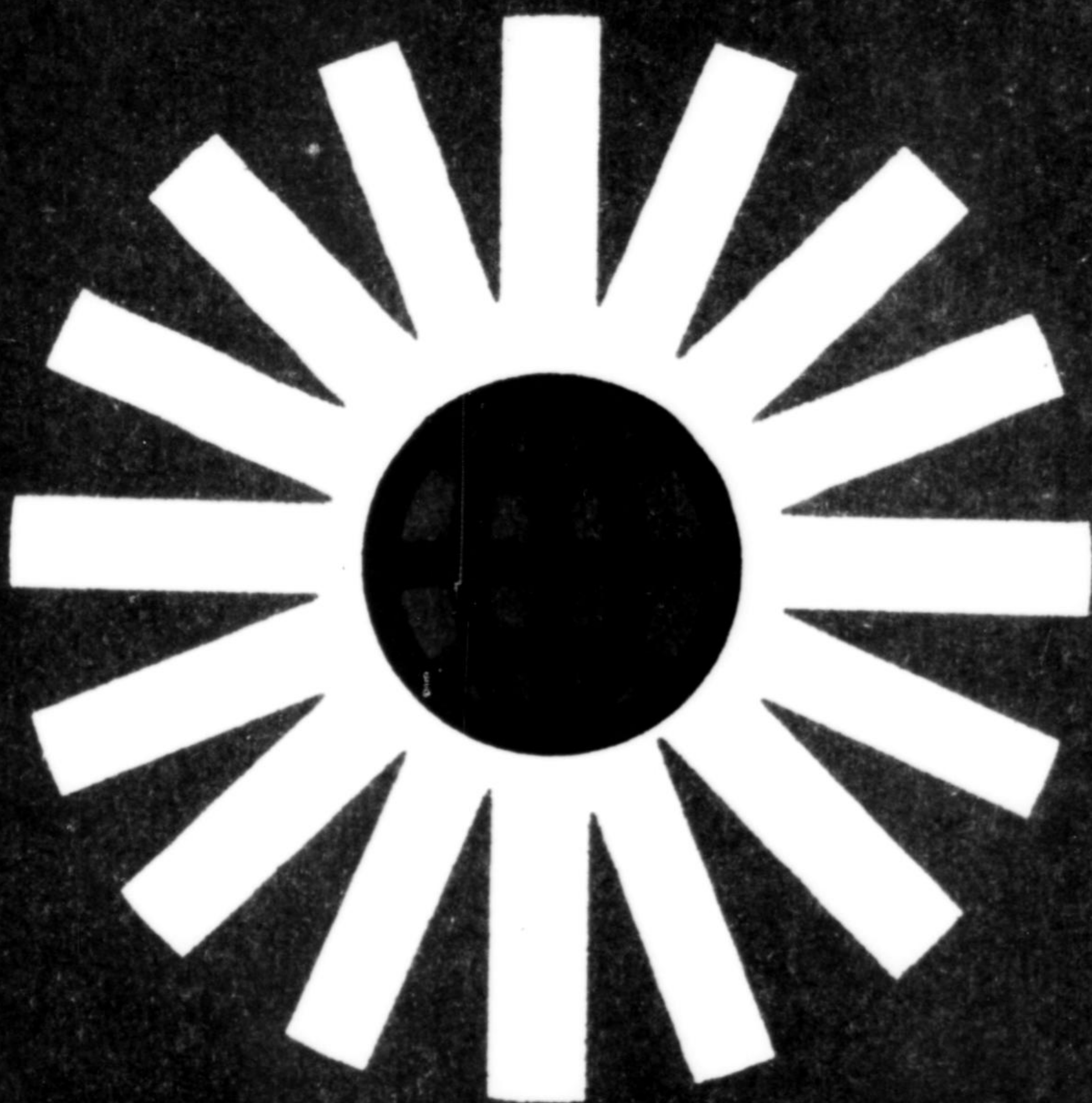
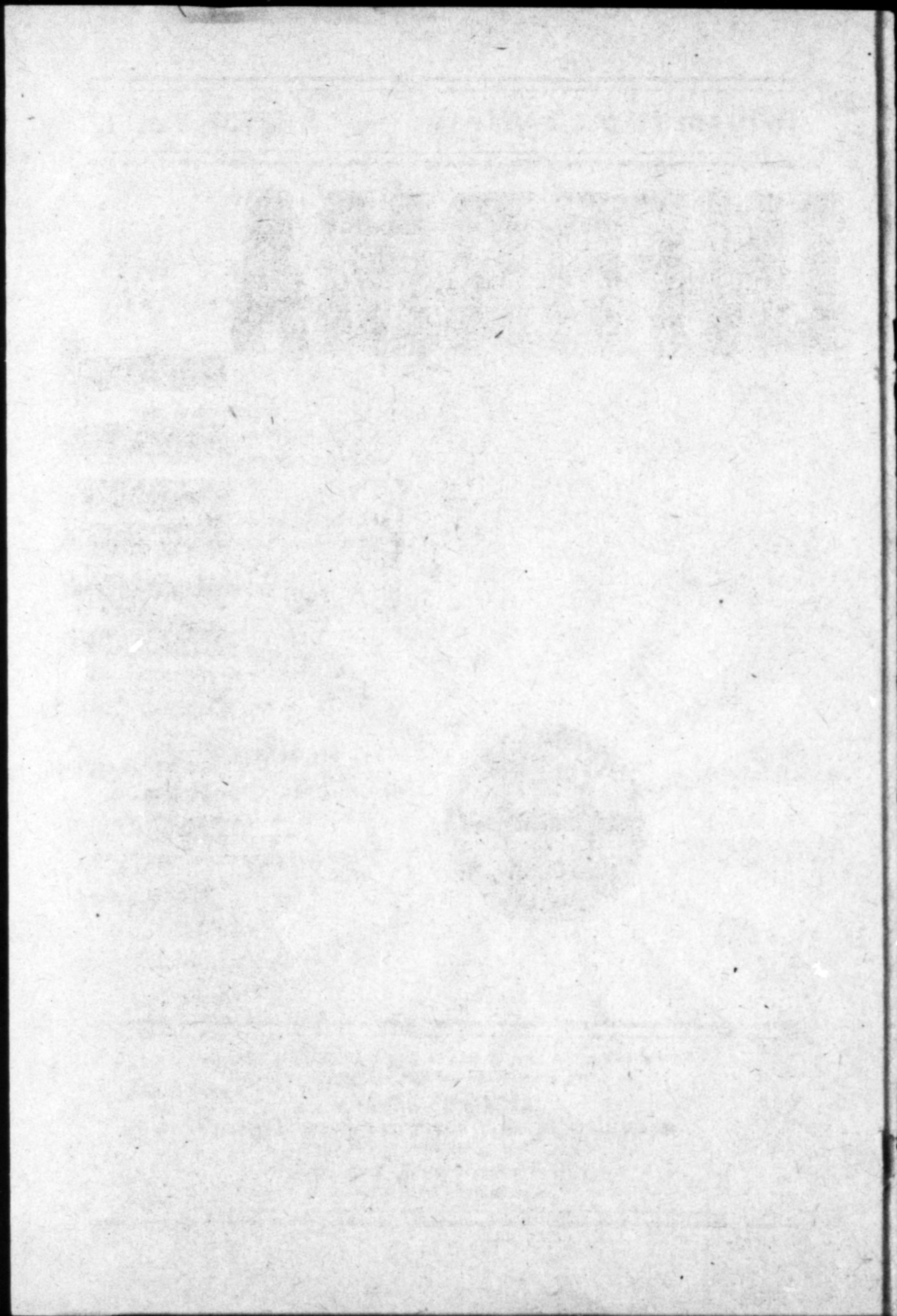




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CHILE SOLIDARITY WEEK

Salvador Allende was elected the President of Chile on September 4, 1970. On the fourth anniversary of this event the Communist and Workers' parties and progressive organizations throughout the world initiated and carried out an international Solidarity Week with the Chilean patriots.

The Communist Party of Chile and other Popular Unity parties were active in organizing mass actions against the fascist terror in Chile. Following is a statement of the CPC and other materials published in connection with Solidarity Week.

THE SIGNIFICANCE AND SUCCESS OF SOLIDARITY

On August 30, 1974, *Avante!*, newspaper of the Portuguese Communists, published a statement "The Communist Party of Chile and Solidarity Week," which says in part:

The fascist military junta is increasing its terror and oppression as the only method to keep in power. The thousands of arrests made in the past few days show that the cruellest suppression is the most characteristic feature and very essence of the fascist regime set up in Chile.

On the plea of "a state of civil war," the junta's repressive organs suppress every expression or even the slightest sign of discontent. Among the thousands of fighters who have lately fallen in the hands of the dictatorship is Senator Jorge Montes, member of the CC CPC, whose life is in danger. Senator Montes, his wife and four daughters disappeared over two weeks ago.

The military tribunal of the Chilean Air Force passed four death sentences, which were revoked only thanks to world public pressure.

The dictatorship is planning to bring Luis Corvalan, General Secretary of the Communist Party, Clodomiro Almeyda from the CC of the Socialist Party, and 30 more Popular Unity leaders, once more before a military tribunal, accusing them all of "high treason."

Solidarity of the peoples of the world can help to free Comrade Corvalan, whose health, like that of the other detained patriots, is in a precarious condition.

In our immediate struggle the main aims are the abolition of the

"state of civil war," dissolution of the military tribunals, freedom for the political prisoners, and respect for human rights and democratic freedoms now trampled underfoot by fascism.

Special respect and consideration goes to the Chilean working people's struggle in defense of their gains, now brought to nought, their dissolved trade unions and their living standards, now at the lowest level, while monopoly business is on the upgrade with the imperialist copper companies, nationalized by the Popular Unity government, receiving compensation. After the dismissal of over 100,000 civil servants, unemployment will reach almost 20 per cent by the end of the year.

The CPC considers it its duty to point to the significance and success of the international solidarity, headed especially by the socialist countries together with the Soviet Union. This is a principled solidarity which deeply touches the hearts of the Chilean Communists and people. The banners of proletarian internationalism help to isolate the fascists on a worldwide scale.

This solidarity strengthens and stimulates the Chileans' struggle for their freedom, for the overthrow of fascism. And to the junta this is a heavy blow.

It is necessary to isolate the junta still more effectively. The world working class is, with increasing energy and effectiveness, expressing its indignation with those who usurped the power of the Chilean people, and reaffirms its readiness to strengthen and broaden solidarity with the Chilean people's struggle. Solidarity plays a major role in the struggle against fascism.

September will mark the following events: September 4, fourth anniversary of the election of Salvador Allende the President of the Republic; September 18, 164th anniversary of Chilean independence and September 23, first anniversary of the death of Comrade Pablo Neruda.

During these hard times for our country the democratic forces of all continents are increasing their solidarity with Chile and thereby further isolating the fascists. The main support basis in the solidarity with Chile has been and remains the action of the fraternal Communist parties, the international communist movement.

PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held in Moscow September 3 on the occasion of the international Solidarity Week with the people of Chile.

Jaime Suarez, Politac Commision member CC Socialist Party of Chile, told those gathered that the Chilean military junta was continuing its bloody repressions.

Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Political Commission, CC Communist Party of Chile, said that no one can erase from the Chilean people's memory the time when the lawful Popular Unity government was in power, its President, Salvador Allende, or the support of the world progressive forces, the Soviet Union in the first place, which proffered fraternal aid to the Chilean people at a difficult time.

Rodrigo Rojas, member of the Political Commission, CC Communist Party of Chile, also spoke at the gathering.

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE

The Soviet Communist Party paper *Pravda* published September 4 an article by Orlando Millas, member of the leadership of the Communist Party of Chile. Below are excerpts from this article.

We witness the awakening of the popular masses of Chile and the upsurge of their struggle against the bestialities of the fascist junta. We note the intensive propaganda activities of the Communist Party in cities despite the curfew and the state of internal war proclaimed by the junta. Another criminal wave of repressions, being unleashed by the tyrants, shows that the fascists do not feel confident.

The leadership of the popular movement is inside Chile. This is a united leadership. It is working out a line of resistance which should lead to victory.

A characteristic feature of the struggle in these new, extremely difficult conditions is that at present the unity of the Socialists and Communists is firm as never before. This close alliance is a real foundation of the anti-fascist front.

The protest movement of the Chilean popular masses against fascism is growing with every passing day. This is a harbinger of tomorrow's social upheavals. The hangmen from the fascist junta rage and despair in their futile attempts to quash the popular protest.

The Chilean people are aware of the worldwide solidarity campaign conducted in their defense.

At night during the curfew in Santago, when the silence in the street is broken only by the hum of military planes and helicopters, punctuated now and then by the shots of the patrol, people in many homes listen to Moscow Radio broadcasts, which are a source of encouragement and invaluable support to the Chilean patriots.

In a letter smuggled out of Chile, a political prisoner in one of the concentration camps wrote in the name of all his comrades: "We know that many of us owe our lives to the international solidarity."

In these dramatic days the need for actions aimed at saving political prisoners becomes more pressing. It is necessary to step up efforts to prevent a frame-up trial of Comrade Luis Corvalan and to strive for his release and the release of Comrades Clodomiro Almeyda, Hugo Miranda, Pedro Filipe Ramirez and other political prisoners. It is necessary to stay the hand of the butchers.

Fascist terror is being intensified in Chile. The junta is toughening its policy in the conditions of economic chaos and runaway inflation. The Chilean people have become utterly impoverished. Such is the state of affairs in the country on the eve of the black anniversary of the September 11 putsch.

In the light of these events, the period of popular government under President Salvador Allende stands out in even bolder relief.

The popular government was boldly marching along the way of revolutionary transformations in Chilean society. The people led by the working class backed this government and urged it to effect such changes.

The struggle was extremely difficult. Imperialism once again showed its criminal nature in Chile. It discarded the mask of democracy and took to Hitlerite methods. Imperialism employed the whole range of criminal means, up to a collusion with the Pentagon and CIA and, last but not least, a direct guidance of the bloody putsch.

But despite all this, the Chilean people remain adamant in their indomitable will to continue the struggle. The future belongs to the people.

MESSAGE OF L.I. BREZHNEV

A meeting marking Chile Solidarity Week was held September 11 in the Hall of Columns of Moscow's Trade Union House.

On the platform were CC CPSU Secretary K. F. Katushev, executives of the CPSU Central Committee, Moscow Party Committee, Moscow YCL Committee, ministries, departments and public organizations. Also in the presiding group were prominent Chilean political figures.

Katushev read out a message from CC CPSU General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev, which was received with stormy applause.

Below follows the full text of the message.

Dear Comrades and friends,

I warmly greet the participants in the public meeting marking the International Solidarity Week with the people of Chile, and in your persons all Soviet people, who wholeheartedly support Chile's democrats in their courageous struggle against the military-fascist regime. I also express feelings of deep respect and friendship to the Popular Unity representatives attending this meeting.

One year ago the Chilean military, encouraged by imperialist circles from abroad, committed the heinous crime of murdering the constitutional president of the country, Salvador Allende, an outstanding statesman and politician, overthrew the Popular Unity government and established a bloody dictatorship. Many thousands killed and tortured to death, thrown into jails and concentration camps, denied elementary human rights and forced by persecution to leave their country — that is the far from complete list of the suffering that the junta has caused to the Chilean people.

Soviet Communists, all our people, were among those who immediately and firmly denounced the military coup. As before, at the time of the popular government in Chile, so today, when its supporters are being subjected to fierce repressions, Soviet people are solidly ranged on the side of the democratic, anti-fascist forces of Chile. The Soviet public takes a most active part in the international movement of solidarity with Chile's democrats, which has spread across the world and drawn in millions of people of different views and convictions.

Today we address words of friendly greeting and support to the patriots and democrats of Chile, to the Communists and Socialists, and all other Chilean anti-fascists fighting courageously for their people's freedom or languishing in prisons and concentration camps. We are confident that our voice of solidarity will be heard by Luis Corvalan, courageous fighter for social progress and national independence, whom we sincerely respect, and by other Popular Unity leaders and all political prisoners whose lives are in grave danger.

We appeal to the leaders of parties and governments of other countries, to international organizations and public movements — to all those who cherish the ideals of freedom and democracy, who cannot idly watch the tragedy of the Chilean people, to take and multiply action for an end to the persecution of democrats, for the freedom of all political prisoners, and to arbitrary rule and lawlessness in Chile.

On behalf of the CPSU and the Soviet people, I assure all Chilean patriots and democrats of unswerving support in their just struggle.

May the movement of solidarity with the democratic forces of Chile grow!

Long live the freedom-loving people of Chile!

September 11, 1974

L. Brezhnev

Words of deep gratitude for their help and support were addressed to the Soviet people by V. Teitelboim, member of the Political Commission of the CC of the Communist Party of Chile; R. Calderon, member of the Political Commission of the CC of the Socialist Party of Chile and General Secretary of the United Working People's Trade Union Center of Chile; and J. Suarez, member of the Political Commission of the CC of the Socialist Party of Chile. The Chilean comrades stressed that the Soviet people, the CPSU and the Soviet government, were holding aloft the banner of internationalism raised by V. I. Lenin.

The participants in the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution expressing their unswerving solidarity with the courageous patriots of Chile and extending fraternal greetings to Luis Corvalan, General Secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, leaders of other Popular Unity parties, and all those who have not bowed to the military-fascist dictatorship.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SLOVAK NATIONAL UPRISING

The peoples of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and other countries marked the 30th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising, which began August 29, 1944, behind the lines of Hitler's armies. Among other anniversary events was a mass meeting held August 29 at Banska Bystrica, the center of the uprising.

On the stands were Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary Gustav Husak, members and alternate members of the CC Presidium, secretaries of the CC, and others. Together with them were a Soviet Party and government delegation headed by Marshal A.A. Grechko, Politburo member of the CC CPSU and Defense Minister, and other foreign delegations.

The meeting was opened by Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CC CPC and first secretary of the CC CP Slovakia, who gave the floor to Gustav Husak.

EXCERPTS FROM THE SPEECH BY G. HUSAK

In observing the anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising, we are beginning celebrations to mark 30 years since the completion of the national-liberation struggle by Czechs and Slovaks and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

The Czechoslovak people were never reconciled with the fascist terror and Hitlerite rule. For six long years Communists and other patriots carried on a bitter struggle on our land and abroad, a struggle that required many sacrifices for national liberation and sovereignty.

The Slovak National Uprising became the most significant and mass act of resistance in Czechoslovakia. As Klement Gottwald wrote at the time, one of the peoples of Czechoslovakia had for the first time raised the banner of genuine national-liberation struggle against the foreign conquerors on our territory.

Thirty years ago, here in Central Slovakia, the people and their armed forces established the first liberated area in Czechoslovakia. They raised aloft the banner of armed struggle for the freedom of the Slovak and Czech peoples, for the restoration of a united Czechoslovak state, for its new, socially and nationally just content, for its new foreign-policy orientation. It was a mighty revolutionary act of the people, a major contribution to the liberation of our country, to giving it a new democratic and socialist orientation. That is why today we are marking the 30th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising with respect, love and pride.

The uprising of the Slovak people, with the slogan of a united Czechoslovak state inscribed on its banner, was hailed with deep sympathy by the fraternal Czech people. The Slovak uprising powerfully propelled a broadly based anti-fascist resistance and guerrilla movement, the struggle that culminated in the May 1945 uprising of the Czech people.

By their part in the resistance movement, in guerrilla detachments, in the Czechoslovak corps formed in the USSR, in the Slovak National Uprising, in the Czech people's May uprising and on other fronts of the anti-fascist struggle, the best sons and daughters of our peoples made an important contribution to the great worldwide strug-

gle against fascism, precipitating the defeat of Hitler Germany and the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

We are justly proud of the Czechoslovak people's anti-fascist struggle, but we shall never forget that the decisive force in that historical battle was the Soviet people and their glorious army, which crushed Hitler nazism and brought freedom to our peoples.

Without the all-round help from the Soviet Union — military, material, political and moral — the Slovak people would never have been able to fight for two months in a bitter, open battle against the superior forces of Hitler's divisions. Without the great liberation role of the Soviet Union there would have been no free Czechoslovakia.

We shall never forget the tremendous sacrifices made by the heroic Soviet people for the freedom of our peoples. We also express our gratitude to the Polish, Bulgarian, Rumanian, Yugoslav, French, German, Hungarian and all other anti-fascists who, together with Czechs and Slovaks, fought on our land for the defeat of nazism, for ours and their freedom.

Dear Comrades,

It has been noted many a time that the Slovak National Uprising was the beginning of the national and democratic revolution in Czechoslovakia, the beginning of the creation of a socially and nationally just society.

In the course of our common struggle against nazism debates and arguments were held in the Resistance on what the Czechoslovak Republic should be like after liberation. The bourgeois part of the Resistance, represented mainly by the London-based government of Czechoslovakia, sought a return to pre-Munich times under bourgeois rule, with exploitation and unresolved social, national and other problems.

The progressive forces in the Resistance, represented mainly by Communists, sought changes that would enable the working people to become the real masters in the liberated country, help resolve their vital problems and establish just relations between the Czechs and Slovaks on the principles of equality. The progressive forces wished the independence of the Czechoslovak state to be ensured by friendship and allied relations with the Soviet Union.

During the Slovak National Uprising the working people firmly supported the basic concept of the Communist Party, opting for a popular-democratic Czechoslovak state, for its progressive domestic and external political orientation.

The Communist program providing for revolutionary popular-

democratic change was realized and tested in practice in the Slovak National Uprising and on the liberated territory. It was embodied in the Kosice Government Program, that basic document of our national and democratic revolution.

Our people upheld the revolutionary behest of the national-liberation struggle during the class and political battles against the bourgeoisie in the early years after liberation. The victory in February 1948 finally decided the issue that Czechoslovakia would advance consistently along the revolutionary principles for which hundreds of thousands of courageous people had fought in the anti-fascist Resistance.

Thirty years is a vantage point from which one can appreciate the transforming, revolutionary character of the basic changes as a result of which bourgeois power in our country was replaced by the power of the working class and all working people.

Socialism ensures an all-round development of the working man, his personality, his legal and social confidence. Our experience confirms that only socialist democracy based on the power of the working class and the working people is genuine democracy. We shall continue to promote socialist democracy in every way.

The assumption of power by the working class was the culmination of many years of struggle of our Communist Party. Communists consistently fought for the working people's rights in pre-Munich bourgeois Czechoslovakia, for the protection of the Czechoslovak state from the fascist menace. From the very beginning our Party waged an implacable struggle against the fascist invaders and their lackeys. It became the decisive and most consistent organizer of the Czechoslovak people's national-liberation struggle.

The Communist Party of Slovakia — a militant detachment of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia — was the main organizer of the anti-fascist struggle in Slovakia, of the preparations for the uprising, the revolutionary national committees, the guerrilla units and the insurgent army. The Communist Party of Slovakia earned great prestige and the support of the working class and all other working people. In the Slovak National Uprising it took the decisive initiative as the government party. It was the only mass organized party of the time, the true leading political force of the people. At a conference of factory committees at Podbrezov during the uprising the split in the labor movement was overcome by uniting with Social Democrats on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and setting up a united revolutionary trade-union movement. This was a major step toward over-

coming the political and trade-union division of the working class and all working people of our country.

As bearer of our people's best traditions, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was able to uphold and put into effect the revolutionary behest of the national-liberation struggle. At present it is developing that behest in the course of building a developed socialist society and carrying out the program adopted by the 16th Congress. Our Party is the militant, revolutionary vanguard of the working class, the main political force of our social development, and a reliable contingent of the international communist and working-class movement.

In exercising its leading role the Communist Party has always relied, and continues to rely, on the support of the people.

Our socialist system has gradually solved the main problems affecting the life and work of millions of workers, peasants and other working people. Exploitation of man by man has been done away with. Acute social differences have been overcome. Poverty, unemployment and hunger have been eliminated completely, though we can never forget these words in our history.

Our industry, construction, science, culture and education advanced rapidly. The socialist changes in our agriculture were truly revolutionary.

Socialist construction progressed with remarkable speed in Slovakia, which has become an industrially developed republic. The all-round advancement of Slovakia is convincing proof of the advantages of socialism.

The revolutionary transformations in our society, the extensive growth of the national economy, the high living standards, the rich, happy life of the working people, fully confirm that our Party and socialist society are, in this sphere, too, consistently putting into effect the behests of the Slovak National Uprising and the national-liberation struggle of our people.

One of the main sores of pre-Munich Czechoslovakia was the problem of national relations. That is why of great importance for the establishment of a new, popular-democratic state was the solution of the national problem, especially the problem of relations between the Czech and Slovak peoples, as the Communists had sought before the war and during the national-liberation struggle.

The problem of relations between our peoples in the context of a single Czechoslovak state on the basis of equality and equal rights was newly resolved in the Slovak National Uprising thanks to Com-

munist efforts and in keeping with the views of the Moscow-based leadership of the CPC. This cardinal principle was later reflected in the Kosice Government Program. Thus a base was created for the strengthening and development of fraternal relations between our peoples.

The policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on the national question was implemented along the Leninist principle of socialist federation. Slovak and Czech Communists thought such a federation as the most suitable formula of fraternal relations and close cooperation between Czechs and Slovaks in the new Czechoslovak Republic already at the time of the anti-fascist struggle and the Slovak National Uprising. So that in 1968 it was not a new idea.

On this federal basis the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic today provides good conditions for an all-round development of our peoples and nationalities. We shall continue to promote the principles of proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism in the consciousness of the Czechoslovak people.

One of the gains of the Slovak National Uprising and the national-liberation struggle was the new foreign-policy orientation of liberated Czechoslovakia, the cornerstone of this orientation being firm alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union. That decision was based on knowledge gained in the anti-fascist struggle, on the liberation role of the Soviet Union, on its all-round support and assistance to our peoples.

We proudly accede to that great behest of the Slovak National Uprising and the national-liberation struggle. Implementation of that behest is of vital importance for the Czechoslovak people.

Alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries gives our peoples a reliable peaceful socialist perspective. For the first time in its history Czechoslovakia has acquired, in the family of socialist countries, genuine guarantees of security and inviolability of its frontiers, guarantees of a happy and peaceful life and work for its people.

In the spirit of the internationalist behest of the Resistance we shall continue to promote our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the unity of the socialist countries. We shall take part in joint efforts for easing world tensions, a peaceful solution of international problems, and ensuring a durable peace in Europe and elsewhere.

That is why we fully support the peace policy of the 24th CPSU Congress and the tremendous efforts of the CPSU Central Committee and its General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev personally.

Comrades,

The past three decades have seen a fundamental change in our society, the situation of our state and the life of its people. It was not an easy path. There were quests, mistakes and shortcomings at different stages, especially in recent years, when our Party and society overcame a grave crisis. We have drawn conclusions from those shortcomings and, by consistently implementing the Marxist-Leninist principles of building socialism, have ensured the further development of our society. The results of the honest labor of workers, peasants and intellectuals are convincing proof of the successful fulfilment of all the revolutionary behests of the uprising and the national-liberation struggle.

**EXCERPTS FROM THE SPEECH
BY A.A. GRECHKO**

The Slovak National Uprising vividly demonstrated the genuinely international character of the anti-fascist struggle; it has become an undying symbol of close Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship.

The Soviet people especially value the fact that it was in the flames of the Slovak National Uprising, in the fighting at Dukla, that the fine motto of the Czechoslovak patriots, "With the Soviet Union for all times!" was born. This motto expresses our feelings as well. The heroic struggle of the Czechoslovak people against the superior forces of the fascist troops found every support on the part of the Soviet Union.

The great victory over fascism became a bright holiday for all freedom-loving peoples, it was a turning point in world history.

The crushing defeat of the most reactionary forces of imperialism and the weakening of the capitalist system as a whole created favorable conditions for the victory of socialist revolution in a number of countries of Europe and Asia. The socialist world system came into being.

We friends and allies of socialist Czechoslovakia sincerely rejoice at your great successes in all spheres. The steady growth of the Czechoslovak economy, the increasing political unity of society, the atmosphere of confidence in the future — all this is organically linked with the extensive organizational and political work of the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, an outstanding leader of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and prominent figure in the international communist and workers' movement.

In the struggle for socialism Czechoslovak Communists have re-

peatedly had to encounter difficulties and the actions of hostile forces. But each time Communists, setting the interests of the working people above all and guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have triumphed over the class enemy. Unity of the Party and the people, growing confidence of the working people in Communist policies — that is the source of the Party's successes, the decisive factor ensuring the implementation of the 14th Party Congress directives.

Comrades, the socialist countries have great plans and great tasks for the future. Successful fulfilment of the decisions of Party congresses in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other fraternal countries is creating a good base for the further strengthening of each socialist country as well as of the socialist community as a whole. We shall forge ahead, mastering the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution and carrying out vast socio-economic programs designed to raise still higher the material and cultural standards of our peoples.

We Soviet people are deeply satisfied with the fact that, on this common road to the future, we are bound with socialist Czechoslovakia by genuinely fraternal relations based on the principles of socialist internationalism.

Our friendship and cooperation have acquired special depth, because today the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples share common aspirations, common Marxist-Leninist ideology, common communist goals.

I should like to emphasize, comrades, that unbreakable cooperation between the CPSU and the CPC, which have common positions on all fundamental issues of our time, is the firm basis of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship. We are justified in saying that Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship is the friendship of peoples, friendship of millions of working people. And this is a great gain of our Communist parties and their internationalist policies.

I should like to assure you, dear comrades, that the Communists of the Soviet Union, all Soviet people are resolved to cherish and strengthen our unbreakable friendship.

The most valuable common asset of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and all the fraternal countries is the unity of the great family of socialist states. Its importance in tackling the tasks of socialist and communist construction is fully borne out today, when work is under way to put into effect the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration. This unity is also indubitable in our joint

efforts to strengthen peace and international security.

The whole course of world development convincingly shows that socialism has become the most influential factor in world politics. All major steps toward strengthening peace and promoting international cooperation are directly or indirectly associated with the initiatives and joint actions of the socialist countries. And if today we speak of a turn in world relations from the atmosphere poisoned by distrust to normal, reasonable forms of relations between states on the principles of peaceful coexistence, the credit for this goes first and foremost to the countries of the socialist community.

An inestimable contribution to the cause of reducing international tensions, in pursuing the Leninist policy of peace, is being made by Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU.

It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of L.I. Brezhnev, to convey to you and all citizens of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army fraternal greetings and congratulations on the national holiday, the 30th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising.

While working to improve the political climate on our planet, our Parties, the peoples of the socialist countries, realize full well that in the world there are active forces of reaction and aggression, opponents of peaceful coexistence. Naturally, the socialist countries cannot close their eyes to the maneuvers of the opponents of peace, they cannot fail to draw the necessary conclusions from this.

The great Lenin taught us that a revolution is worth something only if it is capable of defending itself. Remembering this, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet government, all our people continuously see to the enhancement of the economic and defense might of their country.

The close alliance of the peoples of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other fraternal socialist countries is based on a community of ideology and objectives, on the international solidarity of the working people. Its leading force is the working class and its tested vanguard, the fraternal Communist and Workers' parties. Cooperation between the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-states is continuously developing and growing stronger, embracing the most diverse aspects of military and political training.

Comrades, steadfastly and consistently upholding the cause of peace, we firmly believe in the success of the class foreign policy of the socialist countries. The noble objectives of peace are in the interests of all peoples.

The world of socialism as a factor of stability and security stands opposed to the instability of the capitalist system rent by contradictions and shaken by endless crises — political, military and economic. Our new world of socialism looks boldly into the future. It is a splendid future, and we are doing everything to bring it nearer.

The speeches of G. Husak and A. Grechko were repeatedly punctuated with applause in honor of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. The meeting unanimously adopted a message of greetings to the Soviet people.

Rude Pravo, Pravda, Aug. 30, 1974.

THIRTY YEARS OF RUMANIA'S FREE, SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT

Below follows the full text of an article by President Nicolae Ceaucescu, General Secretary of the Rumanian Communist Party, printed in the newspapers *Scinteia* and *Pravda*, August 22, 1974.

This year socialist Rumania is celebrating the 30th anniversary of the victory of the national anti-fascist and anti-imperialist armed uprising of August 23, 1944. It was an event of key significance for the destinies of the people and the whole development of our society. This historic victory of August 1944, which crowned the Communist Party's struggle for the independence and integrity of the country, for uniting all revolutionary, democratic, anti-fascist forces in a broad fighting front to salvage the national interests, led to the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship and the country's liberation from the domination of Hitler Germany. It brought Rumania to the side of the Soviet Union and the anti-fascist coalition, and heralded the beginning of a new life. The results of these three decades are convincing proof of what a free people, master of their own destinies, can achieve, they demonstrate the great advantages of the new, socialist system.

For centuries the Rumanian people fought bitterly against foreign domination and oppression, for social liberty and justice, for their

national entity and their assertion as a free and independent nation. The working class and its Marxist party lifted these glorious traditions to a higher level. The Communist Party was the most advanced political force in the leadership of the struggle for the democratic rights and freedoms of the working people, in defense of national interests, for the free and independent development of the country.

During the attack of fascism, the Communist Party, realizing the threat fascism posed to the interests of the Rumanian people, as well as other European peoples, launched wide-scale activity to mobilize and unite the progressive forces, the masses of the people, in the anti-fascist movement. At the same time the Party came out forcefully against preparations for an anti-Soviet war, for friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

As a result of the establishment of the military-fascist dictatorship and the anti-national policies of the ruling classes, Rumania was subordinated to fascist Germany and turned into an occupied country. As a consequence, and against our people's will, Rumania was dragged into the war waged by nazi Germany. The war, the tremendous dislocation of the time, and the Hitlerites' plundering of the national wealth aroused deep discontent among the broad masses of the people and strengthened their resistance to the policies of the ruling classes. From the very beginning of the war the Communist Party called on the broad masses of the people, all democratic, progressive forces, to fight resolutely against the Antonescu government, against fascist Germany, for the overthrow of the military-fascist dictatorship, for taking the country out of the war and joining the anti-Hitler coalition. The Party organized and directly led actions aimed at sabotaging the Hitler war machine; it organized guerrilla groups and patriotic units as armed forces of the people against the army of fascist Germany. At the same time the Party stepped up its efforts to unite the country's anti-fascist forces in a powerful fighting front. These efforts resulted in the formation of an Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front, and on May 1, 1944, a United Workers' Front of the Communist and Social Democratic parties was set up, followed by a bloc of Democratic parties. Collaboration developed with all forces opposed to the fascist domination, with the army and its leading cadres, and contacts were established with the royal palace.

International conditions also played an important part in the preparations for the August 23 action. The brilliant victories of the Red Army, which made the greatest sacrifices in the vast battle and bore the brunt of the war, its rapid advance and entry into Rumanian

territory, had a powerful impact on the course of events and were a major stimulus to the Rumanian people's will to fight. An important part in the anti-fascist struggle was also played by the allied landing in France, successes on other fronts, as well as by the anti-fascist Resistance Movement, guerrilla action in nazi occupied countries, and the mass struggle which dealt the German war machine crushing blows and contributed to the defeat of the nazi invaders.

In this favorable internal and international situation the Communist Party, together with other national forces, undertook to overthrow the military-fascist dictatorship and bring Rumania over to the side of the Soviet Union and its allies in the war against Hitler Germany. The victory of the national anti-fascist and anti-imperialist armed uprising and the Rumanian army's joining the anti-fascist war proved a valuable contribution to the liquidation of the German front in this part of Europe, foiled the plans of Hitler and Antonescu to organize armed resistance on Rumanian territory, and opened the way for the rapid advance of Soviet troops toward the south and center of Europe.

The significance of the August 23 action in Rumania for the defeat of the Hitler war machine was widely recognized and appreciated by the international community. Commenting on the events in Rumania, the Soviet journal, *The War and the Working Class*, noted in 1944 that "the German defeats on the southern flank and Rumania's joining the allies are important events for the further course of the war." And the press in other countries of the anti-fascist coalition clearly stressed the important role of the armed uprising in Rumania in the course of the the anti-Hitler war.

From August 23, 1944, the Rumanian troops fighting side by side with the glorious Soviet Army for the liberation of the country and then the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia up to the final defeat of Germany, exceeded 500,000 men.

In that titanic battle the Rumanian army, 170,000 of whose men fell in action, displayed selfless devotion and boundless heroism in performing its sacred duty in the name of freedom and the liberation of peoples from the fascist yoke. For bravery and high military exploits more than 190,000 Rumanian officers and men were awarded Soviet orders of the day and war communiques of the Soviet Supreme Command.

The Rumanian people cherish in their hearts the undying memory of Communist heroes and anti-fascists, of the thousands of patriots who fought and sacrificed their lives for the country's liberation from

fascist rule. They profoundly revere the memory of the brave Rumanian soldiers who died in the performance of their duty, in the struggle for the liberation of their country, for the defeat of the nazi invaders.

The friendship between Rumanian and Soviet soldiers, the alliance and firm cooperation between the Rumanian and Soviet peoples were strengthened and cemented in the struggle on the anti-fascist front, by the common sacrifices in the hard battles to defeat the enemy. Our people will cherish forever their admiration for and gratitude to the heroic Soviet Army which fought to expel the Hitler invaders from Rumanian land and contributed decisively to the defeat of Hitler Germany and to the liberation of peoples from fascist slavery.

Our people will also always revere the memory of the soldiers of other armies of the anti-fascist coalition who sacrificed their lives in that great battle, the numerous heroic guerrillas and Resistance fighters, the anti-fascists who accepted the supreme sacrifice in the name of freedom and victory.

The historic event of August 23, 1944 marked the beginning of the popular revolution in Rumania, of an epoch of great revolutionary change in the nation's economic and public life, in the structure of society; it ensured genuine independence for our country. The wave of revolutionary battles following the victorious uprising swept away the first governments formed in the wake of August 23 which had sought to prevent the country's democratization. It led up to the creation, on March 6, 1945, of the Petru Groza government in which the dominant role belonged to representatives of the working class and peasantry.

The Party oriented the mass struggle in the decisive directions of revolutionary transformation of society. The national conference of the Rumanian Communist Party in October 1945 set the task of rehabilitating the economy destroyed and dislocated by the war. As a result of major social battles, the working class in alliance with the peasantry won full political power. Of decisive importance for the implementation of the revolution's objectives was the formation, in February 1948, of a united revolutionary party of the working class on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

The nationalization of the basic means of production in June 1948 did away with the economic power of the bourgeoisie, led to the establishment of a socialist sector and made a planned economy possible. Restructuring of agriculture on a socialist basis began with the launching of an extensive drive to bring the peasants together in producer cooperatives.

The economic and social changes that have occurred in the 30 years since the August 23 uprising have radically changed Rumanian society.

Creatively applying the general laws of socialism to the specific realities of Rumania, the Communist Party pivoted its policy on industrialization as the decisive factor for overcoming the backwardness inherited from the old regime, as a factor of nationwide socioeconomic progress. In the time since liberation gross industrial output has increased roughly 30-fold. New industries have been developed extensively on the basis of the achievements of modern science, and thousands of factories with up-to-date machinery have been built. This year Rumania's iron and steel industry produced 31 times more than it did in 1938. Today the whole of the 1938 cash value of the engineering industry is produced in four days, and for the chemical industry the corresponding figure is two days. As compared with 1938, the textile industry this year will produce 19 times more, the shoe industry, 16, and the food industry, over seven times more.

Agriculture has advanced tremendously and now has 115,000 tractors, against around 4,000 in 1938. Receiving new and better machines and chemical fertilizers every year, its gross output is now more than double the 1938 level.

In 1973, the national income was more than 12 times higher than in 1947. The material and cultural standards of the people have been rising continuously. In the last 25 years wages have increased almost fivefold and farmers' incomes, 3.2-fold. Consumer supplies improved steadily and the public health network expanded. More than 1.6 million flats have been built in the towns since liberation, and around 2.3 million houses have gone up in rural communities, all at state expense and with the assistance of the population. Education has expanded markedly at all levels, and universal 10-year education is now compulsory. Science has been advancing and increasingly contributing to the modernization of the productive forces and the fullest possible development of the nation's resources. Art and culture, the whole cultural life of the working people are flourishing. Much is being done to ensure the socialist education of the masses in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary philosophy of the proletariat.

On the 30th anniversary of its liberation Rumania is a country with a dynamic economy, powerful industry and steadily developing agriculture, a country in which all that is done is subordinated to the good and happiness of man.

All through the process of socialist construction the working class has performed with distinction its role of the leading class of society. The historic achievements of these three decades are the fruit of the inspired, devoted efforts of the working class, peasants and intellectuals, of our whole people successfully implementing the Party's policy. They brilliantly confirm the Marxist-Leninist policy of our Party, its successful leadership in all economic and public activity, the love and trust it enjoys among the working people, who follow it.

Our victories have been made possible also by Rumania's cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, with other friendly states, with all countries of the world. This is an important factor of rapid advance along the road of progress.

At present the Rumanian people are devoting all their efforts to carry out the directives of the 10th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP, to build a comprehensively developed socialist society. A country-wide drive for pre-schedule implementation of the five-year plan is gathering momentum. In the first three years of the plan the average annual rate of increase in gross industrial output was almost 14 per cent, and in the first seven months of this year it was 15 per cent. This is a clear indication that the plan is feasible and that the working people will be up to their pledges.

The economy's successes to date have provided the basis for the second stage of pay increases for all working people begun on August 1 of this year. Minimum pay is now 1,346 lei for skilled workers and 1,140 lei for unskilled. As a result of these measures, real wages will have risen by 24 per cent by the end of the five-year plan period instead of the originally envisaged 20 per cent.

In line with the decisions of the 10th Congress and the National Conference, we are steadily working to improve the organization and management of the economy and public life as a whole. We are constantly improving the organizational framework of broad and effective participation of the working people — as producers and owners of the means of production — in the organization and management of production, of the socio-economic life as a whole.

This year the Communist Party will be holding its 11th Congress, an event of great significance for the further development of our society. The congress will adopt the Party's program for building up a comprehensively developed socialist society and for Rumania's advance toward communism, as well as directives for the 1976-1980 plan and the main guidelines of socio-economic development in 1981-1990.

Both the program and the directives were elaborated on the basis of the scientific conception of dialectical and historical materialism; they proceed from the general, universally operating laws and the need to apply them in the concrete socio-economic conditions of our country. At the same time these documents take into account the common experience of other countries in building socialism, as well as our Party's own experience of building socialist society. Leading Party and government cadres, tens of thousands of economists, workers and experts in all spheres of activity, workers of science and culture, all took an active part in elaborating the program and directives. They can be said to epitomize the far-sightedness and collective wisdom of the Party, the working class and all our people. The unanimous endorsement of these historic documents by the recent joint meeting of the Party Central Committee and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development is an expression of the will of the Party, all the working people, the nation as a whole.

The program sums up the great victories achieved by the Rumanian people under Party leadership in the revolutionary transformation of the country and the establishment of a socialist system; it uses the conclusions to set tasks and lines of action at the new strategic stage of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and Rumania's advance toward communism; it gives a general scientific Marxist-Leninist orientation for all national and international activities of our Party and our people.

The tasks we are setting ourselves for the coming five-year period are aimed at accelerating economic progress on the basis of the most advanced achievements of modern science and technology, further raising material and cultural standards, speedily attaining the level of the developed socialist countries, and approaching the economically most developed countries in the world. In 1976-1980 the social product will increase by an average of eight of nine per cent, and the national income between the development and the consumption fund will ensure further intensified industrialization, progress and modernization of agriculture, and still greater advances in science and culture.

One of the main trends in the next five years will be the further steady rise in living standards on the basis of all-round economic growth. Overall real incomes will go up by an annual average of 6.2 to 6.5 per cent, and by 1980 average real pay will be 18-20 per cent up. Peasant incomes will increase correspondingly and by the end of the five-year plan will stand at 20 to 25 per cent above the 1975 level. The

new five-year plan provides for a 40-45 per cent expansion in retail trade over 1975, with an average annual growth rate of 7 to 7.7 per cent. Housing construction will be extended substantially with the proposed building of some 815,000 new flats in the next five years.

The 11th Party congress will put before the people a broad program, the implementation of which will raise Rumania to new levels of civilization and progress and ensure its ever faster advance along the road of socialism and communism.

Reviewing the road traversed in these 30 years, the Runamian people feel justly satisfied and proud with their country's consistent policy of peace and international cooperation, its acitve contribution to the strengthening of the forces of socialism, democracy and progress in the world, to the common struggle for achieving the noble aspirations and ideals of humanity.

The realities behind our country's foreign policy are that in the present world the peoples are increasingly asserting their will to live freely and sovereignly, to develop independently, that the peoples and democratic forces all over the world are stepping up the struggle against the old relations of inequality, domination and diktat, against imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policies.

Events show that in the world there are still reactionary forces which oppose the new trends of détente and cooperation. That is why Rumania considers it necessary to pool the efforts of all countries and progressive forces to assert the new policy of equality, respect of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and non-use of force or the threat of force in relations between states.

As a socialist country, Rumania attaches special importance to the strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation — in the political, economic, scientific, technological and culural fields — with all socialist states, to the consolidation of the new type of relations that have arisen between them, relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on trust, mutual respect and comradely mutual help in building the new social system. We are expanding broad economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union, a major trade partner of Rumania, as well as with other socialist countries, holding that this is an important factor conducive to the growth of each national economy and the general advance of socialism. We attach special importance to broader cooperation in the CMEA framework and to

the deepening and perfection of forms of economic cooperation among the member-states with the aim of evening out their development levels. We hold that the economic relations and cooperation of socialist countries should serve as an example of fair relations between free and sovereign states. Rumania is resolved to continue contributing to the perfection of relations between the socialist countries and to the strengthening of their unity and the growth of socialism's influence on contemporary world development.

We have extensive relations with the countries that have taken the road of independent development, supporting them in the efforts to use the national wealth in their own interests, thereby contributing to the common cause of the anti-imperialist struggle, to the implementation of a new, democratic policy in the world.

The Rumanian people actively support national liberation movements, favor the liquidation of the last vestiges of colonialism, and oppose all imperialist, neo-colonialist policies of domination and oppression.

Acting in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, we maintain economic, scientific, technological and cultural relations with all countries, including the developed capitalist countries, and take an active part in the world exchange of values.

We give great attention to the expansion of cooperation and the strengthening of security in Europe. To this end we have made, and will continue to make, active contributions toward the success of the European Security and Cooperation Conference aimed at working out clear documents which would assert new principles and relations on the continent, lay the foundations for unobstructed economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation between all European nations and give all states guarantees of full security.

Rumania takes into account that there still exist zones of tension which can jeopardize international peace, and holds that it is necessary in future to make continued efforts to liquidate all hotbeds and sources of conflicts and settle controversial issues by political means, through negotiations. In this spirit we call for settling the Middle East conflict on the basis of Security Council resolutions, for a peaceful adjustment of the situation in Cyprus which would preserve the independence and sovereignty of that state, and for strict observance of the Paris agreement on the restoration of peace in Vietnam and the whole of Indochina.

Rumania holds that one of the major problems of the world today is the overcoming of the wide gap between the developed and develop-

ing countries, a gap caused and maintained by imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policies. To this end it is necessary to establish fair relations of exchange and cooperation, ensuring conditions in which every nation would have full access to the achievements of modern science and civilization. Our country is resolved to consistently seek the establishment of a new international economic order in which every nation could develop as swiftly as possible.

We hold that disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, is one of the cardinal issues of our time. Concrete steps must be taken to bring about real disarmament, troop reductions, the dismantling of foreign bases and military blocs and cuts in military budgets, so as to use the vast material and manpower resources spent on armaments for raising the well-being of the peoples.

Continuation and strengthening of détente in world politics require more active struggle of progressive forces all over the world. The socialist countries have an important part to play in this process. The Soviet Union, which is active in support of détente, peace and cooperation between peoples, is of special significance in present day international affairs. The socialist countries will certainly make an ever greater contribution to the struggle against the old imperialist policy of domination and diktat, for the assertion of a new policy in the modern world, a policy of respect for the sovereignty of every nation and the right of every people to develop freely, in accordance with its will and aspirations. The peoples in all continents, the broad masses of the people all over the world, must raise their voice, and their will should ensure the steady advance of détente and assertion of new democratic principles of relations between states.

Rumania holds that to ensure the successful solution of the cardinal problems of our time it is necessary to make every effort to enhance the role of the United Nations and its organizations in ensuring equality and respect of justice in international affairs.

Experience demonstrates most vividly that the major issues concerning mankind can be resolved only with the participation of all states, big, medium and small, which are all equally called upon to promote the development of world affairs along the new road.

Proceeding from these considerations of principle, Rumania is determined to continue its contribution to the common aspiration for détente and world peace. While faithfully serving the interests of its people and the cause of world peace and progress, the Rumanian Communist Party will unswervingly come out for greater solidarity and cooperation with the socialist countries, Communist and Work-

ers' parties, Socialist and Social Democratic parties, other organizations of the working class, democratic organizations and progressive forces throughout the world. Together with the socialist countries, the progressive, anti-imperialist forces of the whole world, our country will consistently work for the affirmation of a new policy in world affairs, a policy of equality and mutual respect for the sake of ensuring the economic and social progress of every nation.

In celebrating the 30th anniversary of the August 1944 uprising, the Rumanian people look confidently toward the future, prompted by the ardent desire to resolve to build, under Communist Party leadership, a comprehensively developed socialist society and communist system in their country, thereby contributing to the consolidation of the forces of socialism and peace and to the struggle for a better and more just world.

A.N. KOSYGIN MEETS N. CEAUCESCU

Alexei N. Kosygin, head of the Soviet Party and government delegation, Politbureau member of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with Nicolae Ceaucescu, General Secretary of the RCP and President of the SRR, in Bucharest on August 21.

He conveyed to Nicolae Ceaucescu friendly congratulations from L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of Rumania's liberation from the fascist yoke and wishes of great successes for the Rumanian people in building a developed socialist society.

Nicolae Ceaucescu conveyed friendly greetings to L.I. Brezhnev and wished the Soviet people further big successes in building communism.

The two leaders exchanged information on the progress and achievements in socialist and communist construction in the Socialist Republic of Rumania and the Soviet Union.

They expressed the conviction that friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and Rumania will develop further on the basis of socialist internationalism and Marxism-Leninism, in the interests of both peoples and of strengthening the unity of the socialist community.

The meeting was held in a friendly, comradely atmosphere.

Also present were Manea Manescu, member of the CC Executive Committee and Prime Minister, Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the

CC Executive Committee and deputy Prime Minister, and V.I. Drozdenko, Soviet Ambassador to Rumania.

Pravda, August 23, 1974.

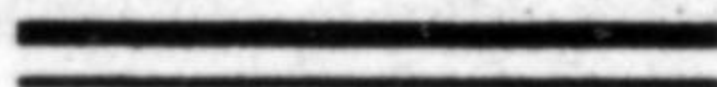
JUBILEE SESSION

A jubilee session of the Grand National Assembly commemorating the 30th anniversary of Rumania's liberation from the fascist yoke took place in Bucharest on August 22.

It was attended by the Soviet Party and government delegation headed by A.N. Kosygin, Politbureau member of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Party and Government delegations from other socialist countries, foreign guests and heads of diplomatic missions.

Nicolae Ceaucescu, General Secretary of the RCP and President of the SRR, delivered the main report. First he warmly congratulated all the participants in the jubilee session, the working class, peasantry, intellectuals and the entire Rumanian people on the occasion of the national holiday. The General Secretary welcomed the Party and Government delegations of socialist countries and government delegations from other friendly countries, all those who together with the Rumanian people are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke.

Pravda, August 23, 1974.



CONGRESSES

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IN BRIEF

GUYANA

The 18th National Congress of the People's Progressive Party (PPP), held August 3-5 in a Georgetown suburb, was attended by 479 delegates and 170 observers from all over the country, as well as by representatives of fraternal Communist parties and democratic organizations from Venezuela, Guadeloupe, Surinam and French Guiana. Many other parties, including the CPSU, sent messages of greetings.

The report of the PPP General Council to the Congress was delivered by General Secretary Cheddi Jagan.

The International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow in 1969 stressed, he said, that we are living in an epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism. Events since then have fully confirmed this assessment. Socialism has launched a historic offensive. Its moral prestige is greater than ever and the balance of world forces has changed in its favor. It is the increased might of the socialist world system that compels imperialism to restrain its aggressive aspirations and move from the policies of cold war and "containing communism" to peaceful coexistence.

The beneficial results of international détente can be felt in all countries, on all continents, including Latin America. More and more countries here are taking the road of defending their sovereignty, national interests and national wealth against the encroachments of imperialist monopolies.

At the same time, the fascist coup that overthrew the Popular Unity government in Chile and established a regime of bloody terror, the mass repression in Uruguay, and the persecution of democrats in Brazil, Bolivia and other countries of the continent show that imperialist reaction has not given up its hopes of suppressing the democratic forces and the anti-imperialist movement in Latin America.

The fight against imperialist plans of domination and the plots of fascism make imperative the unity of all anti-imperialist forces with the purpose of expanding the front of struggle for the restoration of democracy in Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia and other countries.

The deepening of the general crisis of capitalism has not bypassed Guyana, which is going through a difficult period of aggravation of the internal political situation, with democratic methods of political struggle being replaced by military-bureaucratic methods of suppressing

political opposition and the fundamental civil rights being violated.

The crisis is evident in all spheres of national life, primarily in increased economic dependence on foreign capital. The cost of living is rising, government spending on public needs is declining, and unemployment is soaring.

The PPP again declares that it sees a way out of the crisis in far-reaching structural reforms, such as nationalization of key industries, establishment of state control over mines, factories, banks, plantations and foreign trade, and in agrarian reform.

Cheddi Jagan then dwelt on some questions of Party building and the Party's tasks in the fight for working-class unity. In particular, he noted the need to step up Party work in mass organizations while at the same time improving ideological work among its own members. The importance of this is underscored by the fact that of late the imperialists and their lackeys have been concentrating on the ideological front. Maoism, neo-Trotskyism, neo-pan-Africanism, "black capitalism," "nationalist communism," etc. — all these ideological trends are designed to sow confusion with the aim of weakening and splitting the front of anti-imperialist struggle.

The political consciousness of the people of Guyana is rising rapidly, Jagan said in conclusion, and we are confident that in the coming battles against social and political oppression, against ignorance and poverty, they will win the right to a better life.

The Congress approved the report and changes in the Party Constitution and passed a number of resolutions. It condemned the regime of bloody terror imposed by the fascist junta in Chile, demanded immediate freedom to Chilean Communist Party general secretary Luis Corvalan and all political prisoners, and declared its support for the patriotic forces fighting for the restoration of democracy and freedom in Chile. It also demanded freedom for Uruguayan Communist Party first secretary Rodney Arismendi and all political prisoners in Uruguay, Brazil, Haiti and other Latin American countries.

The Congress elected a new Central Committee. Cheddi Jagan was re-elected General Secretary.

AUSTRALIA

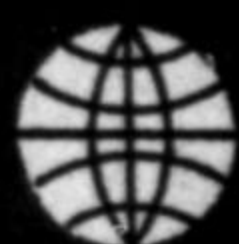
Early in September of this year the New South Wales organization of the Socialist Party of Australia (SPA) held its first conference in Sydney.

Opening the conference, SPA general secretary Peter Simon said that since it was founded in 1972 the Party's positions and standing

among the workers had grown considerably. There is a steady influx of new members. New SPA organizations have been set up in major industrial centers, and Party representatives are active in trade unions, the peace movement, committees of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Chile, Greece and Spain, and in societies of friendship with the USSR and other socialist countries.

The conference supported recent moves by Australia toward international détente and broader relations with the socialist countries.

It passed a number of important resolutions calling for a broad anti-monopoly front to oppose the offensive of capital against the working people's rights, and expressing solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Chile, Greece and Cyprus.



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PLENARY MEETINGS

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AND CURRENT TASKS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

Following are excerpts from the resolution of the sixth plenum, CC Mexican Communist Party (MCP), published in the weekly *Oposicion* on July 10, 1974.

The present situation in the country is characterized by sharpening social conflicts, the masses' growing discontent with the government's economic and social policy and aggravation of the contradictions between various groups of the ruling classes.

In the present conditions the working-class and democratic movement cannot ignore the dangers presented by the ultra-right forces, authoritarian and semi-fascist tendencies and North American imperialism. Fearing the outcome of popular discontent, revolution, and influenced by the military coup in Chile, the most reactionary bourgeoisie circles are trying to capture more ministerial posts, force the government to adopt a more anti-democratic course and win in the coming presidential election.* These circles may even attempt to carry out what we would call a preemptive putsch.

Democrats and revolutionaries must not be lulled by the demagoguery which the bourgeois government and spokesmen of opportunism, using the bogey of reaction and military coup, have been carrying on for years. The aim of this demagoguery is to strengthen the bourgeois government and advance as the only possible political alternative: "reaction or a revolution carried out by the government."

But the situation has changed. Today there is a revolutionary movement which is with increasing clarity putting forward its own alternatives to both the government and the most reactionary oligarchic circles. We have rejected time and again the false alternative of

*The next presidential election in Mexico will be held in 1976.

the opportunists: "Echeverria or fascism." Nor can it be said that at the present stage the only choice is between revolution and preservation of the existing system; the development of history will inevitably lead to the victory of a democratic and socialist revolution, advocated by us.

The dilemma facing us is: either the repressive forms of government, characterized by presidential despotism, will prevail, or the masses will open the way to political freedom for everyone.

At present, the real forces of the revolutionary movement and broad democratic sections of the population are capable of achieving, not the dismantling of the capitalist system, but the more limited step necessary to resolve greater tasks, that of winning political freedom. And, successful or not, the struggle for this aim is of vital importance in moulding a force really capable of meeting the challenge of revolution.

The basic political task of the present-day revolutionary movement is to support changes that can lead to political freedom, i.e., freedom for all classes to uphold their interests within the framework of the existing state, including the struggle for its replacement. Political freedom, as a general democratic demand, is of special importance for the workers in that it helps to organize them as a class and to raise their socialist consciousness. The workers' struggle during the past few months has created conditions favorable for developing the economic and political movement of the working people. The latest strikes attest to the workers' growing militancy, their class consciousness, determination to democratize the trade unions and secure their full autonomy.

One of the immediate demands in the struggle for democracy is freedom for all political prisoners and a general amnesty. Realization of this demand would be a major gain in the fight for the masses' rights.

The spiraling prices and inflation during the first six months of this year have further eroded the real incomes of the masses, part of which is pocketed by the bankers, industrialists and merchants.

To prevent the venal trade union leadership from blocking the movement for higher wages, the Central Committee suggests that the working people, members of national industrial unions, in the first place, take the organization of this action in their own hands, set up wage-demand committees in departments and trade union locals and coordinate their actions throughout the country.

High prices and inflation also hit the peasants, white-collar workers, students and middle strata.

Party activity should be concentrated in the trade union movement, strike struggles, the significance of which makes it incumbent on the CC and regional committees to work unstintingly to strengthen and coordinate the actions of independent trade union groups.

Discontent is growing in the countryside; the poverty of the peasant masses and millions of dispossessed agricultural workers forces them to move to the cities, thereby aggravating the already acute social conflicts.

To win in the struggle for better living conditions, the peasant movement must act in common with those who have a stake in creating an atmosphere for satisfying the masses' vital demands. This depends largely on the organization of the peasants, on rallying them round a political program which, among other immediate demands, would include the following: abrogation of the reform of Article 27 of the Constitution, introduced by President Aleman, which legitimized the privileges of the landowners; implementation of Presidential decrees on land grants; measures against the renting out of "ejido" land, more credits and technical aid (so the owners can work their own land), aid to the voluntary "ejido" cooperatives, and gearing farm prices to production costs.

The recent actions of student groups and professors, especially in Chapingo, las Normales Rurales and Morelia University, have an explicitly democratic character and should be coordinated with the actions of all independent groups.

Fulfilment of the decisions of the First National Conference on secondary and higher education, designed to overcome dispersion and isolation, improve coordination of actions and strengthen solidarity among individual groups, and, primarily, the initiative in creating a national student organization, will enable the student and university movement to step up their struggle and exert stronger influence on the country's political life, advancing in step with the democratic and revolutionary movement.

A factor complicating the present situation was the kidnapping of Senator Ruben Figueroa,* candidate to the post of governor of the State of Guerrero and, in general, the activity of the guerrilla groups in the recent period. Even before Senator Ruben Figueroa was kidnap-

*Senator Fugueroa and four members of his staff, kidnapped over three months ago, were released early this September after a clash between guerrillas and government troops. — Ed.

ped the MCP Executive Committee was in favor of negotiations between a top government official and the Party of the Poor (Partido de los Pobres). We said then that this proposal accorded with the country's political situation and that negotiations should become the general standard of the government's relations with political forces. When the kidnapping of Senator Figueroa became known, we resolutely declared for a political solution to the conflict. We asked the government to keep the promises made by the Senator from Guerrero, and first of all to withdraw the troops from the conflict zone, and urged the guerrillas to spare the lives of Figueroa and those accompanying him. This position of the Communist Party is in line with the vital demands of the country's political development, which calls for real efforts by all responsible forces to win political freedom and put an end to the restrictions and arbitrary rule which hamper the activity of the revolutionary and genuinely democratic forces of the country.

In our view, there is still time to remedy the situation, to solve the problem by political means. Our people should be vigilant and not allow so delicate a problem to be solved by military or police methods. Inside and outside the government there are influential forces who try to use the political situation in order to extend the repression to all left forces, the entire movement of the working people for their immediate demands, to all democrats and anti-imperialists. This must be prevented before it is too late.

As the masses and first of all the workers win some of their economic and political demands and rights and with the polarization of trends among the ruling classes and in the government itself, the guerilla activity is, at the present time, in increasing dissonance with tactics capable of advancing the revolutionary movement.

The emergence of guerilla struggle in our country can be explained by objective and subjective factors, which still persist. Among the objective factors is the crass anti-democratic course, repression against the revolutionary opposition; of the subjective factors the main one is the prevalent theory of "focos." And while the objective factors exist, there will be spontaneous armed resistance, which will disappear only as a result of deep political changes aimed at establishing genuine political freedom.

The guerilla struggle, led by Lucio Cabanas, sprang up as a result of government repression against the lawful mass movements and is the first manifestation of an armed movement in Mexico. Its errors, as well as the errors of other guerilla groups, arise, in our opinion, from the false assumption that there exists in Mexico a revolutionary situa-

tion which necessitates an armed offensive. But such a situation does not exist, and hence the serious political defeats and useless waste of strength, which have a negative effect on the revolutionary movement.

In conditions of a political crisis it is necessary to find forms of activity enabling the Left to make themselves felt in the country's life, exert every effort to change the relation of forces in favor of the working class and democratic trends. Failing this, conditions favorable for the most reactionary repressive forces may appear, with a consequent retreat of the revolutionaries. This can be avoided. And it is our common duty to rebuff the ultra-right.

It is especially important for the Party and all Left forces to take up the question of participation in the forthcoming election campaign. The situation now is somewhat different from the earlier campaigns, and this should find reflection in the actions of the Communists and other Left forces. The main thing is to find forms of unity making for more active participation of the Left in the elections.

It is up to the Communists to use tactics that will increase the struggle for political freedom and promote united actions with other forces of the democratic and socialist opposition.

It is necessary for the Party and the independent organizations to diversify political activity, strengthen ties with other forces and be ready to negotiate with the authorities whenever it is in the interests of the movement and does not infringe on its integrity and sovereignty.

Whatever the way out of the present situation, the Party must not for a moment weaken its vigilance and should take measures for its security. We should also keep in mind the possibility of sudden changes in the political situation toward increased repression and the necessity of assuring the continuity of revolutionary work among the masses.

IN BRIEF

DENMARK

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark held August 25 in Copenhagen, passed resolutions calling for a new economic policy providing for full employment, a democratic tax reform and reduction of military expenditures.

It also discussed Communist ideological and organizational work at a time when CP influence is on the rise.

FRANCE

The Communist Party Central Committee, meeting in Paris on September 6, approved the draft of the general resolution of the special 21st FCP congress to be held in October. The draft will now be discussed by all Party branches. The CC appointed a committee to examine all proposals relevant to the draft.

The concluding address at the meeting was delivered by General Secretary Georges Marchais.

PERU

The Central Committee of the Communist Party, meeting in Lima in August, discussed a report of its Political Commission on the current situation. The report, delivered by General Secretary Jorge del Prado, concentrates on the internal political situation in the light of recent measures of the Armed Forces' revolutionary government and publication of the Inca Plan (July 28). The Peruvian Communists view the plan as a "program of anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchic action aimed at building socialism."

The report notes that nationalization of the U.S. mining monopoly, Cerro de Pasco, last January, the public ownership law, and a recent public takeover of the "big press" are the clearest indicators of the new phase reached by the process of structural change. In particular, the CC called for an effective campaign for the nationalization of the U.S.-controlled Marcona Mining Co. Peru already controls more than half the nation's mining output.

Considerable attention was paid to problems of unity of the country's revolutionary, trade-union and progressive forces and to questions of ideological struggle.

Another important subject was the international situation. CC members spoke highly of the consistent, persevering struggle of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and the international revolutionary movement, for peace, social progress and democracy.

The meeting decided to step up the campaign of solidarity with the democrats of Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Guatemala and other countries suffering from persecution and repression. A week of solidarity with Chilean patriots will be held in the country on the initiative of the Communist Party.

The results of the fourth national Party membership drive were

discussed. With hundreds of new people in the Party, mainly miners, industrial workers, peasants, representatives of the middle sections, students and many leaders of mass organizations, better conditions have appeared for the struggle to uphold and deepen the revolutionary, anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchic process.

SWEDEN

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Left-Party — Communists, which ended August 25 in the town of Linköping, passed a resolution on the Party's main tasks in preparation for its congress, to be convened March 12, 1975.

The LPC's three main tasks as defined by the CC are: first, step up the anti-imperialist struggle and efforts to strengthen international solidarity; second, expand action at enterprises, i.e., the decisive front in the labor-capital confrontation, for a just payment of labor through reducing high profits, for better working conditions and participation in management; third, simultaneously step up the struggle against rising prices and inflation, the unjust distribution of the tax burden and high rent.

SYRIA

The Central Committee of the Communist Party met in Damascus this August to discuss the draft of the Party Program to be submitted to the Fourth Party congress and the question of representation at the congress.

Several aspects of the political situation in the country and the Middle East were also examined.

The Central Committee approved the stand of the CP delegation in its talks with leaders of other brother parties.

VENEZUELA

The Central Committee of the Communist Party held its 16th meeting August 16 in Caracas. According to Political Bureau member Radames Larrazabal, it drew up a program for stepping up the fight against maneuvers of local reactionary circles and foreign monopolies aimed at preventing the complete national liberation of Venezuela. The CC noted the importance of unity of all progressive and democratic forces to protect the nation's mineral wealth, especially oil and iron, from being plundered by imperialist companies.

The Central Committee, Larrazabal said, also discussed preparations for the Party's Fifth congress to be held in November of this

year. It approved the drafts of the Party Program and Constitution to be submitted to the congress. Communist meetings are being held throughout the country in preparation for the congress.

The CC CPV has begun putting out a special bulletin, *Boletin del V Congreso*, to cover pre-congress activities. Its second issue carried a draft of the congress' policy statement.

WEST BERLIN

At its meeting on September 3 the Board of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin decided to convene the next Party congress on November 15-17. The main report at the congress will be delivered by Party Chairman Gerhard Danelius.

In view of the mounting anti-socialist propaganda and the increased activity of neo-fascist forces in West Berlin, the Board appealed to all Party members to use congress preparations for stepping up mass political work and strengthening the Party's positions.

New Pamphlet From New Outlook

THE BIG STAKES OF DÉTENTE

Gus Hall

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

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STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

PRESS CONFERENCE OF H. FLORAKIS

On August 23, 1974, Harilaos Florakis, first secretary of the CC CP of Greece, returned to his country, and on August 26 held a press-conference at the editorial offices of *Nea Ellada** in Athens. Florakis told local and foreign newsmen that for the first time in many decades representatives of the CC CPG could act in the open and present their views publicly.

Speaking on behalf of the CC CPG, Florakis made the following statement:

It is a month since changes occurred in the country, but the situation is still critical. Some of the measures of the Caramanlis government, taken under pressure of the popular democratic movement, are positive, but they do not guarantee the inviolability of the way to democracy. The way to democracy and national independence remains a symbol and hope. The danger of a return to an anti-democratic system continues.

We are aware of the scale and character of the problems created by seven years of junta rule. We see the difficulties and the perils of the conspiratorial activity of U.S. and NATO imperialism, and the local junta agents. But these difficulties and perils do not justify delays in effecting democratic changes. On the contrary, their existence makes it urgently necessary to put into effect the basic democratic rights of the people, repeal all anti-democratic laws adopted before and during the junta's stay in power, lift the ban on political parties, recognize freedom of the press and, what is particularly important, assure full democratization of the trade unions, grant a general amnesty, destroy the fascist mechanism and the sway of the junta and the USA in the

**Nea Ellada*, weekly newspaper of Greek democratic forces. Its first issue appeared in Athens this August. Circulation 45,000. Dimitrio Papanikolaou is its director and publisher. — Ed.

armed forces, security agencies, administration, the trade unions, culture, and everywhere else where junta legacies remain, and, last but not least, punish the culprits.

These measures would give action scope to the popular forces, first of all the working class, the pillar of the nation. They would give wings to the democratic enthusiasm of the youth and impulse to real national unity — the prime and basic guarantee of no return to the past, a guarantee of truly national and democratic policy, of a solution to the Cyprus problem.

The people of Greece have paid a high price for the American protection and support, military bases and NATO membership, falsely described as the "shield of freedom and independence," and have seen once again that they were actually instruments of oppression. Now, the people know what they must rely upon in protecting their national freedom and independence.

Closure of all U.S. and NATO bases and annulment of various oppressive agreements would give concrete content to the Caramanlis government's decision to withdraw from NATO's military organization.* This would pave the way to an independent foreign policy.

Correct assessment and support of the struggle for the national independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, and for world peace, consistently conducted by the Soviet Union, the socialist and other anti-imperialist countries, are decisive in combatting U.S. and NATO plans of enslaving the people of Cyprus.

At this crucial hour, the CPG is concentrating all its efforts on these aims and trying to unite with other political forces on this plane. A united front of democratic forces working to avert a return to the past and to defend the democratic way, would be immensely significant and would be sure to yield substantial results.

Replying to journalists' questions, Florakis said that all forces working for democratic change, against the revival of fascism and the dictatorship, for liberation from foreign domination and for the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, can and should join forces in a united front.

Florakis praised the struggle of the Greek students and youth

*On August 31, the Greek government officially announced Greece's decision to withdraw from the NATO military organization. Henceforth, naval vessels and airplanes of NATO member-countries will be denied free access to Greek territorial waters and air space. — Ed.

against the dictatorship, stressing that their struggle had been especially effective after fusing with the struggle of the working class.

Asked about the CPG's stand on Cyprus, Florakis said the Greek Communists unreservedly backed the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, and supported its lawful government. Florakis stressed that the Soviet proposal for convening an international conference on Cyprus was an important factor that would facilitate the solution of the Cyprus problem. He described the Soviet proposal as a decisive support for the rights of the people of Cyprus.

Asked about the situation of Greek Communists, Florakis said that there was only one Party — the Communist Party of Greece. There is also a group of persons, he added, who had left the Party and are trying to form their own party styled the CPG (internal). Florakis said he would not rule out the possibility of this group's uniting with the CPG, but this only if the existing Party Rules are recognized. Neither did he rule out joint action by the CPG and this group for common objectives to assure the country's democratization.

LEFT UNITY IN ACTION

Joint statement of left forces in *Justice*, the weekly of the Martinique Communist Party, July 11, 1974.

In the presidential elections of May 5 and 19 political, trade-union and democratic organizations representing Martinique's left forces supported the joint left candidate, François Mitterand. This created a dynamic situation and made a strong impact on public opinion. The results, especially those of the second round, confirmed this fact, serving as an important landmark in the country's political life.

The left organizations did not want to let the hope born on May 19 die away. They considered it useful to continue the mobilizing and positive experience, and formed a Permanent Committee of Left Forces. It was for this purpose that they convened on June 9, 12 and 24. They agreed that each of the constituent organizations would retain its individuality, methods and existence.

A list was drawn up of the points that unite them;

— struggle against the anti-people's and colonial policy of monopoly, domination of financial tycoons (multinational and metro-

politan companies, big local capitalists) and the politicians in their service;

- struggle for the liberation of the masses;
- struggle in defense of Martinique's interests.

The organizations that signed this Statement are aware that it is the people of Martinique who must solve their own problems. They have agreed on the following joint principle: the Martinique people alone can decide on the institutional framework in which these problems are to be dealt with. In other words, they recognize the people's right to a free and democratic political option, its right to self-determination.

As concerns the standpoint of the left organizations, *they do not consider the status of Martinique outside the framework of France.**

The left forces are clearly aware of the necessity of a project of society that would suit the specific features of Martinique.

This project would naturally harmonize with the perspective of a society fully liberated from colonial oppression, and oriented on socialism.

At this hour, when the political and trade-union forces of France have come together and are acting in concert, the left forces of Martinique seek fraternal cooperation with them.

At this time, Martinique's left organizations have agreed to struggle jointly:

- for demands contained in the program of the Central Trade Unions (end to unemployment, adoption of social legislation, establishment of a minimum wage, etc.);
- against the high cost of living;
- for the protection of the sugar industry;
- for the protection of local enterprises;
- for the establishment and growth of fisheries;
- against the policy of emigration conducted by the government;
- for broader civic liberties;
- for objective radio and TV information;
- for the growth of national culture.

In pursuance of these aims, the undersigned organizations have decided to form the *Permanent Committee of Martinique Left Forces*.

*Answering charges of ultra-left elements that the joint left program does not envisage autonomy for Martinique, *Justice* editorial said on August 8: "Yes, quite true, it does not envisage autonomy. Why? Because this program is based on the actual situation in the country and aims at what is possible *today*." The editorial then went on to substantiate this standpoint. — Ed.

- The Committee will also perform the following functions:
- regulate possible conflicts between parties and organizations represented on the Permanent Committee;
 - establish permanent ties with the left forces of Guadeloupe, Guyana and Reunion;
 - supply information to the public and left forces of France.
- The Permanent Committee calls on the masses and all democratic organizations to rally round these aims.

Socialist Federation of Martinique. Progressive Party of Martinique, Martinique Communist Party, Martinique General Confederation of Labor, Workers' Power, French Democratic Confederation of Labor, National Union of Secondary School Personnel, Cholcher Democratic League, Victor Cholcher Circle.

PARTY OF PROGRESS AND SOCIALISM

The following is the full text of a statement by Ali Yata, prominent Moroccan political figure, at a press conference in Rabat on August 27, 1974, on the founding of a new political party, the Party of Progress and Socialism (PPS). It appeared in the Casablanca newspaper, *Al-Bayan*.

THE STATEMENT OF ALI YATA

With the permission of the competent authorities, the Party of Progress and Socialism begins its activity alongside Morocco's other national forces. The PPS is an inseparable part of the Moroccan national movement, being a fighter for the people's progress in economic, social and cultural fields. The new Party's doctrine is scientific socialism, its purpose is to work for a society without the exploitation of man by man, a society of genuine social justice.

The PPS is the revolutionary vanguard of the Moroccan working class, and also the party of the poor peasantry. It is open to all working people, people doing physical or mental work, who aspire to justice, freedom, democracy and peace.

In the political sphere, the program of the new Party envisages

struggle for national sovereignty, consolidation of the country's independence and territorial integrity, and exposure of the intrigues of imperialism and neo-colonialism. The Party's activity is oriented on respect for civic rights, extension of democratic freedoms, and release of political prisoners.

In the economic field, the PPS proposes to fight against economic backwardness and foreign monopoly exploitation of Moroccan national resources, for the nationalization and étatization of the basic means of production, industrial enterprises, banks, insurance companies and foreign commerce spheres, against inflation and the rising cost of living, and for radical agrarian reform.

The PPC program envisages important measures to meet the social needs of the people — wage and salary increases, support for the trade-union struggle, improvement of the health services, the educational system, and the social security scheme.

In its international activity, Ali Yata continued, the PPS is a consistent ally of all forces opposing imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and internal reaction. The Party ranges itself with the international working-class movement. It supports the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, the struggle of the African peoples against racial segregation and apartheid, and the struggle of the Third World peoples for independence and progress.

The Party recognizes the decisive role of the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union at their head, in consolidating world peace, and stands for closer relations between Morocco and the socialist countries, and for broader cooperation between them on the basis of equality and mutual respect. The Party condemns adventurism of every kind.

On the Arab arena, the PPS stands for a united and democratic Maghreb as a first step toward Arab unity on a progressive anti-imperialist foundation.

It is a national objective of the PPS Ali Yata said, to fight against Zionism, for the liberation of all occupied Arab territories, and for the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The Party will work for the liberation and restitution of Moroccan land held by the Spanish colonialists (Rio de Oro, Seghiet el Hamra, Ceuta, Molilla, the Zaffarin Islands). It will rally the popular masses, with the working class at their head, for the great national battle and will give the authorities full support in actions against the criminal plans of our colonialist enemy.

The PPS hails the valiant peoples of Indochina, and sends friendly greetings to the peoples of Portugal and Greece, which succeeded in eliminating fascist dictatorships.

In conclusion, Ali Yata said that *Al-Bayan* would remain the newspaper of all Moroccan progressive and patriotic forces, including the Party of Progress and Socialism.

SPEECH BY ALVARO CUNHAL

On September 2, Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, addressed a mass meeting organized by the Party at the city of Peniche. Below follows a recapitulation of the speech.

Alvaro Cunhal at first dwelt on the grave heritage left over from the old fascist regime, on "the country's economic difficulties and attempts by industrialists and big landowners to sabotage and disrupt the economy." He stressed that the economic situation remains grave and "if sacrifices are needed to keep the situation from deteriorating even further, and from that deterioration being used by reactionaries to impose a reactionary government, the few who, unfortunately, hold the bulk of the national wealth, should be made to pay a higher price for their freedom."

Cunhal then drew attention to the vitriolic anti-communist propaganda campaign of the reactionaries. This campaign, he said, "which is being used to scare the people, is proof that the agent-provocateurs fear the Communists, because the Communists firmly uphold the interests of the Portuguese people, the just demands of the working class, protect the small businessmen and traders from ruin, the small and middle peasants and worker families from poverty and unemployment, and oppose the fascists."

"In the final analysis," Cunhal stressed, "anti-communist propaganda is aimed not only against the Communists. The Communist Party is the main target of anti-communism, but the objectives of anti-communism are not restricted to it. Its target is all the democratic forces, including the Armed Forces Movement, all the forces of progress, peace, freedom, democracy and national independence."

Communists hold, Cunhal declared, that "the time has come to

take steps against this criminal propaganda. We must uphold the freedoms we have won, but we must also uphold respect for democratic processes and citizen's rights." Rabid anti-communist, counter-revolutionary propaganda employing slander, lies and insults can no longer be tolerated. The persons responsible for such propaganda must be punished.

Reactionary propaganda and plotting are becoming more and more insidious, Cunhall continued, because the reactionaries are beginning to realize that they have lost. At the same time, the Portuguese people are winning the battle for freedom by consolidating the country's democratic gains, supporting the Provisional Government, and winning the right to strike, hold meetings and trade-union organization, as well as other basic rights and freedoms for all citizens.

The Portuguese people are winning the battle for peace, by achieving cease-fires in the colonial wars, signing an agreement with the people of Guinea-Bissau, holding talks with FRELIMO and concluding agreements which, we are sure, will soon be signed. The problems of de-colonization are very complex, but the first major results are already there for all to see and we are confidently advancing toward the complete solution of the problem. All working people, all democrats and patriots, all our people have reason to be deeply satisfied with the policy of peace and de-colonization. Our soldiers have begun returning home. Peace will soon be signed, and the African peoples who languished under the yoke of Portuguese colonialism will start building a free and independent life. We feel that relations of friendship and cooperation based on respect of common interests, freedom and equality will be established between Portugal and the newly independent countries.

In conclusion, Alvaro Cunhal dwelt on the need for unity of all democratic forces to uphold the gains of April 25. "The forces of reaction are still powerful. The fascists are planning conspiracies and trying to prepare a coup d'état which would restore the dictatorship. Anti-Communist propaganda has reached unprecedented scope. The need today is not to restrict and reduce the circle of the defenders of democracy but, on the contrary, to unite them. This is not the time for one party or another to attack other democratic organizations in the hope of winning votes in a still far-off election. We regret that at a time when the reactionaries are stepping up their activities, at a time which requires unity to repel the threat, the Socialist and Popular Democra-

tic Parties have attacked the Portuguese Democratic Movement* and other democratic organizations whose role in defending freedom and building a democratic Portugal both during the struggle against fascism and today, deserves the highest praise."

"This is no time for disunity; on the contrary, this is the time to strengthen the unity of democrats, the unity of the military and the alliance of the people and the armed forces. The Armed Forces Movement and the people are fully in a position jointly to rebuff the reactionary and fascist menace. For its part, the PCP will do all it can to promote this objective, which is a vital condition for the final triumph of democracy in Portugal."

Alvaro Cunhal concluded his speech with a call for "the unity of the working class, the unity of the trade unions, the unity of the democratic movement, united action of democratic parties, especially the Portuguese Communist and Portuguese Socialist parties, the unity of the people in the struggle for a better future."

ACHIEVEMENTS OF DE-COLONIZATION

GUINEA-BISSAU, CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

On August 26, representatives of the Portuguese Government and PAIGC (The African Party of Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands) met in Algiers to sign a joint declaration officially ending the war in Guinea-Bissau and defining relations between the two sides.

The declaration states that Portugal will officially recognize the Republic of Guinea-Bissau as a sovereign state on September 10.

The signing of the declaration has put the official seal on the de-facto cease-fire already achieved between all ground, naval and air forces of both sides. The withdrawal of Portuguese troops from Guinea-Bissau is due to be completed by October 31.

The declaration states that both sides have agreed to establish and promote cooperation in the economic, cultural and other fields on the basis of the principles of independence, mutual respect, equality and mutual interest.

It has been agreed that after Portugal's official recognition of the

*On August 29, the Portuguese Socialist Party and the Popular Democratic Party organized after April 25 officially announced their refusal in future to support this broadly-based democratic organization. — Ed.

Republic of Guinea-Bissau the two states will establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level and sign agreements defining these relations as soon as possible.

On behalf of its government, the Portuguese delegation reaffirmed the right of the people of the Cape Verde Islands to self-determination and independence and guaranteed the exercise of that right in accordance with United Nations resolutions and taking into account the views expressed by the Organization of African Unity.

Both sides expressed the view that the granting of independence to the Cape Verde Islands in the general framework of decolonization of African territories under Portuguese control is an essential factor of lasting peace and genuine cooperation between the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Portuguese Republic.

The PAIGC delegation noted with satisfaction the Portuguese government's important diplomatic moves in connection with the Security Council's resolution recommending the General Assembly to approve UN membership for the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, stressing that these efforts were in harmony with the overall spirit of good will displayed by both sides.

MOZAMBIQUE

On September 7, representatives of the Portuguese government and FRELIMO, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, met in the Zambian capital Lusaka to sign an agreement putting an end to 400 years of Portuguese rule in Mozambique. Under the agreement, Portugal will officially proclaim Mozambique independent on June 25, 1975. Until then the country will be administered by a provisional government, to be formed the following week, consisting of representatives of FRELIMO and the Portuguese armed forces in Mozambique. An official ceasefire throughout the country is to come into effect at midnight, September 7.

The agreement defines the procedures and mechanisms of the transfer of power to FRELIMO and provides for the appointment of a high commissioner by Portugal and the creation of a joint military committee.

Up to June 25, 1975, the provisional government will have legislative and executive functions. It will consist of a Premier appointed by FRELIMO and nine ministers representing the national-liberation movement and the Portuguese armed forces in Mozambique.

The joint committee, whose functions will include supervising the

ceasefire, will consist of an equal number of representatives of FRELIMO and the Portuguese armed forces.

ANGOLA

After a conference of representatives of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) with representatives of Zambia, Zaire, the Congo, Tanzania, the Organization of African Unity and the latter's Liberation Committee, held in Brazzaville and concluded September 3, MPLA leaders Agostinho Neto, Daniel Chipenda and Joaquim Pinto de Andrade signed a document on MPLA unity.

The signing ceremony was attended by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, President Marian Ngouabi of the Congo People's Republic, OAU deputy secretary-general Kamanda, and OAU Liberation Committee secretary Hashim Mbita.

The Unity Document records agreement by the leaders of the three MPLA currents to set up a joint provisional leadership to guide MPLA political activity until its next congress, to be held after independence.

The Central Committee will consist of 39 members and the Political Bureau of nine CC members. The MPLA president will be Dr. Agostinho Neto and his two deputies, Daniel Chipenda (head of the "Eastern Uprising" group. — *Ed.*) and Joaquim Pinto de Andrade (head of the "Active Uprising" group. — *Ed.*).

The new MPLA leadership has appealed to all activists and the Angolan people to redouble vigilance so as to preserve and consolidate unity and step up the struggle until final victory.

MEETINGS

CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMUNIST PARTIES OF NORTHERN EUROPE

A communique published after a conference of representatives of the Communist parties of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, held September 5-7 in southern Finland, stresses that these parties declare their readiness to cooperate with all peace-loving forces for European security and the early convening of the third stage of the European Security and Cooperation Conference at summit level.

The participants in the conference also declared for a meeting of European Communist and Workers' parties to discuss questions of joint anti-imperialist struggle.

IN THE GDR

At the invitation of the CC SUPG, a delegation of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by its chairman Yassir Arafat visited the GDR August 6-8 of this year. A joint communique issued on August 10 states that the SUPG and PLO will continue to expand cooperation.

The PLO delegation expressed its appreciation of the stand taken by the SUPG and GDR government with respect to the Arab peoples' struggle, as well as to the prospects of a peaceful Middle East settlement and the ways for a just solution of the Palestine problem.

The SUPG expressed confidence that continuation of the Geneva peace conference, with all directly concerned states, the PLO included, represented on an equal bases, would help withdraw Israeli troops from all occupied territories and ensure the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The participants in the talks spoke highly of the Soviet Union's political, moral and material support of the Arab people's struggle.

Both sides resolutely denounced all forms of hostility toward the Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist community, which imperialism and allied forces are using in their attempts to slander the Soviet policy and drive a wedge between the socialist states and the national-liberation forces in the Middle East.

On 11 August, Erich Honecker, First Secretary, CC SUPG, received K.F. Katushev, Secretary, CC CPSU. In the course of their talk, held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, an exchange of views took place on questions of socialist and communist construction in the GDR and the Soviet Union, the development of relations between the two parties and states, and on problems of the international situation.

Erich Honecker informed the Soviet guest of the outstanding initiatives and achievements of the working people of the GDR in the course of preparations for the 25th anniversary of the republic. He stressed that preparations for the jubilee were closely linked with the further strengthening of the fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR.

On August 26, Erich Honecker had a talk in Berlin with Louis van Geyt, Chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium. The talk, which took place in a spirit of fraternal unity, was attended by other leading figures of both parties.

During the exchange of views on problems of the world communist movement, Erich Honecker and Louis van Geyt agreed that, on the basis of implementation of the anti-imperialist action program adopted in 1969 and the changes that have occurred in the world, it is necessary to call a new conference of European Communist and Workers' parties. They stressed the readiness of their parties to do everything to create the best possible conditions for the success of such a conference. At the same time, they noted that it was also necessary to start preparing for a new international conference of Communist and Workers' parties.

It is necessary in future, the sides stressed, to come out resolutely for unity of the world communist movement and all anti-imperialist forces. This is imperative for the consistent defense of Marxism-Leninism from all distortions, especially the anti-socialist and splitting theories and practices of Maoism.

IN RUMANIA

Between August 5 and 12, talks were held between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceaucescu and French CP General Secretary Georges Marchais, during which they exchanged information on the situation in their countries, the activities of their parties, and questions of the international situation and the communist and workers' movement.

N. Ceaucescu and G. Marchais noted the deep-going changes in the world as a result of the new alignment of forces. They acclaimed the successes achieved on the road to international détente and cooperation and assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence in world affairs. To consolidate the achievements of détente and make them irreversible, Ceaucescu and Marchais stressed, it is essential to do everything to step up the struggle of all peace-loving, democratic and progressive forces and to ensure the security of the peoples. Peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the communique stresses, calls for increased class, political and ideological struggle against imperialism.

Ceaucescu and Marchais declared for continued efforts to reach a successful conclusion of the European Security and Cooperation Conference and hold its last stage at summit level as soon as possible.

The two leaders reaffirmed their parties' resolve to promote the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the principles of the Main Document of the 1969 Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties. They stressed the importance of Communist cooperation on the national and international scale and other working-class organizations, especially Socialist and Social Democratic parties, with all forces opposed to imperialism and reaction, to attain the noble objectives of national and social liberation, for democracy and peace. The two sides also reaffirmed their determination to promote the unity of all democratic and progressive forces, of the entire anti-imperialist front. There are now new opportunities in the world for developing the struggle of the working people for social progress, democracy, peace and cooperation, and for socialism. These opportunities must be used boldly and imaginatively.

Both sides reaffirmed their will to continue developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and FCP.



