on the development of Soviet-Hungarian relations in the period following the official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic at the end of 1972 of the Party and Government delegation of the Soviet Union, led by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. It was emphasized that this visit has given a new impulse to Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, to the intensive development of businesslike ties between the Central Committees of the CPSU and the HSWP, the governments and legislative bodies of the two countries. Effective contacts have been increased between local Party bodies, public organizations, ministries and departments, as well as towns and regions of the Soviet Union and Hungary.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the state and prospects of Soviet-Hungarian economic, scientific and technological cooperation, the dynamic growth of trade between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic. Positive estimate was given to the work conducted to coordinate the plans for the development of the national economy of the USSR and the HPR for the next five-year period, noting the great significance of joint measures aimed at further development of the fuel and energy resources of the two countries, the expansion of specialization and cooperation of production in the key branches of machine-building. The sides are unanimous that in the further work to coordinate the five-year plans special attention must be paid to broader use of new progressive forms of economic, scientific and technological cooperation envisaged by the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration.

The participants in the talks pointed out that Soviet-Hungarian scientific and technological cooperation under the agreement, whose 25th anniversary was marked this year, is of great use to each of the countries, contributing to the acceleration of technical progress. It was noted that the sides will exert their efforts for the further perfection of coordination and expansion of cooperation in the field of

scientific research, design and engineering, striving to increase their national economic effectiveness.

The sides underlined that the development of bilateral economic, scientific and technological cooperation is an organic part of the collective work of the fraternal socialist countries in carrying out the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration. Agreement was reached that competent bodies of both countries will be entrusted with stepping up the work of implementing integration measures, in particular, making better use of the possibilities of joint planning of certain key branches and types of production, to expand production, scientific and technological cooperation with a view to building up effectiveness and intensifying the development of the national economy in both countries.

The Soviet and Hungarian delegations noted with satisfaction the considerable expansion of Soviet-Hungarian ties in the field of ideology, education, science and culture. They have confirmed their readiness to contribute in every way possible to the further development of these contacts, the improvement of close cooperation between scientific and creative organizations, institutes and agencies of the two countries. They stressed the importance of joint work toward developing topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, toward stepping up the struggle against bourgeois ideology.

The participants in the talks noted the successful development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in the sphere of foreign policy and international relations. Highly assessing the experience gained in this sphere, they spoke in favor of further expansion of foreign-policy consultations and working meetings between the Central Committees of the CPSU and the HSWP, and also between the foreign ministries of the two countries.

The sides stressed that a determining role in the steady development of the process of bringing the peoples of the two countries closer together is played by the identity of views and fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the HSWP, which permits ever fuller utilization, in mutual interests, of the experience in socialist and communist construction, allows to coordinate the efforts of the two countries in international affairs, to raise Soviet-Hungarian friendship to a qualitatively new stage.

The Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic confirmed their firm resolve to spare no effort toward strengthening the unity, expanding and improving all-round cooperation of the socialist countries, toward coordinating their international activity as one of the

paramount factors in improving the international political climate and consolidating the process of détente. They noted in this connection the role of the Warsaw Treaty Organization — that collective organ of political cooperation of fraternal countries — as a reliable and effective instrument of peace and security.

After exchanging information about a number of recent meetings and talks of the CPSU and the HSWP with representatives of other fraternal parties, the sides noted with satisfaction that major results had been achieved along the main lines of anti-imperialist struggle indicated by the 1969 International Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties, the positions of democratic and progressive forces were consolidated in a number of countries despite the stubborn resistance of reaction and imperialism and their attempts to launch counter-offensives. Never losing sight of their internationalist duty, the CPSU and the HSWP will continue in future too to facilitate in every way the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the Communist and Workers' parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The two parties resolutely speak out for continuing the uncompromising struggle against all and every manifestation of anti-communism, nationalism and chauvinism, against Right and "Left" opportunism.

The CPSU and the HSWP attach great importance to collective forms of work of Communist and Workers' parties both in the regional and the global framework and confirm their readiness to support practical steps in this direction.

During the exchange of opinions on crucial international issues the joint view was voiced that the present international situation is characterized by profound changes toward relaxation of tension and the assertion of the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems in international relations, which has found expression in an improvement of the situation in Europe, in considerable normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations, in the unfolding of a constructive dialogue between socialist and capitalist countries, and in a number of other important events and developments.

Having discussed the state of affairs on the European continent, the participants in the talks noted that the concerted vigorous foreign-policy actions of the socialist countries promote in decisive measure the deepening of the process of European détente, the expansion of cooperation between European states with different social systems on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The importance was stressed of international treaties and agreements that initiated a steep turn in

Europe toward détente and peace, and of the need for their consistent implementation.

The sides declared that the All-European Security and Cooperation Conference can and must become a major historical landmark on the road of turning Europe into a continent of lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation, an important stage in consolidating world détente and making it irreversible. It was noted that in the course of the second stage of the all-European Conference in Geneva understanding has been reached on a number of important problems under discussion, and the opinion was voiced that, given a constructive approach, it will be possible to promptly reach mutually acceptable agreements on all outstanding questions.

The sides believe that the completion of the all-European Conference in the near future and the holding of its final stage at summit level answers the purpose of ensuring lasting peace and security in Europe.

The Soviet Union and Hungary favor that political détente in Europe be supplemented with measures of military détente. They confirm their stands on this question expressed by the Communiqué of the Political Consultative Committee Conference of the Warsaw Treaty member-states held in April 1974 in Warsaw. The recognition of the principle of not jeopardizing the security of either party to the talks — taking into account the security of all European states — provides a complete possibility to reach constructive agreement on the reduction of troops and armaments. The success of the talks on the reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe would be an essential element of military détente and would create favorable conditions for holding in future such talks regarding other regions in Europe.

In the course of the exchange of opinions conviction was expressed as to the necessity of adopting active measures to stop the arms race and bring about general and complete disarmament embracing both nuclear and conventional types of armaments under relevant international control. For these purposes, it is deemed urgent and useful to take practical steps to convene a World Disarmament Conference with all nuclear powers participating.

The participants in the talks attach special significance to the Soviet proposal submitted to the 29th session of the UN General Assembly "On banning actions affecting the environment or the climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the interests of ensuring the international security, well-being and health of people." They

believe that the signing of a relevant convention would meet the interests of all countries and nations.

The Soviet Union and Hungary, confident that this corresponds to the interests and aspirations of the peoples of all countries, favor a further expansion of the zone of international détente. They noted in this connection the constructiveness of the idea of setting up a system of security and cooperation in Asia, which could be realized through the collective efforts of all Asian states on the basis of the renunciation of the use of force, mutual respect for sovereignty and inviolability of frontiers, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, which would considerably expand their possibilities in the field of economic and cultural cooperation.

Having discussed the situation in the Middle East, the participants in the talks note that they regard the disengagement of troops in the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights only as a first step toward general settlement of the Middle East conflict. The sides reaffirmed their principled position that the establishment of a stable and just peace in this region can be achieved only on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and ensuring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The sides favor the speediest resumption of the work of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East, the equal participation in it of the representatives of the Arab people of Palestine. All questions of the Middle East settlement must be considered and resolved within the framework of this conference.

The Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic reaffirm their unswerving support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people, the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam aimed at strict and undeviating observance of the provisions of the Paris Agreement of January 27, 1973. They resolutely denounce the policy of sabotaging this agreement which is pursued by the Saigon administration with the support of imperialist circles and state that only precise and full implementation of the Agreements reached in Paris can guarantee a stable and just peace in Vietnam.

The participants in the talks express satisfaction with the progress achieved in the matter of a political settlement in Laos and readiness to assist in the development of Laos as an independent and neutral state. They come out for the speediest solution of the Cambodian

question in accordance with the national interests of the people of Cambodia.

The Soviet Union and Hungary confirm their support for the constructive proposals of the Korean People's Democratic Republic for the peaceful democratic unification of Korea, and also for the demand for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.

The participants in the talks pledged solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for national emancipation, for consolidating their political and attaining economic independence, for social progress. They express profound satisfaction over the successes of the national-liberation movement and welcome the achievement of independence by Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique. The Soviet Union and Hungary consistently oppose the policy of apartheid, and all forms of racism, they call for the immediate implementation of the UN Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The sides expressed their positive attitude to the anti-imperialist orientation of the policy of the non-aligned countries, to their contribution to the struggle for international détente, against war and aggression, for peace and the national independence of peoples.

The Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic strongly condemn the fascist military coup in Chile, the terror and repressions unleashed against the national patriotic forces, and pledge full support to the struggle of the Chilean people against the fascist military junta. They demand an end to the gross violations of human rights and persecution of Chilean patriots and urge all states and world public opinion to come out in support of the progressive forces in Chile.

The two delegations welcome the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship and the process of democratic reforms that has begun in Portugal. They wish success to the progressive forces striving to pool their efforts and act in a united front in the struggle against the machinations of reaction, for the assertion and development of a democratic system in the country.

The participants in the talks note with satisfaction the democratic changes in Greece, the legalization of the activities of political parties in that country, the Communist Party included, and express their sympathy with the efforts of Greek progressive forces aimed at consolidating the independence and sovereignty of their country and its profound democratic renovation.

The Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic come out

firmly and consistently in defense of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. They hold that measures to protect the Republic of Cyprus from outside interference and to ensure the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of Cyprus should be taken without delay. The Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic stress in this connection the importance of the speediest convocation of a representative international conference on Cyprus in the framework of the UN.

During the exchange of views it was noted that the present period of international development is characterized, on the one hand, by the fact that, as a result of the consistent, purposeful activities of the countries of the socialist community, of all progressive forces, the process of détente is increasingly influencing the situation. On the other, reactionary forces are still active in the world, trying to revert the world back to the times of the cold war. The opponents of détente, seeking to thwart the normalization of relations between states with different social systems, are firing up anti-communism and organizing ideological subversion against the socialist countries. All this calls for special attention on the part of the socialist states to problems of the international situation, for resolute struggle against reactionary forces with the aim of consolidating and developing the results attained in international détente. The Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic will continue firmly to pursue such a course in the sphere of foreign policy.

The Soviet and Hungarian sides expressed complete satisfaction with the course and results of their talks. They express confidence that the visit of the Hungarian Party and government delegation will make a new important contribution to the further development of all-round fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the HSWP, between the USSR and the HPR.

The Hungarian delegation invited a Party and government delegation of the Soviet Union to visit the HPR. The Soviet side accepted the invitation with gratitude.

Nepszabadsag and Pravda, Oct. 1, 1974.

PLENARY MEETINGS

COMMUNIQUE ON THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE CC OF THE IRAQI CP

At its plenary meeting on June 21, 1974, the CC of the Iraqi Communist Party discussed the situation in the Kurdish region; the work of the Progressive Patriotic-National Front and the methods of consolidating and developing it; the dangers of imperialist-reactionary plotting against Iraq and the Arab World.

The CC approved the report delivered by the Political Bureau and passed several decisions on the Arab situation, solidarity with the Chilean people, demanding the release of Comrade Corvalan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Chile, and other patriots, and the release of Comrade Arismendi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay.

ON THE SITUATION IN THE KURDISH REGION

The report of the last plenary meeting of the CC, held in January 1974, thoroughly analyzed the new situation in Kurdistan and the armed Kurdish National Movement. The analysis dealt with the negative developments in the movement and the concrete attitude to them and the democratic solution of the Kurdish problem in Iraq.

Our party exerted extraordinary efforts in order to let the leadership of DPK and Barzani himself avoid the dangerous path that this leadership followed, by sending delegations on the highest level to the premises of this leadership. The National Front also exerted efforts during the discussion on the draft of the law of autonomy and after proclaiming it.

But the positive position and potentialities of the resumption of cooperation between our party and the Front, on the one side, and the DPK, on the other, as identified by the report, were confronted by aggravation of the DPK's right-wing positions hostile to the pro-

gressive course as demonstrated by the following events. The turn-about toward the right, and the increase of the reactionary and suspicious elements' influence in the leadership of the movement, grew during the deepening of the progressive course of the power, led by Arab Baath Socialist Party, and the important measures achieved after publishing the March 11, 1970 Statement.

Due to its exploiting interests and response to imperialist and reactionary pressures, the leadership of this movement did not adopt a correct position toward these important revolutionary changes in Iraq by supporting and buttressing them, but on the contrary, cast doubt on them, and practically opposed them. This attitude led to a convergence with the reactionary forces and a political crisis isolated it from the progressive forces on the national and international scenes.

The autonomy law suggested by the Progressive Patriotic-National Front and promulgated by the government on March 11, 1974, was a result of an agreement between our party and the Arab Baath Socialist Party. Formulating the draft of the law, the two parties took account of several points of view which were expressed by DPK delegations, as well as the opinions of the national circles and personalities with the aim of improving and enriching the autonomy law. This law forms a great achievement in recognition of the national rights of the Kurdish people, and democratic solution of the Kurdish problem. It was a fruit of the Kurdish people's long struggle and the whole Iraqi people's struggle backed by the progressive forces to achieve such a solution. Its democratic implementation and enrichment, demarcation of autonomous territory and deciding the relation of the mixed administrative units on the observance of the national structure according to 1957 census and economic ties will consolidate the pillars of brotherhood among Arabs, Kurds and the national minorities.

The realization of the above-mentioned aim and enforcing the law in a constructive, peaceful atmosphere and developing it, will secure a broad upsurge in Kurdistan: cultural, social and economic, contributing to overcoming the backwardness which it suffered from, due to a national discrimination as a part of the backwardness of Iraq as a whole. It will also contribute to development of the productive forces, releasing their potentialities, developing the progressive national characteristics of the Kurdish people and their self-management, overcoming backwardness and national oppression. In addition to that, it will promote the Kurdish people's struggle for their national rights in the neighboring countries.

There are great possibilities and potentialities in Iraq for a success-

ful implementation of the autonomy law and enriching its democratic content.

And some of them are:

First, realization by the Kurdish people in particular, and the Iraqi people in general, of their own bitter experience accumulated during years of fratricide, of heavy losses and serious dangers that they were and are subjected to now, due to the rejection of the peaceful solution and resort to arms by the right-wing leadership of the Kurdish national movement.

Second, existence of the anti-imperialist patriotic regime which adopts a peaceful democratic solution of the Kurdish problem, standing by enacting the autonomy law as a part of a general progressive course in various fields of the political, social and economic life.

Third, existence of the Progressive Patriotic-National Front, which includes the Arab Baath Socialist Party and the Iraqi Communist Party, supported by the progressive patriotic and national forces. This Front considers the peaceful democratic solution of the Kurdish national problem through cooperation with all progressive and peace-loving Kurdish forces a basic section of its program.

Fourth, the important role that the Communist Party, deep-rooted among Kurdistan's masses, plays in realizing the democratic solution of the Kurdish problem and deepening the brotherhood among Arabs and Kurds and the national minorities. Furthermore, the emergence of Kurdish progressive political organizations and groupings supports the policy of the national front and enforcing of the autonomy law.

Fifth, strengthening of Iraq's relations on the governmental and public scale with the world revolutionary forces, first of all, the states of the socialist community, especially the Soviet Union, backing on their support of the program for the peaceful democratic solution of the Kurdish problem, of enforcing the autonomy law and of the whole regime's progressive course.

The objections of the right-wing leadership to the autonomy law as a pretext to refuse the agreement with the government and the National Front and resumption of fighting were confronted by suspicions and doubts of this leadership's intentions, and by discontent of our people's masses and the world progressive forces. It must not be overlooked that this leadership had been preparing itself for fighting long before the law was issued, ignoring all the opportunities which offered even after its proclamation to avoid the fighting.

The right-wing of the Kurdish national movement cannot mobilize the Kurdish masses for a long time under wrong slogans and goals by

flattering national sentiments. This right-wing showed its helplessness in convincing the progressive public opinion of its causes for objection to the autonomy law, and hence, its resort to methods of maneuver and instalment of slogans.

The movement's leadership pins hopes on implementing its program on assistance from reactionary forces all over the world, and on bringing about a reactionary change in Iraq, or on following a policy of attrition to gain time.

Hostility to the progressive course and the Progressive Patriotic-National Front, objection to autonomy law and its peaceful and democratic implementation, the shift toward reactionary positions, put and are putting the right-wing leadership of the Kurdish national movement into an impasse. Its insistence on this dangerous course leads it to more and more isolation and political bankruptcy. It would be wrong to imagine that the imperialists' and reactionaries' aid would help it avoid this fate.

The split in the Kurdish people's movement, which includes broad forces, from Communists to the national rightists, into two opposite wings forming two politically distinguished fronts, is gaining in depth. The Kurdish people's struggle for their national rights, welfare and social progress will remain a vital and growing part in the revolutionary democratic movement of the Iraqi people as a whole, and in further struggle of the working people for establishing socialism in our country.

The developments since the right-wing leadership's resumption of the fighting until now indicate the beginning of demolishing of its mass influence in Kurdistan, evacuating important positions one after another, alongside political isolation from the progressive forces inside and outside Iraq.

In spite of that there are still misled mass forces following the right-wing leadership. The differentiation within these masses is not yet sufficient. It is only the beginning of their turn to correct positions. A positive attitude toward them must remain as an important means to attract the healthy masses, elements and leadership in this movement.

In calling for unity of the democratically-oriented Kurdish political strata and organizations which support the national front policy, our Party adopted a correct position. Overcoming the fragmentation of these groups and forming a national democratic party, closely cooperating with our party and the Arab Baath Socialist Party, to consolidate the implementation of autonomy and deepen the pro-

gressive line of the regime and the national front, participating in both of them, is a national task and necessity facing the representatives of these progressive groups.

Our party endeavored to enlist its political, mass and military capacities in the battle for the victory of the democratic implementation of autonomy law within the progressive national march of Iraq.

Reliance on political means, with dependence on the masses and their progressive vanguards, setting a democratic example which inspires the Kurdish people's masses during the implementation of autonomy law, was and remains the main method to solve the Kurdish problem.

The pressing task which confronts all democratic and progressive national forces' struggle for the solution of the Kurdish problem, is initiating the implementation of autonomy and establishing its bodies and institutions on democratic lines, by involving all progressive forces and elements in the Kurdish national movement, achieving progressive socio-economic transformations, especially the land reform, as a part of developing a democratic system for Iraq as a whole. This requires wide political and military mobilization in defense of the autonomy law and progressive achievements.

The armed popular masses under their progressive patriotic and national detachments are the best guardian defending autonomy and a barrier facing the armed men of the right wing. The national front should devote extraordinary efforts to make the mass mobilization successful by democratic methods, and to develop information in order to consolidate the frontal alliance and strengthen the brotherhood and unity of the two peoples, Arabs and Kurds.

The achievement of this task requires also implementation and development of the plans designed to realize the process of industrial and agricultural development. In addition, social services in the Kurdish region must be increased, the interests of the masses must be observed, and the bad living conditions which the masses are subjected to, must be thoroughly dealt with.

ABOUT THE NATIONAL FRONT

Almost one year has elapsed since the agreement on the National Work Charter and Work Rules in the Progressive Patriotic-National Front was reached.

During the last year the National Front has strengthened its positions in the country's political life, especially during the last few months.

In the organizational field, Front committees were established in all provinces, and in some countries abroad. The meetings of the High Committee and its secretariat were systematized. The control of the High Committee over provincial committees was consolidated and strengthened.

The activity of the National Front in the field of foreign relations with different political parties and forces and the national fronts in many countries, played an obvious role in strengthening the position of Iraq as a liberated, progressive and staunch militant country against imperialism, as an ally of the liberation movement and the socialist community, first of all the Soviet Union.

The theoretical conference organized by the National Front and the journal *World Marxist Review* in Baghdad in June 1974, on the alliance between the national liberation movement and the community of socialist countries, was a contribution of considerable importance in consolidating the alliance between Iraq and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and in exposing rightist, adventurist, reactionary, Zionist and imperialist policies and ideas which are active today, aiming at undermining the relations of cooperation, friendship and alliance between the Arab liberation movement and the world socialist community.

The period which has passed since the setting up of the Front, and especially the last months, proved the importance and significance of establishing the National Front and the historical necessity of its rising, in spite of the difficulties which confront it and its limited activity until now. This is due to the short period which passed since its emergence, and to the lack of necessary experience in guiding the daily work by some of its committees and, last but not least, due to the activity of backward elements and right-wing and reactionary forces which exert all efforts to prevent the National Front's development, doing everything to undermine the two parties' alliance.

There is no doubt that the reactionary forces exploit every negative phenomenon rising from the remnants of sensitivity against the Communist Party's activity, as well as the mistakes committed in the treatment of other strata and elements following harmful political methods. That was in the center of our party's concern, compelling it to dedicate more efforts to avoid all what can be exploited by the reactionary and agent forces to weaken national cooperation, and to rally the popular masses around the National Front and power.

The High Committee outlined the general lines of the work of the National Front and its specialized and provincial committees. There-

fore, our Communist Party is struggling for the coming period to witness more activity and enthusiasm in the work of those committees, and formation of new bodies of the Front relying on the masses, who have a great interest in safeguarding and developing the progressive achievements and transformations.

Life has shown that the formula of cooperation among all progressive parties and forces in the mass organizations all over Iraq and the Kurdistan region is capable of mobilizing the masses and winning them over, rallying them in battle for safeguarding the revolutionary gains in Iraq, especially the autonomy for Kurdistan, and for putting an end to all hostile and subversive activities.

To work for the implementation of the principles of the National Charter Work; to deal with the present tasks; to set out detailed plans, achieving them creatively and sincerely — all this is a guarantee of a development of the militant relations between the Front partners on its leadership and mass level.

The strengthening and activization of the national front acquires extraordinary importance at the present time. The revolutionary march in Iraq has aroused imperialist, zionist and reactionary forces externally and internally, which are plotting frenziedly and openly against the progressive patriotic regime. The plotting forces exploit the Kurdish armed movement, alongside some economic and living difficulties and some other negative aspects, to carry out their evil aims.

By its reliance on the broad popular masses, and organizing them, the Progressive Patriotic-National Front has all capacities and potentialities to confront the imperialist-reactionary challenge, frustrating its criminal designs, and simultaneously continuing and deepening the revolutionary march of our country. That is the central task which confronts us.

IN BRIEF

SYRIA

The Syrian Communist Party held its Fourth Congress in Damascus from September 26 to 28. There were 169 delegates representing all the Party organizations active in Syria and abroad, as well as six non-voting delegates.

The Congress heard a report by Khaled Bagdash, CC General Secretary, on major developments in the country and Party since the Third SCP Congress. It discussed and adopted the Party Program and elected a new Central Committee and Auditing Commission.

Delegates who joined in the debate on the General Secretary's report and the draft Program voiced support for the policy of the Party and the key provisions of the draft. They moved a number of amendments most of which were carried.

After the debate the Congress unanimously approved the report and the draft Program as amended.

The Congress passed resolutions on the first anniversary of the October liberation war and the 50th anniversary of the SCP and in support of convening an international Meeting of Communist and Workers' parties.

The delegates identified themselves with the Arab patriots fighting against Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, with the Communists and democrats of Chile and Uruguay, and the Cypriot people fighting against the imperialist conspiracy.

The Congress sent a message of greetings to the CPSU speaking highly of its support of the Syrian people.

The Congress discussed and adopted some amendments to the Party Rules.

The new Central Committee re-elected Khaled Bagdash General Secretary of the CC and Yusef Faisal, his deputy. It also elected a new Political Bureau of 10.

The Congress received messages of greetings from various Communist and Workers' parties, including the CPSU and the Communist parties of other socialist countries.

A communique circulated in Damascus stresses that the Fourth SCP Congress will go down in history as a congress which laid the foundations of Party unity and that it proceeded in an atmosphere of great political awareness on the part of the delegates.

PERU

A national conference of the Peruvian Communist Party was held in Lima on September 28 and 29.

The main resolution passed by the Conference says that Peru's Communists are determined to work hard for the successful completion of the present stage of the people's fight against imperialism. According to *Unidad*, the Party's national daily, the Conference was devoted to organizational matters, in particular the task of strengthening the Party and improving the membership's political and ideological training. The Conference was addressed by Jorge del Prado, General Secretary of the CC.

The Conference decided on steps to strengthen the Party by enrolling working people and others. It also decided to set up Party schools in the principal areas of the country to raise the Communists' political standard and improve the training of cadre members.

FINLAND

The CC CPF held an enlarged meeting in Helsinki on September 26. In addition to CC members, the meeting was attended by CC functionaries, secretaries of district Party organizations and the chief editors of people's democratic newspapers.

Arvo Aalto, General Secretary of the CC, spoke of the current problems of the international movement and the domestic situation. Erkki Tuominen, member of the CC Political Bureau, concerned himself with the outlook for economic cooperation.

The meeting passed resolutions on the domestic political situation and current international issues.

The resolution on the political situation says, in particular, that the crisis evident in home and economic policy encourages the ultras. These forces are organizing themselves and extending their propaganda and publishing activities, making a special effort to attack and smear the Soviet Union, the Communist Party and the people's democratic movement as a whole. Although their activity threatens our people's fundamental interests more and more and is increasingly directed against state treaties, the authorities refuse to curb them.

As a result of the country's entry into the EEC, prices have been going up faster than ever since the 40s. The tax burden imposed on the working people continues to grow. There are tens of thousands of unemployed. Incomplete employment and compulsory holidays are becoming ever more common while in numerous industries the

working people are made to work overtime. Emigration is continuing.

Working people in many industries fight for their interests. The Communist Party helps them in every way, stressing, however, that only a determined fight based on the unity of the masses can produce adequate results and prevent big capital from lowering the people's standard of living.

The CC urged the working people and other progressive forces to be more vigilant and to defeat through active struggle the ultras' effort to consolidate their positions in national politics and their attempts to force our people into renouncing friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, which they chose 30 years ago.

The resolution on international issues points out that the socialist countries' active foreign policy and the peoples' fight for peace benefit détente and foster international relations based on peaceful coexistence.

An important condition for safeguarding peace and the security of the Finnish people is to promote and strengthen good-neighbor relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. The general crisis of capitalism reveals ever more clearly the superiority of the economic, social and political system of socialism in assuring the peoples' prosperity. This prompts the imperialists to step up their ideological fight against the forces of peace and socialism.

The CPF, loyal to its internationalist duty and the principle of solidarity, demands an end to the brutal reign of terror in Chile. It declares for guaranteeing the independence of the Cyprus Republic, demands the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territories of Arab countries and the settlement of the Middle East problem according to the resolutions of the UN Security Council.

The meeting discussed preparations for the 17th Congress of the CPF, which it set for May 16-18, 1975. It approved the schedule of organizational and political preparations and the procedure to be followed by branch organizations in submitting proposals. According to the decision of the June CC Plenum, the starting point and main purpose of preparations for the 17th Congress are to promote Party unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism by carrying out the decisions of the Special and 16th Congresses of the CPF. The principal political objective of congress preparations is to extend and intensify activity aimed at establishing an anti-monopoly, democratic front, upholding the working people's interests and implementing the Party's general line.

PORTUGAL

The CC PCP met in plenary session in Lisbon on October 6. It released a communique saying that the meeting had resolved to call an extraordinary Party congress on October 20.

The congress is to discuss and approve amendments to the Party Program and charter with due regard to the new situation created after April 25 and to the new tasks flowing from it.

The new congress will be the seventh in the Party's history and the second to be held in legal conditions. The only congress that took place legally before was the First (November 1923). The latest regular congress met in 1965.



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STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AND FASCIST REPRESSION

The following statement of the Central Committee Executive of the Brazilian Communist Party was published in the No. 113 issue of the Party organ *Voz operaria* for July 1974.

After analyzing the political situation in the country and the Party's activities, the Executive Committee of the CC BCP has come to the following conclusions:

1. BRAZILIAN ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

The CC's analysis of the situation in Brazil presented last November in the resolution, "For a United Patriotic Front Against Fascism"* has been fully vindicated. The events of the first few months of 1974 confirm the correctness of the conclusions concerning the nation's economic difficulties. Numerous facts testify to this. Inflation is rising, although official data conceals the tragic situation of the masses of the people due to the rising cost of living. Shortages of certain prime necessities are mounting despite spiraling prices. The credit squeeze is damaging thousands of small and medium businesses, and some industries are already facing difficulties. The Halles Bank case (its bankruptcy — *Ed.*) has shaken the financial system. This year the balance-of-trade and utilities deficit will reach an unprecedented level (at least \$4,500 m.) and boost the external debt.

Brazil is suffering from the deep economic difficulties that have shaken the whole capitalist world system mainly because the financial and economic policy being pursued since 1964 has made our economy more vulnerable and sensitive to external crises. The economic difficulties are neither superficial nor passing. They are a consequence of the dictatorship's economic policies and the fundamental problems

*See Information Bulletin No. 4, 1974. — *Ed.*

facing our country: the domination of imperialism, latifundism in agriculture, and the mounting exploitation of the working class, all working people, the majority of the people by a small group of big monopoly companies, foreign in the first place.

Hard times lie ahead for Brazil. And, of course, as always the fascist regime will do everything to place the burden of these problems on the working people's shoulders. The intoxication with the "Brazilian miracle" has passed and the failure of the dictatorship's economic policies is apparent. The Party must closely follow economic development so as not to be unprepared in the face of events. Besides, we cannot make our political action dependent on the probability of a catastrophic crisis.

2. POLITICAL EVOLUTION

Popular discontent, due primarily to high prices and the government's wages policies, finds expression in protest movements. The masses are no longer afraid of criticizing the government. The working class is expanding its struggle. Small strikes with specific demands are numerous, and many of them are successful. There was wide response to the bus drivers' and conductors' strike in the capital of Sao Paulo state. Demonstrations against detentions and torture are stepping up. However, the struggle of the working class and the people against fascism at this new stage of upsurge is contradictory and largely spontaneous in character.

The inauguration of the new administration has not provided a "political vent," as some anti-fascist circles had vainly hoped. More people are in jail or have vanished. Tortures go on. Press censorship is fiercer than ever. The fascist trend continues. Steps are currently being taken toward greater "legal" centralization of the federal government's power at the expense of the federal principles proclaimed at the foundation of the republic . . . The erosion of state and municipal autonomy continues, as the merger of Guanabara and Estado do Rio states shows.

Geisel and Golbery are seeking greater support from reactionary political forces barred from political decision-making during the Medici administration. They would thus like to isolate the most consistent anti-fascist forces and expand the regime's political base. At the same time, they are trying to institutionalize the fascist regime by casting overboard the remnants of the 1946 Constitution. They are seeking to make greater use of legislative and legal power to give

constitutional appearance to their anti-national, anti-labor and anti-democratic policies.

In the face of changes in the national and international situation, the Geisel government is forced to show some tactical flexibility. This is also prompted by national development tasks. One clearly apparent change lies in certain foreign policy aspects. The "ideological frontiers" doctrine has been replaced by so-called "responsible pragmatism." Basically, however, the foreign policy continues to serve the interests of imperialist monopolies and internal reaction. And expansionism and interference in the affairs of neighboring peoples to the detriment of their peoples also continue.

The fascist dictatorship is not monolithic and it continues to be racked by contradictions, e.g., the contradictions between the Sao Paulo state group and those of other states; the contradictions between the groups that had enjoyed the greatest influence under the Medici administration and those that have lost it under the Geisel administration; the contradictions between those who want to institutionalize fascism and those opposed to legal institutionalization; the contradictions between industrialists and land and cattle owners, etc. All these contradictions are aggravated by the mounting difficulties facing the regime and the growing opposition and popular resistance to fascism.

We must exploit the difficulties in the fascist camp. But it would be a great mistake to exaggerate them, because, by themselves, they present no doomsday crisis for the regime. The main thing now is to fight against the Geisel administration's maneuvers, to challenge all illusions concerning it so as to keep the regime from expanding its political base.

The trend toward consolidation of fascism clashes with the opposite trend, prevailing among the majority of the people, and is inspired by ideas of a democratic political regime, freedom from imperialism, and social progress. The patriotic anti-fascist resistance in Brazil is nurtured by changes in world politics, the strengthening of the forces fighting for peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism. The events in Portugal were hailed here with enthusiasm, and they continue to provide invaluable support in the fight against fascism in our country. Of tremendous support in our struggle is international solidarity with our people and statements, such as the statement of Pope Paul VI in favor of amnesty for political prisoners.

3. FASCIST REPRESSION AGAINST THE PARTY

The fascist regime has unleashed brutal repressions against the Party, seeking to demolish and demobilize our organization. The dictatorship realizes the growing opportunities for opposing its policies and also takes into account the election campaign (for parliament in November of this year. — *Ed.*). That is why it is coming down violently against Communists, killing, kidnapping and torturing them. Communists and all our organizations should have a clear idea of the state of affairs and take necessary steps to safeguard their operations. We must fight against negligence in security questions as one of the causes of the blows from which we have suffered. If we take all security measures the dictatorship will be unable to paralyze our revolutionary action. We must expose the crimes of fascism and deepen our Party's ties with the worker masses, especially at big enterprises, as well as with all anti-fascists.

4. PRIME POLITICAL TASKS

In promoting the Party's policy and, especially, in uniting all democratic forces in a patriotic front against fascism, Communists must concentrate on the following prime tasks:

a) Struggle for immediate demands of the working class, all working people, civil servants, etc., at their places of work, in urban and rural trade unions, with the main objective of securing wages increases;

b) Struggle against high prices and shortages of primary products, which will enable us to expose the financial and economic policies of the dictatorship and step up the struggle against government wages policies;

c) Struggle against torture, killings and kidnappings, for solidarity with political prisoners and the persecuted;

d) Promote tasks in connection with the campaign for electing deputies to the Parliament in November, raising the banner of working-class, popular demands, the demands of democratic freedoms.



THE COMMUNIST PARTY GENERAL ELECTION MANIFESTO

Below follow extracts from the Election Manifesto of the Communist Party of Great Britain published by the *Morning Star* September 19, 1974.

The government we have had since March has been a minority government. The steps it has taken to increase pensions, repeal the Industrial Relations Act, freeze rents and increase food subsidies have been warmly welcomed by working people, but the benefits to pensioners, tenants and consumers have already been largely eaten away by inflation.

Because the government has not broken with right-wing and Tory policies, the roots of the problem have not been tackled. The government has only tinkered with the symptoms, not the causes.

Communists put forward a program for real change, which will bring prices down, put the burden of the crisis on the rich, not the workers, and prevent big business holding the country up to ransom.

Inflation is not a national disaster, or caused by the trade unions. It is caused by government and big business policies. It can be stopped by changing these policies.

First, prices should be frozen for at least six months.

Second, monopoly profits should be slashed. The giant firms have fixed prices much higher than they need be, so as to increase their profits.

Third, the government should abolish VAT, except on luxury goods. It is not good enough to reduce it from 10 per cent to 8 per cent.

Fourth, food subsidies should be increased.

Fifth, we should get out of the Common Market now.

Membership has brought higher prices, deprived us of the freedom to trade to the best advantage, and increasingly takes away our sovereignty.

No terms can make the Market acceptable. It is not renegotiation of entry terms which is needed, but immediate withdrawal.

Sixth, the arms program of £3,600 million should be cut by half. It is one of the main factors in inflation.

While ownership and control of key sectors of the economy remain

in the hands of the big monopolists, no Labor government can deal effectively with the problems.

North Sea oil is a striking example of the need for nationalization. Without it, this great national asset will be turned into a source of vast profits for the oil firms, many of them foreign. But labor has run away from the need for outright nationalization. It says it will allow the oil firms to play "a substantial role," and to operate "on profitable terms." This means they will get much of the wealth which ought to go to the community.

Instead of combating the Tory and Fleet Street attack on nationalization with a vigorous exposure of the failures, the profiteering and the bankruptcy of the monopolies, Mr. Wilson pleads that all Labor wants to do is preserve the "mixed economy." That means the mixture as before — the bulk of the economy in monopoly hands, and a minority nationalized sector mainly serving the interests of the private sector.

Yet at the heart of every major problem in Britain is the question of public ownership.

To deal with the energy crisis all energy resources, including oil, must be nationally owned and controlled.

To deal with the financial crisis the government must take over the banks and major financial institutions.

To deal with the investment crisis the top firms in engineering, chemicals and other industries should be nationalized, so that investment decisions are based on the needs of the people, not private profit-making, and the public money put in benefits the public, not the shareholders.

To deal with the housing crisis all urban land, except that of owner-occupiers, should be nationalized, as should big building and building materials firms.

To deal with the transport crisis road haulage, private passenger transport firms, shipping, all air transport and the docks should be taken over and incorporated in an integrated national transport system. A new type of nationalization, based on serving the people, is needed.

Only limited compensation should be paid to the owners of industries and firms now taken over, and the interest on it should be paid by the government, not the industries concerned. Interest rates on the money advanced to the nationalized enterprises for investment and development plans should be kept low. Their governing boards should be composed of supporters of nationalization. Their workers

should be given the right of democratic participation, with good wages and conditions.

The Tories, Liberals and right-wing Labor leaders say that because of the economic crisis the people must accept that there can be no increase in the standard of living, that real wages must be frozen, and that the economy must remain stagnant.

This is the exact opposite of the policy needed to fight the crisis. It would only make matters worse and increase the danger of a major recession and massive unemployment. Such policies have been tried again and again in the past both by Tory and Labor governments. They have always failed.

What is needed is a policy of economic growth, aimed at using all the great resources of the country to the full.

Expanding the economy means raising real wages and pensions, not holding them down to the level of price increases, as envisaged in the "social contract." Such restraint would be a recipe for stagnation in the economy, leading to recession and a big growth in unemployment.

The last Labor Party election manifesto promised "a fundamental and irreversibel shift in the balance of power and wealth in favor of working people and their families."

Such a shift cannot be achieved unless all workers fight for increased wages and a bigger share of the national income. There should also be a minimum wage of £30 a week. No more delay in introducing equal pay for women should be tolerated. Young people should get the adult rate at 18.

Welcome as the rise in old age pensions to £10 for a single pensioner and £16 for a couple was, by the time it operated in July rising prices had already eaten away much of the increase. It is completely inadequate and an increase is urgently needed.

We propose that the immediate step should be an increase to one-third of the average male earnings in industry, for the single person, and one-half for the married couple. At the current level of earnings that would mean that the respective figures would be £16 and £24 a week. Pensions should be reviewed every quarter, to take account of increased living costs and earnings. There should be corresponding increases in other social benefits.

The increased wages, pensions and social benefits can be paid out of the increased production resulting from the expansion of the economy, by cutting profits, by increasing taxation on the rich, and by halving the arms program.

While the longer-term measures for dealing with the balance-of-

payments deficit are being taken, the immediate problem should be tackled not by getting further in debt to the foreign bankers, but by selling the necessary amount of the assets held by big business overseas (the "British overseas portfolio"), as was done in both world wars.

Britain should end its nuclear weapons program, close all U.S. bases, and use all its influence to bring about a world ban on nuclear weapons.

We should withdraw from NATO, bring British troops home, and wind up all foreign military bases. Both NATO and the Warsaw Pact should be wound up, and replaced by a system of European security and economic cooperation.

There should be a settlement in the Middle East in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions. Foreign troops should be withdrawn from Cyprus, and the island's independence, sovereignty and territorial independence guaranteed.

Recognition of the Chile junta should be withdrawn, no aid should be given to it, trade with it should be ended and full support given to Chilean democrats in their fight against it.

British influence should be used to secure the full implementation of the Vietnam and Laos peace agreements, the release of all political prisoners in South Vietnam, and an end to U.S. interference in South East Asia.

The South African apartheid regime and the Smith regime in Rhodesia should be opposed, and help given to the African liberation movements.

To pay for much-needed social reforms, redistribute wealth, and relieve the burden of taxation on working people, there must be heavier taxation of the rich.

The wealth tax proposed by Labor would let them off much too lightly, and raise only a fraction of what they could afford to pay. At least £1,000 million a year should be taken from the wealthy in this way.

Corporation tax on companies should be increased to 50 per cent.

Instead of tinkering about with the rating system, it should be replaced by a local income tax. This would mean that people would pay toward the cost of local services according to their incomes and would be much fairer than the present unjust system.

As part of the effort to put the burdens of its crisis on the workers, big business and its political expression, the Tory Party, try to hamstring opposition to them by taking away democratic rights.

This was the aim of the Industrial Relations Act. Though trade unionists defeated it, the Tories used their position in Parliament and the House of Lords to include a number of most dangerous anti-union provisions in the Act which Labor introduced to replace it.

The trend toward authoritarianism, the increasingly repressive role of the police in strikes and demonstrations, the jailings of the Shrewsbury pickets, the joint police and military exercises now frequently mounted, the proposals to set up strike-breaking organizations, and the open discussion of the possibility of a military coup, all show that under the pretext of "maintaining law and order" or "preventing anarchy," sections of the ruling class are prepared to destroy civil liberties and democratic rights to protect their wealth and privileges.

All such moves should be vigorously resisted by the labor movement. Democracy should be extended, not diminished.

The right to free collective bargaining, with no outside interference, should be established.

Restrictions on the right to strike should be removed.

The right to peaceful picketing, including the stopping of individuals and vehicles by pickets to persuade others not to work, should be guaranteed.

It should be illegal for employers to refuse trade union recognition, and unions should be entitled to insist on 100 per cent union membership.

Workers should be protected against unfair dismissal.

All service personnel should have the same political rights as other citizens.

They should be allowed to take a full part in political activities, attend public meetings and demonstrations, and join political parties and trade unions.

"Counter-insurgency" training should be ended, and officers whose views and activities are a threat to democratic advance should be removed.

The armed forces should not be used in industrial disputes or against democratic activities. Their role should be limited to that of national defense.

We call for a Bill of Rights to be passed by the Westminster Parliament, giving full democratic rights and civil liberties to all the people of Northern Ireland.

We support the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland for an end to partition and the achievement of a united Ireland. But we oppose the bombing campaign of the provi-

sional IRA, which brings death and injury to innocent people, makes it more difficult to achieve working-class unity in Ireland and between British and Irish workers, and so plays into the hands of reaction.

One of the most urgent steps in extending democracy in Britain is to meet the national demands of the people of Scotland and Wales.

Racism is a menace to the British people. It sets worker against worker because of differences in the color of their skins, and plays into the hands of those who exploit all workers — the big employers and landlords.

The openly racist organizations like the National Front need to be combated, and their provocative racist activities banned.

We urge:

The repeal of the 1971 Immigration Act, and new legislation on immigration on a strictly non-racial basis.

Strengthening of the Race Relations Act and the prosecution of those engaging in racist propaganda and incitement to race hatred.

An end to discrimination in employment, housing and education.

Trade union action to combat discrimination at work.

Despite the powerful movement for equal rights for women in society which has developed, millions of them continue to be subjected to discrimination and exploitation.

We call for:

Equal pay for work of equal value, with no delay in its introduction, and with rigorous enforcement.

The retention and extension of protective legislation.

Equal opportunity in education, jobs and training.

The removal of all legal, pensions, and social benefit inequalities.

VOTE COMMUNIST

All parties and candidates make promises during election campaigns. Unfortunately, when they get in, many of them go back on their pledges. No wonder people become cynical and say "they're all the same."

The Communist Party and the Communist candidates don't say "YOU vote for us and WE'LL do this for you."

What we say is that working people only get what they fight for. So we have to fight together, candidates and electors, for the policy we believe in.

We have outlined in this manifesto what we think should be done. If you agree with us, the first step toward achieving it is to vote for our candidate.

Where no Communist is standing, we urge people to vote Labor. But a big vote for the Communist candidates would be a signal that the fight is on for a real change.

It would show the Tories and Liberals that people reject their effort to put the clock back and impose on us the old discredited policies of the past.

It would demonstrate to the Labor leaders that it is time to break with "bi-partisanship" and "consensus politics" — phrases which are the cover for a right-wing approach which plays into the hands of the Tories.

By their leadership in the big struggles against Tory policies — the fight against the Industrial Relations Act and the Housing Finance Act, for the right to work, for more pay for miners and other workers, for increased pensions and for withdrawal from the Common Market — Communists have shown in practice that they can be trusted not to sell out.

Communists in Parliament, like those elected to local councils and to trade union positions, would strengthen the whole left fight in the labor movement.

The more votes the Communist candidates get, the more it will help in the battle which will have to go on after the election to ensure that the new Parliament and government act in the interests of the working people.

This manifesto outlines a program for the next government which would tackle the immediate problems of the country. But by extending the power of the people and weakening that of big business, it would also open the way to the socialist transformation of society.

Our people, and especially the young people, want to live lives with a purpose, not just to be machines for making profit. They want to be able to develop their capabilities to the full, and not be restricted by a social system geared to piling up wealth for a few.

We are certainly for the winning of all possible reforms under capitalism. But there can be no complete or lasting solution to the problems of our people until power is transferred to their hands from that of the capitalists, and used to build a socialist society.

That is why we say that the job of the labor movement or of Labor governments is not to try to make capitalism work better than the Tories, or to substitute for socialism the "mixed economy" — which is just another name for capitalism.

In fighting for better conditions today, Communists also work to build the strength and understanding among the working people which

will enable them to change the system which denies them the security and the prosperity they could have.

A vote for the Communist candidate is a vote for someone who wants to see an end to the corruption, exploitation and inhumanity of capitalist society, and the building of a new society in which the people own their country and its resources, and control their own destinies.

For a real change — vote Communist.

COMMUNIST PARTY APPEAL TO THE ARMED FORCES AND THE POLICE

The following are excerpts from an appeal to the armed forces and the police issued in Santiago, Chile, by the Communist Party in the second half of September.

Servicemen must abide by the Constitution and the army traditions that had won them respect throughout the world. They should never have retreated from them. They must again become soldiers of the nation, not bodyguards of the rich and jailers of the poor.

No honest soldier should bear the burden of the people's hatred of a government without a vestige of prestige, that is illegitimate, tyrannical, criminal, venal and incompetent. It seeks to present an apolitical image; actually it serves the anti-patriotic policy of the oligarchy.

The army's honor has been sullied by treason. Generals Schneider and Prats were murdered because they refused to go back on their principles and their soldierly duty.

When President Allende announced that on September 11 he would proclaim a plebiscite so that the people could themselves resolve the political conflict, those who betrayed the country immediately engineered their coup. The President made his announcement on September 7, at a dinner for the army high command attended by Pinochet. The fascists were bent on preventing a democratic and peaceful solution and plunged the country into violence.

The sad truth is that, with the connivance of the treacherous generals, the army is being used to revive, maintain and increase the

privileges of a small minority. For it was the ultra-Right, the men who speak for the monopolies, that insisted on a military coup in order to maintain their privileges and prevent the country's wealth being placed at the service of its people.

The military junta promises a two per cent increase in the incomes of the majority in the next six years, but during the same period the privileged minority will have increased its income by 70 per cent.

In the 150 years of its rule, the Right was concerned only for the profits of the landowners and capitalists. Our national wealth was sold to foreigners instead of being used to build up the country's economy.

Servicemen, you are being made tools of the ultra-Right in its fight against the people. For it is the ultra-Right that has turned Chilean soldiers into executioners and used them to shed the blood of thousands of their brothers.

The Communists and the people are not blind. They can distinguish between the executioners and those who had no part in the murders; between the fascists and non-fascists; the corrupt and the honest; those who violated their oath of allegiance and followed the ultra-Right, and those who were misled. We will always make that distinction. And we feel sure that, even now, many are troubled by what is happening in Chile, that many condemn the crimes.

Only the people can sit in judgement and mete out punishment to the fascist butchers, and they shall pay for the bloodshed.

Servicemen, as Chileans you must join with the majority to put an end to this hour of shame for Chile.

We Communists can hate the unjust system, but we do not extend that hatred to the people. For our aim is a society free of exploitation, a society in which man to man is brother, not wolf.

Genuine patriots, we are being accused of lacking in patriotism. Why? Only because we are exposing to the world all the crimes, and torture, the flagrant violation of human rights, the corruption, the submission to foreign capital — in short, the numerous misdeeds of fascism.

And from this exposure the world will learn that fascism is wholly alien to the Chilean spirit, that it is but a passing phenomenon our people will overcome with, we are confident, the cooperation of a large part of the army.

Reflect on what has happened in Portugal, or on the national dishonor brought on Greece by the fascists who engineered the Cyprus crisis, and you will see the course history is following in our age.

The future of Chile as a nation, its national security, require that

you return to the path O'Higgins and Manuel Rodriguez, the great liberators, indicated to the army.

We Communists are consistent patriots and genuine internationalists. At this hour we are acutely aware of the words of Bernardo O'Higgins, which should be engraved in the mind of every soldier: "Acts of ingratitude and vengeance are almost always a symbol of an unstable government, and public opinion, though muzzled, abhors injustice and in the end will prevail over barbarity and oppression."

IMPORTANT VICTORY OF DEMOCRATIC FORCES

On September 28, reactionary fascist and right-wing forces in Portugal staged an attempt to halt the democratization and decolonization process and turn back the country's advance along the road of progress. But these forces and their plans were defeated. Below follow two statements of the Portuguese Communist Party in connection with the events.

The new counter-revolutionary action under the guise of a demonstration of the "silent majority" has ended in a crushing defeat.

The Portuguese Communist Party, the Portuguese democratic movement, the Intersindical and all trade unions, the Worker Youth Movement, the Communist Students' Union and other democratic organizations unmasked the fascist operation from the outset and took urgent steps to repel it.

The masses of the people who undertook to control roads traffic, in many cases in collaboration with the armed forces, halted the reactionary march on Lisbon and foiled the plans of a major provocationary manifestation which could have become the point of departure for a coup aimed at liquidating our newly won freedoms and installing a new dictatorship.

The attempt to silence the mass media, which has played such an important part in opposing reactionary conspiracies, failed.

Going over to the offensive, the Armed Forces Movement arrested prominent fascist and reactionary leaders, thus beheading their or-

ganizations. Having failed in their evil designs, the reactionaries were again forced to retreat. This was a great victory for the popular movement, a great victory for the Armed Forces Movement, which will make it possible to continue building up democratic order in more favorable conditions. The counter-revolution's failure is in itself indicative of the strengthening of democratic freedoms and opens up better prospects for pursuing a democratic policy.

It is imperative to draw urgent and resolute practical conclusions from the way the fascist conspirators operated and were rendered harmless in order to guarantee the normal development of the democratization and decolonization process and full realization of the Armed Forces Program.

The victory of the people and the victory of the Armed Forces Movement must now be embodied in effective measures capable of precluding new adventures by reactionary conspirators whose purpose was, it has become crystal clear, to open the way to counter-revolution and the restoration of fascism.

The people, the democratic forces, the Armed Force Movement must remain vigilant. Measures capable of barring the road to reaction must be put into effect. It is necessary resolutely and firmly to carry out new urgent and effective measures to rebuild the state machinery. The behavior of some political figures demands that bold solutions no longer be put off.

On the other hand, it is necessary to carefully weigh the responsibility of the organizers of the counter-revolutionary conspiracy so as to preclude any possibility of infringing upon newly won rights and freedoms or compromising them.

The defeat of the false "silent majority's" counter-revolutionary action has rendered reaction powerless for the present, but it would be wrong to imagine that the fascist conspirators will accept defeat, that they will not launch new actions against the Armed Forces Movement, the Provisional Government and, generally, the whole democratization and decolonization process.

The fight against reaction is the urgent task of all democrats, of all progressive army personnel, of the whole people. The events we have just experienced have revealed the high popular spirit of unity. From the extreme north to the extreme south of our country Portuguese of diverse political convictions were able to shelve their divergences and differences and present a united front in the face of the threat of counter-revolution, against the common danger. The earnest of final victory of the democratic forces is their growing unity, the strengthen-

ing and expansion of the popular mass movement, ever greater unity with the Armed Forces Movement.

September 29, 1974

The resignation of the President of the Republic, General Antonio de Spínola, is a logical consequence of the political crisis of the last few days. The total failure of the so-called "silent majority" manifestation in Empire Square, the defusing of the counter-revolutionary network, with which figures of the old regime, the financial world and the present state machinery were directly or indirectly linked, and the great victory of the Armed Forces Movement and the democratic and popular forces, whose mass participation in the events had a decisive impact on the development of the crisis, have made it no longer possible for General de Spínola to continue to guide the destinies of the nation.

Although we express our regret at the disruption of order in the present state structure, the Portuguese Communist Party regards the resignation of General de Spínola as a positive development, beneficial to the political situation and creating conditions for continued advance along the road of democratization and decolonization.

The great victory just achieved by the forces of democracy, peace and social progress should in no way weaken our vigilance. Fascism and reaction have been dealt powerful blows, but fascism and reaction are by no means dead. They are doing all they can to encroach on the present democratic situation. Although the crisis has been overcome the present situation is still fraught with danger. It is necessary to remain vigilant, to carry out a more thorough purge of the state apparatus, ban fascist activity and take firm measures against the conspirators.

At the same time, to implement the Armed Forces Program it is necessary for the Provisional Government to take urgent measures, hitherto resisted by conservatives and reactionaries, to establish a regime of freedom and respect for democratic order, stimulate the economy and production, resolve the most urgent social problems, continue decolonization, continue to expand relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries.

The popular forces and the Armed Forces Movement have emerged from the test stronger than ever. The alliance between the popular movement and the Armed Forces Movement has been fortified by the joint struggle which made it possible to beat back the

counter-revolutionary attack. New factors favoring the unity of democratic forces have appeared. The Portuguese people, standing firmly in defense of freedom, have once again demonstrated their resolve to guarantee their future. New, favorable prospects have opened up for the preparation of free elections for the Constituent Assembly and for building up a democratic, peaceful, prosperous and independent Portugal of the people's own choice.

September 30, 1974

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

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FROM THE PARTY PRESS

THE PROVOCATION CONTINUES

The bourgeois press specializing in subversive anti-Sovietism has started a new clamorous campaign. Its obvious purpose is to cast aspersion on relations between fraternal socialist countries. This time the target of the malicious provocation is Soviet-Yugoslav relations. As if by prearranged signal, Western propaganda vehicles, among them the *Washington Post*, *Financial Times* and Reuters, have been spreading stories about "Soviet intrigue," "Soviet intervention," etc.

The loudest and most vicious has been the Vienna *Kronen-Zeitung*, notorious for the double-dyed yellow journalism it has practised throughout the 75 years since its founding. Here is a sample of its latest output: "Hiding during the day in the Hungarian forests Russian troops concentrations move in a south-western direction in the stealth of night. It is beyond doubt that Moscow is rehearsing an invasion of Yugoslavia."

This is meant to stun the reader. What could be more categorical than this "beyond doubt," and more sensational? Well, what is the substantiation for the story? The *Kronen-Zeitung* is not the kind of paper to cite reliable sources. All it offers is an inarticulate and hazy reference to unidentified "Western tourists" just back from Hungary.

Another, more staid Vienna daily, *Die Presse*, took up the story but, unlike the *Kronen-Zeitung*, decided to give it a solid foundation. It has little use for mythical "Western tourists;" instead it trotted out its military correspondent. He brings all his expertise to bear, but his account is even more cooked-up than the *Kronen-Zeitung's*. He has all the details about the "Soviet front" in Hungary directed against Yugoslavia. More, he says it is "being reinforced by Soviet troops rushed in from Czechoslovakia and the GDR." Indeed, he gives the "exact" number of troops, the "exact distances between the various points, lists the advantages of "night-time operations," and so on and so forth. Lastly, he says that "Yugoslav armed forces are being pulled up to the Hungarian border and reinforced."

But the two Vienna papers did not stop at that. Their anti-Soviet "reports" are laced with inventions about the Soviet Union preparing "to invade Yugoslavia" because of the exposure there — of all things — of a "pro-Soviet plot." And giving thier own, distorted interpretation of the arrests and trial in Yugoslavia of persons acting against the existing system; the Vienna anti-Sovieteers hint at the "hand of Moscow," "Soviet menace," etc. to mislead world public opinion, vilify and complicate Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

What can be said of all this lying propaganda? First, it is not new. This is not the first attempt in the West to bring the USSR and Yugoslavia at loggerheads, spoil the friendly contacts between two fraternal socialist countries, between the Soviet Communist Party and the Yugoslav League of Communists. It will be recalled that earlier this year similar attempts were made by two Italian papers, *Corriera della Sera* and *Dominica del Corriera*. They reported Soviet troops, "preparing to invade" Yugoslavia, and shortly before that, when the Yugoslav Communists were combating nationalists, separatists and other anti-socialist elements, these papers came out with a sensational item alleging that the Soviet Union was supporting the Ustashi emigres in West Berlin; the Ustashis are out-and-out reactionaries who fought on Hitler's side in World War II.

And so the provocation continues. What do the provocateurs hope for? Apparently, that all their earlier unsuccessful sallies are forgotten and that the gullible will swallow this anti-Soviet and anti-Yugoslav propaganda. But is is beyond doubt that this provocation will fail as dismally as all its predecessors.

V. Goncharov
TASS Commentator

Pravda. September 27, 1974.

MULTILATERAL MEETINGS

PREPARATIONS FOR COMMUNIST CONFERENCE ON THE CONDITION OF WOMEN IN CAPITALIST EUROPE

On September 28-29, Communist parties of capitalist countries of Europe met in Luxembourg to discuss preparations for a conference which they plan to hold in Rome on November 15-17. The conference is to discuss the condition of women in capitalist Europe, their participation in struggle, politics and public life, as well as the Communist parties' role in promoting alliance and joint action of women for their rights, for progress, democracy and peace.

The participants specified the organizational aspects of the planned conference and noted with satisfaction the public interest in it.

MEETING IN DÜSSELDORF

On October 1, Communist parties of European capitalist countries held a working conference in Düsseldorf. The meeting was attended by delegates from the Communist Party of Denmark, German CP, CP of Finland, CP of Greece, French CP, Italian CP, CP of Luxembourg, Left Party — Communists of Sweden, CP of Spain, CP of Turkey and Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin.

The purpose of the meeting was to exchange information on the carrying out of the decisions adopted by Communist and Workers' parties of capitalist Europe in Brussels last January.

The meeting was unanimous in its favorable estimation of the collective steps taken over the past months to realize the ideas of the Brussels meeting and bring about closer relations between, and cooperation of, the democratic forces of Western Europe on a number of issues.

The participants agreed to submit to the leadership of their parties certain initiatives aimed at carrying out the Brussels decisions. Spe-

cial attention is to be devoted to ensuring united action against multinational companies.

Prepartations for a conference on agrarian problems were discussed in the same spirit as those for the conference on the condition of women, (Rome, November 15-17). The meeting also concerned itself with the possibility of holding various other forums, particularly on the crisis in the automobile industry and on inflation.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of fraternal solidarity and a common desire for closer cooperation.

On September 19 and 20, 1974 the heads of institutes and commissions on Marxism-Leninism, Party history and the working-class movement under the Central Committees of Communist and Workers' parties conferred in Tihany, Hungary. The conference was attended by representatives of the fraternal institutes and commissions of 13 countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, FRG, Italy, Rumania, the Soviet Union and the DRV.

The participants exchanged views on progress in fulfilling the cooperation program adopted by the Sofia conference (1972) and discussed steps for the further elaboration of complex problems of Marxist-Leninist science. They devoted special attention to the need to extend cooperation between fraternal institutes or commissions. The conference proceeded in a constructive and friendly atmosphere.

A freindly meeting of the leaders of a number of European trade union centers affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions took place in Warsaw on September 28 and 29. It was attended by the leaders of trade union centers from Czechoslovakia, France, the GDR, Rumania, Hungary, Italy and Poland, A.N. Shelepin, Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and Pierre Gensous, General Secretary of the WFTU.

The meeting discussed problems of the European trade union movement, steps to promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation and other problems of common interest. It was businesslike and constructive and proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

On September 30 Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the CC PUWP, received the participants. The interview proceeded in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

BILATERAL MEETINGS

JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE ALGERIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT AND THE FRENCH CP

Following is the full text of the joint communique on talks between the National Liberation Front of Algeria (NLF) and the French Communist Party (FCP), as published in *L'Humanité* of September 16, 1974.

A delegation of the French Communist Party visited Algeria September 11-15, 1974, at the invitation of the National Liberation Front. It was led by FCP General Secretary Georges Marchais and included Andre Vieuguet, Political Bureau Member and CC Secretary, Jacques Denis, CC member, and Elie Mignot, official of the Party's International Department.

The Algerian delegation was led by Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, and included Mohamed Cherif Messadia, head of the Information Department, Abdelkrim Gheraieb, President of the Algerian Fraternity in Europe, Brahime Larbi-Youcef, Ksouri Mohamed, Mohamed Ali-Ammar, members of the Party leadership, Abdelkader Bennikous, General Secretary of the Algerian General Labor Alliance, and Said Chargui, member of the leadership of the Algerian Fraternity in Europe.

On September 11, Georges Marchais had a long talk with President Houari Boumedienne, who received the French delegation on September 14.

Accompanied by the Algerian delegation, the FCP delegation laid a wreath on the grave of the fighters in the national-liberation war, thereby paying homage to the soldiers of the NLF and the National Liberation Army who gave their lives for Algeria's national sovereignty, which colonialism had denied it for 130 years.

The French delegation acquainted itself with the numerous achievements of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic in the

industrial, agrarian and cultural revolution and in the building of socialism. The delegation visited the 11th International Algerian Fair and noted with satisfaction the impressive achievements of the Algerian economy since independence.

The talks between the two delegations proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The FCP delegation described the situation in France, the sharpening of the crisis of French society, emphasizing that its main characteristics were spiralling inflation, employment instability, deteriorating condition of the masses and subjection of national interests to the multinational companies.

The delegation also described the upsurge of the popular struggle against this policy and the new opportunities presented by the success of the joint left forces in the presidential elections and their strengthening expansion. The FCP delegation dealt with the efforts to unite the French people in the fight for the deep-going democratic reforms set out in the Joint Program of the left forces.

The delegation emphasized that these reforms would put France's international relations, particularly with the Third World, on an entirely new basis.

The delegation also described the Communist Party's work for peace and disarmament, united international struggle for European and world security and cooperation, and in support of peoples combating fascism, racism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism.

The Algerian delegation showed a keen interest in the work of the French Communist Party.

It expressed its high appreciation of the Party's indefatigable support of the cause of justice, the struggle for the independence and freedom of all peoples, and social progress and peace. It welcomed FCP solidarity with Algerian workers in France. It noted that the FCP positively assessed Algeria's policy in developing its oil, gas and other natural resources, and Algerian substantiation of that policy, which comes within the framework of the worldwide struggle against imperialist exploitation.

For its part, the NLF delegation reported on the basic lines of Algeria's internal policy. In particular, it described the structural changes which gave the socialist government new positions in production, finances and trade.

The delegation stressed the deep changes in the state and social system and the revolutionary government's efforts to assure prosperity for the people, especially the workers, poor peasants and under-

privileged masses, through the industrial, agrarian and cultural revolution.

The Algerian delegation also outlined the main directions of NLF international policy, emphasizing that it is based on national independence, non-alignment, solidarity of progressive forces in the anti-imperialist struggle, and economic and social progress in the developing countries.

The FCP delegation noted with gratification that under NLF leadership Algeria had made substantial progress in building a socialist society. Both delegations reaffirmed the right of every nation to full control, development and disposal of its natural wealth; the right to end imperialist plunder, of which the developing countries have so long been the victim. The Fourth Conference on Non-Aligned States held in Algiers in September 1973, and the special UN session held in New York in April 1974 on President Boumedienne's initiative, represent a tremendous contribution to the achievement of these goals.

The delegation was greatly impressed by Algeria's unique experience in socialist management of industry, democratic centralization, the wide powers enjoyed by the elected assemblies in urban and rural communities, profound political, economic and social changes wrought by the agrarian revolution, the introduction of universal schooling, the training of cadres, and the heightening cultural levels.

The economic, social and cultural development of Third World countries is in the interest of the whole of mankind, including the peoples of the highly developed countries.

In this context, the delegations emphasized that mounting inflation was caused not by the legitimate rise in the price of the raw materials, which hitherto had been sold at abnormally low prices, but by the policy of the imperialist monopolies, their drive for super-profits, currency speculations and other factors — in short, by the deep crisis of the capitalist system.

Both delegations believe that the balance of strength is changing in favor of socialism, national liberation and the labor and popular forces. The parties represented by the two delegations are working for peaceful coexistence of countries with differing social systems, for this is in the interests of all the peoples.

Coexistence presupposes the right to national sovereignty, equal participation in resolving the main international problems of our time, and non-interference in internal affairs.

Accordingly, the two delegations believe that there is a broad basis

for enduring peace in the Mediterranean. The two parties will strive to free the area of foreign military bases and forces.

The successes of the democratic forces in capitalist Europe, notably the changes in Portugal and Greece, the collapse of the Portuguese colonial empire, the emergence of the united movement of developing countries against exploitation by imperialists and the multinational companies, and the continuous strengthening of the socialist world, are determining factors in the peoples' struggle for national liberation, progress, socialism and a democratic and just international order.

The two delegations proclaimed their firm support of the Arab peoples' just struggle to liberate the occupied areas, and of the Palestinian peoples' struggle, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, for recognition of their national rights, and inclusion of the Palestinian question on the agenda of the next UN session.

The two delegations reaffirmed their unfailing support for the courageous peoples of Indochina in the battle against U.S. imperialism and its servitors. They demand stringent observance of the Paris agreements on Vietnam. They unconditionally support the struggle of the Cambodian people under GRUNC leadership.

The two delegations wrathfully condemned the savage repressions against the democratic forces in Chile and assured them of their fraternal support. They hail the valiant resistance of the Popular Unity fighters.

The two delegations affirmed anew their militant solidarity with the peoples of Latin America, Asia and Africa in the fight against imperialism, colonialism, racism, oppression and social injustice.

The two delegations reassert their resolve to strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle, solidarity and unity of the national-liberation movement, the forces of socialism, and the forces of the workers and democratic movements. They are prepared to support any initiative toward a worldwide anti-imperialist front.

The delegations agreed to cooperate in all fields on a basis of militant fraternity, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs. Appropriate measures to that end were mapped out.

The FCP and the NLF called for intensified joint struggle in defense of the rights of Algerian workers in France. The FCP emphasized the community of interests of French and immigrant workers and the latter's important role in developing the French economy. The FCP demands economic, social and cultural equality for the Algerian workers. In view of their worsening conditions and the threat of

unemployment, in view, also, of more racist outrages, the FCP will work for such equality through appropriate actions and by organizing determined resistance by the working class and the democratic forces.

The two delegations believe that broad Franco-Algerian cooperation in the economic, scientific and cultural fields, with respect for each other's independence, accord with the interests of the two countries and their peoples. Opportunities for such cooperation should be carefully studied.

The NLF and FCP expressed the desire for friendly relations and broad cooperation between the NLF and the progressive forces in France in the interests of the people of both countries.

On behalf of the FCP Central Committee, Georges Marchais invited an NLF delegation to visit France. The invitation was accepted and the date of the visit will be agreed.

IN THE SOVIET UNION

On September 26 B.N. Ponomaryov, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC CPSU, met at the CC CPSU with a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party composed of Nicolas Chaoui, General Secretary of the CC LCP, and Nadim Abdel Samad, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC LCP.

There was an exchange of views on the international situation, the problem of furthering world Communist unity and, above all, steps to bring about a settlement in the Middle East. The Soviet side reaffirmed the invariable policy of the CPSU in support of the Arab peoples' fight for freedom, independence, social progress and in favor of liberating the Arab territories occupied by Israel and ensuring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Lebanese comrades told about the efforts of the LCP toward defending the working people's rights and achieving unity of the anti-imperialist, patriotic forces of Lebanon in the struggle for democracy and the country's national interests. They also told about preparations for the 50th anniversary of the LCP, to be celebrated at the end of October 1974.

Both sides noted with satisfaction a further strengthening of the

bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two brother parties on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The meeting proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

On September 27, 1974, L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, received in the Kremlin Hafez Assad, General Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

During the interview, which proceeded in the spirit of cordiality and complete mutual understanding typical of Soviet-Syrian relations, a detailed exchange of opinions took place on steps to carry forward bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic, between the CPSU and the ABSP, on the situation in the Middle East and on other current international problems.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the invariably friendly relations between the two countries, the diversity and vast scale of Soviet-Syrian cooperation and its progress. They expressed their firm resolve to continue steadfastly implementing the provisions of the joint Soviet-Syrian statement signed by L.I. Brezhnev and H. Assad during the Syrian President's visit to the Soviet Union last April, and those of other joint documents.

L.I. Brezhnev stressed the Soviet Union's invariable support of the Arab peoples' just struggle against the aggression of Israel. He announced the Soviet side's readiness to continue contributing to the economic potential and defense capacity of the Syrian Arab Republic.

In discussing the situation in the Middle East, both sides voiced their determination to continue efforts toward an early and just solution of the Middle East problem and the establishment of lasting peace in the area. The basis for this solution is the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the safeguarding of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. There can be no durable peace in the Middle East unless these fundamental provisions are met.

L.I. Brezhnev and H. Assad reaffirmed the view that the agreement on the disengagement of troops was only an initial stage, a first step toward a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Emphasis was laid on the necessity for a speedy resumption of the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East to discuss the whole range of problems of a settlement. It was pointed out that procrastination in settling the Middle East crisis plays into the aggressor's hands.

In exchanging views on other topical international problems, L.I.

Brezhnev and H. Assad reaffirmed the fundamental position of the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic in favor of striving steadfastly for international détente and a lasting world peace.

During the interview it was stated with satisfaction that meetings and contacts between Soviet and Syrian leaders, which have become regular, make for closer friendly relations between the two countries in every sphere.

On September 27, B.N. Ponomaryov, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC CPSU, met with S.A. Wickremasinghe, General Secretary of the CC, Communist Party of Sri Lanka, on a stay in the Soviet Union. There was a warm, friendly discussion of questions of interest to both sides.

On September 30, A.N. Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau, CC CPSU, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Ali Naser Muhammed, member of the Political Bureau, CC of the National Front, Prime Minister and Minister of Defense of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on holiday in the Soviet Union.

During the interview, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, the two sides discussed steps to further close cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PDRY on the basis of the two sides' common position on the struggle for peace and social progress, against imperialism and reaction. They also exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East, specifically in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. The determination was expressed to continue supporting the Arab peoples' effort to bring about a just settlement of the Middle East problem through the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and ensure the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

A.N. Kosygin stated that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen can firmly count on the invariable support of the Soviet Union in the effort to bring about progressive social and economic changes in the country and normalize the situation in the south of the Arabian Peninsula.

Ali Naser Muhammed thanked the CC CPSU and the Soviet government for their unswerving principled policy of promoting relations of solidarity and friendship with the PDRY.

B.N. Ponomaryov, alternate member of the Political Bureau and

secretary of the CC CPSU, met at the CC CPSU with Ali Yata, General Secretary of the Progress and Socialism Party of Morocco.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere, A. Yata told about the activity of his Party, which adheres to the principles of scientific socialism and is an important contingent of the progressive patriotic forces of Morocco. He stressed that the legalization of the Party enables the working class and other working people of the country to uphold the cause of national independence, democracy and progress more actively.

B.N. Ponomaryov told about the activity of the CPSU and the Soviet people in carrying out the decisions of the 24th Congress of the CPSU and implementing the Peace Program approved by the Congress.

There was an exchange of views on international problems of interest to both sides.

The participants in the meeting declared for furthering relations between the Soviet and Moroccan peoples, between the Soviet Union and Morocco.

B.N. Ponomaryov, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC CPSU, and V.V. Zagladin, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, deputy head of the International Department of the CC CPSU, met at the CC CPSU with Louis Van Geyt, Chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium, and Jean Blum, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC CPB.

The representatives of the two parties exchanged information on the activities of the CPSU and CPB and discussed current problems of interest to both sides.

Both delegations stressed the need to campaign for making the incipient international détente an irreversible process, which implies, in particular, ensuring the successful completion of the European Conference of states. They noted that today there is the need, and opportunities for the working-class and democratic forces to launch new effective joint actions in order to promote security and cooperation in Europe, step up the fight against the arms race and the activity of those who try to block détente and hold up the peoples' fight for well-being, freedom and democracy. From this point of view, they attach great importance to closer cooperation among the Communist parties of all European countries, among the democratic forces of the continent.

Both delegations voiced deep satisfaction over the removal of the

fascist regime in Portugal and over the democratic changes effected in Greece. They reaffirmed their invariable solidarity with the people of Chile and the peoples of other countries fighting against fascist, dictatorial regimes. They noted the existence of a favorable outlook for a more active struggle for the peace and security of peoples, social progress, democracy and socialism. The CPSU and CPB attach special importance to the unity and cohesion of Communist and Workers' parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Both parties favor further progress in Soviet-Belgian state relations, contacts between the Belgian and Soviet peoples. They confirmed their common desire to continue extending the fraternal, friendly relations and cooperation existing between the Communist Party of Belgium and Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The meeting proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

B.N. Ponomaryov, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC CPSU, had a friendly interview at the CC CPSU with A. Cossutta, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

During the interview, which proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on the international situation, the world communist and working-class movement and relations between the two parties. Both sides expressed the desire to extend the fraternal friendly relations and cooperation existing between the ICP and CPSU.

V.V. Zagladin, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, deputy head of the International Department of the CC CPSU, took part in the interview.

