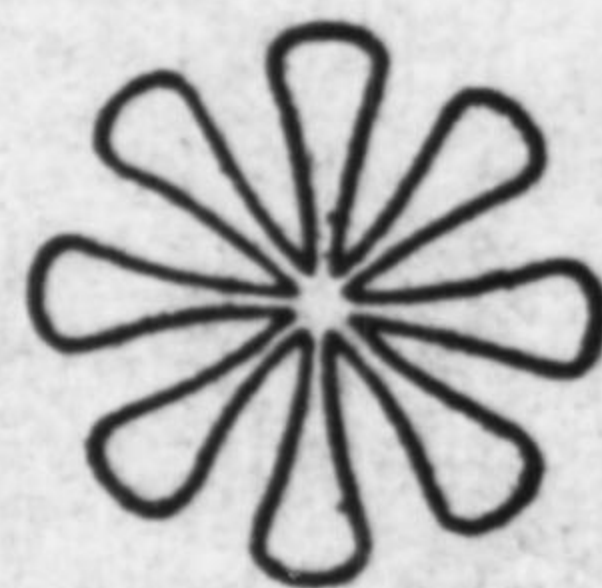


INFORMA



**1
1
0
2**

BULLETIN

Issued by

**WORLD MARXIST
REVIEW
PUBLISHERS**

ARGENTINA

•

COLOMBIA

•

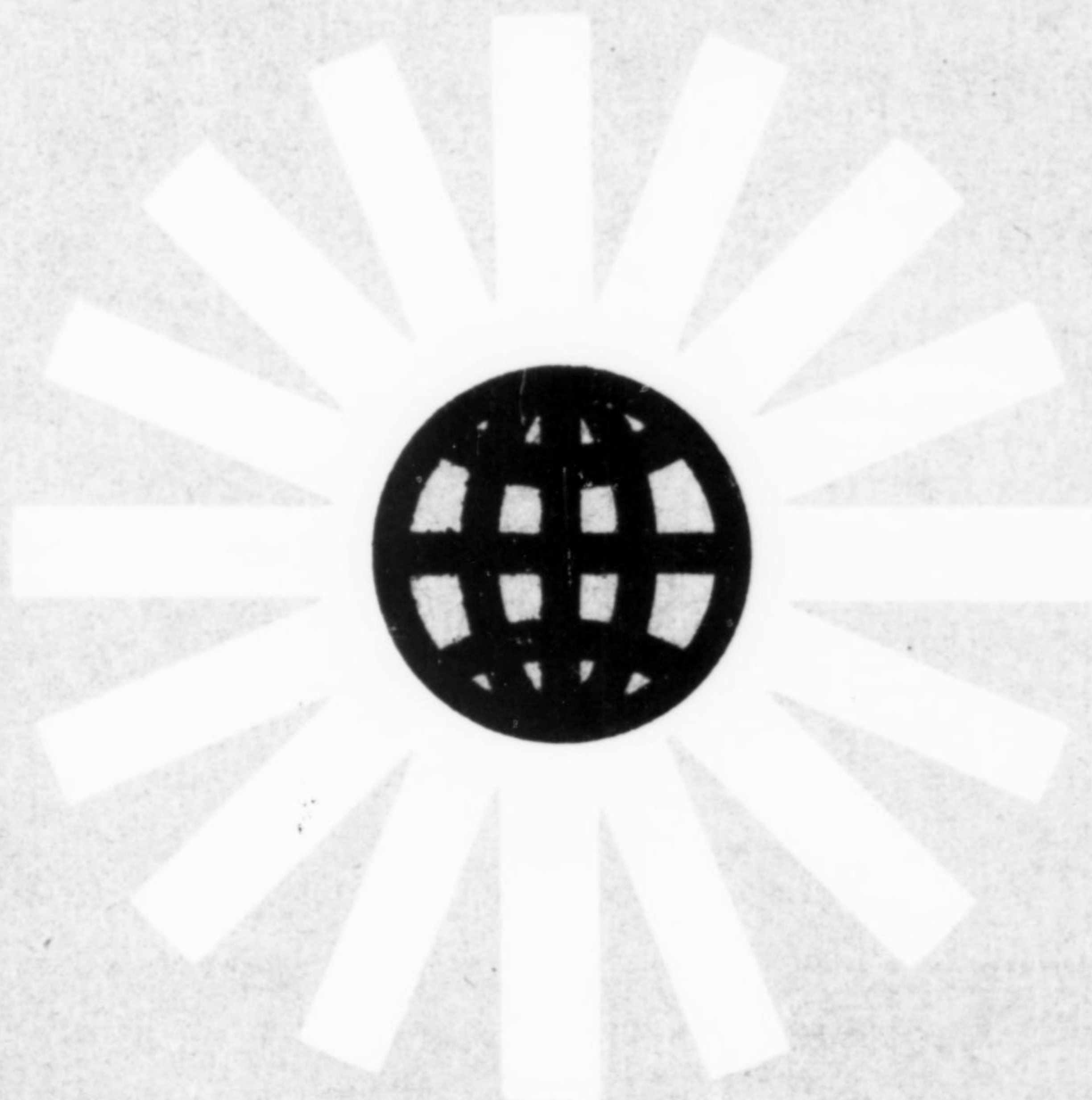
PORTUGAL

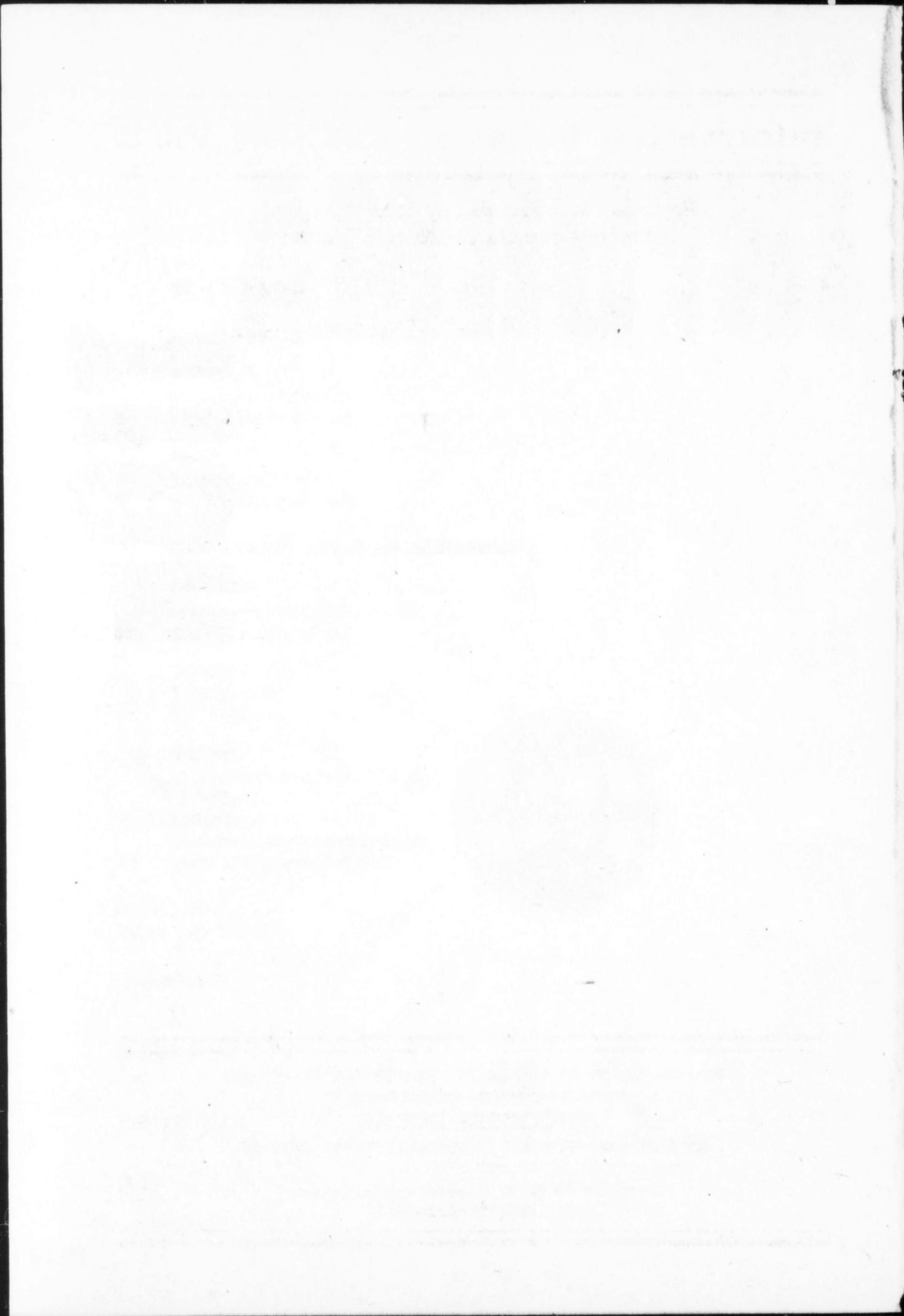
•

SENEGAL

24

(304) • 1975





information bulletin — 24 (304) Vol. 13

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

contents

CONGRESSES

Colombia

Twelfth Congress of
the Communist Party 5

Cuba

First Congress of
the Communist Party 9

CONFERENCES, PLENARY MEETINGS

Argentina

Eighth National Conference
of the Communist Party 13

Ecuador

Fifty years of
the Communist Party 15

Senegal

For a genuine democratic
renovation, legalization of
the API and success of
national-democratic, patriotic
and anti-imperialist unity 18

(Cont'd next page)

Published by PEACE AND SOCIALISM PUBLISHERS—Prague
North American edition published by

PROGRESS BOOKS

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

Copyright © 1968 by Progress Books, Canada
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

(Cont'd)

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Brazil

To the Brazilian people,
to all patriots and democrats 24

Chile

Solidarity of the
Chilean Communists with
the Uruguayan people 26

Portugal

Defend the gains
of the revolution 27

Soviet Union

Letter by L.I. Brezhnev
to social-democratic
weekly "Vorwärts" 30

Yugoslavia

Speech by Josip Broz Tito
at a meeting of
the LCY Presidium 32

DOCUMENTS

USA

Resolution of the
21st Convention of the CPUSA
on peace, détente and
anti-imperialist movements 35

INDEX OF CONTENTS 1975 43

PRINTED IN CANADA
DECEMBER 31, 1975



TWELFTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF COLOMBIA

The Communist Party of Colombia held its 12th Congress in Bogota from December 5 to 9, 1975.

General Secretary Gilberto Vieira noted in the political report that the congress met at a time when the ruling circles had held general elections and restored "representative democracy." Under mass pressure, the present government carried out some of its election promises. In particular, the rights of the Colombian Trade Union Confederation have been recognized and the code of women's civil rights has been adopted. Diplomatic relations with Cuba have been re-established as a result of the new relation of world forces, the upsurge of the liberation struggle of the Latin American peoples and a realistic policy of a number of Latin American governments, and because of the national bourgeoisie's stake in finding new markets. There is notable solidarity with Venezuela and Ecuador, which demand abrogation of the discriminatory trade law adopted by the U.S. Congress. The government has expressed support for the struggle of the people and government of Panama against imperialist domination in the Canal zone.

At the same time, "the showcase of representative democracy," Vieira noted, cannot obscure the fact that the policy of the former governments favoring foreign capital, actually continues. It leads to economic dependence, preservation of the archaic latifundist system, enrichment of new financial groups, deterioration of the condition of workers, peasants, middle sections, and infringement on democratic freedom, including the introduction of emergency measures. The stepped-up repressions against the democratic forces, Vieira emphasized, are designed to curb the mounting struggle of the working people, hamper the strengthening and growth of popular organizations, and shift on to the working people the consequences of the ruinous policy of the big bourgeoisie.

To counteract the tyranny and repression, the report notes, it is necessary to unite the democratic opposition, organize in a democratic anti-imperialist alliance the social strata and political forces capable of offering a real prospect of profound structural reforms.

The complex and contradictory development of the Colombian economy reflects the economic crisis of the capitalist world, the General Secretary continued. The Colombian oligarchy, the big comprador bourgeoisie linked with imperialism, use every means to preserve their class domination and ensure their selfish interests. They must be counterposed by popular unity, the achievement of which is essential for checking the onslaught of reaction and uniting all forces capable of fighting for democratic and revolutionary changes.

In analyzing the international situation, Vieira said that the main feature of the present stage of the revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism is a decisive turn in the relation of world forces in favor of socialism. The successes of the policy of peaceful coexistence, like the strengthening of the socialist system, facilitate the struggle of the peoples, the Colombian included, for national independence. Vieira laid special stress on the achievements of the policy of détente, as reflected in the documents of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation.

With reference to the international communist movement, Gilberto Vieira said unity is the primary condition for increasing the contribution of the Communist parties to the solution of present-day crucial problems. The backbone of the world working-class and communist movement, he went on, is proletarian internationalism. Precisely for this reason international reaction is trying to undermine it with the help of the ideology of bourgeois nationalism.

In this respect, grave harm is being done by the Maoist leadership of China. With every instance, it more and more openly orientates itself on the imperialist camp, attacking and slandering the Soviet Union more virulently than the most malicious mouthpieces of international reaction. To resolutely fight against the splitting policy of the Maoists and Trotskyites is the duty of all Communists.

Proceeding from the necessity of collectively analyzing the changes in the world situation, discussing and clearly defining the objectives of the general anti-imperialist front, Vieira supported the initiative of calling a new international conference of Communist and Workers' parties.

On behalf of the Colombian Communists, he expressed fraternal

solidarity with the heroic Chilean people, with all Latin American democrats and patriots.

Much attention in the political report was also paid to problems of the trade union, women's and youth movements, the Communists' struggle for popular unity, and the organizational strengthening and growth of the Party.

Speaking in the debate, representatives of regional Party organizations centered attention on an important problem of concern to the working masses of Colombia — the problem of unity. The delegates noted that in order to check reaction's onslaught, safeguard and extend democratic rights and freedoms, it is necessary to organize a broad popular movement based on united action of all progressives of the country.

It is the Communists' conviction that popular unity can be achieved on the basis of joint struggle by the broad masses for lifting the emergency, respect for and extension of democratic freedoms and rights of workers and trade unions, repeal of repressive legislation, abolition of military tribunals, release of all political prisoners, defense of the rural working people against landowner and police tyranny, and for university autonomy.

The Colombian working class stubbornly counters the monopoly offensive, using different forms of struggle. But the effectiveness of its actions is reduced in large measure because of the split in the trade union movement.

The delegates noted the imperative need to strengthen the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry. Many of them said that the Party's ideological work among the masses must be stepped up. The growing dissatisfaction of working people in town and country creates objective conditions for extending the ideological influence of the Communists.

At present the struggle against petty-bourgeois ideology, as expressed by the Maoists, Trotskyites and anarchists, is becoming especially acute and gaining in importance. Latterly, they have been trying to infiltrate mass organizations. Moreover, ultra-leftists flagrantly slander the Communist Party of Colombia, maliciously attack communism and the Soviet Union.

The experience of the Colombian revolutionary movement shows that only a strong and prestigious Communist Party is capable of waging a successful struggle to unite the working class, strengthen the militant alliance of the workers and peasants, and organize a broad popular movement.

The representatives of regional Party organizations informed Congress on the results of discussing the political theses in the primary organizations. This document, prepared by the Central Committee and serving as the basis of the pre-congress discussion, was subjected to a thorough analysis at 20,000 meetings and 30 zonal and regional conferences.

During the present reactionary onslaught on the democratic freedoms, rights and gains of the working people, the delegates noted, all Party work, and primarily organizational work designed to increase Party membership and extend its influence in the masses, acquires increasing importance.

In the course of the debate much attention was given to the Party's election policy.

The delegates discussed amendments to the Program and Constitution of the Party.

The speech of Rodrigo Rojas, Political Commission member of the Communist Party of Chile, was heard with close attention.

The head of the CPSU delegation A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia, addressed the congress.

The long-standing fraternal ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Colombia are imbued with a spirit of friendship and comradeship, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, Voss stressed. He informed the congress about preparations for the 25th Congress of the CPSU, and fulfillment of the ninth five-year plan.

Voss noted with great satisfaction that the relations between the Soviet Union and Colombia are developing and becoming stronger despite the attempts of hostile elements to impair them. Mutually advantageous trade is developing and there are broad cultural and inter-parliamentary contacts between our countries, he added.

The head of the CPSU delegation greeted the splendid Colombian Communists and in their person the industrious people of Colombia. He noted the profound internationalist spirit reigning at the congress and warmly thanked it for the expressions of sincere friendship toward the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

Congress approved the Political Resolution and other documents. The Resolution profoundly analyzes the situation in the country and shows the prospects of the popular struggle for democracy and social progress.

The part of the Political Resolution dealing with the world situation

notes that the present stage of international relations is characterized by major changes in the relation of forces in favor of socialism. Against the background of the sharp economic crisis of the capitalist system, the advantages of the socialist economic system, which is free of crises, unemployment and mass poverty, stand out ever more clearly.

"We condemn the actions of the Maoist leaders of Peking, who are attacking the Soviet Union, splitting the ranks of the revolutionary forces and joining ever more closely with the most reactionary imperialist circles," the Political Resolution stresses. "Convinced that it will greatly contribute to the unity and anti-imperialist struggle, we support the holding of a new international conference of Communist and Workers' parties."

Congress adopted a resolution condemning every manifestation of anti-Sovietism, whether from the right or the "left."

A special resolution expressed fraternal solidarity with the Communist Party of Chile, its working class and entire people. Congress demanded the immediate release of Luis Corvalan and all political prisoners.

Congress warmly greeted the historic victory of the heroic people of Vietnam over the forces of aggression and imperialism and wished it success on the road to national unity, peace and social progress.

A new Central Committee was elected.

At a plenary meeting, Gilberto Vieira was re-elected General Secretary. The new Secretariat consists of Gilberto Vieira, Jesus Villegas, Alvaro Vasquez, Joaquin Moreno and Rosso Osorio.

FIRST CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

The Communist Party of Cuba held its First Congress in Havana from December 17 to 22, 1975. More than 3,000 delegates representing 200,000 Communists from all provinces gathered at Karl Marx Theatre, the largest in the capital. They include front-rank workers, peasants, workers in science and culture, soldiers, veterans of revolutionary struggle and young builders of a new society.

About 90 delegations of fraternal Communist and Workers' parties, progressive political organizations and national-liberation movements from different continents came to the highest forum of the Cuban Communists.

After a short opening speech by Second Secretary Raul Castro, the agenda was adopted.

Then First Secretary Fidel Castro delivered the main report. (A recapitulation of the report will be printed in the next issue of the *Information Bulletin*.)

After the extensive and interesting report by Fidel Castro, the discussion began. Paramount among the questions raised were the draft Program and Party Rules and the draft Constitution of the Republic.

The delegates warmly greeted the speech by the head of the CPSU delegation, Political Bureau member and Central Committee secretary Mikhail Suslov. There was prolonged applause when he announced that he had the pleasure of conveying a message from General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev to the congress. He then read the message. (Suslov's speech will be printed in the next issue of the *Information Bulletin*.)

The heads of delegations of Communist and Workers' parties declared from the congress rostrum that they see their internationalist duty in further consolidating the positions of world socialism, in working for stronger unity in the common struggle against imperialism, for peace and social progress.

The congress unanimously adopted decisions providing for the solution of truly grandiose tasks by the Party and the entire people.

The delegates approved the general line carried out by the Central Committee.

A major congress document is the Program of the Party. As the resolution on this item of the agenda notes, the Program outlines a policy — in keeping with the objective laws of building and developing a communist socio-economic formation — on all the fundamental questions of building a new society, with due account for conditions in Cuba and the international situation.

The Communist forum approved the draft Constitution of socialist Cuba.

On the proposal of Political Bureau member, President of the Republic and Chairman of the Central Planning Council Osvaldo Dorticos, the delegates approved the draft directions of the five-year socio-economic development plan for 1976-80. It points to the need to

accelerate industrialization as the main goal in the next five-year period, while up to now the accent had been on developing agriculture.

The delegates supported the introduction of a new system of economic management and planning, in line with the principles of the socialist system and envisaging development of the economy on the basis of a single plan and corresponding centralized planning.

The resolution on foreign policy notes that it is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The alliance uniting the parties, peoples and government bodies of Cuba and the Soviet Union, the document further states, has enabled the heroic and politically conscious Cuban people to uphold their national independence and revolutionary gains.

The Party and the socialist state guided by it will continue to work for the cohesion of the world socialist system and the international communist movement, to strengthen the fraternal ties linking Cuba with the countries of the socialist community.

Congress reaffirmed the Cuban Communists' support for the resolution of the Conference of Communist Parties of Latin America and the Caribbean on convening a new international communist meeting.

The First Congress of the Cuban Communist Party called for united actions by the three main forces of the present time — the socialist world system, the international working-class movement and the national-liberation movement — in the struggle against the common strategy of imperialism, directed against socialism and the liberation of the peoples.

An immediate objective of the nations is to make détente irreversible, extend it from the political to the military sphere, and ensure that the blessings of peace can be enjoyed by all people.

A section of the resolution is devoted to the situation in Latin America.

The resolution approves the dynamic policy of the Party and state with relation to capitalist countries, which nullified the pressure exerted by Washington on NATO member-states to make them join the U.S. economic blockade of Cuba.

Congress also adopted the Party Rules and approved a number of other resolutions.

The leading Party bodies were elected. The Central Committee consists of 112 members and 12 alternate members. The first session of the new Central Committee re-elected Fidel Castro Ruz as First Secretary and Raul Castro Ruz as Second Secretary.

Thirteen comrades were elected to the Political Bureau: Fidel Castro Ruz, Raul Castro Ruz, Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, Juan Almeida Bosque, Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Armando Hart Davalos, Guillermo Garcia Frias, Sergio del Valle Jimenez, Blas Roca Calderio, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Pedro Miret Prieto, Arnaldo Millan Castro.

Fidel Castro addressed the congress with a concluding speech.

Control profits — not wages

*Why Trudeau's policy
to combat inflation
will not work*

by William Kashtan

50¢

PROGRESS BOOKS

487 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Telephone: (416) 368-3550 or 368-5336

CONFERENCES, PLENARY MEETINGS

EIGHTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ARGENTINA

The Communist Party of Argentina held its Eighth National Conference in Buenos Aires on November 27 and 28, 1975. The main report — “Unity to Carry Out the Program of Change, Strengthen Democracy and Advance to Complete Liberation” — was presented by Gerónimo Arnedo Alvarez, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina.

Speaking to the 150 Conference delegates, Arnedo Alvarez pointed out that the situation in Argentina is very complicated, with political instability, a deep economic crisis and deteriorating social conditions as its main characteristics. It has become still more dramatic since the government crisis began. All indications are that decisive events are approaching. Either the constitutional system will be consolidated and the crisis in government quarters settled through the constitutional machinery, or there will be a new reactionary coup that may put the country on the brink of civil war.

The government has been drifting along ever since José López Rega, a man who wielded great influence, and his accomplices forgot all about program slogans and began to take their cue from the International Monetary Fund and the U.S. imperialists. Lopez-Regism is supported by only a small group of reactionary adventurers who have entrenched themselves in some key position. It also has a following among small Maoist groups. Their support is not worth much but they exemplify despicable political degeneration.

The speaker said that pressure from reaction, on one hand, and the democratic force, on the other, is mounting in Argentina. The masses are swinging to the left. However, utterances in favor of a coup and anti-communist and anti-Soviet propaganda are gaining ground at the same time, with more and more attacks on agreements signed with socialist countries. An offensive is also under way against “trade union influence” and the workers’ struggle, a circumstance which

makes defense of the General Confederation of Labor a major task of the moment.

Arnedo Alvarez dealt with the "strong pressure" being exerted by U.S. imperialism, which encroaches on the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Argentina is surrounded on all sides by countries under dictatorial regimes obedient to the U.S. The U.S. imperialists are out to achieve uniformity in the southern part of South America by stopping the process begun in Argentina in 1973, so as to aim their blow at Peru all the more conveniently.

Speaking of political developments at home, Arnedo Alvarez stressed that their zig-zagging course is due to pressure from the Right, on one hand, and from the masses, on the other. The situation calls for a stable, united and broadly based government. One political party cannot cope with this task and General Juan Perón himself came to this conclusion.

The Communists have for a long time insisted on the need to form a civilian and military cabinet based on a broad democratic coalition. They do so in view of the great leverage of the armed forces. They consider that the armed forces must go into the proposed democratic government along with civilians.

In regard to the decision to hold elections late in 1976, or ahead of time, the speaker said that this measure is insufficient even though its announcement immediately eased political tensions.

Before launching the election campaign, it is necessary to end the state of emergency which is exploited to jail people, close democratic newspapers and restrict the activity of parties and other democratic organizations. No political campaign can be carried on at a time when impermissible things happen, such as punitive action against striking workers (involving the army) or the fact that members of the fascist Anti-Communist Alliance of Argentina operate unhampered.

Arnedo Alvarez called for a "national democratic alignment" encompassing all forces except anti-patriots. Given a common minimum program, a democratic civilian and military cabinet could be formed to ensure the execution of the program, see to the 1976 elections and subsequently transfer power to those elected by popular vote.

The Conference approved the report, passed a resolution on the domestic political situation and resolutions expressing solidarity with the Communists of Portugal as well as of Chile and other Latin American countries.

The Conference defined the tasks facing the Communists, who must, first of all, foil attempts at a reactionary coup, declare 1976 the

year of formation of a broad democratic, anti-oligarchic and anti-imperialist front, win more Party members and strengthen the Party ideologically, as well as continue their work with other political forces to bring about — on the basis of a minimum program — a “national democratic alignment” that would lead the country out of the crisis.

A separate resolution stresses the significance of the Havana Meeting of Communist parties of Latin America and the Caribbean (June 1975).

Summarized from *Nuestra Palabra*, December 3 and 10, 1975.

FIFTY YEARS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ECUADOR

Appeal of the CPE Central Committee

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador met in plenary session on September 13-14. It adopted a number of documents, including an appeal in connection with the 50th anniversary of the Party.

Our Party will be 50 years old on May 23, 1976, the appeal says. The National Socialist Assembly, held on May 23, 1926, proclaimed the creation of the Ecuadoran Socialist Party, which on the same day decided to join the Third, Communist International. Later, at its Second Congress in October 1931, the Party changed its name to the Communist Party of Ecuador.

Most influential in the process of establishing the Party were the noble ideas of Marxism and the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, heralding a turn toward socialism in the history of mankind.

Thus, from the struggle of the people, the struggle of the exploited, a party was born, embodying the finest revolutionary traditions of our country.

Formed in the process of this struggle, the Party is approaching its 50th anniversary at a time when our people, together with the peoples of Latin America and other continents, are engaged in decisive combat with their main enemies — imperialism and the local oligarchy.

Ours is an epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism, an epoch of socialist revolutions and national liberation. In this

worldwide revolutionary process the mighty forces of socialism headed by the Soviet Union, the working-class movement in the capitalist countries and national-liberation movement are growing and gaining in strength in their struggle against imperialism and the entire capitalist system. This determines the revolutionary character of the present time.

The popular masses of Ecuador are not standing aloof from this struggle. It is a real privilege to live in the epoch of immense and rapid revolutionary changes, to apply the revolutionary teaching of Marxism-Leninism for building socialism and communism also in our country.

As noted by the Conference of Communist Parties of Latin America and the Caribbean, "we Communists consider socialism the only system capable of ensuring the genuine and rapid development our countries need. Cuba has shown to the fraternal peoples that in our time it is possible to begin building socialism on the American continent, and it has achieved striking successes."

Socialism and communism are the undoubted aims of the Ecuadoran revolution. In the name of this the Communist Party of Ecuador was founded. But, as the Program of our Party states, this aim cannot be achieved without a preliminary stage of revolutionary social transformations and intensive struggle directed primarily at abolishing dependence on imperialism, implementing structural reforms in the archaic Ecuadoran society and, at the same time, solving other tasks of the triple-pronged national-liberation revolution: democratic, anti-feudal and anti-imperialist.

This means that it is necessary to destroy the political and economic roots of imperialist domination, carry out a democratic agrarian reform, democratize social life, develop national industry, especially its state sector, raise living standards, conduct an independent foreign policy of peace and friendship with the nations.

To achieve these objectives, the Ninth Congress of our Party proclaimed the slogan of unity of democratic and anti-imperialist forces, civil and military, believers and non-believers in the struggle for the social and national liberation of the country.

Unity is a historic imperative, stemming from the need to fight against imperialism and the local oligarchies, a process that comes up against intrigues, splitting activity, misinformation, ideological subversion, reactionary sedition, the machinations of imperialism both in the country and abroad.

In the battle for revolutionary changes, the leading role belongs to

the working class, in a strong alliance with the peasantry. This is an alliance of the main forces of our revolution which will not be able to advance unless they unite around themselves all the working people, middle sections, teachers, people of the free professions and progressive intellectuals.

The Communist Party, a decisive factor in the struggle for the liberation of our people, has consistently fought for this aim during its entire existence. It must grow into a mass party of action, a real and effective instrument of the revolution. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary, the Central Committee has worked out a plan to strengthen the Party's ties with the masses and consolidate it ideologically, politically and organizationally so that it could achieve the objectives of the revolution, and in particular facilitate unity of the patriotic, democratic and anti-imperialist forces.

To develop successfully, the Party must wage a struggle against anti-communism as an ideological and political tool of imperialist reaction, as well as against anti-Sovietism, Maoism, revisionism, right and left opportunism, reformism, anarchism, etc., as deviations incompatible with the fundamental interests of the working class and counterposed to them.

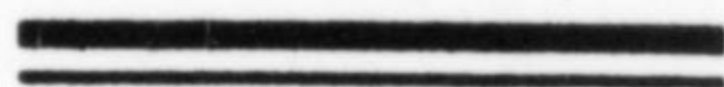
This plan for the development of the Party also poses the task of increasing its numbers. It also includes tasks linked with problems of ideological struggle, organization, propaganda, education, finances and ties with the masses.

The Central Committee calls on all leading and local Party bodies, all members to work full strength in order to fulfill with honor the tasks set in the plan. This will be our best contribution to the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of our beloved Party, as well as to strengthening the unity of the working class, peasantry and other working people with all anti-imperialist and democratic forces, a unity that forges its way in the struggle for national and social liberation.

Central Committee,
Communist Party of Ecuador.

(Abridged from *El Pueblo*, September 19-25, 1975.)

Guyaquil, September 14, 1975.



FOR A GENUINE DEMOCRATIC RENOVATION, LEGALIZATION OF THE AFRICAN PARTY OF INDEPENDENCE AND SUCCESS OF NATIONAL-DEMOCRATIC, PATRIOTIC AND ANTI- IMPERIALIST UNITY

*Statement of the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee,
African Party of Independence of Senegal*

Democratic renovation of Senegal is an important issue in the present political situation. The discussion of this key national issue is a sign of very important changes in our country. Posed by the people as a priority demand, it is all the more pressing because no political force of any consequence can ignore it. This applies both to the regime, which makes explicit statements on the matter, and to various opposition currents.

The present situation, which affords opportunities of restoring and extending social liberties in Senegal, is a result of the people's struggle and of a powerful upsurge in the worldwide democratic movement. It shows that the regime's policy has reached an impasse. The artificial political system which the regime has been trying to impose on the people ever since independence, runs counter to the political tradition of Senegal formed in sustained struggles against colonialism, and to the explicit provisions of the Constitution worked out by the regime to be the country's fundamental law.

FACTS OF HISTORY AND THE CONTINUING POLICY OF REPRESSION

It will not be amiss to recall the circumstances in which the African Party of Independence was dissolved. The dissolution led to repressions and the banning of political as well as trade union, youth, student and women's organizations.

The API was dissolved 15 years ago, immediately after the municipal elections (July 1960). In full accordance with the rules of democratic elections and with its fundamental policy of unity, the Party had helped to form a broad electoral alliance in a number of towns with a

view to solving urgent problems of the communes and electing a sound democratic leadership in the municipalities. The alliance was widely supported in Tiesse, M'Bour and, above all, Saint Louis. It was the success of joint-list candidates — a success due to the innovating nature of our campaign — that unsettled the authorities and prompted them on election day to send their cutthroats, often protected by "public order" forces, to the polling stations. The regime's tactic everywhere consisted in forcibly expelling joint-list candidates, tampering with ballot boxes and falsifying election returns.

The authorities had been seeking a pretext to announce at an extraordinary cabinet meeting a law banning the API.

The Party was dissolved under the pressure of French business and international imperialism, and on the insistent advice of the French technical aid service. The ban was one of a series of measures taken to "stabilize" neo-colonialism in newly free African states. At that time, statesmen of Black Africa were urged to disband patriotic organizations and create "favorable" conditions for foreign investment, said to be "indispensable" to their countries' development.

The outlawing of the Party was a blow to the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the working people of Senegal, the staunchest fighter against imperialism, a party which had helped national forces to rise, organize and unite in the patriotic struggle against neo-colonial stabilization. Developments showed that the measure was directed against the entire democratic and patriotic movement. Several months after the Party had been dissolved, a similar measure was taken against the General Union of Working People of Black Africa. In this instance, too, pressure from French business played a decisive part.

The subsequent course of events is well known. From then on, the repressive machinery operated at full capacity. Every organization expressing even feeble patriotic sentiments or opposing the arbitrary monopoly rule of the Progressive Union of Senegal (PUS) were wantonly persecuted. Other political movements and parties, which had never tried to come to power by methods other than elections, were unexpectedly banned although the Constitution allowed them to function legally.

THE API AND THE LEGAL EXISTENCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

The API is persecuted because of its unrelenting fight against

imperialism and its national democratic program. The Second Congress of our Party extended and specified this program and submitted it for discussion by all the forces fighting for the national, democratic and anti-imperialist renovation of our society.

The API has no historical, political or ideological reasons to desist from widely publicizing its program by legal and democratic methods. The 1960 municipal elections showed that despite the financial advantage of the PUS, our Party is in a position to grapple with that party in elections and, moreover, defeat it.

Clandestine activity was imposed on the API. But not for one moment has the Party tried to carry on conspiratorial activities. Our Marxist-Leninist Party, which draws on the national and international experience of the revolutionary movement, above all the communist movement, has always been against the idea of a narrow conspiracy with the aim of seizing power. The issue of genuinely democratic and national government must be settled by the working men and women of Senegal, by its people as a whole. With regard to the search for constructive solutions to every important national problem, our Party fully relies on the people's judgment.

It must be stressed that our Party was not crushed in spite of the regime's acts of violence and subversion because the people backed and continue to back it by every means.

Our Party, unlike any other party or organization of the country, is proud to have been fighting continuously for national independence and democracy. It will do all in its power to provide a solid basis for the democratic renovation of the country. It will strive for this, remaining a Marxist-Leninist party and bearing in mind the broad demands of the people.

Ever since April 1970, the head of state has declared at more or less regular intervals, mostly abroad, that Senegal is a democratic state and that its Constitution recognizes the legal existence of parties, including the API. Yet it is he who has had a hand in dissolving the API and persecuting its active members.

We will not speak here of how far those declarations are exercises in style, propaganda rhetoric or political stratagems. Our Party considers that the time has come for the regime to draw useful and concrete conclusions from the obvious fact that the overwhelming majority of the Senegalese is against both the straitjacket which the PUS tried to put on them and the unconstitutional and unlawful nature of political persecution.

Our Party is fighting for its legalization. Persevering effort has

earned it the role of a national party of urban and rural working people, of workers by hand and by brain.

The struggle for a legal existence is the main content of the Appeal to the Senegalese People adopted by the Second Congress of our Party in 1972. The document says clearly that our Party and the whole democratic movement must fight "for the observance of the positive provisions of the Constitution, for the recognized rights of the opposition."

To rule out all ambiguity, the API specifies that its legalization would not mean renunciation of the struggle for the genuine liberation of Senegal from imperialist domination, for solving problems of the working people of town and country and, in the final analysis, for building a socialist society. A Marxist-Leninist party could not exist and yet keep silent or merely play the part of a super in the farce of "democracy." The API was founded to defend the interests of the working class and the people as a whole. It perseveres in its effort to accomplish this task even in conditions of illegality, and will continue to do all in its power to be equal to its mission.

There is said to be a danger of rapid growth of the number of parties and the spread of anarchism. We consider that the people of Senegal have attained a high degree of political maturity. It is for them to decide on the number of parties by independent choice, without bureaucratic decrees. Senegal's problem is not the "danger" of excessive democracy but the lack of democracy.

BROAD ALLIANCE OF ALL NATIONAL, DEMOCRATIC, PATRIOTIC AND ANTI-IMPERIALIST FORCES FOR DEMOCRATIC RENOVATION

Our Party supports all who are in favor of satisfying the people's aspiration for democracy, lifting the ban, which has paralyzed its activity for 15 years now, and ending the persecution, which has hit its active members. We call on all physical and mental workers in town and country, as well as our energetic youth, to unite and work in various and suitable forms for a democratic renovation of Senegal, for a policy of national independence and social progress.

The tasks of national renovation and economic and cultural development cannot be carried through without profound democratic renovation. The masses, whose mission is to accomplish these tasks, will be able to use their energy and show their devotion only if they enjoy broad democratic freedoms and substantial material benefits

improving their everyday life. To create these conditions, the API considers it necessary to carry out the following measures:

(1) a joint statement by the heads of state and government reaffirming and guaranteeing freedom of association and free speech for all Senegalese irrespective of their political views;

(2) repealing legislation under which the existence of political organizations is subject to prior permission and is delayed in various ways by the Ministry of the Interior;

(3) repealing the present electoral law; freedom of action for all political parties, without electoral qualification; repealing the laws and decrees on control over political parties by the Ministry of the Interior and courts;

(4) lifting police bans on the free movement of people;

(5) dissolving the State Security Court and repealing all laws and regulations that rob the Constitution of all democratic substance;

(6) guaranteeing the freedom and pluralism of trade unions: none but the working people can ensure the democratic functioning of their trade union organizations, decide on the form and substance of their unions, fully exercise the right to strike and demonstrate in support of their demands; anti-strike legislation and the so-called reconciliation procedure, which virtually enable the Ministry of Labour to defend the employers against the working people, must be repealed;

(7) the government must recognize in reality the right of young people freely to form organizations of their own, without any tutelage or petty control on the part of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry for Youth and Sports and the ministries of justice, public education and higher education;

(8) abolishing the police regime which extends to the university, in particular to the university campus;

(9) the government must lift all bans on Mamadou Dia and his political associates, in particular by immediately restoring their civil rights;

(10) the government must announce a general political amnesty, bring all political exiles back to Senegal and release all political prisoners.

The API takes an emphatic and uncompromising stand against the policy of making Senegal subservient to imperialism. This policy strips the country of sovereignty, blocks its independent development and injures the interests of the working people and youth. The Party is against anyone who advocates and pursues this policy.

The API is willing to cooperate with all national political forces and

all politicians on the basis of a program of national salvation so as to achieve complete national independence, begin fighting for economic independence and ensure the social and cultural progress of the country.

The API urges national democratic forces to put fundamental national interests above everything else and fight for a national renovation. It will do its utmost to win over all those (irrespective of where they are or what their past was) who can contribute to the accomplishment of interconnected patriotic and anti-imperialist tasks.

Independence!

Central Committee,
African Party of Independence of Senegal.

November 19, 1975.

Abridged from text of document.

Latin America in the Struggle against Imperialism, for National Independence, Democracy, People's Welfare, Peace and Socialism

Declaration of the Conference of Communist Parties of Latin America and the Caribbean, Havana, June, 1975. Foreward by **Henry Winston**. Assessment of conditions in Latin American countries, perspectives for revolutionary struggles, significance of the development of socialism in Cuba, relation to world revolutionary forces, positive role of the Soviet Union, importance of international Communist unity, condemnation of betrayal by the Chinese leadership.

56 pages 40¢

NEW OUTLOOK PUBLISHERS

205 West 19th Street — 9th Floor — New York, NY 10011

INCLUDE 20¢ POSTAGE ON ORDERS UNDER \$2.00

PREPAY ALL ORDERS IN U.S. DOLLARS

COMPLETE CATALOG ON REQUEST

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

TO THE BRAZILIAN PEOPLE, TO ALL PATRIOTS AND DEMOCRATS

The Geisel government has committed yet another crime against national sovereignty. The permission to the Petrobras (state oil company) to sign contracts with foreign oil companies for prospecting and extracting oil is an affront to our national dignity, to all those who fought and in many cases sacrificed their lives in defense of our oil. Contrary to the claims of the dictatorship, this measure amounts to the liquidation of state monopoly on oil and exposes to the full the anti-national character of the fascist dictatorship that usurped power in Brazil.

This measure is not an isolated fact. It is part of the policy favoring multinational corporations, which leads to the denationalization of our industry and to handing our ore wealth over to them. It increasingly subjects the Brazilian people to the bellicose plans of imperialism and the nuclear arms drive, a policy based on the growing exploitation of our people.

Instead of expanding rail and sea transport, the dictatorship is encouraging the construction of excessively costly highways and bridges; instead of rationing petrol for private consumption, it hiked up prices to the detriment of the poorest sections of the population who use public transport, in the interests of foreign monopolies controlling the automobile industry of the country. In the same way, the government rejected the alternative of exploring combustible shale deposits and paid little attention to increasing the extraction of oil on national territory.

The Geisel government is trying to justify its signing of the oil contracts by the country's economic difficulties, concealing the fact that it is the result of the policy of handing over our natural wealth and of concessions to imperialism. The governments of the fascist dictatorship are responsible for this policy, and at present, in view of the absolute power he has invested in himself, it is primarily Mr. Ernesto Geisel who is responsible.

The oil contracts run counter to the general trend predominating in

the world today, that of the peoples of the developing countries winning national sovereignty. They conflict with the victories won by the Arab peoples in their struggle for fair prices on oil, and by other nations in their fight for the restoration and nationalization of their natural wealth.

Undermining state monopoly on oil — a gain inscribed in the Constitution — is a crime against national security committed by those who proclaim themselves its defenders, because they arbitrarily subordinate the vital sector of our economy to foreign trusts.

Monopolies are restoring to fascism precisely in order to conduct such a policy. And to ensure successful implementation of the new measure, the dictatorship launched a countrywide campaign of arrests, brutally repressing anyone who raises his voice in protest against this pseudo-solution of the country's oil problem.

A real solution to the energy problem in Brazil, which includes defense and strengthening of national sovereignty and protection of our wealth, can only be achieved by defeating fascism and winning democratic freedoms. The fascist government, which is in the service of imperialist trusts, cannot guarantee national security and the grandeur of a genuinely flourishing, free and democratic homeland.

Our people are not passive in face of the dictatorship's betrayal. Many outstanding personalities and representative organizations have already spoken out against this current measure designed to subjugate our economy to foreign monopolies. The people are ever more resolutely condemning the Geisel government's policy of national betrayal.

The Brazilian Communist Party, which has always been in the forefront of the people's struggle for national independence and defense of its legitimate rights, losing many of its sons in the fight to set up Petrobras, is calling for the unity of all forces who helped to establish state monopoly on oil and Petrobras, in order to frustrate implementation of the national betrayal measure adopted by the fascist dictatorship.

The Brazilian Communist Party appeals to all patriots and democrats, nationalist-minded military and Petrobras personnel, to the Democratic Movement of Brazil and patriotic sectors of the National Renovation Alliance (ARENA), to the Catholic church and political personalities of all trends to unite in condemning the oil contracts.

More topical than ever today is the slogan under which our people brought about the state monopoly: "The oil is ours!"

The Brazilian Communist Party calls on all patriots and democrats

to denounce in every way the liquidation of state monopoly on oil: through meetings, signatures to protest resolutions, deputations to the government, proclamations, protest letters, etc.

By the united actions of the entire people the fascist dictatorship's policy of national betrayal will be defeated!

Luis Carlos Prestes
November 1975.

SOLIDARITY OF THE CHILEAN COMMUNISTS WITH THE URUGUAYAN PEOPLE

Fascism is acting in unison in Uruguay and Chile. One and the same hand directs the cliques oppressing both countries. They draw their inspiration from one and the same local and foreign source, whose interests they serve. They use identical methods of institutionalized terror and repression.

In September of this year Pinochet and Bordaberry had a friendly meeting, presaging stepped-up repressions against our people. These persecutions are characterized by increasing violence and sadism. In a recent manhunt, outstanding representatives of the cultural and public movement of Uruguay were seized. Among those arbitrarily imprisoned were engineer Jose Luis Massera, Professor Emeritus of Montevideo University, a mathematician of international repute and former member of Parliament; Vladimir Turiansky, a well-known trade unionist, engineer and former deputy; Alberto Altesor, a working-class leader, also a former deputy. There are mass arrests of working-class leaders, university and high school teachers, well-known doctors, architects. For instance, architects Selva Brasseli and Bosch, municipal councillors who conducted wide-scale work for the benefit of the public, were unlawfully detained.

Police agents with a Hitlerite mentality are combing Montevideo and other cities in a manner resembling military operations. Like in Chile, they are cowardly, hiding their identity behind hoods. Acting with impunity, they keep under arrest a 76-year-old woman until her son, whom they are searching for, turns up.

A common sight in Uruguay are long lines of relatives of arrested

people in front of the doors of dismal barracks, now places of incarceration and torture.

The ruthless roundups have increased after the Uruguayan people denounced the sinister meeting of the high commands of the armies at which the fascist emissaries called for extending the barbarous fascist repressions to the entire hemisphere.

Increasingly frenzied persecution also followed the numerous acts of the working class and popular masses — for instance, inscriptions on walls — marking September 20th, the anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Uruguay.

In face of the new, desperate offensive of the blood-thirsty dictatorship oppressing a fraternal country, the Communist Party of Chile, also a victim of these vicious enemies of our countries and peoples, most energetically protest against the excesses in Uruguay and declares its complete solidarity with the struggle of our fraternal organization — the heroic Communist Party of Uruguay. The Communist Party of Chile supports the actions of the Broad Front and all patriots of the Land of Artigas for the restoration of independence, national dignity and human rights. It demands the immediate release of the imprisoned leaders and rank-and-file members of the Party.

We are experiencing the same drama as our Uruguayan brothers. We are untiringly carrying on the same kind of struggle, convinced that, relying on international solidarity, Uruguay and Chile will soon gain the freedom and democracy that is the inalienable right of both our nations.

Coordinating Committee Abroad
of the Communist Party of Chile
November 24, 1975

DEFEND THE GAINS OF THE REVOLUTION

After the events of November 25, the Portuguese revolution entered a new stage. A widespread purge among the left-wing military and the disbandment of a number of military units weaken the revolutionary forces as a whole and greatly strengthen reaction.

With an arrogance betraying its aims, reaction and its allies are trying to launch a vast repressive campaign against the working-class

movement and progressive forces by taking advantage of what they call the November 25 "coup" or "rising." This is not the first time that reaction has abused the word "coup." Throughout the first 19 months of the revolution, whenever the rightists were setting the stage for a coup (which they attempted several times), they tried to justify their activity by referring to the alleged threat of a leftist coup.

As for November 25, all indications are that the words "coup" and "rising" do not apply to those events. It is fair to say that in the climate of a severe military political crisis there occurred a series of isolated actions which coincided in time and each of which was preceded by a distinctive process and had its own immediate goals.

The paratroopers' action was aimed at bringing about transfers in the command, as they themselves reported on November 27. The actions taken by units of the Lisbon garrison were a reply to the removal of the military district chief. Their objectives were specific and limited.

The actions took place in a very uneasy, uncertain and complicated situation caused by purges among the Left and attempts to remove revolutionary elements from the armed forces, and on the other hand, by the "leftist," anarchist, divisive and irresponsible statements and behavior of extreme sectarian-minded groups and individuals.

The November 25 actions occurred amid a struggle for positions between diverse military forces. All available information suggests that they were not based on any plan to "seize power." There is no evidence of these actions having been inspired by a program or political platform, nor is there any sign of the existence of a central political leadership or military command.

With the defeat of the left-wing military who let themselves be drawn into an alliance with "leftists" and were defeated by a broad coalition ranging from certain democratic elements in the AFM to extreme rightists, the military political panorama of the Portuguese revolution changed visibly.

On the one hand, appreciable forces and opportunities for the defense of the freedoms and the revolution are disappearing. On the other hand, reaction capitalizes on the alliance sought with it by some forces in conflict with the revolutionary Left by strengthening its position, making demands and threatening to go further — to the point of suppressing and eventually eliminating both the Left and those who have found supporters and allies among the Left.

Counter-revolution may be able to prevail unless the advance of reaction is stopped.

The working-class movement, particularly the revolutionary vanguard of the working class — the PCP — the trade unions and united popular organizations, including progressive members of the armed services, are a serious obstacle to the counter-revolutionary offensive. In view of November 25, the working-class and popular movement is more important than ever.

Now that reaction presents a growing menace, anti-communism serves it as a weapon more than ever. All who want to prevent a comeback of fascism and to uphold the freedoms, must realize that now as never before, any weakening of the democratic forces would mean a weakening of the people's struggle against the fascist danger. Anti-communism and the campaign against the PCP are leading to the abolition of the freedoms and not to their maintenance.

The key task is to stem the counter-revolutionary offensive and safeguard Portugal's newly-won democracy. This necessitates vigorous efforts to unite all who seek unity in order to defend freedom, democracy, national independence and the prospect of a socialist future.

The working class and the people must play a decisive part at this difficult and dangerous turn in the Portuguese revolution. In each particular situation, it is essential steadfastly to hold the positions, freedoms and other gains of the revolution, such as the nationalization measures and the agrarian reform. It is also necessary to stay firm and calm, for despair is a poor adviser.

There are powerful forces among both the military and the civilian population that can counter the fascist danger, defend the freedoms and build a new, democratic Portugal. They can effectively carry on this new struggle provided they awaken to the impending danger and quickly rally together.

The PCP goes on campaigning for a political solution of the crisis through negotiation, for unification and the formation of a broad anti-fascist, democratic and progressive front of social, political and military forces.

However, strange the following words may sound to hidebound sectarians, the tragedy of the Portuguese revolution lies in the fact that the November 25 clash involved on either side people who wanted to uphold the freedoms and sincerely tried to prevent a return to the situation that existed before April 25 and head off the establishment of a new fascist dictatorship. It would be an enormous mistake — one that would be seized on by counter-revolutionary

forces — inevitably and definitively to divide all participants in armed clashes into two camps after November 25.

Operating in opposed camps during the November 25 events were people who could and should have come to terms some day (as the PCP insisted) on a comprehensive political solution in order to avoid a clash that could be exploited by reactionary forces, as the PCP had repeatedly and emphatically warned.

While right-wing reactionaries falsely accuse the PCP of being linked to adventurist actions, pseudo-revolutionaries complain that it rejected ventures which could have led to a crushing defeat of the working classes and that it insists on a political settlement of the crisis.

The Portuguese Communist Party, well aware of its responsibility as a working-class and major national party, puts first the interests of the working people, defense of the freedoms and other gains of the revolution, and the need to build a new, democratic Portugal, all of which meets the interests and aspirations of the people and benefits national independence.

This is what makes the PCP confident that it is championing a just cause, and gives it strength and prestige.

Abridged from *Avante!*, December 4, 1975.

LETTER BY L.I. BREZHNEV TO SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY *VORWÄRTS*

Dear Mr. Editor,

I willingly respond to your invitation to contribute to your weekly *Vorwärts* on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Moscow Treaty and the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries.

The normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany is one of the major events in the postwar history of Europe. The signing of the Moscow Treaty, in which the principal political questions of relations between our states were settled, was undoubtedly the decisive stage in that complex process. A tangible impetus was thus given to the development of

active, mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in most diverse fields.

The Soviet Union and the FRG have, in a short period of time, done considerable work in radically restructuring and developing their relations. Regular political consultations at various levels, increased economic and commercial ties, and intensive scientific, cultural and tourist exchanges are all proof of the favorable changes in relations between our two countries. I think the joint experience we have gained will help our countries to continue solving in a constructive spirit the existing and sometimes complex problems.

Nowadays one can say with good reason that the policy of relaxation is yielding tangible, convincing results. This accords with the interests of all European peoples. The successful completion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has been of historic significance for the normalization of the situation and consolidation of universal peace. It created good prerequisites for the entire great political, economic and cultural potential of European states to promote the cause of strengthening international trust and mutual understanding.

Our countries and other European states have passed through the severe trials of the two world wars which brought them incalculable suffering and losses. Now they are entering on the path of broad and fruitful cooperation in conditions of peace. I am sure that the lessons of the past, as well as the present-day realities, will enable the peoples of Europe to assess duly the horizons which have opened up, and to ensure steady progress in the cause of promoting international détente. Those who would like to hamper this process by proceeding from their narrow political interests are looking to the past and are leading to new complications in international politics.

We see the future of our relations with the Federal Republic of Germany in peaceful coexistence and cooperation. This course, which meets the vital interests of our peoples and states, has stood the test of time and fully justified itself. The Soviet Union is firmly resolved to continue following this course.

I would like to use this opportunity to address words of greeting to the people of the Federal Republic of Germany and to wish them peace, prosperity and progress.

L. Brezhnev

The letter by L.I. Brezhnev was published in a special supplement to the weekly *Vorwärts* on December 11, 1975.

Pravda, December 20, 1975.

number 24, 1975 31

SPEECH BY JOSIP BROZ TITO AT A MEETING OF THE LCY PRESIDIUUM

The 15th meeting of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia was held in Belgrade on December 11 under the chairmanship of Josip Broz Tito. It discussed the results of implementing the decisions of the 11th meeting of the Presidium on the policy of economic stabilization in 1975, the main direction of socio-political activity in formulating and carrying out the policy of economic and social development of Yugoslavia in 1976, as well as other questions.

Addressing the meeting, Josip Broz Tito said the country's economic situation had already been discussed twice. Now the question is posed of how the Communists fulfill the resolutions adopted at previous Presidium meetings and at other forums. There exist quite a number of problems here. Not all of them are objective in character, most of them are subjective. Today we must openly and seriously declare that we must translate decisions into life. The responsibility for this lies with the Communists. The decisions we adopt concern the republics and their central committees, and all of them must be carried out. There are evidently differences on some questions in the republics. However, this must be dealt with, there should be no leniency, but strict insistence on discipline and fulfillment of decisions from top to bottom.

Since economic affairs were discussed at Presidium meetings many times, it may seem that this applies only to the Federation. The economy, inflation and other matters must be the concern of all Party organizations. All this should be clear to them, and they should act accordingly, especially the Communists in leading positions.

I should not like to repeat the same words at this meeting. We dispose of facts. The economic situation is not good, and we Communists are to blame first of all. Therefore, this time we must carry out decisions, with the participation of the corresponding bodies, of course. The Federal Assembly, where the majority are Communists, will also see to it, of course.

Today I saw absolute unity here with regard to solving problems and eliminating shortcomings. One thing bothers me, however. Somehow, those who make mistakes always remain in the shade. It is time to say openly who the culprits are.

Criticism is directed mainly against the Federal Executive Council, and from various sides, including those who do nothing, propose nothing, but only criticize. I know very well that the Federal Executive Council acts on instructions and adheres, to the decisions which we adopt in the leadership of the League of Communists. However, difficulties exist here, of which I am aware. Sometimes even agreements between the republics are not fulfilled. Therefore, shortcomings must be looked for in the republics first of all. There are also other shortcomings. For instance, import permits are sometimes given without proper checking, as someone sees fit. There are also instances of protectionism. Or customs tariffs are not selective to a sufficient degree. Additional customs safeguards could be introduced to stop uncontrolled and unnecessary imports.

Speaking of imports, it should be stressed that the greatest imbalance is in trade with the West. If this continues, our liabilities and debts will increase. We shall then lose our credit-worthiness. This has not happened as yet, but it could one fine day if we permit such big imports from the West. This concerns various industrial equipment and is the most costly. Also, very expensive items are imported which could be produced at home. I am not against importing badly needed equipment that we cannot produce ourselves. Technology there is at a much higher level than ours. But, as I have already said, I am against importing what we can produce ourselves. This, incidentally, would contribute to the further development of our industry. There must be an import-export balance. If the present imbalance continues we will be up against serious difficulties in the next few years.

President Tito then dealt with the problem of capital investments that are not provided with the necessary means. Here the most stringent measures are needed, including administrative, though it may not be to the liking of some of the republics and communes, because capital investments of this kind are largely the source of inflation. Recently, thanks to certain measures of the Federal Executive Council, inflation has been somewhat reduced. But it is far from enough. It is necessary to continue the downward trend in inflation.

Concerning domestic trade, Tito noted that prices on some goods are going up while the cost of production had gone down. This discourages producers, hindering production while favoring trade, which is not in a bad position already. More energetic measures are needed to put trade under control, whatever the means. For this, there exist various bodies. It is primarily the concern of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, because price in-

creases affect the working people most of all. We must increase pressure on trade from below in order to make it change its ways.

As to measures connected with imports, Tito said that trade with the West must be on an equitable basis. It is good that we are not oriented lopsidedly, that we are developing mutually advantageous trade with the East European countries. I would like us to have equal relations with both the East and the West, and especially to develop all-round economic cooperation with non-aligned and developing countries. Speaking further of cooperation with these countries, Tito emphasized that Yugoslavia must build them on a long-range basis. Up till now we have given aid not only to liberation movements, but also to newly-free but poor and undeveloped countries. Without this aid we could not ensure the necessary level of trade. We must do everything we can so that non-aligned and developing countries will increasingly become worthy partners in trade with Yugoslavia.

Our relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are developing well, along an upward curve, and economic co-operation is increasing.

Development of cooperation with non-aligned and socialist countries does not mean that we ignore fruitful cooperation and trade with Western countries, which have a high level of technology. Though we may not yet be able to achieve full equality in trade, we must strive for this. However, if the EEC puts up obstructions, we must lose no time in re-orienting on other markets.

Abridged from *Borba*, December 12-13, 1975.



RESOLUTION OF THE 21ST CONVENTION OF THE CPUSA ON PEACE, DÉTENTE AND ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENTS

The draft main political resolution states that the general crisis of capitalism has entered a new stage which is characterized by the break-up of the U.S. dominated imperialist system. This system operates in a world where the balance has tipped to the side of socialism; where colonial domination was destroyed; a world characterized by new and growing victories for peace and détente.

However, peace forces must warn of a dangerous threat raised by officials of our government. While Ford, Kissinger and Schlesinger, the spokesmen for the most reactionary wing of monopoly capital, pretend to favor détente, they in fact raise the threat of thermonuclear war.

Schlesinger speaks of using nuclear weapons "against the Soviet Union or any other enemy." Others urge the use of tactical nuclear weapons in North Korea and Europe. Again the hot warriors are preparing the people with talk of civil defense and fall-out shelters.

A revived and unified peace movement must rise to destroy this newest danger of worldwide nuclear destruction before the imperialist madmen can carry out their plans.

The only alternative is peace and peace is realizable by coexistence between the two social systems — first between the Soviet Union and the United States. This requires a condition of détente, the effects of which can bring about a world of peace.

The need of the moment is an ideological struggle on the necessity for détente and peaceful coexistence in order to achieve a lessening of world tensions, a break in the arms race and a concerted move toward complete and universal disarmament which is an essential prerequisite in making détente irreversible.

The meaning of détente must be made clear to working people, what it means to labor, what it contributes to achieving peace. The

struggle for détente must be made concrete. It gives the American people the means for cutting the military budget and furthering normal relations with the Soviet Union.

The opposition of the Maoists to détente divides the peace forces, is anti-Soviet and is, in effect, a source of great support to U.S. imperialism in its attempts to crush the forces of national liberation.

The heroic liberation struggle of the Portuguese people and the liberation movements in the former Portuguese colonies combined to deal a crushing blow to imperialism. This has radically changed Southern Africa, making possible the liberation of the entire African continent.

U.S. imperialism is suffering setbacks in many areas, but its greatest defeat is in the glorious victory of the Vietnamese people who finally conquered the most powerful war machine in the world in their long and determined struggle to expel Japanese, French and U.S. imperialism from their ravished land. But U.S. imperialism has not accepted its defeat in Indochina, nor has it learned any lessons from the experience; as witness the sinking of three Cambodian ships in retaliation for the detaining of the Mayaguez, the kidnapping of Vietnamese babies and airlifting 150,000 so-called refugees, some of whom are asking to be returned to Vietnam.

It is important to note the difference in treatments the U.S. gave the Vietnamese "refugees" and the persecution of the foreign-born in this country who are hounded, driven from their jobs and jailed by the U.S. Department of Immigration.

The real refugees in the U.S. are the thousands who refused to fight in the immoral war in Vietnam and who are still in exile, in jails or underground.

This is the time to intensify the drive for unconditional amnesty for all draft resisters in exile, underground or in prison and full compensation for families for loss of their kin and to those wounded in the war; also compensation for all who served in the war and the victims of the less than honorable discharges.

The victory of South Vietnam and Cambodia has spearheaded the movement for liberation in Southeast Asia and stimulated action for the removal of U.S. imperialist domination in the area.

The people of the U.S. can be justly proud of their great campaign of opposition to the Vietnam War. During the early struggles the Communist Party was in the vanguard of this movement, it continued its support as it contributed to broadening it.

The first opponents who refused to serve in this aggressive war and

were sent to jail were the Fort Hood Three. They included two leading members of the Communist Party, James Johnson and Dennis Mora.

In the spirit of friendship, solidarity and a sense of responsibility for the ravages inflicted in Vietnam, the American people must call upon the U.S. government to live up to the Paris Agreement, every article of which has been violated by the Administration. It states that the U.S. will contribute to the healing of the wounds and to the postwar reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and throughout Indochina. The fact is that the U.S. has not contributed to the healing of the wounds in Indochina.

A massive campaign among the people of the U.S. for humanitarian assistance, to the wounded and sick, aid in reconstructing homes and cities should be conducted. Compensation should be given to the families of the 55,000 U.S. troops killed in Vietnam.

The victories of the countries of Indochina are a serious setback for U.S. imperialism, but it has not given up its drive to control Southeast Asia. U.S. military bases still exist there. Intervention remains a serious threat and demands must be stepped up for the complete withdrawal of U.S. bases from Thailand and the Philippines, as well as the scrapping of the SEATO agreement.

U.S. imperialism has not given up its drive for continued domination in Asia and the chief target today is Korea, the people of the North and South; but especially the people of the socialist Democratic People's Republic (DPRK) of the North.

The growing mass movement among the Korean people for reunification and the militant resistance of the South Koreans to the puppet Park Chung's fascist dictatorship, is being resisted by U.S. imperialism. It is organizing a lynch spirit campaign and triggering a war hysteria against the DPRK under the phony accusation of "aggression from the North."

The bulk of U.S. troops are on the 38th Parallel where any major border provocation incident will involve U.S. troops in an atomic war. We must demand the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops, war material and the 1,000 conventional atomic weapons from South Korea. We call for leaving Korea to the Koreans to resolve their internal, national problems.

In the Middle East, there is no move to assure lasting peace in the area. The meeting between Premier Rabin of Israel and President Ford was geared primarily to Israel's request for \$2.5 billion in military and economic aid. Kissinger's step-by-step diplomacy is a

stalling action, which greatly aggravated the danger of the outbreak of war in the Middle East.

It is not a question of Jew vs. Arab, but imperialism vs. national liberation. The only road to peace is the implementation of the UN resolutions 242 and 338 which would result in security for all states in the area and self-determination for the Palestinian Arab people who have recognized the PLO as their legitimate representative.

We condemn the crimes against the Arab people in the occupied territories and call for an end to all military aid to Israel.

In spite of U.S. opposition, the Organization of American States (OAS) gave assurances at recent meetings that the lifting of the embargo against Cuba will be adopted at its next meeting. But even should the OAS take this positive action, it by no means guarantees normal relations with Cuba by all states, particularly the U.S. It is therefore of utmost urgency, if there is to be full relaxation of tensions between the U.S. and Cuba, that there be stepped up pressure on our government to cease the economic blockade, as well as firm insistence to vacate all U.S. military personnel and equipment from the Guantanamo base so that this socialist neighbor may develop itself without the imperialist threat on its soil.

African countries are now in the second stage of struggle — a struggle for economic and social emancipation, for total control of their national resources. These struggles are in sharp contradiction with the imperialist powers. The clash with foreign imperialist powers and the growing trend toward non-capitalist development is evident in several nations in Africa, including the People's Republic of Congo, Algeria, Tanzania, Guinea, Somalia, Egypt. This process which opposes neo-colonialism, at the same time, strengthens the liberation against remaining colonialism in Southern Africa.

The latest U.S. attempt to counteract the growing anti-imperialist trend in Africa, is Schlesinger's fraud about a missile build-up in Somalia. This is to justify the military build-up on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

As long as U.S. imperialism attempts to obstruct the struggle for national liberation and foments war anywhere in the world, the struggle for peace is vital and the peace movement should take on a more advanced character. It should be anti-imperialist, anti-racist and anti-monopolist in content, and should be closely related to the economic struggles of the working people and the democratic sentiments of the majority of the American people.

The Party must unleash its full ideological, political and organiza-

tional strength to give leadership and direction to our people against the ravages of U.S. imperialism at home and abroad. We must help identify and unmask the main enemies to the achievement of economic security, peace and peaceful coexistence. Détente can become irreversible if we help direct the mass struggles against its enemies: the Pentagon and the industrial-financial interests dictating its war-based budget; against the reactionary, class-collaborationist, racist leadership of Meany, the Shakers and company in the AFL-CIO; against the right-wing social-democratic ball-carriers for monopoly; against the pro-imperialist anti-Sovietes, the Zionists; and against the "left"-cloaked misguiders and Maoist-inspired betrayers of the best interests of the people.

We are living in a period of a new stage in the general crisis of capitalism and of U.S. imperialism which, in its state of desperation, resorts to murder attempts against Communists and leaders of socialist countries. A peace movement to be effective must reject anti-Sovietism, anti-communism, whether they come from Maoist and other ultra-left forces or from the right. It must expose the "two superpowers" concept as an anti-détente camouflage.

The history of the efforts of the Soviet Union in the interest of establishing world peace must be made known to the people of the United States. Beginning with the first peace decree in 1917, the Soviet Union has made constructive proposals every year at the UN, at international conferences, calling for: a ban on the use of atomic energy for military purposes and on the use and proliferation of nuclear weapons, reduction of the armed forces, the closing of military bases. In addition the USSR has taken unilateral steps toward disarmament.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism, the Soviet Union has issued an Appeal to All Peoples, Parliaments and Governments to put an end to the dangerous cold war policy, to stop interference in the internal affairs of states, to concentrate on efforts creating an atmosphere of confidence in a peaceful future for mankind and ensuring lasting peace on earth. This document is an urgent message for safeguarding peace in the world. A major task of the peace movement is to force the U.S. government to respond favorably to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. Pressure should be exerted to get strong commitments of support to these initiatives from Congress people and elected officials, from organized labor, from organizations, and from individuals.

The positive accomplishments of socialism, where it exists, can be

a factor in intensifying the struggle to make détente irreversible. We must seek every opportunity to show the superior quality of life under socialism. Any movement for better understanding and for friendship with socialist countries should be stimulated and encouraged. An outstanding development in relation to détente is the European Security Conference which sets a pattern for peaceful coexistence applicable in other parts of the world.

In light of the anti-imperialist struggles developing around the world, the need to force a change in U.S. foreign policy and the necessity of reordering the priorities of our country, a strong and vital peace movement is of great importance. Such a unified peace movement does not yet exist. A struggle for a drastic cut in the outrageous military budget of \$105 billion can be the means of uniting workers with all other sections of the people who are suffering in this period of deep economic crisis, to form a powerful force for peace in the U.S.

The military budget is one of the prime causes of inflation. It enriches the multinational corporations. It is used by U.S. imperialism to block self-determination of nations, to usurp national resources of developing countries, to support fascist regimes, to employ the CIA as an arm of imperialist domination.

The military budget intensified racism, a basic instrument of U.S. domestic and foreign policy. Racism engenders the most serious crimes against working people and it spurs the genocidal crimes against the Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Asian-American and native American Indian people. If we are to win the battle for the defeat of the military budget, for the very survival of our country, we must fight against racism with a new urgency and a direct personal self-interest.

A major task of the peace forces is to mount a fighting national campaign for at least a 50 per cent cut in military spending which could fund a People's Peace Budget. This would provide millions of jobs, mass housing at rents people can afford, public transportation at minimum fares, integrated education for all children, full medical care for all, revitalization of decaying cities, conversion from a war economy to a peace economy.

Chile — The horror of the murders, tortures and repression in violation of all constitutional and human rights in Chile has evoked impressively broad protest in our country from trade unions, churches, professionals, peace, national liberation movements and community organizations across the country.

The shameful acts of the U.S. government and corporation must be met by a greater counter-offensive of our people — in terms of

500,000 signatures petitioning the UN to expel the Chilean junta from its ranks; supporting the UN General Assembly Resolution No. 2114 calling for the restoration of human rights in Chile; demanding the immediate release of Luis Corvalan and all other political prisoners without exile; and endorsing the anti-fascist Chilean resistance movement and its appeal for \$50,000 to be raised by the people of the United States to aid the embattled Chilean people.

South Africa: — U.S. investments in South Africa have multiplied fivefold between 1957 and 1970 to a figure of \$1.7 billion. The profits on these investments jumped from \$3.3 million in 1960 to \$845 million by 1970.

The U.S. led the fight to keep South Africa in the United Nations and was compelled to use its veto power to achieve that end. The Ford administration is pouring military financial and economic aid into that apartheid country.

A complete exposure of U.S. involvement in South Africa and full information on the needs of the African people needs to be undertaken. The strongest expression of support at this time is through the "Campaign for One Million Voices to Expel South Africa from the UN"; for breaking all diplomatic and economic relations with the fascist regime of the Republic of South Africa, for the withdrawal of all corporate investments there, and for the cessation of all cultural, athletic and other exchanges.

Puerto Rico: — U.S. monopoly corporations have invested more capital in Puerto Rico than in the rest of the Latin American countries combined. The effect has been to maintain and intensify the super-exploitation of Puerto Rico as a colony of the United States. A major effort must be made to help guarantee the broadest movement in the U.S. in support of the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico.

Since Puerto Rico also serves as a huge military base from which U.S. imperialism has launched and continues to plan intervention and acts of aggression in the Caribbean and all of Latin America, the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico is closely tied to the struggle for détente and peace, and to make the Caribbean a nuclear free zone.

The peace movement and all peace loving people of the United States must rededicate themselves in the most determined manner to win the peace, peaceful coexistence through détente, and economic security.

— We call for slashing the military budget and diverting those funds for the social needs of our people. We demand an end to the

development of strategic nuclear weapons; an end to the arms race and development of activities for total, universal disarmament.

— We must stop U.S. military assistance to all reactionary governments, particularly the regimes of South Korea, Chile, Rhodesia, South Africa and Iran.

— We demand the dismantling of all U.S. bases, including the Indian Ocean base, and the return of all U.S. military personnel and equipment from abroad.

— We call for implementation of the SALT II Agreements signed in Moscow by the USA and the USSR, for a ban on all nuclear weapons including the Trident, the B1 bomber, as well as chemical and biological weapons and for renewal of the non-proliferation treaty.

— We call on our government to help implement UN Resolutions 242 and 338 as the most effective way to bring a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

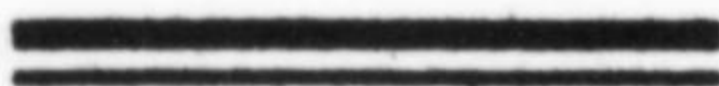
— We call for universal, unconditional amnesty for all draft resisters in exile, underground, in prison, or those with less than honorable discharges. The U.S. should issue only one type of discharge from the armed services.

— We call for a reduction of world tensions, for an end to the economic blockade of Cuba, for the independence of Puerto Rico, for the establishment of long-term trade relations with the Soviet Union which would be of great advantage to our workers and our economy.

— We call on Congress, state and city governments to implement these proposals. The present Congress has not fulfilled the election promises on which they were elected. The people of this country must, once again, begin to bring the kind of pressure on Congress which forced the signing of the Paris Peace Agreement.

— We call on the people of the United States to develop an independent political movement which will elect Congress and legislators who will not capitulate to the monopolies and will enact legislation which will bring our country closer to a period of security, détente and peaceful coexistence.

Toward this end the Communist Party will devote all its energies, experience and organization.



INDEX OF CONTENTS

Information Bulletin Numbers 1-24 (281-304), 1975

	No.	Page
Argentina		
Communist Party's reply to the "Rodrigo Plan"	12-13	73
Central Committee plenum	18	6
Communist proposals for overcoming the crisis	18	17
Eighth National Conference of the Communist Party	24	13
In brief, Nos. 5, 6-7, 14		
Australia		
Australia, New Zealand, U.S. parties issue declaration	1	45
Second Congress of the Socialist Party	12-13	65
Austria		
Communist press festival	18	28
In brief, Nos. 6-7, 23		
Belgium		
Communist press festival	18	29
In brief, No. 14		
Brazil		
Statement by Luis Carlos Prestes at press conference	5	53
Statement of the Communist Party	16-17	66
Appeal to the Brazilian people	18	22
To the Brazilian people, to all patriots and democrats	24	24
In brief, No. 5		
Britain		
Communist call to cut links with Apartheid. Statement by Communist Parties of Great Britain and South Africa	3	39
The only real way out	14	28
Call for fight to improve race law proposals	19	32
The 34th Congress of the CPGB	22	7
In brief, No. 5		

Bulgaria

In brief, Nos. 5, 6-7, 11

Canada

New conditions of struggle — new forms of struggle

Report by William Kashtan 2 5

The deepening economic crisis, its consequences
and the fight back. Main report by W. Kashtan

adopted by the CC 16-17 15

In brief, Nos. 5, 11

Chile

Soviet Party leaders meet with CP Chile leaders 2 35

To the party and people of Chile 3 21

Joint communique of Chilean Socialist and
Communist Party leading bodies responsible

for work abroad 8 27

For a free Chile. Democratic unity of youth
against fascism 8 29

The fascist junta bears responsibility for the
country's ruin 10 33

Chile: the basis of anti-fascist unity
already exists 12-13 77

Popular Unity and tasks of the Chilean people 16-17 39

Address of the CP of Chile to the people 16-17 51

False solutions will fail 20-21 66

Popular Unity statement 22 14

Solidarity of Chilean Communists with Uruguayan
people 24 26

Colombia

Statement of the CP Central Executive Committee . 20-21 68

Twelfth Congress of the Communist Party 24 5

In brief, No. 14

Cuba

First Congress of the Communist Party 24 9

In brief, Nos. 6-7, 11

Cyprus

In brief, No. 20-21

Czechoslovakia

Friendly meeting between L. Brezhnev and G. Husak 5 45

Speech by G. Husak at the session of the
Czechoslovak National Front 8 35

Plenum of the Central Committee	14	16
Communist press festival	18	30
Letter of the Central Committee CPC	22	17
In brief, Nos. 6-7, 11, 14, 19, 20-21		
Denmark		
Joint communique of French and Danish Communist Parties	5	49
In brief, Nos. 11, 19, 23		
Dominican Republic		
In brief, No. 6-7		
Ecuador		
Fifty years of the Communist Party	24	15
In brief, Nos. 6-7, 20-21, 23		
Finland		
Soviet and Finnish Party delegations meet	5	45
Seventeenth Congress of the Communist Party	10	20
Principles of strengthening Party unity	10	25
In brief, Nos. 6-7, 19, 20-21		
France		
The political situation and the Party's tasks	3	5
Joint communique of the French CP and the CPUSA	3	41
Joint communique of French and Danish Communist Parties	5	49
Plenum of the Central Committee, FCP	9	31
Address by Georges Marchais at CC meeting April 15	9	32
Joint communique of delegations of the CPSU and French Socialist Party	9	42
Political Bureau statement on the economic situation	14	34
French CP statement	16-17	69
CC plenum	18	10
Communist press festival	18	32
In brief, Nos. 6-7, 9, 11		
FRG		
Plenum of Board, German Communist Party	5	24
Communist press festival	18	31
In brief, Nos. 6-7, 14, 20-21		
GDR		
Report by Erich Honecker at 13th plenum	2	9
Joint communique of the Portuguese CP and the SUPG	2	31
Brief information on 14th SUPG plenum	11	13
	<i>number 24, 1975</i>	45

Speech by Erich Honecker	11	14
Leonid Brezhnev meets Erich Honecker	12-13	62
Plenum of CC SUPG	19	23
In brief, Nos. 9, 11, 20-21		
Greece		
Resolution of Central Committee plenum	3	8
Communique of the Political Bureau	5	53
A year after the July change vital problems remain unsolved	14	36
Speech of Harilaos Florakis at Communist youth rally	20-21	69
Honduras		
On the Agrarian Reform Law. Statement of the CP .	6-7	84
Statement of the Communist Party	23	52
Hungary		
Speech by Janos Kadar at Budapest Preparatory Meeting of European Communist Parties	1	6
Eleventh Congress of the HSWP	6-7	6
Report by Janos Kadar	6-7	12
Plenum of Central Committee	14	19
In brief, Nos. 1, 20-21, 23		
India		
Tenth Congress of the Communist Party	4	24
National emergency and our tasks	14	38
Fundamental rights must include right to work, livelihood. Interview with R. Rao	16-17	72
In brief, No. 6-7		
Indonesia		
Ten years of repression	20-21	74
Iran		
In brief, No. 20-21		
Ireland		
Sixteenth Congress of the Communist Party	6-7	70
In brief, No. 20-21		
Israel		
Statement of the Communist Party	9	47
Plenary session of the Central Committee	12-13	69
Twenty-first plenum of CC, CPI and "Resolution on interim accord leaves unchanged the danger of war"	19	27
In brief, Nos. 1, 6-7, 11		

Italy

Report by Enrico Berlinguer on preparations for 14th Congress	2	13
Fourteenth Congress of the Communist Party	6-7	47
Report by Enrico Berlinguer	6-7	53
Resolution of the CP leadership on election results .	12-13	85
Resolution of CP leadership on resolving political and economic problems	18	25
Communist press festival	18	33
In brief, Nos. 6-7, 14, 20-21		

Japan

In brief, Nos. 9, 11, 20-21

Jordan

Jordanian Communist Party changes name of its West Bank branch	19	34
---	----	----

Lebanon

Plenum of the Central Committee	16-17	28
---------------------------------------	-------	----

Mexico

Rally together against repression	3	43
Central Committee meeting	11	17
An alternative of the Mexican Left in the election campaign. Speech by A.M. Verdugo	16-17	57

Mongolia

In brief, No. 23

Morocco

Congress of the Progress and Socialism Party	5	9
Extracts from Ali Yata's report	5	12

Netherlands

Twenty-fifth Congress of the Communist Party	12-13	67
In brief, No. 11		

New Zealand

Australia, New Zealand, U.S. parties issue declaration	1	45
In brief, No. 20-21		

Peru

Fourth National Conference of the Peruvian CP	16-17	5
The goal unchanged: liberation and socialism	20-21	53
In brief, Nos. 6-7, 11, 14		

Philippines

Philippines: new policy orientation of the martial-law government and the attitude of the Communist Party	3	45
---	---	----

Poland

Edward Gierek's speech at CC plenum	3	12
Meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and Edward Gierek	12-13	63
Plenum of the Central Committee	16-17	34
Seventh Congress of the PUWP	23	6
Report by Edward Gierek	23	8
In brief, Nos. 11, 20-21		

Portugal

Joint communique of the Portuguese CP and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany	2	31
The Party and the current political situation	3	17
Statement of the Communist Party	6-7	82
Statement of the Political Commission, Portuguese CP, on the socio-political situation in the country ...	10	40
Tasks of democratic Portugal. Interview with A. Cunhal	10	42
Statement of the Political Commission, Communist Party	12-13	89
Statement by Political Commission of PCP on AFM Assembly decisions	14	44
Communist Party proposal for solution of the present political crisis	16-17	76
The revolutionary forces counterattack	20-21	77
Defend the gains of the revolution	24	27
In brief, Nos. 1, 11, 14		

Rumania

Eleventh Congress of the Communist Party	1	34
In brief, Nos. 4, 6-7, 11		

Senegal

For a genuine democratic renovation, legalization of the API and success of national-democratic, patriotic and anti-imperialist unity. Statement of the Fourth Plenum, CC API	24	18
---	----	----

South Africa

Communist call to cut links with Apartheid.

Statement by Communist Parties of Great Britain and South Africa	3	39
---	---	----

Soviet Union

Speech by Boris Ponomaryov at Budapest Preparatory Meeting of European Communist Parties	1	12
For a Europe of peace, security, cooperation and social progress. <i>Pravda</i> editorial	1	17
Stop the terror in Guatemala. Statement of the CC CPSU on the assassination of Comrade Huberto Alvarado	1	49
On the drafts of the state economic development plan and the state budget of the USSR for 1975	2	18
The Party leads the people toward new accomplishments	2	18
Seventieth anniversary of the First Russian Revolution	2	25
Soviet Party leaders and Arismendi meet	2	34
Soviet Party leaders meet with CP Chile leaders	2	35
Fifty-third anniversary of the CP of Chile	2	37
Friendly meeting between L. Brezhnev and G. Husak	5	45
Soviet and Finnish party delegations meet	5	46
Speech by L. Brezhnev at the 11th Congress of the HSWP	6-7	36
Speech by A.P. Kirilenko at the 14th Congress of the Italian Communist Party	6-7	61
Communique on the plenary meeting of the CC CPSU	8	16
On the convocation of the 25th Congress of the CPSU	8	17
The international situation and Soviet foreign policy	8	17
In the name of communist construction and lasting peace. <i>Pravda</i> editorial	8	19
Faithful to Lenin's precepts. Report by M. Suslov at a meeting commemorating V.I. Lenin's 105th birthday	9	5
Joint communique of delegations of the CPSU and the French Socialist Party	9	42
Thirtieth anniversary of the victory over fascism. The great feat of the Soviet people. Speech by L.I. Brezhnev	10	5
To the peoples, parliaments and governments.		

Appeal of the Soviet Communist Party, parliament and government	10	14
For the sake of peace and happiness of the Soviet people. Speech by L.I. Brezhnev	12-13	5
Leonid Brezhnev meets Erich Honecker	12-13	62
Meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek	12-13	63
Cooperation in space	14	24
In the name of peace, security and cooperation. Speech by L.I. Brezhnev at Helsinki Conference ...	15	72
On the results of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe	15	77
Speech by L.I. Brezhnev commemorating the 250th anniversary of the USSR Academy of Sciences	20-21	81
The 58th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Following Lenin's course, under the banner of the October Revolution. Report by A.Y. Pelse	20-21	15
Speech by L.I. Brezhnev at the anniversary reception	20-21	34
Leonid Brezhnev awarded the Gold Peace Medal ...	22	14
Speech by Leonid Brezhnev at Seventh Congress of PUWP	23	25
Communique of the Plenary meeting of the CC CPSU	23	31
Resolution concerning the 25th Party Congress	23	31
Resolution on the draft economic plan and draft budget of the USSR for 1976	23	32
Along the Leninist road — to communism. <i>Pravda</i> .	23	32
Joliot-Curie Medal presented to L.I. Brezhnev	23	54
Letter by L.I. Brezhnev to Social-Democratic weekly <i>Vorwärts</i>	24	30
In brief, Nos. 1, 6-7, 9, 11, 14		
Spain		
Statement of the Executive Committee, Communist Party	4	35
Appeal of the CP Spain concerning trade union general elections	9	49
Unity, national democratic action against fascist provocation	20-21	88
In brief, No. 20-21		
Sri Lanka		
Plenum of Central Committee. Preparations for the Ninth Party Congress	14	22

Ninth Congress of the Sri Lanka Communists	16-17	11
In brief, Nos. 1, 14		
Sweden		
Twenty-fourth Congress of the Left Party —		
Communists	6-7	45
Syria		
Central Committee plenum	6-7	74
Statement of the Communist Party	16-17	79
Uruguay		
Soviet Party leaders and Arismendi meet	2	34
Freedom for Jaime Perez	20-21	96
USA		
Australia, New Zealand, U.S. Parties issue		
declaration	1	45
Joint communique of the French CP and the CPUSA	3	41
Build a people's front against the economic crisis! ..	10	45
The 21st Convention of the Communist Party	14	5
Cooperation in space	14	24
In brief, No. 6-7		
Venezuela		
For a patriotic front. Meeting of Central Committee	5	29
Fight against the policies of the Chinese		
leadership which has betrayed the principles of		
proletarian internationalism. Statement of		
the Political Bureau	19	35
In brief, No. 1		
West Berlin		
Report by G. Danelius at SUP Conference	9	26
In brief, Nos. 6-7, 20-21		
Yemen		
In brief, No. 14		
Yugoslavia		
Plenum of Central Committee, LCY	5	40
Concluding speech by Josip Broz Tito (summary) ..	5	40
Immediate tasks of the ideological and organizational		
building of the LCY. Summary of plenum resolution	4	42
Speech by Josip Broz Tito at a meeting of the LCY		
Presidium	24	32
In brief, No. 6-7		

Documents

Chile. To the Party and people of Chile.

Manifesto of the Communist Party 3 21

USSR. Thirtieth anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. Resolution of the CC CPSU 4 40

Indonesia. For democracy, social justice and the people's welfare. Document of the Indonesian Communist Party 11 26

Helsinki. Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Final Act 15 5

USA. The 21st Convention of the CPUSA. Sections of Gus Hall's report on the economic crisis, the historic moment and the Party 19 39

USA. Resolution of the 21st Convention of the CPUSA on peace, détente and anti-imperialist movements 24 35

Program of peace in action

Results of Brezhnev-Giscard meeting approved by CPSU Politburo 1 22

Soviet-French communique 1 24

L.I. Brezhnev's speech at Rambouillet 1 28

Brezhnev and Marchais meet 1 32

Results of Soviet-British negotiations 4 5

Joint Soviet-British statement 4 7

Soviet-British protocol on consultations 4 15

Joint Soviet-British declaration on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons 4 17

Speech by L.I. Brezhnev at luncheon for H. Wilson 4 18

Soviet-French communique 20-21 5

Speech by L.I. Brezhnev at a dinner for Valery

Giscard d'Estaing 20-21 6

In the name of peace, for the good of mankind 20-21 10

Visit of Party and government delegations

Official visit to the Soviet Union of a Party and government delegation of the GDR

Communique on the results of the visit 19 7

Speeches by L. Brezhnev and E. Honecker 19 11

Treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance 19 18

Official friendly visit of a party and government delegation of the DRV to the Soviet Union.		
Joint communique	20-21	36
Soviet-Vietnamese declaration	20-21	37
Speeches by Leonid Brezhnev and Le Duan	20-21	46
The visit of a Czechoslovak Party and government delegation to the Soviet Union		
Communique	23	39
Speeches by Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak ..	23	47

Multilateral meetings

Communique of Budapest Preparatory Meeting of European Communist Parties	1	5
Inaugural Meeting of the drafting commission of the European Communist and Workers' Parties Conference	1	6
Meeting of International, regional and national organizations to establish the International Preparatory Committee for the World Congress for International Women's Year. Communique	1	47
"No" to U.S. imperialism's claim to control the world. Statement of Communist and Workers' Parties of Western Europe	2	30
Conference of CC Secretaries of Communist and Workers' Parties of socialist countries	5	5
In defense of auto workers' rights	5	7
Meeting of Communist Party leaders of socialist countries	6-7	5
Communique of meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties of Arab countries	8	5
The Arab national-liberation movement; aims and prospects	8	6
Statement by Conference of Communist Parties of European capitalist countries on problems of agriculture	11	5
Latin America in the struggle against imperialism, for national independence, democracy, people's welfare, peace and socialism. Document of the Conference of Communist and Parties of Latin America and the Caribbean. June 1975	12-13	18
Preparations for a European Communist conference	19	5

Appeal by Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe	19	31
Meeting of editorial commission on preparations for conference of European Communist and Workers' Parties	22	5
Warsaw meeting of Communist Party leaders of socialist countries	23	5
Working meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties of European capitalist countries	23	51
From the Party press		
<i>V. Teitelboim.</i> Chilean Communists continue the struggle	2	38
<i>Gus Hall.</i> For a world conference of Communist and Workers' Parties	2	42
<i>V. Yefimov.</i> A memorial anniversary. Thirtieth anniversary of the liberation of Albania	2	46
<i>V. Korionov.</i> The cementing force of unity	2	49
<i>M. Yakovlev.</i> China: Problems remain unsolved	2	54
<i>I. Orlov.</i> Why are they telling lies in Peking?	2	55
<i>A. Serbin.</i> Vanguard of the people	3	50
Contrary to the vital interests of nations. <i>Pravda</i> ...	4	45
<i>G. Nobel.</i> The dangerous policy of the People's Republic of China	6-7	94
Preparations for conference of European Communist Parties	9	51
Concerning one visit to Peking ,	10	54
<i>M. Verlet.</i> Angola, Guinea, Mozambique: on the road to freedom	11	37
<i>R. Rao.</i> U.S. debacle in Indochina: rejoice over victory, but be on guard against continued threat to India	11	41
<i>G. Haoui.</i> The new political power and the need for a national front	11	44
<i>L. Figueres.</i> The Trotskyites today	12-13	93
Portugal: a complex period of revolution	16-17	83
<i>A. Sibeko.</i> The battle for Angola	16-17	89
<i>C.L. Cuadrado.</i> Broad unity and popular struggle — earnest of victory over the dictatorship	16-17	94
<i>H. Winston.</i> U.S. imperialism and the Moynihan doctrine	18	35
<i>M. Matous.</i> The logical end of revisionism	18	41

Democrats resist the terroristic Franco-Arias law . . .	18	46
<i>C. Cuadard</i> . Twenty-one years of terror in Paraguay	18	49
<i>J.F. Vascones</i> . Ultra-leftism in Peru	18	52
In the interests of peace and progress in the Middle East	20-21	98
Armed intervention in Angola	20-21	106
The Maoist regime at the new stage	22	19
Meetings at the CPSU Central Committee		
Editor-in-chief of <i>Problems of Peace and Socialism</i> received by L.I. Brezhnev	18	5
Messages, telegrams		
Fifty-third anniversary of the Communist Party of Chile. To the CC, CP of Chile from CC CPSU ..	2	37
To Comrade Luis Corvalan, General Secretary, Communist Party of Chile from L. Brezhnev	2	37.
Fifty-fifth anniversary of the Working People's Party of Vietnam. To the CC WPPV from CC CPSU	3	49
To Dr. Nguyen Huu Tho and Dr. Huynh Tan Phat .	9	24
To the Committee for International Lenin Prizes . . .	9	25
New books		
Trotskyism and our time	8	45

PRICE: 10 CENTS

