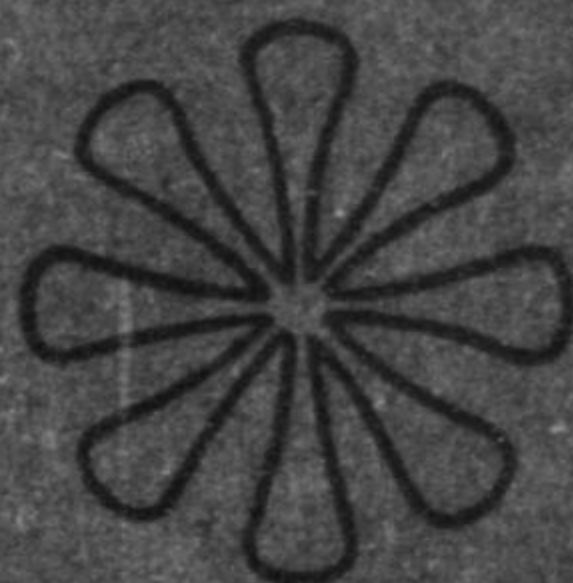


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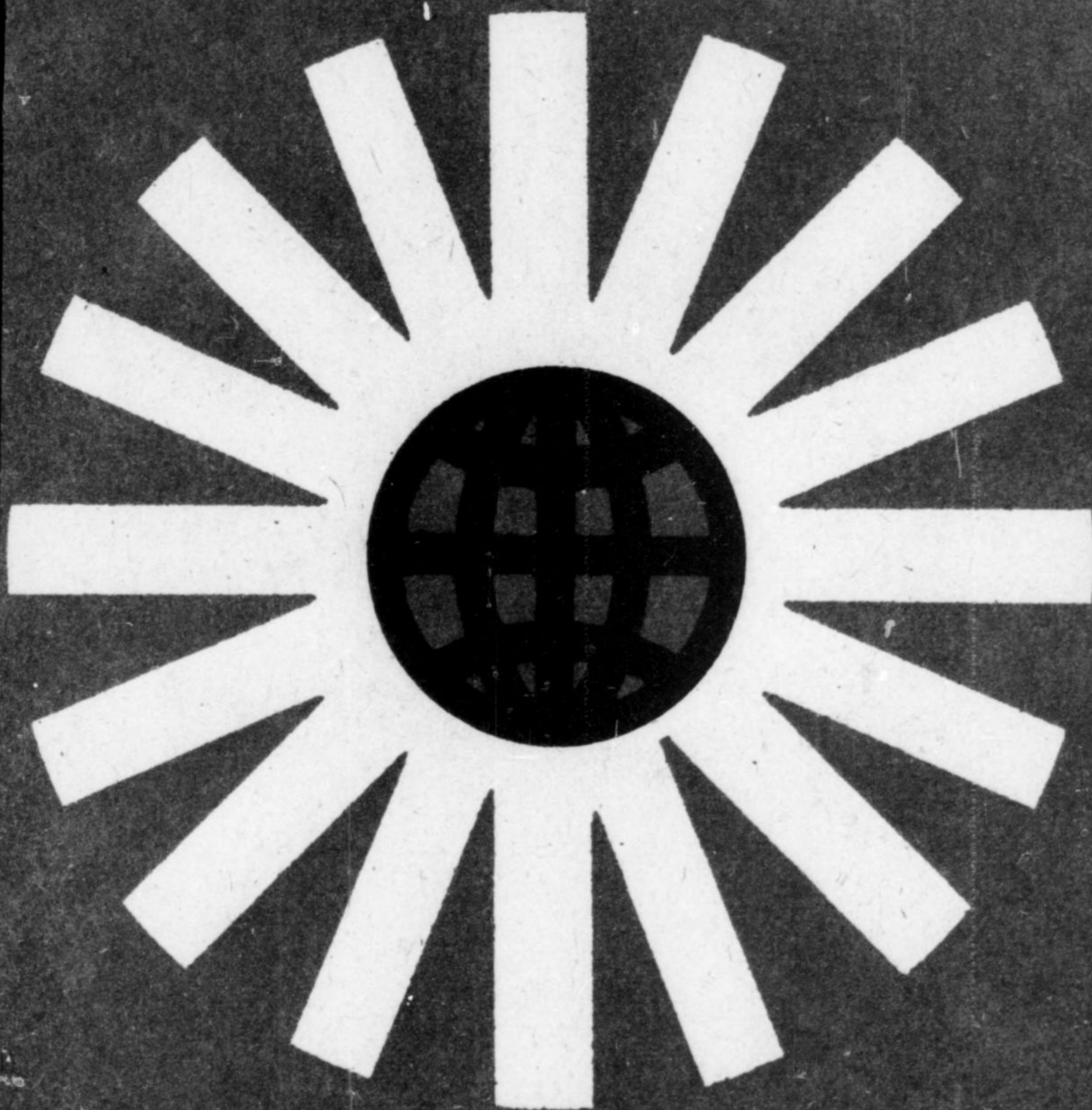
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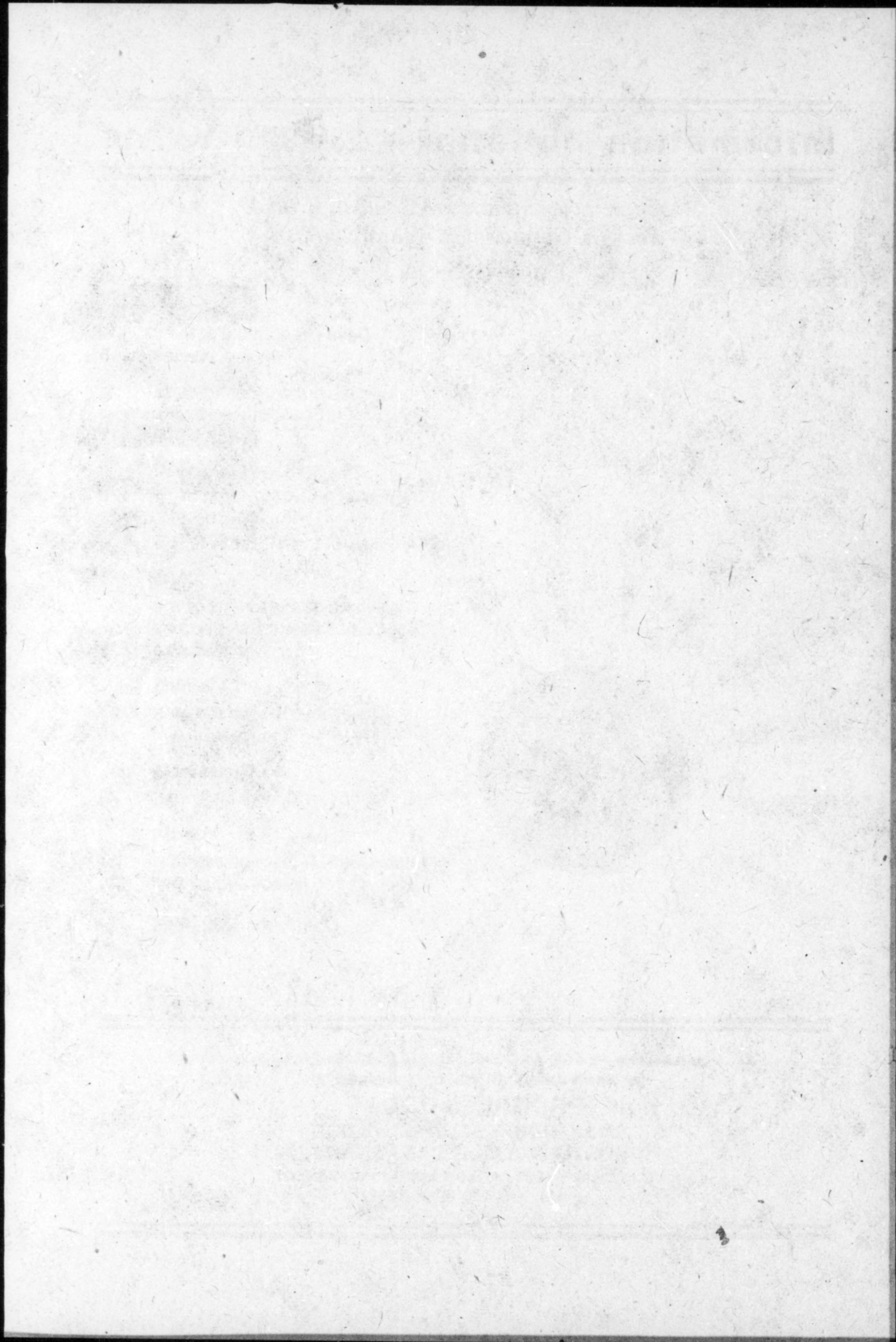
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DEVELOP POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF THE MASSES

Interview with Luiz Carlos Prestes

Voz Operaria, central organ of the Brazilian Communist Party, interviewed BCP General Secretary Luiz Carlos Prestes on the topical problems of Brazil. Below we publish a slightly abridged version of the interview.

V.O. Discontent with the dictatorial regime in Brazil is widespread today. In almost every section of the population there are manifestations of opposition to the dictatorship's policy. Under the pressure of public opinion the Geisel government has sent to Congress yet another "reform package." How does the BCP assess this initiative of the dictatorship?

L.C.P. Fourteen years have passed since the 1964 military coup, which established a reactionary military dictatorship in Brazil. Confronted with the resistance, opposition and struggle of the working people, the dictatorship successively adopted measures of a fascist character. For instance, the so-called Institutional Act No. 5, which resulted in the most authoritarian regime in Brazil's history, a military-fascist regime that brought the country under the tyranny of the dictatorship, monopolies and generals. The result: not a single important problem has been solved in the country over these 14 years. On the contrary, they have been further aggravated.

This explains the situation in the country, which you mentioned, that is, a situation of universal discontent, when almost all strata of the population openly come out and the majority of whom are fighting against the dictatorship, against the Geisel government's arbitrary actions.

It should be stressed here that among the causes compelling Mr. Geisel to submit the above-mentioned draft "reform," two of the most important are: the economic-financial situation in the country which led to lower growth rates of the national economy and spiraling inflation. This signifies more unemployment and a sharp reduc-

tion of real wages and salaries, with the resultant growing poverty of the working masses and in many cases a threat of hunger.

On its part, détente, whose chief architects are the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, brought about a situation where Mr. Geisel finds it increasingly difficult to justify his government's anti-communist and anti-Soviet stand. Experiencing a growing need for new loans and foreign markets, the dictatorship is seeking to improve its image abroad in an attempt to bring order into its trade balance, whose imbalance is yet another cause of the inflation.

Mr. Geisel spoke — even before he became President — of introducing reforms that would change the regime's fascist image. But this intention was put off time and again. Now it can no longer be postponed. We are living in the year 1978, election year. That fact and above all mass pressure are what compelled him to send the new "reform package" to Congress, whose reactionary essence differs little from the "April package"* and has already been dubbed "June package." Because, on the one hand it is evidence of the striving to maintain the dictatorship, and on the other, bears all the characteristics of a political maneuver. With its aid Mr. Geisel, who holds monopoly over the radio and television, is seeking to deceive the broad popular masses who will vote at the parliamentary elections on November 15.

Therefore it is extremely important for the Communist Party to express its opinion on the draft "reforms" submitted by the present dictator. The intention is, we believe, to revamp Institutional Act No. 5, which is maintained virtually thanks to the "emergency situation." The mechanism which the dictator seeks to impose on the nation on January 1 represents a "constitutional council" with purely consultative rights, whose members are directly or indirectly appointed by the dictator himself, and of which he is also the chairman. The "June fraud" is on the whole an anachronistic proposal, since what the Brazilian people are now demanding is not that type of reform but an immediate substitution of the tyranny and the totalitarianism by a regime that would ensure the broadest freedoms and basic human rights.

V.O. If, as you say, such reforms do not meet the nation's require-

*A series of constitutional reforms were implemented in Brazil on April 14, 1977 which almost totally changed the existing electoral system. In accordance with a presidential decree the state governors, deputies and 43 senators of the National Congress will be elected by an electoral college consisting of the state legislators and municipal council members — *Ed.*

ments but, on the contrary, are designed to maintain the dictatorship, it would be interesting to know how the BCP characterizes the prevailing tendencies in the country. And also: in what direction in your view should the opposition forces exert efforts to facilitate the forward movement of the Brazilian political process with the aim of eliminating the dictatorship and establishing a regime of democratic freedoms.

L.C.P. The present political regime began to decline in 1974. Its isolation and instability are growing. Ever broader forces are opposing fascism and demanding the immediate abolition of the "April package," which replaced direct elections of the state governors and two-thirds of the senators with the electoral college that is designed to ensure the "election" of persons nominated by the dictatorship. There is a growing demand to put an end to Institutional Act No. 5, for immediate annulment of the Falcao Law,* and for a general and unrestricted amnesty.

Public opinion is demanding that the arbitrary actions and authoritarianism be immediately substituted by a democratic regime that would be capable — through broad discussion on a wide range of major national problems and the political activity of the popular masses — of opening the road to the convocation of a Constituent Assembly, in which the people would be able freely and democratically to decide the nation's destiny.

This is the predominant tendency at present. The dictatorship, however, still disposes of adequate strength and resources to attempt to deceive the broad masses and is therefore still capable of taking the offensive and of maneuvering. To eliminate this possibility it is essential for the patriotic and anti-fascist forces to remain vigilant, improve their organization and the work of coordinating their actions and, without resorting to desperate ventures, they should fearlessly and skillfully use every opportunity provided by the new gains in the sphere of democratic freedoms, without yielding any earlier gains. The communists, while waging a struggle for socialism, are also fighting for democracy, however limited or contradictory it may be, which may become possible at any moment, given the correlation of existing forces.

V.O. *You spoke of the growing importance of the mass movement in general. It would be of interest if you would deal in particular with*

*Named after Minister of Justice Falcao, who drafted the law. This prohibits the use of television during the election campaign, which puts the non-governmental candidates in an unfavorable position. — Ed.

the present strike movement and the role of the working class in the struggle for democratic freedoms.

L.C.P. The present strike movement in Brazil was not an unexpected explosion. It was the result of a long and difficult process of accumulating forces. The working class never supported the dictatorship. In the face of violence, repressions, authoritarianism and fascism, direct police interference in trade union affairs and police-type regime at enterprises, in the face of the law on strikes, which are virtually defined as a crime or a "subversive" communist act the punishment for which is dismissal, imprisonment or torture, often ending in death, the working class over these 14 years had to adopt new forms of struggle, corresponding to the situation, in order to express its discontent and put forward its demands.

... At almost all trade union conferences and congresses the working class has ably advanced its economic demands directed against the government's wages policy, as well as important political demands, such as agrarian reform, the extension of labor legislation to include the rural working people, and release of political prisoners. In 1974 the working class, using the ballot as a protest weapon, revealed the level of its political consciousness by defeating the candidate of the National Renovation Alliance (ARENA). The present strike movement shows that this level is growing, particularly in the most dynamic sectors of the Brazilian economy. It is with the aid of the strike movement, begun by the metalworkers of Grande Sao Paulo that the right to strike was won and agreement reached on the employers paying the workers' wages for the days they were on strike. Such a gain would have been extremely difficult to achieve even before 1964. The above-mentioned movement has never been an isolated struggle. It is linked with the general mass movement against the dictatorship and for democratic freedoms. The fact that the strikers were able, thanks to the unity and force of their movement, to change an incidental grant into an actual wage increase is truly a powerful blow at the dictatorship's wages policy and shows that conditions already exist for the liquidation of this policy.

In view of the above-mentioned, it is fair to say that the present strikes have qualitatively changed the situation, in which the working class is emerging as the primary political force in the struggle for democratic freedoms. These events are of enormous political significance, because the working class is the most consistent opponent of fascism and the domination of national and foreign, above all North American, monopolies.

V.O. What is the communists' attitude to the proposal to set up a re-democratization front?

L.C.P. I see the proposal to set up a national re-democratization front as an extremely important political event, since it points to the growing camp of political and social forces that are not demanding reforms aimed at maintaining fascism, but its actual replacement by a regime that would do away with the tyranny and totalitarianism and in which democracy would predominate. That is, a regime that would respect democratic rights, ensure freedom of organization for political parties, free exchange of views, free political activity for all citizens, the kind of regime that is essential for the convocation and functioning of a Constituent Assembly, which having been elected by the direct vote of the people could sovereignly decide the nation's destinies.

At the same time we should realize that not all those who oppose the government today desire genuine democratization. It is essential that the working class, peasantry and other progressive strata take part in it for the national front to become a consistent force in the struggle for the country's democratization.

That is why the communists, who are primarily a unitary force and have always fought and continue to fight for democratic freedoms and the creation of an anti-dictatorial front, are now calling on all democrats, above all the working class and other working people, to participate in the front. The communists urge everyone to set up organizations at their work place, in city neighborhoods, at schools and settlements; and, having worked out the most appropriate forms for each specific case, to firmly support this emerging united front and participate in it.

Our appeal is addressed equally to the Brazilian women, students, intelligentsia, liberal-minded technical specialists, small and medium entrepreneurs, to all organizations fighting for democratic freedoms. We call on them to work for the creation of a national re-democratization front. Only in this way will the front have a broad unitary mass base capable of ensuring its strength, its existence and consistent actions in the struggle for the country's democratization. The communists will, as always, take the most active part in these unitary efforts.

V.O. Finally, we would like to hear your opinion on a question that greatly interests all communists. We have in mind the discussion regarding legalization of the Communist Party that has been initiated in various sectors of political life and has now become universal.

L.C.P. The BCP, a revolutionary party of the working class, has

been engaged in political activity for 56 years. All these years it has waged a struggle for full national independence, for democratic freedoms, for the demands of the working class and other progressive forces. Although the period of our party's legal activity, during which it was recognized and registered as a political organization, was limited to just a few years, we never stopped working among the masses. The very fact of the dictatorship's systematic repressions against us shows that the BCP represents a substantial part of our population, primarily the working class.

In these conditions, Brazil will not have a democratic regime until the BCP can act openly and freely. We must never forget that it was under the banner of struggle with the alleged communist threat that the 1964 military coup was carried out, which affected all democratic forces, including the Catholics and their church. And this is already understood by representatives of other social and political forces, while still others are only beginning to see this.

It is becoming more obvious with every passing day that the banning of the BCP is crippling democracy and represents a real threat for all democrats, since it signifies denial of one of the most important civil rights — the right to political representation of all existing trends of social thought in a class society, through parties which each selects at his own discretion. Now even the biggest entrepreneurs, who are fighting for participation in the adoption of state decisions through activity in parties elected by them on the basis of free election, understand that the working people also must have the same right, including those who belong to the Communist Party.

It is quite natural and rational for all patriots engaged in the struggle for democratic freedoms to pose the question in this way, because our party, which has always remained true to proletarian internationalism, expresses solidarity with all peoples fighting for peace and progress — and for that very reason is a force that most consistently defends national interests — is a national party, which independently drafts its own course on the basis of an analysis of concrete reality. At the same time, just as it does not agree with the export of revolution, our party vigorously rejects imperialist interference in our country's internal affairs.

Only we Brazilian communists bear the responsibility for our party's line. There is no leading center in the communist movement now and no leading party, as has been repeatedly stated at all the conferences of the communists of the world and was once again noted at the

1975 Havana Conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties of Latin America.

The banning of our party reflects the reactionary and fascist character of the present regime. In one or another form, sooner or later, as already happened in 1945, the working class and other progressive and democratic forces, above all those who seek liberation from the imperialist and latifundist oppression and capitalist exploitation, who are fighting for democracy and the building of a socialist and communist society in our country will win legality for the Brazilian Communist Party.

Voz Operaria, August 1978

AGAINST THE BLOCKADE AND FOR PEACEFUL RELATIONS WITH CUBA

Gus Hall, General Secretary of CPUSA

PEOPLE'S POWER VS. MONOPOLY POWER

In Cuba people's power is really people's power. In the United States what has already happened for a long time is that big business and the corporations supersede the Constitution and control the politics, the state apparatus and the elections.

The Communist Party is running candidates in this year's elections. I can tell you that's quite an undertaking — you really have to fight and plan it and mobilize in order to break through. And in most states we still can't run candidates. We're running candidates in New York state and we have had to collect 40,000 signatures to even try to get on the ballot. But still they're going to try to throw them out, and we still may not get on the ballot.

The party's participation is a kind of test of the constitutional right or electoral right of minority parties generally. The two parties of big business have no problems. But any party that's against capitalism is restricted, and therefore our democracy is very limited when it comes to parties and organizations that challenge capitalism as a system.

CPUSA: MOVING AHEAD

Our party went through a very difficult period following McCarthyism. It took some time for the party to rebuild itself ideologically, politically and organizationally. Today, the party is growing. It's still a very small organization compared to other communist parties in the world, but it is growing steadily. And it's a very healthy party. We are a big factor in the trade union movement. We are a big factor in the struggle for détente and peace. There is a movement in the field of the struggle against racism and repression, in which comrades like Angela Davis and Charlene Mitchell play a leading role. Then there's a movement that's started against the U.S. policy that moves toward war, and it has great possibilities of success. . . .

One could generally place our party's broad approach in an anti-monopoly context. In other words, that we want to join hands with all those forces that are against the domination of the big monopoly corporations, and therefore form a united front policy in that direction.

More basically, our party puts its main emphasis on moving the working class, and in that sense moving the trade union movement and changing the trade union movement. As you know, the leadership of the trade union movement in the United States is unique in the world in the sense that it's not only the most reactionary of all the trade union leaderships in the world, but it also starts from the premise of defending capitalism. . . . Therefore, our conclusion was already some years ago that we will not be able to change that situation until we build a rank and file movement of the membership, and we have concentrated on that for some time now.

On a world scale, our main emphasis is on the struggle against imperialism. And with us, it's not a general concept; it's the struggle against U.S. imperialism. . . . because U.S. imperialism continues to be the center of world imperialism, the ideological center and the arsenal of world imperialism.

AGAINST THE U.S. BLOCKADE OF CUBA

The struggle in the United States for détente and for trade with the socialist countries is a very fundamental question. . . . Regarding socialist Cuba this means the struggle against the blockade and to put an end to the continuing aggressive policy that U.S. imperialism carries out against Cuba. Of course, the Guantanamo base is symbolic of that policy of aggression. . . . The question of the struggle against the

blockade and for peaceful relations with Cuba is a very big item as far as we are concerned. . . .

Popular sentiment continues to be for peaceful relations with the socialist countries. For instance, in the public opinion polls, in one after another in the last seven or eight months, support for détente, for SALT II and for trade is around 71 per cent. . . .

There's no question in our mind that the pressures toward more trade, toward SALT II and toward relaxation of tensions from the people and from sections of big business is growing. Sooner or later, in our opinion, even Carter will have to reflect that.

MAOISM: IMPERIALISM'S SERVANT

U.S. imperialism has more and more relied on using China as one of its foreign policy instruments. We have doubts whether they should rely on it — it's not that reliable. But they do. What is clear is that Maoism is at the service of imperialism. Maoism is a real problem for us because it weakens the struggle against U.S. imperialism and in that sense is not an internal affair of the Chinese. Now there is some sign that the Maoist forces are pushing for a military alliance between China and the United States. We are not too surprised at this because we already knew seven or eight years ago that Chinese officials had made some suggestions just like that — that is to build a military alliance between the U.S. and China and later to bring Japan to that kind of alliance. It is an old idea of theirs. That they are pushing it now of course raises some new dangers as far as we are concerned.

VIETNAM: NEW U.S. SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT

Now you have China sending in gunboats to the shores of Vietnam. That is a most unpopular idea in the United States, because number one, Vietnam has tremendous moral position as far as the people of the United States are concerned, because the great majority of the people of the United States were involved in one way or another to put an end to the aggression against Vietnam. And in that struggle the moral standing of Vietnam rose to tremendous heights. And second, there is nobody in this world that would ever believe that Vietnam had any plans of aggression against China.

There's a movement growing now with some of the same forces that fought against U.S. imperialism in Vietnam, a movement that will defend Vietnam against the aggressive plans of China. And therefore I think that movement will have great authority and strength in the United States.

CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

It would seem to me that in some senses everybody lost something except the oil corporations. They didn't lose anything. That really is the key to U.S. policy as far as the Middle East is concerned. It's not the Jewish people — U.S. imperialism doesn't give a hoot about any kind of people. It's not Israel — U.S. imperialism doesn't care about Israel any more than it cares about any other country, or Egypt. What U.S. imperialism has always been concerned with is the oil and to make guarantees that that oil will continue to flow. And it seems to me that that's what happened. . . .

Abridged from *Granma*, October 8, 1978

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PERUVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Interview by Jorge del Prado

Below we print an abridged version of the interview given by Jorge del Prado, General Secretary of the CC, Peruvian Communist Party and leader of the communist faction in the Constituent Assembly, to Felipe Ruiz, Lima correspondent of the weekly *Horizont*.

Q. In connection with the 50th anniversary of the Peruvian Communist Party, would you tell me what significance you attach to this jubilee?

A. The foundation of the Peruvian Communist Party was an event of historic importance for our country. It marked the emergence in Peru of a political movement based on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, with account for the requirements of the country's development and the need to liberate all the working people, under working-class leadership. Moreover, at this time José Carlos Mariategui began a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the Peruvian society. A few months after the Communist Party's foundation he formed the first trade union organization — the General Confederation of the Working People of Peru.

Q. At the Constituent Assembly elections on June 4 the Communist

Party won 6 per cent of the votes. The communist faction has six seats in it. What does the party expect of the Constituent Assembly?

A. We proceed from the fact that the Constituent Assembly's task consists not only in drafting a new constitution, since the old one was adopted way back in 1933. It is essential to inscribe in this constitution the anti-imperialist, anti-oligarchic gains won by the people since 1968. Moreover, the way must be opened for the consummation of structural reforms and the country's transition to socialism.

Bearing in mind the political situation in which the Constituent Assembly is working, we must pay attention to the problems arising from the economic crisis, the situation of the workers and the entire people, the present serious social conflicts. That is why the left forces in the Constituent Assembly, particularly the Communist Party, must defend the interests of the workers and the entire people. These are inseparable problems. In the Constituent Assembly we will, on the one hand, advocate a new anti-imperialist, anti-oligarchic constitution, and on the other, conduct a policy of struggle for the interests of the workers and the entire people.

As for the left forces, agreement can be reached with them on united actions. The left bloc has come out in a united front ever since the Constituent Assembly began its activity. The entire left bloc is unanimous on the need to curb the offensive of the entrepreneurs and the government against the working people's interests. Further, it is fighting for a just and positive solution of labor conflicts in the mining industry, in education and the state institutions. On all these questions we have no differences. It cannot be ruled out, however, that during the drafting of the new constitution differences may arise between the various left forces. For it should not be forgotten that there are ultra-left groups among them, particularly Maoist and Trotskyist elements. In the sphere of ideology there can be no agreement between us and the ultra-left. But so far we come out in a united front.

Q. The Communist Party will hold its Seventh Congress this December. What are the key issues of the congress?

A. The congress will be an important one owing to the fact that we will sum up our policy with respect to the military government, under whose leadership the anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchic in character structural reforms began to be implemented after 1968. This refers to the first stage, which is closely linked with the name of President Velasco Alvarado. Further, we will discuss the aims and measures of the present government, which we support considering

them important for the further strengthening of the country's national independence and for social progress. The party Congress will also take account of the fact that this first stage has already been passed. There is now in evidence a weakening of the anti-imperialist, anti-oligarchic and social measures, while the present government is oriented on the capitalist road of development and on the country's further dependence on U.S. imperialism, which with the aid of the International Monetary Fund is pursuing a neo-colonialist policy.

Consequently, on the one hand, we must sum up the policy of our party over the two above-mentioned stages, and, on the other hand, the delegates of the congress will have to chart the prospects of struggle in defense of the gains already made and reach agreement on continuing the implementation of the reforms that will open the way to socialism for our society.

Horizont No. 40, 1978

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STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

THE VOICE AND INTERESTS OF THE CHILEAN AND ARGENTINIAN PEOPLES MUST PREVAIL

Statement of the Communist Party of Chile

A dangerous climate of tension has set in in relations between Chile and Argentina. Any worsening of these relations is fraught with the danger of an armed conflict and even war, predict some press organs seeking sensationalism or reflecting the interests of the quarters that benefit from a military conflict between the two states.

Such a situation plays into the hands of the most reactionary quarters in Chile and Argentina. In our country, Pinochet is seeking to strengthen the fascist regime by inciting chauvinistic sentiments, strengthening control over the armed forces and to surmount its internal isolation. He also uses it as a pretext to justify his intention of perpetuating personal power, continuing the repressions and maintaining the multiple restrictions on civil and individual freedoms, trade union rights and freedom of expression.

The U.S. arms manufacturers play a special role in stepping up military preparations and in creating the threat of a military conflict. They continue to supply the dictatorships with arms, disregarding the ban and limitations introduced by the U.S. Congress. The NATO military circles are acting in the same spirit.

Investigations conducted over the recent years show that the sea bed in the Southern Hemisphere is potentially rich in oil. There are also vast reserves of fish and mollusks in this part of the world ocean, which in the future could become an important source of food.

That is why not only the arms consortiums, but also the powerful transnational companies, which like greedy vultures are ransacking the world for new sources of energy and foodstuffs, seek to use the conflict between Chile and Argentina in their own interest. These powerful monopolies, particularly oil monopolies, are again demonstrating an extraordinary capacity to exploit intrigues, conflicts

and wars between people. In the 1930s our continent witnessed the bloody Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay. As studies of historical documents have shown, this war was the result of a clash between two big oil companies, which succeeded in involving the nationalistic quarters of both countries in the venture.

A war between Chile and Argentina would be a tragedy and a serious crime before history. The youth of both countries would pay for it with their lives, and it would result in the destruction of industrial enterprises, ports, roads and cities, inflicting enormous suffering and deprivation on the civilian population, increasing poverty, dependence and backwardness. An armed conflict would facilitate imperialist interference in the life of our two countries.

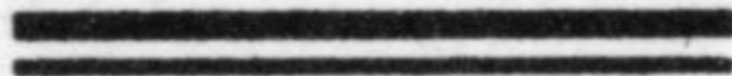
Pinochet, who is conducting a reckless foreign policy, particularly in relation to neighboring countries, bears the main responsibility for the seriously worsened relations with Argentina and the threat of a military conflict. The interests of genuine national security demand that he should go.

Chile and Argentina are linked by a glorious tradition of friendship born of the common struggle for independence. Our peoples are related through a common history, language, geography and various common interests. It is essential and possible to resolve this problem peacefully.

The Communist Party of Chile calls on the working class, the people and their organizations, the students, youth, intelligentsia, believers and non-believers to launch a broad struggle for peace and friendship between the peoples of Chile and Argentina and to support the anti-military initiative of the Church, the youth, intelligentsia, trade unions and various ideological and political trends.

The voice of the people must prevail over that of the insane militarists. Reason must prevail over criminal recklessness. Peace must prevail over war.

Communist Party of Chile
October 1978



THE EMBATTLED NICARAGUAN PEOPLE WILL WIN

*Statement by the Central Executive Committee,
Communist Party of Colombia*

The popular uprising of the people of Nicaragua against the Somoza dictatorship is an outstanding example of the liberation struggle in our continent. This uprising is a continuation of the anti-imperialist traditions of Augusto Cesar Sandino, a legendary hero of Nicaragua.

The uprising was an answer to the despotic regime, which had launched a campaign of terror and genocide. The mercenary Somoza dynasty enjoys the support of U.S. imperialism, which, while hypocritically calling for respect of human rights, is actually organizing and training the national guard of the tyrant and together with Israel and the other sides, which recently signed the Camp David agreements that are aimed against the Arab peoples, is dispatching mercenaries, arms and extending technical aid to Somoza.

International solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people has reached an unprecedented scope.

However, the Colombian government has not denounced the criminal genocide against the inhabitants of Matagalpa, Esteli and Leon. On the contrary, Mr. Gori, the Colombian representative in the OAS, adopted a shameful stand, entering into collusion with the tyrant of Nicaragua.

The Communist party of Colombia calls for an ever broader and more resolute solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and demands that the Colombian government sever diplomatic and trade relations with Somoza.

Down with the Somoza dictatorship! Long live the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people! Solidarity with the Sandino Liberation Front!

Central Executive Committee,
Communist Party of Colombia
Bogota, September 26, 1978
Voz Proletaria,
September 28, 1978

FOR WORKING-CLASS UNITY

*Statement by the Political Commission of
the Central Committee, Guatemalan Party of Labor
on the 29th anniversary of the party's foundation*

September 28 is a memorable day for the patriots of our country. The 29 years of struggle since that day have profoundly influenced the consciousness of the broad masses of our people.

The banner of struggle that was then raised for genuine independence, for the people's well-being, democracy and progress, have ever since indicated the road to revolution.

This course, charted by a small group of patriots, was supported by the most advanced strata of the working class, peasantry and other forces. Since 1949 our party has been waging a vigorous revolutionary struggle against reaction throughout the republic.

Together with the most militant forces of our people we won important victories and at the same time endured severe trials. Most important for us is the experience gained in unremitting struggle against the 24-year long counter-revolutionary onslaught on the people's living and working conditions.

The history of our party is linked with the life of our dear comrades: Victor Manuel Gutierrez, Leonardo Castillo Flores, Bernardo Alvarado Monzon, Mario Silva Jonama, Carolos Rene Valle y Valle, Hugo Barrios Klee, Carlos Alvarado Jerez, Miguel Angel Hernandez, Huberto Alvarado, Cayetano Barreno, Octavio Reyes, Rafael Tischler and many other outstanding communist patriots. At each anniversary of our party we pay tribute to the memory of these comrades by our continued struggle and our successes.

The murder of members of our Political Commission after their arrest on September 26, 1972 is an event that we recall with deep indignation and revulsion. While marking the present anniversary, we pay homage to our fallen comrades.

DEPENDENT CAPITALISM: A REGIME IN IMPASSE

Guatemala remains an object of barter of a small oligarchic group, which seeks to impose on the government a policy corresponding to the counter-revolutionary and neo-colonialist process set in train by the 1954 imperialist intervention.

At present our economy is dominated by foreign capital. The monopolies are investing in various branches of production. Imperialist penetration in Guatemala is the highest in the area. Capitalism is plundering our irreplaceable resources, destroying the environment, while showing no concern for the restoration of our forests, fauna, etc.

Guatemala remains the proving ground for the counter-revolutionary activity of the USA and a free market for the big firms. The old monopolies are being replaced by others like the Shenandoah, EXMIBAL, etc.

Under an unjust tax system, taxes, mostly indirect, place a heavy burden on the consumer. Intimidation campaigns are conducted "so that there will be no delay in tax payments." At the same time, on the pretext of "enhancing production" the law exempts the big companies from taxation. Moreover, the lack of control over production frees the companies' hands both in foreign and domestic trade.

The economic growth, which favors the big bourgeoisie, rests on a shaky basis. It has been achieved in conditions of uncertainty stemming from the steadily growing integration process and is largely based on temporary and uncontrollable factors, which bring short-term benefits resulting from fluctuating prices on the world market and export quotas.

This leads to a growing debt, making the country's future contingent on sources of financing. The country is becoming a debtor, subjected to the colonial domination of imperialism and dependent on the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, BCIE¹ and other financial octopuses. . . .

Ever broader sectors of the working class are taking part in mass actions, the struggle is mounting, the popular masses are consolidating their ranks. The strengthening and development of this struggle, organization of the popular masses and broad unity of the working class provides a sound basis for the consolidation, correct orientation and continuity of the popular movement. We must promote solidarity and unity on the basis of common aims of our struggle, rebuff incorrect positions and sectarianism. We must come out against every manifestation of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideology, which negatively affects the popular movement, particularly the trade union organizations.

The emergence in the working-class movement of doctrinaire hegemonism, which has petty-bourgeois roots and represents an ideological hybrid and is politically directed against the Party of Labor, is

a new gratuitous offspring of ORIT.² "Free syndicalism" has been replaced by a pseudo-revolutionary, puppet syndicalism, allegedly calling for unity, but actually conducting a disorganizing and divisive policy. We must expose these trends, which have appeared recently in the working-class movement, hampering its development and the strengthening of its fighting unity.

We communists are prepared to do everything to ensure unity of the revolutionary forces. For us this is a principled policy, presupposing the creation of conditions for mutual understanding and united actions, the strengthening and consolidation of the vanguard.

We see the revolutionary process as a prolonged struggle in which, depending on the historical circumstances, various forms and methods are used. Development of this process depends on popular support and on our ability to raise it to a higher level. ...

We must avoid two erroneous positions: the position of those whose interests are momentary, without a global analysis of the process and an objective assessment of one's own forces and aims, as well as the position of those who are given to theorizing, speculating on the historical future without studying the historical situation.

THE LUCAS GARCIA GOVERNMENT WILL COLLAPSE

... The political essence of General Lucas Garcia's government is reflected in the measures it has implemented over the first months of its rule. Among them, the following merit special attention:

— The government has exempted oil and nickel extraction from taxes and all controls. These industries are controlled by imperialist capital.

— The government permitted a price increase on such consumer essentials as sugar, bread and milk. Moreover, meat production remains unsatisfactory.

— The government has permitted a corresponding "readjustment" of prices after the recent salary increase for government employees. As a result, the growing prices have swallowed up the salary increase over the past few months. On the other hand, no measures have been adopted to compel the private enterprises to agree to a wage and salary increase.

— The repressions go on. The government that was imposed on the country has supported them, appointing German Chupina Director-General of the Police. He is one of the chief organizers of these repressions and is notorious for his brutality. This repressive policy is accompanied by reports of about four people dying every day. The

reports refer to the unlawful actions of groups of the "offended"³ and police detectives, as well as the G-2 army group.⁴

The character of this government is also clearly seen in the repression of the popular demonstration on August 4. No mercy was shown even to children, women or old people. The authorities attempted to use a law adopted by the Ubico dictatorship in 1932, which was later repealed. This law violates the people's basic and inalienable right to take part in public demonstrations that is recognized even by the present reactionary constitution.

The Lucas government is obviously continuing the previous governments' policy of force on the pretext: "in order to solve the people's problems it is essential above all to maintain tranquillity." Under the cover of this formulation it is pursuing a policy of oppression with the aid of repressions.

On the international plane, the government is pursuing a double-faced policy. It is characterized, however, by maintaining ties with the most reactionary governments of our continent. . . .

Thus the military dictatorship is continuing. The country is actually living under a state of siege, with no respect for individual or collective rights. The tyranny of the authorities and employers reigns supreme. As noted by the communists, such a government maintains power through fraudulent elections.

. . . The present regime continues to make concessions to imperialism, which lead to the further impoverishment of our homeland. It is a regime of social decomposition and corruption, a regime of chaos and injustice. All this brings suffering to our people, and that is what we are fighting against. We must expand our ranks with the aim of isolating reaction. We must more fearlessly defend our rights and demand satisfaction of our demands. . . .

We declare: no concessions to the bourgeois regime, no compromise with petty-bourgeois adventurism! A conciliatory stand leads to the same sewer as the romantic sectarianism of the desperadoes. The popular movement must be strengthened by pursuing a correct policy. We must not permit provocations to undermine it. That is why it is essential to pursue the road of constant growth of our movement and of enhancing the consciousness of increasing numbers of our compatriots. . . .

OUR SOLIDARITY

The forces of progress and peace have taken the initiative on the international scene. The colonialist system is disintegrating under the

blows of the independence movement. The successes of the national-liberation revolutions have led to a significant growth in the number of countries that are waging a struggle against imperialist domination. The socialist camp is growing stronger in every way. In the industrially developed capitalist countries the working class is forcefully combating big capital. Fascism's attempts to raise its head are futile. The popular resistance to the fascist threat is gaining in strength. Thanks to internationalist solidarity the fascist regimes are being increasingly isolated. Consciousness is growing in the popular movement of countries suffering from neo-colonialist oppression and imperialism.

All these are characteristic features of the new epoch, the epoch of gradual transition from capitalism to socialism. . . .

In our view, the Soviet Union continues to occupy a special place in the struggle for progress and universal peace. Our party hails the great homeland of Lenin, the Soviet people and their Communist Party. Far from weakening, our feelings of fraternity and solidarity with them are growing stronger as they win new substantial successes.

The heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people is very close to our historic reality. We enthusiastically note the defeat of imperialism in the Indochina Peninsula and wish the Socialist Republic of Vietnam big successes in the country's political unification and in socialist construction.

In the international sphere we adhere to a firm, staunch position with respect to the aggression of the People's Republic of China, whose victim the Vietnamese people have become. Stocking up of nationalist enmity between the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam, playing up the nationalist feelings of the Vietnamese of Chinese descent, as well as territorial annexationism — that is what distinguishes the chauvinistic policy of the CPC leadership, its proclivity for divisive hegemonism.

The Guatemalan communists have always acted with caution to avoid causing a split in the world communist movement or the formation of blocs or differing trends within it. In our view, the Chinese leadership has, beginning with a certain period, taken a number of serious steps that are far removed from genuine communist policy. We cannot keep silent in the face of these clear facts. . . .

The struggle for peace and progress is mounting throughout the world. The working class is redoubling its successes in all spheres.

Socialism is opening the way to a bright future for the peoples.
Confident in coming victories, we are advancing along this road.

Political Commission, CC,
Guatemalan Party of Labor
Abridged

¹ Central American Bank for Economic Integration — *Ed.*

² ORIT, Inter-American Regional Organization of the Working People. — *Ed.*

³ Former police officials dismissed for their brutality and crimes. — *Ed.*

⁴ G-2 — Military Intelligence. — *Ed.*

IMPERIALIST-MAOIST COOPERATION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

Resolution of the CEC, Communist Party of India

Following is the text of the resolution adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India at its meeting held in Delhi from October 2 to 5, 1978:

In recent months, the “united front” that has been forged between Washington and Peking following the Brzezinski visit to Peking has stepped up its offensive against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp, against the national-liberation movements and against détente and world peace. As a result of this, clouds of aggression and conflict have thickened also on India’s borders.

The U.S. press has made detailed revelations that the question of U.S.-China cooperation on a global scale in the political and strategic-military fields were discussed during the Peking visits of Brzezinski and of the U.S. President’s science and technology advisor Frank Press. More than 200 U.S. military and technical experts have visited China as a follow-up of those visits. The Carter administration has also decided to speed up the supply to China of equipment which can be used for military purposes.

The U.S. is also encouraging the expansion of military aid to China by the West European countries and by Japan. The NATO allies of the USA have decided to increase their “technical and economic

cooperation with China'' and under this cover expand military cooperation.

High-power Chinese delegations have been visiting West European countries and negotiating massive arms purchases including combat and transport aircraft, helicopters, tanks, missiles and of different systems and other types of military equipment.

The U.S. press has revealed that while China counts on utilizing the alliance with the USA to obtain Western assistance for modernizing its armed forces and for increasing its war potential, the Carter administration intends "playing the Chinese card" in order to blackmail the USSR and other countries of the socialist camp and subvert and attack the national-liberation movements on a global scale, for safeguarding the interests of U.S. imperialism and the Western monopolies in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.

As a result of these developments, reactionary offensives against peace and détente, against the national-liberation movements have been stepped up in the recent period.

The Camp David agreements recently concluded signify a treacherous deal against the Arab national-liberation movements and progressive Arab regimes, intended to split the Arabs, set them at loggerheads, impose separately on the Arab countries terms of settlement that suit the aggressor, liquidate the PLO and finally establish a direct U.S. military presence in the area.

The USA and other Western powers, even while paying lip service to the South African national-liberation movements, are doing everything to split these movements, to strengthen the racist regime of South Africa and make this the linchpin of a new military bloc (SATO) linking up the USA, racist South Africa and the most reactionary fascist dictatorships of Latin America.

The USA is continuing to step up the arms race, covertly resume production of the neutron bomb and escalate the cold war against the Soviet Union, including in its scope even trade and commercial transactions.

Likewise, Peking is stepping up its aggressive expansionist policies in South and Southeast Asia and utilizing military aid from the West to further these policies.

Rejecting all attempts made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to settle China-Vietnam problems in a peaceful way, the Chinese rulers have broken off negotiations with Vietnam and are massing troops all along the borders of Vietnam. They are egging on Kampuchea to escalate the conflict with Vietnam.

Not only that. In the recent period, Peking has opened an offensive against socialist Laos also. It is arming the Meo tribe and instigating them to open up attacks against the independence and territorial integrity of socialist Laos.

Peking's attack on socialist Vietnam and Laos must alert the entire national-liberation movements of the world against the new and serious danger posed by Maoism in the present period as a result of its open tie-up with the imperialist camp and the NATO powers and its policy of stepped-up militarization.

The danger is further underlined by the recently signed Sino-Japanese treaty. This treaty, signed on the basis of anti-Sovietism through the personal good offices of President Carter himself, is complementary to the infamous U.S.-Japan mutual security treaty which is now being warmly supported by China. Progressive circles in Japan, including the Communist Party of Japan, have come out denouncing Peking's role in partnering a political-military alliance with the USA and Japan that is rapidly militarizing itself. They have underlined the serious consequences of such an alliance for Asia and the Far East.

Peking has recently cut off all aid to Albania and recalled all their experts. This is how the Maoists at present deal with those who disagree with them and do not wish to submit to their diktat.

The Peking rulers are forging close understanding with the Shah of Iran, an understanding directed against all the national-liberation movements in South Asia and in the Gulf area on the basis of anti-Sovietism.

In the African continent, the Peking rulers openly support imperialist intervention as in the case of French and Belgian forces in Zaire, while they condemn the USSR and Cuba for rendering support to the liberation movements. They trade with racist South Africa, give military training to Mobutu's forces and arm them. All this is quite in line with their lining up behind butcher Pinochet of Chile and behind the CIA Agents in Angola.

It is no secret that the Peking rulers lay claim to extensive territories belonging to neighboring countries in South and Southeast Asia. The seizure of Paracel Islands in 1974 and laying claim to some other islands in the South China Sea were in fact the first shots in the expansionist offensive of the Chinese chauvinists against Vietnam.

Theories such as that of "three worlds," of "war being inevitable," of the so-called "danger from the north," etc., are all cooked up and peddled about to conceal their shameless collusion with imperialism

and their expansionist policies. The slanders against the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the national-liberation forces, which the ruling circles of Peking are broadcasting, are nothing but repetition of imperialist propaganda.

The present policies of the Chinese leadership spell the greatest danger for the freedom of the independent nations of Asia and for the cause of Asian and world peace.

Starting with splitting the world communist movement in 1963 on the basis of a demagogic program, put forward as an alternative to the program of the world communist movement worked out at the 1960 Moscow Conference, Maoism has step by step revealed its true face. Today all masks have been thrown off and it comes out before the peoples of the whole world as a direct partner of imperialism and extreme reaction in their struggle against socialism, against the national-liberation movements, against peace all over the world. Its anti-Sovietism serves as a cover to push through its great-power chauvinist, expansionist policies in Asia.

India's national interests are gravely imperilled as a result of imperialist-Maoist cooperation. Washington and Peking are trying by blackmail and pressure to force India to change its anti-imperialist policy based on the principles of non-alignment. They are trying to weaken and subvert Indo-Soviet friendship and cooperation which has acted as a tested and reliable shield of our national interests through all these years and thus to make India more vulnerable to neo-colonialist attacks and Maoist great-power expansionist policies.

Spokesmen of the U.S. multinationals like Orville Freeman and U.S. ambassador Robert F. Goheen are brazenly intervening in our internal affairs and dictating to us what we should do to let in foreign capital and the multinationals to freely exploit our country. In the name of "maintaining the military balance in this subcontinent," U.S. imperialism is arming Pakistan and at the same time doing everything to block India from obtaining the badly needed deep-penetration aircraft. U.S. ambassador Goheen has made public statements recently taking objection to India's proposal to acquire new deep-penetration aircraft and at the same time complimenting the Janata government on "moving away from the Soviet Union in diversifying its arms purchases."

The U.S. administration has arbitrarily and unilaterally broken off the negotiations with the Soviet Union on the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and is stepping up work on Diego Garcia. It has also

secured new military bases in the Indian Ocean from the pliant reactionary regime of Bangladesh.

The present-day world situation makes it urgent that the anti-imperialist essence of India's non-alignment policy should be strengthened. But what is happening under Janata rule is just the opposite.

The Janata government's concept of "genuine non-alignment" has been interpreted both by foreign minister Atal Behari Vajpayee and by Prime Minister Morarji Desai as "alignment with all" in equal measure.

The Janata government's offer of moral support to U.S. imperialist chicanery and banditry in West Asia on the basis of Carter-Desai phone talks, its failure to condemn the NATO decisions to step up the arms race, torpedo détente and organize a so-called Pan-African force for military intervention in Africa against the national-liberation movements, its failure to denounce imperialist ties with racist South Africa to bolster up its economic and military strength, its failure to condemn the USA for breaking off the talks with the Soviet Union on the Indian Ocean and its continuing to prattle about "great-power rivalry in the Indian Ocean" — all these are ominous indications of where the Janata government's "genuine non-alignment" is leading to.

It is no accident that external affairs minister Vajpayee has recently come out even giving alibis for imperialist military blocs such as CENTO and NATO and defending the policy of admitting members of these blocs into the non-aligned movement.

True to such a concept of non-alignment, Vajpayee has rejected the idea of natural affinity between the non-aligned nations and the socialist camp.

The ideas being propounded by Vajpayee at present on non-alignment constitute a total repudiation of the essence of that policy as it has been traditionally evolved in our country since the days of Jawaharlal Nehru. Anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and anti-racism — these are the three main pillars of the concept of non-alignment as evolved by us historically.

They have arisen out of the needs of our national interests, out of our resolve to combat imperialist war blocs, to combat imperialist and neo-colonialist pressures against our freedom and national sovereignty and to align ourselves actively with all the world forces fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for peace.

The policy of non-alignment, therefore, means that India would

stand shoulder to shoulder with the USSR and other socialist countries on the issues of combating the imperialist danger and fighting for peace.

While the U.S. imperialists continue pressuring and blackmailing our country, there is at the same time no let-up whatsoever in Peking's pressures against India.

On the contrary, even while external affairs minister Vajpayee has brashly reaffirmed his proposed pilgrimage to Peking, well-organized attempts have come from Pakistan-held Kashmir to infiltrate across the line of control, simultaneously with the intensification of hostilities by anti-national elements in northeast India. Can Peking disown responsibility for these anti-India activities?

There are, in fact, reasons to believe that the Maoist leaders have given anti-India hostile elements in the northeastern region to understand that they would support the formation of a confederation of Indian Himalayan states.

News has appeared recently in the well-informed New York publication *Nucleonics Week* that during his recent visit to Islamabad for inaugurating the Karakoram Road, Chinese vice-premier Keng Piao offered Pakistan assistance for setting up a nuclear reprocessing plant. Plenty of news is appearing in other Western papers also about Chinese nuclear aid to Pakistan — undertaken, of course, with full U.S. connivance.

China and Pakistan have also entered into an agreement for the construction of another strategic road across Pakistan-occupied Kashmir between Skardu and Yarkand and for starting an air service between Skardu and Sinkiang.

The U.S. press has stated that during Brzezinski's visit to Peking, Chinese-U.S. policy in South Asia was discussed in depth. Recent Chinese anti-India moves in Pakistan and on our northeastern borders have followed these talks — thus lending sinister and dangerous political dimensions to the whole affair.

The euphoria now being spread by the Janasangh-RSS and pro-U.S. lobbies in India about "normalization of relations between India and China" has to be judged in the cold background of the recently-intensified Chinese activities on our borders, as well as the global foreign policy of NATO-Chinese cooperation by which China has become "NATO's 16th member" in the words of the NATO supreme commander in Europe.

The Peking rulers will only use Vajpayee's visit to sow doubt and distrust on Indo-Soviet relations and on the Indo-Soviet treaty of

1971, to weaken Indo-Soviet friendship and thus make India more vulnerable to Peking's chauvinist-expansionist designs in this region and to all hostile attacks against India from outside.

The utterances of Subramaniam Swamy, who calls himself the Prime Minister's unofficial envoy who has kept on shuttling between Washington and Peking, make this clear.

Recent events have again and again demonstrated that the Maoist rulers never separate bilateral relations with any country from the requirements of their global strategy.

While the Indian people undoubtedly want normalization of relations with China, the present policy of the Peking rulers can only lead to the conclusion that Vajpayee's visit to China bodes no good for India's national interests.

The Janata government's foreign policy has evoked sharp opposition from wide patriotic and democratic sections in the country, including sections within the Janata Party itself.

The Communist Party of India calls for the building up of the widest front of resistance to the Janata government's distortion and subversion of our traditional foreign policy of peace, anti-imperialism, non-alignment and cooperation and freindship with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp. Through such a movement alone can India's freedom and national sovereignty be safeguarded and the cause of our social progress be advanced. The present situation opens up the most favorable possibilities for such a movement based on the widest unity of our patriotic and anti-imperialist forces.

With this end in view, the Communist Party of India calls upon all its units to conduct a sustained political campaign of exposure of imperialist and Maoist policies, both global as well as in this region.

New Age, October 15, 1978

UNITY AND STRUGGLE AGAINST THE CAMP DAVID CONSPIRACY

*Statement by the Palestine Communist Organization of
the West Bank of the Jordan*

To the popular masses,

By their Camp David agreements, the plotters have shown all their cards, reaffirming once again their implacable hatred toward the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, to the cause of a just peace. The real aims of the United States, which come out against us and the fraternal Arab peoples in collusion with the Israeli invaders, supporting their expansionist designs, can once again be clearly seen by everyone.

The traitorous and shameful agreements signed by Sadat on the orders of the U.S. constitute a separate truce, opening up broad opportunities for the establishment of colonialist and Zionist domination over Egypt, for its forcible involvement in a plot against the Arab peoples, against the Palestinian people, who have an inalienable right to sovereignty and national independence. Sadat is saying that despite the opposition of the Palestinian people and its legitimate representative — the Palestine Liberation Organization — he, in collusion with the new masters from Tel Aviv, will fulfill the new agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He thus reaffirms his new role, the role of a paid gendarme in the service of imperialism and Zionism, proving that he is ready to carry out the same kind of repressions and persecution with respect to the Palestinian people as he is perpetrating against the fraternal Egyptian people.

Essentially, the special agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is simply a new form of cooperation between Arab reaction, U.S. imperialism and Zionism with the aim of suppressing the national movement of the Palestinian people, of depriving them of the right to self-determination and to setting up their own national state, a form legalizing the expulsion of these people from all their lands. This is confirmed by the organization of joint commissions on internal security and by fixing the number of people allowed to return to their homeland, envisaged in the agreement, by the refusal to recognize the Palestinian people juridically and above all, the overwhelming majority of them forcibly expelled abroad.

In their agreement the conspirators are not even trying to conceal

the fact that for them internal security signifies oppression and persecution of all forces opposing the pernicious agreement. They come out in defense of the venal elements that have been rejected by the Palestinian people, seeking to impose them on these people, and with their aid to camouflage the Israeli occupation under the signboard of "autonomous administration." In short, they intend to put an end to the Palestine problem in a way which would serve the interests of imperialism and Zionism.

Their intention today is to extend to other regions of the West Bank the example of "autonomous administration" given by Mustafa Dindein on the orders of the Israeli invaders in the so-called "Galilee villages." The occupationist authorities are prodding some of their agents in that direction.

But our proud, battle-tested people, who have made enormous sacrifices while firmly championing the lofty ideals of dignity and national pride, have from the outset understood the treacherous character of the Camp David agreements. They have rejected these agreements and are fully determined to fight against them, seeing the "autonomous administration" as a provocation, as an attempt to split the ranks of the Palestine patriotic movement.

Our proud people are fully resolved to continue the struggle for national independence and firmly uphold national unity despite their being dispersed to various countries and despite the frenzied attempts to divide them by stoking up nationalistic discord, by spreading rumors of "conflicting internal and external national interests."

Our people firmly declare that they are a united people with a united national movement and that their sole legitimate representative is the Palestine Liberation Organization. Failure, shame and disgrace will be the lot of those who, under the pretext of displaying common sense, giving in to the demands of Dayan and Sadat, would be willing to become false representatives of the Palestine people.

The threat posed by the conspiracy against the Palestine and other Arab peoples devolves the responsibility on the member-states of the front of staunchness and counteraction, the Arab peoples, the Palestinian people and their patriotic forces to rally in a united front to frustrate this conspiracy.

The Arab people's national struggle against the military colonialist blocs and the tripartite aggression* against Egypt, has proved that the road of unity of the domestic and regional patriotic forces, mobi-

*The 1956 Anglo-French-Israeli aggression — *Ed.*

lization of all material and spiritual resources, the road of creating a fighting front in each country and in the framework of the entire Arab world, of stronger cooperation between this front and the front of the world revolutionary forces led by the Soviet Union — that is the road that will guarantee the achievement of victory, frustration of the conspiracies of the imperialists, Zionists and their stooges, the Arab reactionaries.

The Palestine Communist Organization of the West Bank declares that it vigorously rejects the conspiratorial Camp David agreements, since in its view they are aimed at perpetuating the Israeli occupation, against the Palestinian people's right to national independence. It assesses Sadat's signing of these agreements as a betrayal of the cause of the Egyptian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples, as a renunciation of inter-Arab solidarity and siding with the hostile front of imperialism and Zionism.

The Palestine Communist Organization of the West Bank reaffirms its desire, the desire of the Palestinian people and of other Arab peoples for a just peace through creating an independent Palestine state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip on the basis of the June 4, 1967 borders.

Recognition of this natural right of the Palestinian people is a precondition and an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a just peace between an independent Palestine state, the other Arab states and Israel. As for the annexation, seizure and denial of the Palestinian people's right to national independence, they will certainly not lead to the desired peace.

The Palestine Communist Organization of the West Bank is fully resolved to oppose the Camp David agreements and proposes cooperation with all forces, quarters and individuals to frustrate the provocative "autonomous administration" and to continue the struggle for national independence. Our organization urges the various forces of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and throughout the Arab world who hold dear their national dignity, their homeland and the gains won, to rally their ranks, mobilize their resources in order to counter the Camp David conspiracy, rebuff the attacks of imperialism, Zionism and reaction against the Arab peoples. Down with the disgraceful and treacherous Camp David agreements!

For the consolidation of all patriotic forces of our people with the aim of frustrating the "autonomy" designs! May the banner of courageous and consistent struggle against any capitulatory decisions be raised on high!

Late September 1978

DOCUMENTS

IN THE SPIRIT OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

Joint Statement by Communist Parties of the USA and India

On October 10 and 11, 1978, conversations were held between representatives of the Communist Party of India and the Communist Party of the United States of America at the Central Committee headquarters of the latter party, in New York City.

Comrade Bhupesh Gupta, member of the Central Executive Committee and secretary of the National Council, CPI, chief editor of the *New Age* and member of the Indian Parliament, headed the CPI delegation. Comrade Henry Winston, national chairman, CP USA, led in the discussions from the U.S. party's side. The joint communiqué issued by the two parties says in part:

While taking into account the range of important differences obtaining in the situation in each of the countries, the comrades stressed the common features fundamental to the struggle for social progress, democracy, peace and socialism. In the developing struggles of the masses against suffering the burdens of imperialism's deepening crisis, and for advancing along the road of progress, the delegations defined as the key to success the strengthening of the leadership role of the Communist Party in the action of the masses.

The two sides in the fraternal exchange established unanimity of viewpoint on the necessity for the greatest mass activity in behalf of securing the urgently called for SALT II agreement, to aid the struggle for peaceful coexistence, to pass to a higher and more secure level of détente and a turning away from the arms race, for the dismantling of military bases abroad, and for the transfer of funds from military budgets to the development of social services to meet the material and cultural needs of masses.

The delegations reaffirm their solidarity with the rising struggles of the anti-imperialist movements for national liberation, democratic social progress and socialism on all continents.

Observing that the strategists of imperialism are stepping up their ideological offensive, they called for vigorous response in upholding the victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They denounced the betrayal of the Peking leadership in linking up with the imperialists against the peace, national liberation and socialist movements of the peoples. They characterized China's aggressive course against the socialist countries in general and the Soviet Union in particular as counter-revolution in the service of imperialism and world reaction.

The participants fraternally embrace the hero-nation of socialist Vietnam, who once again is defending itself against the perfidy of Peking and Kampuchea's treacherous intervention and provocations.

The sides express special solidarity with the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organization) of Namibia and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, in their struggles to emancipate southern Africa's toilers from the chains of apartheid, racism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Expressing firm support for the struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to secure a genuine solution of the Mideast conflict, the sides urged aid to the fight to secure the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to form an independent state, with guarantees for the security of all the countries, inclusive of Israel.

The sides greeted the daring uprising of the people of Nicaragua, led by the Sandinista Liberation Front, and perceived it as a new phase in the irreversible Latin American revolutionary process.

Calling for still greater cohesion of all Marxist-Leninist parties, further strengthening of the common ties of proletarian internationalism between the broad masses in struggle for social progress and against imperialism and reaction in all capitalist countries, and greater unity with the advanced ranks of the world's working class which have already attained power — the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states — the sides pledged to further develop the traditional, friendly relations between the communist parties and working peoples of our countries — India and the United States of America.

Daily World, October 12, 1978

FROM THE PRESS

FOR THE FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE AND UNITY OF LEBANON

Georges Batal, member of the Political Bureau, CC Lebanese Communist Party, gave an interview to *L'Humanité*, which we print below in an abridged form.

Georges Batal: The Lebanese conflict is a political one. As for us, we have always maintained that only a political accord can ensure an end to the military actions. Apparently no political accord exists at present. The reactionary forces comprising the "Lebanese Front" have not given up their plan of domination with the aid of Israel, all or part of Lebanon.

The statements by Camille Chamoun, leader of the ultra-rightest forces and chairman of the "Lebanese Front," with respect to the cease-fire unfortunately leave no doubt as to his intentions to continue provoking military actions.

The ultra-right forces seek, even by sacrificing more innocent lives or the destruction of neighborhoods or entire cities, to continue their policy in the hope of winning the sympathy of the world public to their side, facilitate the internationalization of the Lebanese crisis and thus to pave the way for the interference of imperialist powers and, as they put it, the implementation of their plan.

There exists a threat to the very existence of Lebanon, stemming from the plan to partition the country and to turn it into an Israeli protectorate which is put forward by the "Lebanese Front."

The French press recently reported on the bridges in the Quarantine district that ensure passage from the north to the capital and the battles going on there. But it failed to mention that the population of the Quarantine district (95 per cent of them Muslims) had been driven out or killed by the militia contingents already two years ago. This district has been totally razed. The same is true of the Nabaa region and the Tall el Zaatar camp.

These regions, which the "Lebanese Front" sought to seize, in

order to set up purely Christian settlements there, had been inhabited by Muslims.

The national movement, which has always urged an end to the military actions, accepted this actual state of affairs. It did not oppose the decision to entrust the task of ensuring the country's security to an inter-Arab peace-keeping force.

As for the fascist militia contingents, they refused to put a stop to the civil war. In their opinion, the inter-Arab forces were not designed to ensure security in Lebanon, but to liquidate the Palestine Resistance Movement and the Lebanese national movement. Since the inter-Arab peace-keeping forces saw their role differently, the fascist extremist contingents turned to Israel and the imperialists. This explains the provocations against the inter-Arab forces.

It would be wrong to say that the entire Christian population of Lebanon is being shelled. More Christians live in the regions controlled by the national movement than in those dominated by the militia contingents. The Christian population in our regions have never had any cause for alarm. Only the Phalangists and their allies endanger the peaceful inhabitants, since they are conducting combat operations directly among the peaceful population and hamper their escape. This does not signify that we in any way justify the bombing and shooting of peaceful inhabitants.

In Achrafieh and in other towns there are also democrats and anti-fascists. For instance, in Batroun the Christian inhabitants themselves drove the Phalangists out of the town.

Moreover, even the part of the population that has been deceived by reactionary propaganda and which sympathizes with the "Lebanese Front" remains an inseparable part of our people. They are part of the working masses, which we still hope to win to our side.

No one, and especially not a single Lebanese patriot can rejoice at the misfortune of a part of our people, and the destruction which brings sorrow and suffering to our homeland. But it is not enough to show compassion. It is essential to point out the genuine culprits, expose them and fight against them.

L'Humanité: Is a solution to the Lebanese crisis possible now?

Georges Batal: Yes, it is possible. Moreover, it is urgently needed. Such a solution exists. It is called "Lebanese unity." It is called "democracy." It is called "freedom and independence."

The national movement proposed a program of reforms, stressing firmly that it is prepared to discuss any other proposals. I am not saying that this problem is easy to solve. It is linked with the situation

in our region. The Middle East settlement which the Americans seek to impose totally ignores the Palestinians, whom, in Washington's and its allies' opinion it is necessary to suppress, using for this purpose Israel, Arab reaction, the fascist militia and imperialism.

And not by chance are the armed actions intensified with each initiative that is directed toward the "Pax Americana." For instance, this was so after the conclusion of the 1975 Sinai agreements between Egypt and Israel and after the signing of the Camp David agreements.

L'Humanité, October 11, 1978

HYPOCRISY IS HYPOCRISY BY ANY OTHER NAME

Hypocrisy is the main characteristic of Carter Administration foreign policy. This can easily be seen in Nicaragua, Lebanon, the Middle East and southern Africa, and there are certain elements — a kind of criminal "modus operandi" — that tie them all together.

In Nicaragua, the U.S. has backed dictator Anastasio Somoza all the way against his own people. Somoza's military is almost entirely U.S. equipped, led by U.S.-trained officers. In the recent combat operations, Somoza's forces had CIA and other U.S. military advisers at their side, and large forces of Vietnamese and Cuban counter-revolutionaries dredged up by the CIA.

Politically, diplomatically, the U.S. prevented any tough action against Somoza by the United Nations or the Organization of American States (OAS). It got its own "mediation" effort started off when the State Department said — even before Somoza did — that no negotiations would be held with the Sandino National Liberation Front, a leading anti-Somoza force.

The U.S. then got Colombia and Costa Rica barred from the "mediation" effort, and got Guatemala included. Guatemala is a rightist military regime subservient to U.S. big business and the Pentagon. The other member of the team, the Dominican Republic, thus will always be out-voted by Guatemala and the U.S. But the Carter administration can placate U.S. public opinion by saying that it is trying to achieve a peaceful, negotiated solution.

This will certainly not deceive the U.S. reactionaries whose darling

Somoza is, and they will be cheering under their breath. But it is aimed specifically at softening liberal and progressive U.S. criticism from the Spanish-speaking community here.

The same thing is going on in regard to southern Africa. The CIA and Pentagon are solidly behind the illegal Ian Smith regime in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). There are over 3,500 U.S. veterans fighting as mercenaries in Smith's army. The State Department has granted Smith a visa to come to the USA, and he is now here. In fact, this is the equivalent of de facto U.S. recognition of Smith's regime. The big international oil companies, U.S., British and French, are continuing to send Smith all the fuel he needs for his planes and tanks.

It's worth noting that earlier this year, these same U.S. oil corporations broke the first general strike in Nicaragua against Somoza when they defied a Latin American oil workers' embargo and continued to ship oil to Somoza.

The fighting in Zimbabwe is becoming bloodier with every passing day. Smith forces are committing the most fearful massacres. The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front liberation forces are gaining, and are making attacks within 10 miles of Salisbury. Defeat, on the battlefield, is staring Smith in the face.

Into this picture comes the Carter Administration, granting a visa to Smith, letting him explain his side to Congress and the U.S. public — like inviting Hitler to give his views on how to deal with Czechoslovakia in 1938.

Meanwhile to placate the U.S. democratic public, the Carter Administration issues pious statements deploring "violence" in Rhodesia — violence committed on defenseless Africans by U.S. mercenaries with South Vietnam experience.

Again, none of this is fooling the U.S. rightists and racists, who have always backed Smith. They know what Carter and his Administration are up to. It is the working class, progressives and the Black community in the U.S. and the public in general that Carter is trying to fool.

We are confronted with the same thing in Lebanon. Lebanon is a country painfully emerging from the ashes of civil war and Israeli invasion. President Elia Sarkis, since November of 1976, has performed something of a miracle in holding any kind of government together. The Lebanese Army was dissolved in the cauldron of the civil war, and Sarkis until recently was forced to rely on the military power of the 30,000-man inter-Arab peace-keeping force (mainly Syrian). Israel, using its Israeli-equipped and Israeli-trained Lebanese

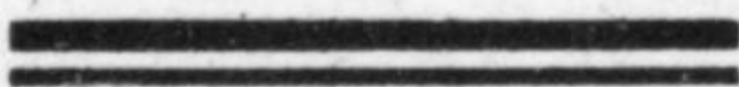
fascist militia, retained control over south Lebanon and parts of the capital city of Beirut as well.

The Lebanese fascists however have suffered a series of crippling political setbacks. The regular Lebanese Army is being rebuilt and soon will be in a position to back up the Lebanese government's sovereign authority over all its national territory with military power. The political left, center and right in Lebanon have joined to denounce the fascists as tools of the Israelis and traitors to Lebanon (see the recent joint statement signed by ex-President Suleiman Frangieh, ex-Premier Rashid Karami and by Walid Jumblatt, head of the Lebanese National Patriotic Movement). Lebanon, so to speak, is beginning to get up from its sickbed and trying to walk. The U.S., Israel and the Lebanese fascists are ganging up to knock it down.

The Lebanese fascists touched off the latest fighting shortly after they got, from Israel, a newly-trained group of 300 Lebanese fascist commandos and large shipments of U.S. and Israeli arms and ammunition. They attacked the inter-Arab peace-keeping force, the United Nations peace-keeping force, and the regular Lebanese Army. They demanded the resignation of President Sarkis and the fall of Premier Selim al-Hoss.

Here again, the U.S. has stepped in. Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have backed U.S. intervention — up to now political rather than military intervention has been advocated by them — and are supporting a French proposal which, in effect, negates the Lebanese government's authority, places the fascists on an equal plane with it, and forces the inter-Arab peace-keeping force to withdraw from Beirut. The aim is to destroy Lebanon as a state and to have an Israeli protectorate state run by the fascists in south Lebanon emerge from Lebanon's ruins.

Tom Foley
Daily World, October 10, 1978



RIGHTS: REAL AND ILLUSORY

Bourgeois propaganda has repeatedly sought to utilize the so-called human rights issue to distort Soviet reality and to deceive the masses in the capitalist countries over the more than 60 year history of our state.

Being unable to disprove the facts of Soviet reality, which exert a powerful influence on the working people of the capitalist countries, bourgeois propaganda is resorting to falsification. What else, for instance, can one call the fabrications of the rightist French newspaper *L'Aurore*, which wrote that as a result of the automatization of production unemployment is increasing in the USSR and is now running at one million (!). Things are obviously in a bad way with the ideologues of capitalism if they are compelled to resort to such ploys.

As for employment in the capitalist world, the situation is, indeed, worsening. Even according to official data there are about six million jobless in the USA, while trade unions report that the figure is more than 10 million. Unemployment is particularly high among the Blacks and the youth. According to recent data more than 39 per cent of the Black youth are jobless.

Unemployment is running at a high rate in Britain, France, the FRG and Italy. In Western Europe, as in the USA, joblessness has hit the youth hardest of all. Hundreds of thousands of young people are unable to find work in their profession on graduating from educational institutions and cannot begin their working life. In the Common Market countries there are more than two million jobless young men and women. Over the past ten years unemployment among the youth has increased by 800 per cent in France and by 500 per cent in the FRG.

The question of equal pay for equal work is directly linked with the right to work. Soviet legislation explicitly forbids any discrimination with respect to sex, race, nationality, etc., in establishing wages and salaries. In the USA women are paid 43 per cent less than men for the same work. The wages of foreign workers in the West European countries are substantially lower than those of the citizens of these countries.

The right of Soviet citizens to housing is reliably guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution. In 1951-1977 the state built and handed over gratuitously for the use of Soviet citizens some 55,765 thousand flats. As a result, more than 200 million Soviet citizens have moved into

new flats over these years. It should be stressed that in the Soviet Union rents, which were established way back in the late 1920s, remain unchanged. They total 4 to 5 per cent of the family budget.

Soviet legislation formalizes and guarantees the right to education. At present 73.2 per cent of the workers have a higher or secondary education (complete or incomplete), whereas 40 years ago only 8 per cent of the workers had achieved this level. During these 40 years the number of specialists with a higher and special secondary education has increased by 2,400 per cent in industry and by 3,700 per cent in agriculture.

Schooling in the Soviet Union is free of charge beginning with the first class. The students of higher educational establishments, technical schools and other special educational institutions receive state stipends. In 1977 expenditures for education amounted to 26,500 million rubles. A broad network of evening schools and correspondence courses has been set up at which thousands of Soviet citizens study after working hours.

The right to paid holidays and free medical aid is of enormous importance for the working people. The right of citizens to health protection is inscribed in the Soviet Constitution, while questions of health protection are not reflected in the constitutions of most capitalist countries (USA, France and others).

In the Soviet Union medical services are free of charge. The cost of medical services in the Western countries is extremely high. In the USA, according to *U.S. News & World Report*, a patient has to pay \$158 (about 105 rubles) per day of his stay in hospital.

In the USSR the trade unions — mass organizations of the working class and all working people — have an important role to play in defending and implementing the rights of the working people. Their membership is now running at 122.8 million, that is, virtually the entire able-bodied population, including students of higher educational establishments, technical schools and vocational training centers. Socialist democracy, which is the natural expression of the political system of Soviet society, envisages an organic link between the work of state and public organizations. Legislative acts, and above all the USSR Constitution, provide the working people extensive rights and a broad field of activity in implementing their objective which is to involve the working people in the management of production and in participation in state and public affairs. In the Soviet Union the working people take a direct part in running the state. Some 33 per cent of the composition of the USSR Supreme Soviet are

workers; and in the local Soviets of People's Deputies more than 68 per cent are workers and collective farmers.

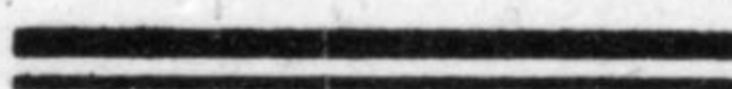
Soviet legislation provides extensive rights to factory, workshop and local trade union committees, which have permanent commissions including millions of union members. Workers and employees cannot be dismissed nor can a number of other questions be resolved, particularly the establishment of a payment system, rating, revision of work norms, transfer to another job, without the consent of factory, workshop and local committees. The trade unions have the right to raise the question of removing an administrator should he infringe on the rights of the working people.

In the capitalist countries the situation is quite different. There the formation of trade unions and the working people's joining them is obstructed in every way. In the USA the working people's right to organize in trade unions and to join them was established by Section 7 of the Wagner Law. However, later this right was substantially restricted by anti-labor legislation such as the Landrum-Griffin Act. For hundreds of thousands of workers in the USA the right to join a trade union is still an unrealizable dream. For instance, workers have been waging a struggle for some 15 years already with the J.P. Stevens textile empire for the conclusion of a trade union contract.

Legislation in the capitalist countries contain sections and articles that permit government agencies to interfere in trade union affairs and, by accusing the trade unions of engaging in political activity, even to dissolve them (USA, Britain, France). In the FRG the so-called "extraordinary laws" adopted by the Bundestag empower the government to declare an emergency situation and in general to liquidate trade unions.

Such is the striking contrast between the rights of citizens in the capitalist world and in socialist society.

A. Protopopov
Pravda, October 9, 1978



LIFE CONFIRMS THE CORRECTNESS OF OUR POLICY

Interview by Charilaos Florakis

Charilaos Florakis, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Greece, gave an interview to the newspaper *Rude Pravo* during a CPG delegation's visit to Czechoslovakia, a transcript of which is given below.

Q. The Communist Party of Greece held its 10th Congress in Athens last May. What is its significance for the party's future activity?

A. The congress was instrumental in strengthening the ranks of our party, its ideological and political unity. It set forth concrete ways of resolving all the main problems now facing Greece: how to throw off the yoke of U.S. imperialism; how to ensure genuine democracy and economic development meeting the interests of the working people, and what exactly should be done to attain these goals; what paths should be pursued to achieve socialism, and what should be the place of the working class, and the role of the Communist Party, in this process. The congress answered these and a whole number of other questions. The solutions proposed by the Congress are based on Marxist-Leninist theory, on the experience of the world communist and working-class movement, and on an analysis of the present situation in the country.

These solutions evoked keen interest not only among the communists but also among the public at large and were widely commented on in the bourgeois press. Both our friends and enemies displayed an enormous interest in the congress results. Their importance was such that no one could remain indifferent, no one could remain silent.

It is fair to say that congress initiated a new phase of activity in the party. And though only a short time has gone by, we can already cite concrete examples confirming the correctness of its decisions.

Q. The congress advanced a program for setting up a united anti-imperialist and anti-monopoly front. What was the response to this new program objective?

A. The proposal was enthusiastically hailed not only by the working class but by other population strata as well: the petty bourgeoisie,

progressive intelligentsia and small entrepreneurs. One could say that it met with a warm response on the part of all those who seek in one way or another to rid themselves of the domination or, as they say, the "clutches" of foreign and local monopolies. Not by chance has there lately been a growing demand to unite all these forces and to launch joint struggles.

Understandably, not all leaders of political parties favor this, though verbally they come out against the local and foreign-based monopolies in Greece, against U.S. imperialism and NATO.

Our party has no illusions on this score. It is well aware that there is no easy solution to this problem. Only public appeals for joint actions and unity and pressures from below impel the leaders of other parties to agree to such cooperation. And our activity is also directed to that end. We encourage joint action among the popular masses, including public personalities at local level. But above all we seek to unite the left forces. Much has already been done in that direction, as was clearly demonstrated by the recent general elections. In some cases our organizations supported the opposition candidates, while in others the democratic opposition parties supported ours. Cooperation between all democratic opposition parties was achieved in a number of towns.

Q. The second round of municipal elections ended a week ago. What were its characteristic features, what did the election results show?

A. The elections, conducted in two rounds (on October 15 and 22), were rather unique. Apart from clarifying the problems of the municipalities and government policy with respect to local authority, which is of course a serious political matter, they made it possible, above all, to give an overall assessment to government policy while clearly showing the voters' attitude to the policy of the ruling New Democracy Party. Simultaneously the elections served as a touchstone for the policy of each party on such a fundamental strategic question as cooperation of the democratic forces.

What did the elections show? The candidates of the democratic opposition were elected mayors of the biggest cities: Athens, Salonika, Piraeus, Volos, Larisa, etc.

The *first conclusion* that can be drawn is that the elections were marked by a vigorous rebuff to the candidates of the ruling New Democracy Party, and thereby to the policy of the present government.

Second: wherever the democratic opposition demonstrated from

the beginning their unity to the voters and advanced a common candidate, the mayors polled more than 50 per cent of the votes in the first round, eliminating the need for a second one.

Third: the people supported the stand of the Communist Party. In a number of towns the CPG came out first, while the democratic opposition which joined forces against the communists, came second. In such cases the voters supported us and cast their ballots for the communist candidate, because they saw that the opposition, instead of seeking cooperation, put forward terms that were unacceptable to our party and were aimed at completely subordinating it to them. The party condemned such a position as lacking the necessary basis for cooperation.

Life has confirmed the correctness of our policy, which is understood and supported by the people. As a result of the elections, more than 30 municipalities, with a total population of more than one million, are now headed by communist mayors.

We can say with every justification that during the elections the party's policy and tactics, worked out by its 10th Congress, successfully passed the test. The same is true of the congress' proposal to set up a united anti-imperialist and anti-monopoly front.

In conclusion, the CC CPG General Secretary highly assessed the results of the visit to Czechoslovakia and of the fruitful talks with Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CC CPCz, and the CC CPCz delegation led by CC secretary Vasil Bilak. He noted with great satisfaction that both nationally and internationally CPCz policy enjoys immense prestige, due to Czechoslovakia's outstanding successes in all areas of life. Comrade Florakis emphasized also that the discussion of far-ranging problems of the world communist and working-class movement revealed both parties' complete identity of views based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Rude Pravo, October 30, 1978

IN BRIEF

AUSTRIA

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria met in plenary session in Vienna to discuss topical internal-political issues. As Party Chairman Franz Muhri noted, the communists reject the plans to raise prices, taxes, etc. These measures which shift the main burden linked with the crisis of capitalist economy onto the working people, cannot serve as a way out of the present situation.

The Central Committee drafted proposals on economic policy, pointing out ways for enhancing economic growth, maintaining existing jobs and creating new ones.

BANGLADESH

Mohammed Farhad, General Secretary of the CC CPB, demanded an immediate repeal of the ban on the Communist Party's activity. Speaking at a press conference in Dacca, he said that a year ago without any reason whatsoever, under the pretext of its alleged participation in an attempted coup, the authorities illegally banned the Communist Party of Bangladesh. This happened despite the CPB leadership's vigorous denunciation of the abortive coup.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A delegation of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Arvid Pelse, member of the CC CPSU Political Bureau, visited Czechoslovakia from October 17 to 24 at the invitation of the CPCz Central Committee.

During its stay in Czechoslovakia the Soviet delegation was received by CC CPCz General Secretary Gustav Husak. In the course of a cordial, comradely talk both sides highly assessed the development of mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the unity of interests and aims of the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples in building a socialist and communist society. They emphasized the striving to promote and expand this cooperation in the future.

HUNGARY

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

held a plenum under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the CC HSWP.

Central Committee secretary Andras Gyenes made a report on topical international questions. After discussing the international situation, the Central Committee approved the foreign-policy activity of leading party and state bodies.

The plenum emphasized the outstanding significance of the friendly meeting of Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with HSWP First Secretary Janos Kadar, which reaffirmed the unity of the two parties and countries, the historical friendship of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, based on common principles and aims, and facilitated the promotion of all-round relations and expansion of cooperation. The HSWP and the CPSU hold that in present-day conditions special significance attaches to the unity of the socialist community, the cohesion of all anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of peace and social progress.

The communiqué notes that the plenum considers the 32nd CMEA session which was held in Bucharest as an important stage in promoting socialist economic integration.

The plenum noted that humanity has no rational alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Aggressive monopoly capital is stepping up the arms drive behind the smokescreen of an alleged "Soviet threat," and is seeking to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries.

The policy of die-hard imperialist quarters, the communiqué notes, is more and more openly supported by the Chinese leadership. The HSWP and the Hungarian people vigorously reject the nationalistic, hegemonistic course of the Maoist leaders, which seriously prejudices the cause of socialism, progress and peace, and condemn the Chinese leadership's brazen provocation and interference in the internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They are in solidarity with the Vietnamese people, support their efforts in defense of their country's independence, for the successful continuation of socialist construction.

Disarmament is the key issue of détente and the consolidation of peace and security. The urgent conclusion of an agreement on limiting strategic arms between the Soviet Union and the USA is of crucial importance in this sphere. Stronger peace and security in Europe would be facilitated by a constructive response of the NATO countries to the

recent proposals of the Warsaw Treaty states at the Vienna talks, which correspond to the principle of mutual security.

The CC HSWP plenum noted that the separate agreements concluded between Israel and Egypt through the mediation of the USA, ignore the interests of the overwhelming majority of Arab states and the Arab people of Palestine and hamper a just settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The HSWP Central Committee adopted a resolution to mark in November the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Hungarian working class — the Communist Party of Hungary.

LUXEMBOURG

The representatives of the communist parties of France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the FRG met in Luxembourg to prepare for the international demonstration of the metalworkers of these countries and also the Netherlands. They adopted an appeal to the working people of the five countries calling for joint struggle against the plan to reduce employment and to curtail the ferrous metal industry and mining.

MOROCCO

The Central Committee of the Party of Progress and Socialism held a plenum in Casablanca to discuss the situation in the country and the party's tasks.

PPS General Secretary Ali Yata delivered a report at the plenum. He noted that at the present time the country is in the throes of an economic slump, engendered by the general crisis of the world capitalist system. The speaker urged the country's national patriotic forces to jointly fight for an independent economic policy for Morocco.

The report dealt at length with the overall situation in the Mahgreb in view of the conflict over the Western Sahara. The PPS General Secretary proposed in this connection that the countries concerned sign an agreement on respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the non-use of force in state-to-state relations.

Ali Yata vigorously condemned the treacherous policy of the Chinese leadership. The Chinese leaders, he said, are slanderously attacking the Soviet Union, and are colluding with the forces of imperialism and reaction, above all with those of the USA, against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

China, the General Secretary noted, is prodding Kampuchea to military ventures against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, hampering the heroic Vietnamese people's construction of socialism. In waging a struggle against the socialist countries Peking is supporting the most reactionary forces across the world. It hailed the fascist military coup in Chile that was carried out with the support of the CIA, recognized the military junta in that country, which murdered thousands of Chilean patriots.

The Chinese leaders are supporting the puppet FNLA group in Angola in its struggle against the MPLA — Party of Labor, which expresses the genuine aspirations of the Angolan people. Peking came out against the progressive regimes in Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Democratic Yemen. In attacking the Soviet Union and its efforts aimed at détente and the elimination of the threat of war, the Chinese leaders are cynically calling for the creation of a "united front" of struggle against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Thus, Ali Yata emphasized, Peking's foreign policy is directly assisting international imperialism and reaction. We condemn the actions of China on the international arena which threaten universal peace, he said.

The Central Committee adopted a decision to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the party's formation. For this it is planned to conduct a broad membership drive.

POLAND

A communiqué on the visit of Ezekias Papaioannou, General Secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) to the Polish People's Republic and his talks with the leaders of the Polish United Workers' Party was published in Warsaw.

The PUWP and AKEL reaffirmed their will to strengthen the détente. They also noted that the positive changes in this sphere are due above all to the peace policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries. Both parties advocate full implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They consider it essential to continue efforts aimed at settling the Cyprus problem in the spirit of the UN recommendations.

The PUWP and AKEL come out for liquidation of tensions in the Middle East. They recognize the urgent need to intensify the search of ways for arms limitation and for disarmament, to avert the production of the neutron bomb.

PORTUGAL

Addressing a mass meeting in Viano do Castelo Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, stressed that the denationalization of a number of industrial enterprises carried out by the authorities and the return of the lands in the region where agrarian reform had been introduced to the former owners is causing profound indignation among broad quarters of the Portuguese public. Noting the impermissibility of such a policy, which runs counter to the interests of the working people, the PCP General Secretary expressed full solidarity of the Portuguese communists with the struggle waged by the workers and peasants for their rights.

REUNION

The primary objective of the Réunion Communist Party consists in not permitting a neo-colonialist solution to the Réunion problem, RCP General Secretary Paul Verges said in an interview to the newspaper *Granma* while visiting Cuba. The RCP has put forward the slogan of waging a struggle for the country's autonomy and for the introduction of a broad program of changes. It envisages, in particular, a radical agrarian reform with the aim of eliminating the power of the latifundists, establishment of control over foreign trade, as well as eliminating France's monopoly over Réunion's foreign trade.

The impoverishment of the small farmers and artisans, caused by the policy of the French colonialist authorities, he noted, has resulted in a steep rise of unemployment among the island's half-million population.

SOVIET UNION

On October 17, Boris Ponomaryov, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC CPSU, received a delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) consisting of José Araujo, member of the Executive Committee of Struggle (Political Bureau) of PAIGC and secretary of the Executive Committee (head of delegation), Olivio Peres, member of the Executive Committee and Mamado Diallo, member of the Supreme Council of Struggle (Central Committee) of the PAIGC.

José Araujo informed Boris Ponomaryov on the measures adopted by the government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands to implement the program of socio-economic changes in the interests of strengthening national indepen-

dence and building of a new life which was adopted by the Third Party Congress. He noted the striving of the PAIGC, the peoples of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands to strengthen and promote the relations of friendship and solidarity with the CPSU and the Soviet people that were formed in the period of struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

During the talk Boris Ponomaryov spoke of the Soviet people's achievements and the successes of the developed socialist society, as well as fulfillment of the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the peoples charted by the 25th CPSU Congress. He noted that the Soviet communists and all Soviet people consistently come out on the side of the peoples fighting for independence and social progress.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the successful development of cooperation between the CPSU and the PAIGC, and reaffirmed their preparedness to continue promoting ties, strengthening solidarity and friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands.

On October 18, Boris Ponomaryov and Karen Brutents, deputy head of the CC CPSU International Department met with a delegation of the Communist Party of Uruguay consisting of CPU First Secretary Rodney Arismendi and CPU Executive Committee members E. Rodriguez, L. Bruer and F. Diaz.

The Uruguayan comrades spoke of the courageous struggle being waged by the communists and other patriots against the dictatorship, for the restoration of democracy and the release of political prisoners. They condemned the brutal terror that is aimed against the communists, democrats and other freedom fighters. The CPU delegation emphasized that while verbally advocating defense of "human rights," U.S. imperialism is in fact facilitating the maintenance of reactionary regimes in Latin America, their violation of elementary democratic freedoms. It is seeking to prolong the blockade of socialist Cuba, supporting the bloody Pinochet regime in Chile and advocates suppression of the popular uprising in Nicaragua and of the liberation movement in other Latin American countries.

The Soviet comrades spoke of the Soviet people's successes in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres of communist construction, in fulfilling the tenth five-year plan. They also described the foreign policy activity of the COSU and the Soviet government,

which is aimed at strengthening the détente, against the arms race and the attempts of imperialist reaction to complicate the international situation. They declared the invariable solidarity of the CPSU with the Uruguayan democrats, with the struggle of all Latin American peoples against the oppression of the imperialist monopolies, reaction and fascism, and for democracy, peace and social progress. The CPSU will continue to actively come out for the release of political prisoners in Uruguay and other countries of the continent.

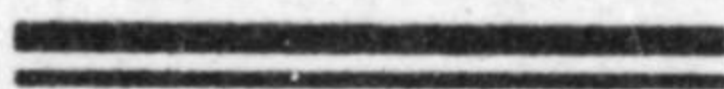
The Uruguayan comrades highly appraised Soviet foreign policy, which responds to the aspirations of all the peoples, the interests of their struggle for national and social liberation. They condemned the anti-Soviet hegemonistic course of the Peking leadership. On behalf of the communists and all patriots of the country the members of the delegation expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU for its solidarity with the Uruguayan people's struggle.

The representatives of the CPSU and the CPU declared that both parties will continue to advocate consolidation of the world communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

SPAIN

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain, which discussed the main aspects of the political situation developing in the country, concluded its work. The plenum decisions stress the need to further develop the process of democratic changes. The CPS supported the appeal of political parties and trade unions to hold a protest demonstration in the city of Bilbao (Basque Country) against terrorism, and emphasized the importance of working out measures to counter violence throughout the country.

The Central Committee also examined questions linked with the CPS daily *Mundo Obrero* and the weekly *Mundo Obrero Semanal*, and on holding a party conference devoted to the situation of women in Spain.



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