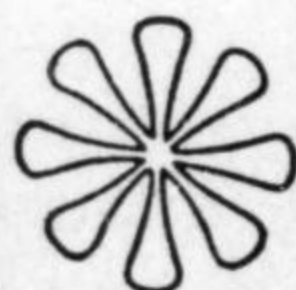


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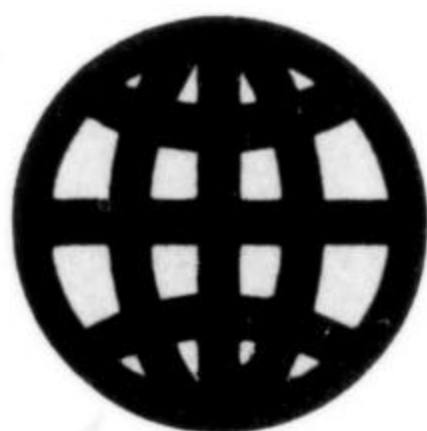
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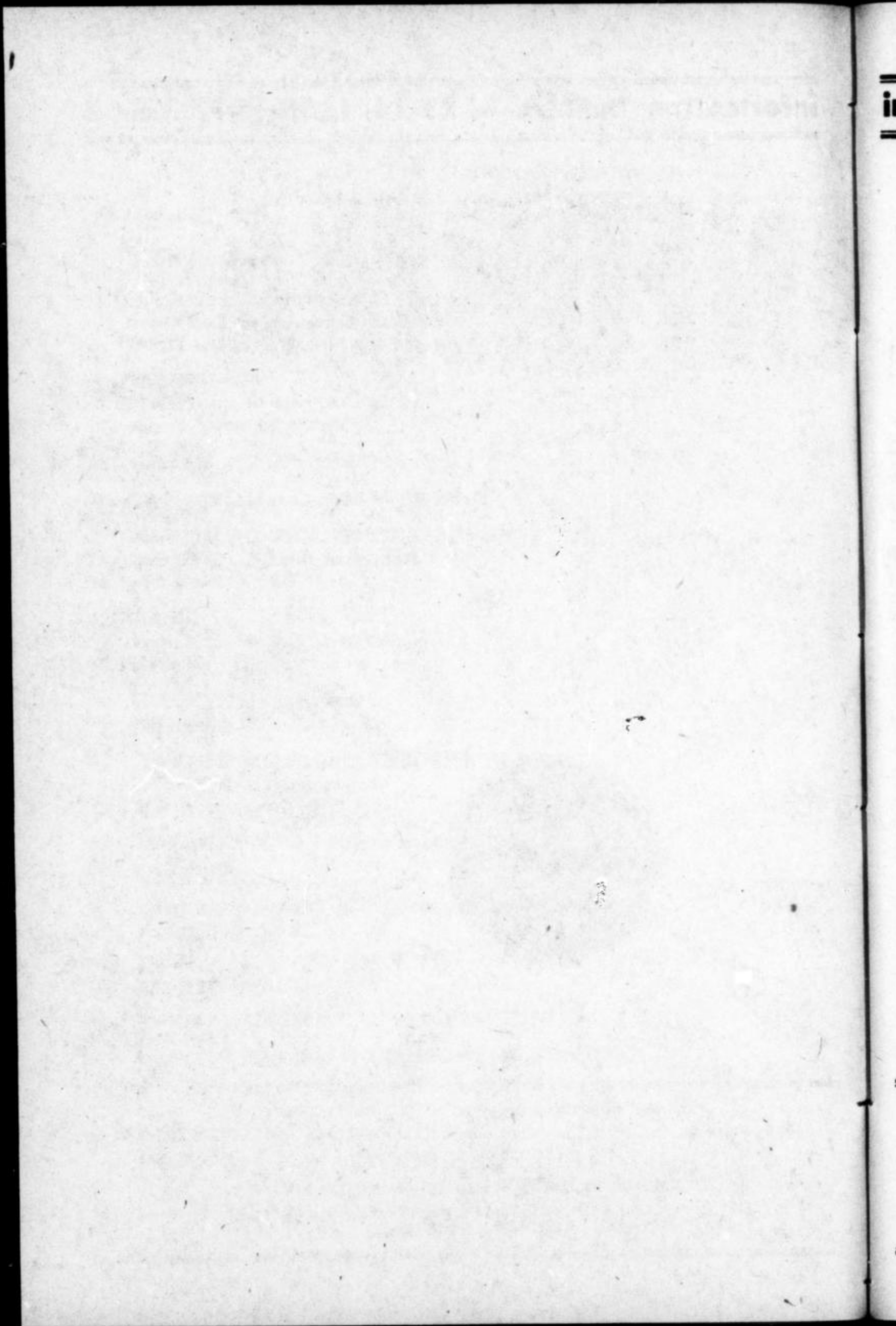
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**10th CONGRESS
OF
HUNGARIAN SWP**

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**KOREAN PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC
—Kim Il Sung**

23-24

(183-184) • 1970





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Dear Reader,

The staff of the Information Bulletin and Peace and Socialism Publishers wish you a happy New Year, may it see continued progress in the effort for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

In 1971 as in previous years, the Information Bulletin will keep its readers abreast of the activities of fraternal parties, based on the decisions and spirit of the Moscow International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties.

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COMMUNIQUE*

ON THE MEETING OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WARSAW TREATY MEMBER-STATES

A Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of states—parties to the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance—took place in Berlin on December 2nd, 1970.

The Meeting was attended:

from the People's Republic of Bulgaria—Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Stanko Todorov, Member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party; Ivan Bashev, Member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

from the Hungarian People's Republic—Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Jeno Fock, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Chairman of the Hungarian Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government; Zoltan Komocsin, Member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Janos Peter, Member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic;

from the German Democratic Republic—Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of States of the German Democratic Republic; Willi Stoph, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic; Erich Honecker, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Hermann Axen, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Germany, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Otto Winzer, Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist

*Pravda, December 3, 1970.

Unity Party of Germany, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic;

from the Polish People's Republic—Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Zenon Kliszko, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Stefan Jedrychowski, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic;

from the Socialist Republic of Rumania—Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Rumanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Rumania; Ilie Verdet, Member of the Executive Committee and Standing Presidium of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Rumania; Paul Niculescu-Mizil, Member of the Executive Committee and Standing Presidium of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party; Corneliu Manescu, Member of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Rumania;

from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; A. N. Kosygin, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; K. F. Katushev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; A. A. Gromyko, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic—Gustav Husak, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Czechoslovakia; Lubomir Strougal, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Vasil Bilak, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Jan Marko, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czecho-

slovak Socialist Republic; Milan Klusak, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The participants in the Meeting discussed the following questions:

—the strengthening of security and the development of peaceful cooperation in Europe;

—the aggravation of the situation in the area of Indochina;

—the situation in the Middle East;

—the aggression of colonialists against the Republic of Guinea.

The documents adopted on these questions are published separately.

The Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee was held in a spirit of friendship, fraternal cooperation and complete unanimity of its participants.

Berlin, December 2nd, 1970

STATEMENT ON QUESTIONS OF STRENGTHENING SECURITY AND DEVELOPING PEACEFUL COOPERATION IN EUROPE

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Rumania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, represented at the Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Berlin, studied the situation taking shape in Europe.

The Meeting notes with satisfaction that the efforts exerted by socialist countries effectively promote the improvement of the situation on the European continent and the practical implementation of principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. It was stated that tendencies towards a detente and an extensive good-neighborly cooperation have been gaining ground lately in relations between European states.

The states represented at the Meeting welcome this course of European affairs which accords with the interests of all countries of Europe, large and small, the safeguarding of an enduring world peace. They will continue working for an extension and deepening of mutually advantageous relations with other European states which, for their part, are prepared to pursue a policy of relaxation of international tension. The Meeting also reaffirmed the need for strict observance in the relations between all states of the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

The Meeting participants emphasized the great international significance of the conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG and the initialling of the treaty between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG. Recognition of the existing situation in Europe, which took shape as a result of World War II and post-war development, and of the inviolability of the present frontiers of the European states, observance of the principle of settling disputes exclusively through peaceful means, without resorting to the threat or the use of force—all this is of tremendous significance for the destinies of European peace, for the peaceful future of the European peoples. The entry into force of these treaties will accord with the vital interests of all states and peoples.

The participants in the Meeting unanimously expressed solidarity with the peace-loving policy of the German Democratic Republic. The entire development in Europe shows that the edifice of stable peace in this area cannot be built without the GDR's participation. The establishment of equal relations between the German Democratic Republic and other states which have not yet established such relations, including relations between the GDR and the FRG based on generally accepted norms of international law, the admission of the GDR as a full-fledged member into the United Nations Organization and other international organizations are vital demands of the times and would be a substantial contribution to the cause of European and international security.

The states represented at the Meeting fully support the just demand of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic that the FRG recognize the Munich agreement as invalid from the outset with all the resulting consequences. The FRG's clear and final dissociation from this diktat, which embodied the Hitlerite policy of plunder, would facilitate an improvement of the situation in Europe and the development of the FRG's relations with socialist countries.

It was noted at the Meeting that pre-conditions are taking shape for a settlement of other outstanding problems in Europe and the hope was expressed in this connection that the current talks on West Berlin would end in the attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement meeting the interests of the population of West Berlin and the lawful interests and sovereign rights of the GDR.

The participants in the Meeting expressed their conviction that the convocation of the all-European conference on questions of security and cooperation would be a new major stage along the road of consolidating peace in Europe.

Sufficient pre-conditions for the holding of such a conference have now been created as a result of the preparatory work already done. Its agenda is known in general outline, the participants have been determined and a broad basis has been laid for mutual understanding and for ensuring positive results. Bilateral contacts should

now be complemented by multilateral consultations with the participation of all states concerned to reach agreement on all questions connected with the convocation of the conference. Many European states have come out for this.

The participants in the Meeting welcomed the new initiative of the Finnish Government on the holding in Helsinki of preparatory meetings of the representatives of all states concerned on questions connected with the convocation of the all-European conference. The states represented at the Meeting declare their readiness to take part in such meetings which are called upon to facilitate the practical preparation of the all-European conference.

There are no reasons whatever to procrastinate in convening the conference or to advance any preliminary terms. The movement for security and cooperation on the European continent is acquiring an increasingly broad and mass nature. The socialist states attending the Meeting are fully resolved to do everything in their power for putting into effect the will of the European peoples for peace.

The Meeting participants note that the opponents of the relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence in Europe have not stopped their dangerous activity. In this connection attention was drawn to the increased activity of aggressive NATO circles, provocative actions of revenge-seeking and militaristic forces in the FRG, ceaseless attempts from without to retard the development of favorable processes on the European continent. Firm confidence was expressed that the peace-loving forces of Europe are able to overcome the obstacles put up by the foes of peace, and to accomplish, through joint efforts, the task of safeguarding a durable peace in that part of the world.

The Meeting participants reaffirm the position on European security, relaxation of tension and disarmament set out in the Bucharest Declaration of July 5, 1966.

The Meeting participants expressed the determination of the parties and governments of their countries to continue concerted joint actions on the international arena to safeguard reliable security in Europe and throughout the world. To this end, each of them will continue to pursue an active policy of peace, relaxation of tension and broad international cooperation.

STATEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE AGGRAVATION OF THE SITUATION IN THE REGION OF INDOCHINA

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Rumania, the Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, represented at the Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Berlin, considered the situation obtaining on the Indochinese Peninsula.

The United States has of late undertaken fresh acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, making a number of massive attacks on the territory of the DRV.

These brazen actions of American imperialism have aroused deep indignation and anger throughout the world. The USA not only demonstrates once again its unwillingness to reckon with the generally accepted norms of relations between sovereign states, but also cancels its own pledges. The American Government cynically violated its commitment completely and unconditionally to end the bombing and shelling of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which made it possible to open the four-sided talks in Paris on the settlement of the Vietnamese problem. The so-called program of a peaceful settlement in Vietnam, just recently widely advertised by the U.S. President, turned out in practice to be only a cover for continuing and expanding aggression.

The continuation of the predatory war in South Vietnam, the expansion of armed intervention in Laos, the flouting of the neutrality and the aggression against Cambodia, and the latest barbarous air-raids against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam—all these are links of one chain, part and parcel of one policy, the policy of flagrant imperialist diktat, of imposing one's demands upon the peoples by force of arms.

It is not by chance that the United States is simultaneously stoking up tension in the Far East area as well. It encourages those forces in Japan that stand for a revival of Japanese militarism and its expansionist policy. The American military and the Seoul puppets unceasingly stage provocations against the Korean People's Democratic Republic. The United States has expanded military aid to the Chiang Kai-shek clique and retains its military bases on the Island of Taiwan which belongs to the People's Republic of China. The United States again blocked the lawful right of the People's Republic of China to a seat in the United Nations Organization. Certain circles in the United States probably believe that the more countries they draw into their dangerous designs to aggravate the international situation, the easier it will be for them to achieve their imperialist aims. On this road the United States can only experience new setbacks and new failures.

The American imperialists have failed in their attempts to break the will of the Vietnamese people, to intimidate them and force them to their knees. The United States policy faces one of its biggest failures. The more the United States expands the intervention,

the more resolute becomes the rebuff by the heroic Vietnamese people who have the support of fraternal socialist countries and all the freedom-loving forces of the world.

The constructive proposals advanced by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and supported by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have presented the United States leaders with the possibility of putting an end to the conflict, of stopping the shameful colonial venture into which they have drawn their country. The complete and unconditional withdrawal, within a specified period of time, of American troops from South Vietnam, the formation of a provisional coalition government on the basis of the proposals made by the governments of the Republic of Vietnam—such is the realistic road to a quick political settlement in Vietnam.

The participants in the Meeting resolutely condemn the aggressive actions of the United States. They confirm their solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia who are struggling for their freedom and independence, for the sacred right to decide the question of their development without any outside interference and in accordance with their national interests and aspirations. Acting in the spirit of the principles of proletarian internationalism, upholding the cause of peace and progress, the socialist countries will continue to give every support to the peoples of Indochina in repulsing the armed imperialist intervention.

They supported and will continue to support the efforts made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and by the patriotic forces of Laos and Cambodia to achieve a speedy political settlement in the area of Indochina.

The Socialist countries firmly believe in the triumph of the just cause upheld by the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and they call on governments, political and public organizations in all countries who treasure the interests of peace and freedom of the peoples, to intensify support for the struggling peoples of Indochina.

FOR THE RESTORATION OF STABLE PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Rumania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, represented at the Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw treaty member-states in Berlin, studied the situation in the Middle East and adopted the following statement.

A situation dangerous to the cause of peace continues to exist in the Middle East. For more than three years Israeli troops have been occupying Arab territories. The imperialist policy of Israel, promoted by its ruling circles, and of the external forces of international reaction supporting it heaps up more and more obstacles on the road to the achievement of a political settlement in the Middle East. Considering the international importance of this area, one should not underestimate the depth and scope of the dangers connected with this.

In Middle East affairs there are two opposite courses. One course is the consistent line aimed at attaining by political means a settlement that would guarantee every people of the Middle East, including the people of Israel, an independent, safe national existence, make their borders secure and enable them to direct their forces, resources and energy to the satisfaction of their pressing requirements. But there can be no peace in the Middle East as long as the Israeli troops do not withdraw from all occupied Arab territories. Without this it is impossible to imagine the peoples of the Middle East living as good neighbors. The exponents of this course—the UAR and the other Arab states as well as the socialist and other peace-loving states who support them—come out for the fulfilment of all provisions of the November 22, 1967 resolution of the Security Council which is a basis for the restoration of peace in the Middle East. As immediate practical steps, they insist on the establishment of contacts and on the holding of talks between the conflicting sides through Ambassador Jarring, special representative of the United Nations Secretary-General.

The other course is directed at the retention by any and all means and annexation of the captured territories of Arab states, at the preservation of tensions in the Middle East, the overthrow of progressive Arab regimes and the undermining of the Arab national liberation movement. Israel and its patrons stubbornly sabotage everything that leads to a just settlement. They try to dictate their imperialist demands to the peoples of this area, stating in effect that either these demands are accepted or there will be no peace. This policy was again condemned recently at the 25th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Full responsibility for the fact that the Middle East area continues to be one of the most dangerous hotbeds of tension in the world falls on the forces of international imperialism, first of all American imperialism. The militaristic ruling quarters of Israel, which vaunt their plans of conquest and programs of creating a "greater Israel," actually jeopardize the vital interests of the Israeli people.

The Meeting expresses confidence that the attempts by imperial-

ist countries to disunite the Arab peoples and to play them off against each other, will be opposed as before by the efforts of the Arab states and peoples to strengthen their unity and cohesion. The participants in the Meeting are convinced that, just as in the past, the intrigues of international reaction against the progressive Arab regimes are doomed to failure. In this connection they express profound satisfaction with the statements by leaders of the United Arab Republic that they intend to unswervingly follow the course which the UAR had followed in the lifetime of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, that they come out for a political settlement of the Middle East conflict, against international imperialism, for independence, freedom and progress, for friendship with socialist countries, for peace and international accord.

The participants in the Meeting reaffirm their readiness to further resolutely support the just struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, against the imperialist policy of aggression in the Middle East, for the liberation of occupied Arab territories, for freedom and social progress.

PUT AN END TO IMPERIALIST PROVOCATIONS AGAINST INDEPENDENT STATES OF AFRICA

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Rumania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, represented at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Berlin, in connection with the colonialists' aggression against the Republic of Guinea, declare the following.

Imperialism has perpetrated another crime against free Africa. On November 22, the Portuguese colonialists launched an armed aggression against a sovereign state and UNO member, the Republic of Guinea.

The aim of this gamble, which flagrantly flouted elementary norms of international law, was to overthrow the progressive regime in Guinea, to close for the Guinean people the road towards the building of a new life, to re-impose upon them the yoke of foreign oppression. At the same time the imperialists aimed their blow also at other independent African countries. They have not yet abandoned attempts at establishing such systems there which would enable them to pursue a neo-colonialist policy of plunder and exploitation of whole peoples.

The calculation of the aggressors was also to retard the liberation struggle of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Mozambique,

South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Namibia, who are striving to break away from the grip of colonial and racist oppression and to settle their destinies themselves. Launching an armed attack on the Republic of Guinea, the Portuguese colonialists acted as a shock force, a tool of imperialist forces, of all those who covet the wealth of the African continent. Portugal would never have ventured such an impudent step without the knowledge and support of the imperialist forces which are arming that country, directing its policy, including its attempts to make short work of the national liberation movement. The Portuguese mercenaries, who attacked the sovereign Guinean state, also carried arms from NATO arsenals.

The imperialists' gamble is failing. The people of Guinea, backed by the friendly African and socialist countries, by all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, are successfully repelling the armed intervention, upholding their right to independent development.

The imperialist aggression against Guinea shows once again the imperative need for the earliest and full liquidation of the colonial and racist regimes. Colonialism is a threat to peace and to the security of all peoples. The peaceful and free development of the African states will be threatened as long as even a single colonial regime remains on African soil, as long as all troops are not evacuated from that region and the colonialists' military bases are not dismantled. The more united and resolute the actions of the independent African countries and peoples, including the Organization of African Unity, the stronger the united action of all detachments of the world anti-imperialist movement, the sooner will colonialism and racism be completely eliminated.

The Meeting participants resolutely denounce the aggression against the Republic of Guinea and other criminal actions of the imperialists and neo-colonialists. They reaffirm their solidarity with the just struggle of the Guinean people and all African peoples for freedom and progress, for full implementation of the UNO Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In their liberation struggle the peoples of Africa, as hitherto, can rely on assistance from the socialist states.

The above four statements were signed:

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Todor ZHIVKOV,

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

For the Hungarian People's Republic

Janos KADAR,

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the
Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party,
Jeno FOCK,
Chairman of the Hungarian Revolutionary Work-
ers' and Peasants' Government

For the German Democratic Republic
Walter ULBRICHT,
First Secretary of the Central Committee of the
Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman
of the State Council of the German Democratic
Republic,
Willi STOPH,
Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ger-
man Democratic Republic

For the Polish People's Republic
Wladyslaw GOMULKA,
First Secretary of the Central Committee of the
Polish United Workers' Party,
Jozef CYRANKIEWICZ,
Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Pol-
ish People's Republic

For the Socialist Republic of Rumania
Nicolae CEAUSESCU,
General Secretary of the Rumanian Communist
Party and Chairman of the State Council of the
Socialist Republic of Rumania,
Ilie VERDET
First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers
of the Socialist Republic of Rumania

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Leonid BREZHNEV,
General Secretary of the Central Committee of
the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,
Alexei KOSYGIN,
Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Gustav HUSAK,
First Secretary of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia,
Lubomir STROUGAL,
Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslo-
vak Socialist Republic.

Berlin, December 2, 1970

(Pravda, December 4, 1970).

information bulletin 15

TENTH CONGRESS OF THE HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY

REPORT* BY JANOS KADAR

Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the CC HSWP, reported to the Tenth Party Congress on November 23. The following is a summary of the first part of the report on the building of socialism in the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, said Janos Kadar, following the guidelines of its Ninth Congress and working to fulfil its decisions, has come to its Tenth Congress politically and organizationally stronger. During the past four years the Hungarian working class and all the people have been advancing confidently under the guidance of the Party and have achieved big successes in all spheres of the building of socialism.

Speaking about the preparations for the Congress, Janos Kadar pointed out that they were in line with the Party Rules and the policy of the HSWP. All primary Party organizations and over 90 per cent of Party members participated in preparations for the Congress.

The Central Committee drew up a preliminary report on its activities, including essential information concerning the work of the Party, the country's development and the situation in our society. The report was circulated among the Congress delegates two weeks ago and on November 22 it was published in the central Party organ.

Considering the fact that the preliminary report contains concrete information, the report of the Central Committee to the Congress is intended to draw the attention of delegates to the most important principled and political problems.

The Tenth Congress must appraise previous work, analyze the present state of our society, indicate the tasks of the Party and map out the direction of the country's further development. The task is further to rally our people's forces and, on the basis of what has already been achieved, to continue our work on a higher level for attaining a fully socialist society.

During the past four years, as a result of successes in building socialism, our society's class structure has developed still more, production relations and the forms of property have been improved. In all the basic fields of the national economy, in industry,

*MTI release, November 14, 1970.

agriculture, transport and trade, socialist production relations have been further consolidated.

Socialist ownership of the means of production is dominant in our national economy and socialist production relations are firmly established. This is expressed, among other things, in that the socialist sector accounts for 98 per cent of the national income, leaving only two per cent for the private sector.

New, class foundations of our system have appeared and have been consolidated in our society as a result of the victory of the socialist revolution. Half of the total population, or five million people, participate in production and are engaged in active labor activity. Workers and employees account for 72 per cent of this number, 25 per cent are members of cooperatives. Private employers, artisans, small traders, etc., make up the remaining three per cent.

As a result of unprecedented development since its liberation Hungary has been transformed from a moderately developed agrarian country into an industrial one with a developed agriculture; deep-going structural changes affecting the working people have taken place. The relations between town and country have changed greatly.

The guiding force in our society is the *working class*. During the 25 years of our country's free development the working class has demonstrated the greatest staunchness and selflessness and has become the largest class in the country; during the past five years the number of workers has increased by eight per cent. More than 2,600,000 workers are occupied in the national economy today. The workers produce the greater part of the national income. They exert a determining influence on all strata of the working people; by its labor, conduct, discipline and world outlook the working class influences the whole of society and a further growth of its role is in the interests of the entire people.

The guiding role of the working class is carried out through its class organizations—the revolutionary Party of the working class, the trade unions and also through state power which is the power of the working class.

The great social significance and guiding role of the working class is expressed through the conscientious and selfless labor of its most advanced representatives, through the successes of the socialist labor competition. Today this wonderful initiative of the working class has developed into a widespread Socialist Labor Team movement. At present this movement embraces 100,000 teams with a membership of over one million.

Power is in good hands. The working class not only took it into its own hands but is fulfilling the role of leader of our society with honor and distinction.

Another numerous class in our society is the peasants who are following the road of socialist development and have also scored big successes. With the all-round aid of the working class, the peasants, through their selfless and conscientious labor, especially in recent years, have built up the production cooperatives, turning them into large socialist farms.

The strengthening of farm cooperatives and large-scale farming have increased peasant incomes and improved their welfare. It is to the credit of our policy and our social system that, in line with the Ninth Party Congress decisions, we have raised the living standards of the working class on a nationwide scale while leveling out the average incomes of workers and cooperative farmers.

The formation of cooperatives, the launching of large scale socialist farming, and the growth of the peasants' cultural level and welfare, ensured socialism's victory in the rural areas as well. Lenin's idea of cooperative farming has triumphed. Our Congress can state that as a result there is greater identity of interests between the workers and cooperative farmers on the basic issues of socialist construction, and the fundamental political basis of our people's state, the alliance between the workers and peasants, has become still stronger.

The role and responsibilities of *intellectuals*, their significance and weight in society, are growing. The Party and the state pay much attention to the development of science, technology and culture. We rely with complete trust on scientists and workers of culture and the arts, because only through joint efforts can we reach our final goal—the building of socialism and communism.

Our intellectuals are aware that their creative labor can develop freely only in a socialist society. The Central Committee is confident that the intellectuals regard the goals of socialism to be their own goals and are making a worthy contribution to the building of socialism.

The *small owners* are working together with us to fulfil our great social objectives. They have found their place in the new social system and accept its goals and the majority of them are contributing by their conscientious work to satisfying public demands, especially in the services and public supply. This is valued by society.

The victory of the socialist revolution led to the elimination of the exploiting classes and the attendant antagonistic contradictions. The working classes share common interests, the process has started of the leveling out and gradual liquidation of class distinctions. Our society is a single whole and is developing harmoniously.

Janos Kadar then emphasized the exceptionally great role and significance of organized activity by the state—activity conforming

to its purpose—in the successes of the Hungarian people and their historical, creative labor.

The strength of a socialist state, he said, lies in the fact that its essential political basis is the alliance of the working class and the peasants and that in its activity it can rely on the broad support of the population, of millions of working people. The working-class state, the socialist gains of the working people, the sovereignty and independence of the Hungarian People's Republic, its territorial integrity and internal order are well guarded by our armed forces—the People's army, the frontier and regular troops and the Interior Ministry authorities.

We are convinced, said the speaker, that during the period of socialist building the state plays an important role. We reject views that throw doubt upon the role of the socialist state, belittle its significance and by weakening state power actually imperil the gains of the people. Our internal tasks and the present international situation require further efforts to strengthen the socialist state, enhance its organizational role in the economy and culture, develop and improve state-administrative activities. Simultaneously we must aim at greater public participation in social life, in the work of state bodies, local councils and other state organizations.

Today the central task in the development of state activities is to extend the rights of local councils and middle-level councils and to improve their style of work. We have no doubts that we shall make a significant advance in the building of socialism and improving the people's welfare if the local councils have greater independence and responsibility when dealing with the majority of their problems.

Strict observance of legality is a constant requirement in developing socialist democracy in state activities. One of the absolute conditions of socialist legality is, on the one hand, that anyone violating order as foreseen by the constitution should not go unpunished and, on the other, that there should be full protection of the rights of law-abiding citizens irrespective of their origin, profession or world outlook. Both these requirements of socialist legality are implemented. They shall be strictly adhered to in future. The Party and government consider this to be their important duty.

A significant element in the further development of socialist democracy is improvement of the electoral system. In essence this signifies more opportunities during nominations at election time in order to influence to a greater extent than previously the election of deputies who, in the view of the voters, are best suited to represent them in the State Assembly and the local councils.

Touching on the recommendations of the Ninth Party Congress for amendments to the Constitution, Janos Kadar said that this work took a great deal of time and at present is nearing completion.

By virtue of their nature, class relations and forms of property, our state and the social system are already socialist. However, we have not yet completed the building of socialism in our country. The Party believes it untimely to proclaim our country a socialist republic. We believe it is preferable to be successful in creative labor and tardy in adopting a new name, than the other way around.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, as the Marxist-Leninist, Communist vanguard of the working class, said the speaker, is the ideological and political leader of Hungarian society, guiding and organizing socialist construction and expressing in this way the interests of all the people. The HSWP is a ruling Party whose policy decisively influences all aspects of the life of the country and of society.

The Party is able to fulfil its historic mission with honor only because in all its activities it is guided by the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism.

In its daily activities the HSWP proceeds from Marxist-Leninist principles, the revolutionary experience of the Hungarian and international working class and arrives at solutions of various problems on the basis of a concrete analysis of the existing situation.

One of the Party's most important organizational principles is democratic centralism which was scientifically substantiated by Lenin for the Communist movement. Lenin's principles on the organizational structure and activities of a revolutionary workers' Party of a new type have been historically justified and will never lose their validity. The principle of democratic centralism is supplemented by the principle of collective leadership and personal responsibility for work assigned. Proceeding from our own experience we are fully justified to state that violation of these principles signifies a retreat from Marxism-Leninism, a distortion of Party policy, a weakening of the Party's ties with the masses and a worsening of the Party's ability to function. And, conversely, correct implementation of these principles multiplies the Party's strength.

In our practical activities we strive to arrive at decisions democratically through a comprehensive, free discussion of problems, hearing and considering various viewpoints, just as we strive for unified, obligatory and exact fulfilment of adopted decisions. Without inner-Party democracy it is impossible to achieve true ideological and political unity of the Party, to educate Communists in the spirit of deep consciousness based on conviction. The Party stops being an organized force if it lacks centralism, if its lower organizations are not subordinated to higher organizations; it loses its significance as an advance detachment, and disintegrates into numerous debating clubs incapable of joint action.

Janos Kadar informed the Congress delegates that there were

662,000 members in the HSWP and noted that numerically and in composition the situation in the Party was basically satisfactory. The growing membership demonstrated the great attraction of communist ideas and the Party's growing political influence. The proletarian nature of our Party, said the speaker, can be seen in its composition. Seventy per cent of the membership come from among workers and at present 38 per cent of the Communists are occupied in manual labor.

The Central Committee, said Janos Kadar, is able to report to the Congress that during the past four years the ideological, political and organizational unity of the Party and its militancy have become stronger.

We do not look upon *Party unity* as a permanent attribute. It is strong as concerns the main political, economic and ideological problems. In practical work, however, in reaching a solution to every fresh problem, it is necessary to work for this unity again and again. In future the Party will continue working for stronger unity among the membership and will allow no one to undermine or violate it either from within or from without. Voluntarily assumed Party discipline, conformity to Lenin's norms, is obligatory for all Communists irrespective of rank or position.

Our Party rejects any expression of underestimation of the role of the masses or speculation on public opinion. At the same time the Party attaches great significance to the task of informing public opinion and spreading the ideas of socialism among the masses. The mass information media at the disposal of the Party and people's state must serve these noble aims better than hitherto.

From the point of view of Party life and work, continued Janos Kadar, a determining role is played by the Party Rules, whose draft amendments have been submitted for discussion by this Congress. It is the Party's calling, continued the speaker, to serve the revolutionary goals and aspirations of the working class, to serve the people's cause. As the ideological and political leader of our society and organizer of the masses the Party in the period following the Ninth Congress fulfilled its calling and by its work won the confidence and support of the working class, the people and our brothers in the international class struggle.

The workers' power is strong and unshakable in our country and the internal situation in the Hungarian People's Republic is stable. During the past four years we have had ample proof of the political maturity and patriotism of our people who are successfully participating in socialist creative labor. The calm and balanced internal situation is one of the greatest achievements of the Party's struggle and the people value this because they know the extreme difficulties it was necessary to surmount. Our friends abroad are well

aware of these results and duly appraise them. In their own way even our opponents are forced to admit these successes.

The very fact that we are able to state this is due in no small measure to the style of Party leadership, its ties with the masses and the Party's policy in relation to its allies. The Party has always regarded its guiding role as serving the people; in carrying out its policy it leans for support upon wide masses.

The Party fulfills its mission in definite conditions. An unchangeable result of the historical struggle is that in the Hungarian People's Republic there is only one political Party—the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Our scientific theory, Marxism-Leninism, allows for various forms of building socialism. In conformity with this there may be one or more political parties in the political systems of different countries depending on the course and peculiarities of their historical development. From the view point of political leadership this is an important factor which the Party should always keep in mind. The development of a one-Party system in our country in many respects facilitates the work of the Party, promotes the political consolidation of all active forces of society. These goals, however, are not reached automatically and demand the constant, undivided attention of the Party.

In our society the Party fulfils an *ideologico-political guiding role*. The Party implements its principled policy through the Communists working in various branches of the national economy for whom it is obligatory to carry out Party decisions. The Party recognizes the right of state and public institutions to deal independently with problems within their competency and, for its part, strives to aid in their successful activities.

When coping with problems and searching for solutions the Central Committee and other leading Party organs involve, whenever possible, public organizations, enlist the cooperation of competent scientists and specialists, spokesmen for state, economic and cultural bodies and a wide group of working people directly concerned.

Solutions arrived at in this manner are scientifically better substantiated, taking into account Hungarian conditions and public opinion. This method and style of Party leadership is an important element of our socialist system's democratism. It is possible in this way to reach a situation where Party policy and decisions will be fully shared not only by those who are responsible for their implementation, but also by the mass of working people.

In its activities the Party leans upon all the public and mass organizations and movements. The *trade unions* are the largest and most representative class organizations of the working class.

The Hungarian trade unions have a membership today of over 3,400,000. Ninety-two per cent of all those who live on wages are

organized working people. The trade unions play an important role in maintaining Party ties with the masses, in the life of the country, in the building of socialism.

The *cooperative movement* plays an equally important role in the economic and political life of our society. The Party considers cooperative property to be socialist property, identical by its nature with state property. More than two million people are members of producer, marketing and consumer cooperatives which constitute an organic part of the social and economic system. One-third of the toiling population is occupied in cooperatives.

The Party, state and public organizations systematically and comprehensively occupy themselves with the *activities and aspirations* of the younger generation. The overwhelming majority of young people agree with and work for socialist goals; they support Party policy, study and work conscientiously and as patriots honorably fulfil their duties in the defense of the homeland.

Janos Kadar underscored the role of the Hungarian Communist Youth League, which under the leadership of the Party has successfully mobilized the youth to fulfil the goals connected with building the foundations of a socialist society and launching the wide-scale building of socialism.

Today the Hungarian Communist Youth League numbers over 800,000.

One of the cardinal problems of Party policy at home, the speaker continued, is the *policy of alliance with all strata of the population*. Basically, this policy promotes cooperation between the working classes and is a powerful force. Together with a correct Marxist line of development it is a decisive factor in our society's progress.

The Party's policy of alliance with all strata of the population is carried out within the framework of the Fatherland Popular Front.

At the present stage of the building of socialism, the speaker continued, the *Party's economic policy is of especial importance*. It helps to develop the productive forces, to increase labor productivity, to raise the people's living standards and to achieve socialist aims.

The basic element in our economic policy is socialist planning which is the only method for the planned development of the productive forces and serves as the foundation of the building of a socialist economic system. It was only due to the establishment of political power by the working class, the socialization of the means of production and the introduction of a planned socialist economy, that the Hungarian people, in a mere 25 years since liberation, were able to build up a new country from the ruins, put an end to the age-old backwardness, industrialize the country and create a socialist agriculture.

In the beginning of the 1960's a new situation evolved in the country's social development, including the economy. The national economy was starting to exhaust possibilities for extensive development and it became necessary to shift to intensive development.

It took many years to make deep-going analyses and to evolve numerous solutions and, finally, the solutions were embodied in the reform of the economic mechanism. The basic principles of this reform were approved by the Ninth Party Congress and their implementation was started from January 1, 1968. The essence of this reform was to carry out socialist planned economic development with the aid of economic regulators, giving economic independence to enterprises and providing material incentives for collectives of working people and individual workers.

The Central Committee is able to report to the Congress that the economic reform was introduced without any impediments and its basic principles have justified themselves. The new system of economic management is functioning successfully. During the three years since the reform was introduced socialist production relations continued to become stronger, socialist planned economy was raised to a higher level and production became more balanced. The reform increased possibilities for nationwide, group and personal interests to be realized in equal and corresponding measure. Management became more reliable and responsibility increased. Better economic management made for improved correspondence between production and requirements.

A little over a month is left till the end of the five-year plan, but we can already report to the Congress that the third five-year (national) economic development plan has been successfully fulfilled. The national income has increased by 39-40 per cent which is more than was planned. Industrial production increased by 33-35 per cent, and agricultural production went up 16-17 per cent as compared with the previous five-year period. Transport, the railway and highway network were also developed further. The other targets were similarly fulfilled.

The considerable overfulfilment of the third five-year plan is all the more significant because it was during this period that the new system of management was introduced and working time was reduced for two million working people. We should also bear in mind that during the current five-year period there were many factors that unfavorably influenced the normal development of our economy. The increase in labor productivity accounted for only 55-60 per cent of the growth in industrial production and the technical level of production did not improve as it was expected to.

The new, fourth five-year plan for the development of the national economy was also drawn up in full conformity with the

Party's economic policy. The directives for the new five-year plan were approved by the Central Committee.

The Central Committee believes the basic targets of the fourth five-year plan to be correct: the national income is to increase by 30-32 per cent in the 1971-1975 period, accumulation should total 23-25 per cent and consumption 75-77 per cent; in the coming five years industrial output should increase by 32-34 per cent, with 75-80 per cent of growth achieved through higher productivity; agricultural production is expected to grow 15-16 per cent. The other plan indices are also in conformity with Party economic policy and are feasible.

In the fourth five-year plan we concentrate attention and resources on several main goals: modernization of the national economy's power structure, development of the aluminum and chemical industries, extensive utilization of chemistry, production of the means of automobile transport, wide-scale introduction of modern construction methods and building structures, reconstruction of the clothing industry, increased live-stock farming and meat output, modernization of the transport structure on a nationwide scale, installation and manufacture of computers.

We must continue strengthening our international economic contacts, first and foremost with the Soviet Union, the CMEA member countries, with the other socialist countries, with the emerging nations; we must also develop economic relations with the capitalist countries on the principle of mutual benefit.

As the economic cooperation of the socialist countries unfolded it became possible to develop this cooperation on a higher level, which is especially important both politically and economically. The socialist countries are capable of developing an economic integration that would provide all members with tremendous material advantages while in terms of development it would be a time saver. The Hungarian People's Republic fully supports the work carried out at present by CMEA to establish the utmost comprehensive socialist economic integration between our countries based on independent national economies.

Over the past years *living standards of the people* have improved proportionately to our economic progress. Workers' and employees' real incomes increased on an average by almost 30 per cent throughout the country, while the real wage per worker went up 17 per cent. The average income level for cooperative farmers has reached the level of the working class, social security has been extended, the system of aids and grants to large families has been further developed and child care benefits have been introduced. A 44-hour work week has been introduced in industry and construction, almost two million workers and employees now work a shorter week. From 1966 to 1970, some 320,000 flats have been built, or

more than in any previous five-year period, and approximately one million people have moved into new flats.

The new fourth five-year plan envisages a 25-27 per cent increase in real per capita incomes and a 16-18 per cent rise in real wages. It is also planned to build 400,000 new flats, as well as hospitals, vacation centers, schools and cultural establishments.

Many of the country's problems were inherited from its capitalist past and we still experience the aftermath of the difficulties caused by the mistakes of the initial period of socialist construction.

The material and moral damage inflicted by the counter-revolutionary revolt in 1956 has also left its mark. And, finally, we have also made mistakes in our economic activities in the period since then.

There are still persons who would like to blame the socialist system for economic problems not yet solved or inadequately solved or, more recently, to put the blame on the economic management reform. Such behavior, such an assessment of the problems betrays, at best, ignorance of the interconnections and, at worst, it is hostile slander. In all respects, including material well-being, socialism promoted the advance of the country and the people. When discussing the reform, the Central Committee underlined that it was one of the measures to improve economic activity and to make it more effective and it would not by itself solve our problems but would make for a better and more rapid solution. This in itself is quite a lot. On the basis of the three years' experience, the Central Committee is able to say that we are still in the process of learning how to profit by this measure which continues to call for considerable improvement but which is, even now, an effective means helping the Party and the people to solve economic problems and to fulfil our socialist aspirations.

Janos Kadar then dwelt on the tasks of the *executive bodies of the Central Committee, the intermediary Party organs and primary Party organizations in implementing the Party's economic policy and controlling economic activity.*

During the period under review, the speaker said, the influence of Marxism-Leninism has grown in our country and the unanimity of views and monolithic ideological unity of our society have become stronger. The scientific outlook of the working class is playing an ever greater role in instruction and education through mass public organizations and the state, it is winning ever stronger positions in science and the arts and in the everyday life and consciousness of the people. Over two million people attended Marxist-Leninist studies during the 1969-70 scholastic year.

A constant source for developing our ideology founded by Marx and Engels and elaborated by Lenin lies in the unbreakable ties between theory and practice. Practice is a reliable testing ground

for theory, also enriching it. Marxist-Leninist theory forms and develops as a result of the practical activity and experience of the Communist and Workers' Parties. It is the duty of every Party to summarize practical experience and to advance theory. The vanguard role in this is played by the most experienced and militant detachment of the international workers' movement—the CPSU.

Our Party, leaning upon the unshakable truth of Marxism-Leninism, defends our ideology, our world outlook, exposes reactionary, bourgeois views, rejects all left or Right distortions of revolutionary theory. Our Party rejects both revisionism, which in the final analysis leads to betrayal of the working class, and pseudo-revolutionary "Leftist" adventurism. Our Party also rejects subjectivism and dogmatism, a stereotyped standard style of thought which destroys the living soul of Marxism.

The spokesmen for Right-wing, bourgeois and revisionist views praise the way of life in the developed capitalist countries, belittling the achievements of our socialist society and our creative labor, excessively exaggerating certain negative phenomena in Hungary's social life.

Although such views do not manifest themselves on a large scale, and then mostly indirectly, they nevertheless are in evidence in certain fields of science and influence our public opinion.

Sectarian, dogmatic and various other pseudo-revolutionary views and tendencies, though not a significant force, undoubtedly exist in our country. They reflect the revolutionary content and purposefulness of our Party's line, of our socialist building.

Pseudo-radical tendencies, distorting the essence of Marxism-Leninism, and the resultant political adventurism have gained currency officially in certain countries of the world socialist system. In the capitalist world, meanwhile, such tendencies are expressed by groups calling themselves "genuine," "neo-Leftist," "Maoist" or just plain Trotskyite. Negating the leading role of the working class and often opposing the Communist parties, they are tolerably viewed by the authorities in the capitalist countries.

Our Party does not accept neutrality in the ideological struggle, unprincipled compromise and conciliation in politics because we believe that Marxism-Leninism places certain obligations on us. After all, one cannot approve of certain principles while rejecting them in practice, one cannot proclaim unity while inciting contradictions, one cannot express support for a definite position and simultaneously justify opposite views, one cannot equate the interests of the international working class and nations struggling for their liberation with the interests of international imperialism.

Our Party will continue doing its utmost to strengthen the positions and hegemony of Marxism-Leninism. The Central Committee believes that it itself should first of all improve and develop its own

theoretical and ideological activities.

Our theory and propaganda should provide answers to all open questions, be they old or new. In present conditions the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and our ideology are proclaimed and disseminated in the process of the struggle against various hostile and erroneous views.

An important problem in the forefront of Party work and the country's progress is the *development of science and research*.

Socialism and science are allies who cannot do without each other. The very essence of our system, incomparably more so than capitalism, contributes to scientific and technical progress and the utilization of its achievements in the interests of all of society.

The Central Committee endeavors to ensure that during the fourth five-year plan Hungarian science and technology progress on a greater scale than hitherto and that their achievements are implemented more rapidly. The Party believes that we should participate more boldly in the scientific and technical revolution developing on an international scale. In this respect we are aided greatly by our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the member countries of CMEA, which is constantly developing in the sphere of scientific and technical progress as well. At the same time we must mobilize our own forces. For this purpose in the following five years we are allocating almost 2.8 per cent of the national income for scientific research and development which is an acceptable ratio also in world practice.

The tasks facing the state and the rapid progress of science and technology call for better training of specialists and a constant extension of their knowledge on a nationwide scale. That is why one of the main tasks of continued socialist progress is the further modernization of education and culture.

Socialist tendencies have reached still deeper into our country's *cultural activities* over the past few years, enriching our cultural and spiritual life; the peoples' educational level is higher. The Party's policy in the field of culture is being widely implemented, successfully aiding the development of the arts and in this way helping to fulfil the great social aspirations. The development of culture is accompanied by searching and often by contradictions and discussions.

True to our policy which we have been following so far, we do not intend to interfere by administrative measures with the work of cultural and artistic workers or with their search for a style of their own. We hold that artistic tastes are a personal matter for creative workers as long as they do not contradict the ideas and interests of socialist and public morals. We provide the necessary atmosphere for creative work. However, we shall not allow the leading role of the Party and the competence of the socialist state

in the cultural field to be called in question.

We shall continue to give scope for the development of all humanistic aspirations in the arts, but we reject both dogmatic views on the arts and the negative tendencies to ignore social problems or to give a distorted general picture of drawbacks. We hold that each has the right to create according to his own tastes on the basis of his world outlook. But a state of workers has the privilege of choosing works by their social and artistic merits. When appraising a work of art we take into account its ideological and artistic impact on the cause of socialism and progress. Public funds will be utilized by the state to support only those works of art that serve the interests of socialist society. We expect creative workers to use the possibilities provided them by socialism for the benefit of our people, to help towards comprehending and actively shaping our world which is constantly being enriched while growing ever more complex. We shall continue supporting socialist, realistic art, taking a Party approach to the vital issues facing our people and all mankind and permeated with a realization of its public duty.

It is necessary to put to effect the demands of Party members and non-Party people, prompted by their concern for the fate of socialism, not to allow dissemination, at the expense of the state, of works of art and views alien to the ideas of socialism and our world outlook.

Petty-bourgeois views and tastes are revived from time to time, spreading beyond permissible bounds. Our institutions of culture, the press, radio and television must utilize their facilities to greater effect and popularize the values of socialist culture on a wider scale.

Socialist morality has strengthened parallel with the rise in the cultural level and the development of the system of education, there is a closer link between the individual and society and the feeling of responsibility and obligation to society has grown.

Social morality is determined by those millions of people who, having accepted an idea and goal, labor conscientiously to build socialism and for whom their honestly earned wages are the basis of their existence.

Our Party believes that honor and respect for active supporters of socialism should be increased in all spheres of life and that the authority of socialist labor should be raised. It is necessary to strengthen a social atmosphere in which the tone is set by society's positive forces, the supporters of socialism, an atmosphere which does not tolerate anti-social behavior, cynicism and lack of discipline, which does not tolerate damage inflicted on society.

The consistent implementation of the Party's cultural policy in all spheres is imperative for the successful solution of the present tasks in the building of socialism.

SPEECH* BY L. I. BREZHNEV AT THE 10th CONGRESS OF THE HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY IN BUDAPEST, NOVEMBER 24, 1970

Addressing the Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, said in particular:

We highly appreciate the opportunity of attending the Congress of your Party, not only is it a great honor, but also because it is an important form of cooperation between fraternal Parties, and a reciprocal enrichment in the exchange of experience. It is precisely in the businesslike atmosphere of the Congress that it is possible fully to appreciate the actions and concern of comrades in the jointly waged struggle, to come into direct contact with the creative process of the collective formulation of decisions on cardinal problems of the further construction of socialism.

We have followed with close attention and interest the report of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party delivered by Comrade Janos Kadar. The analysis of the results of the work and development of socialist Hungary over four years contained in that report, shows convincingly that what was planned by Hungarian Communists at their Ninth Congress has now become a reality.

The achievements of Hungarian Communists and of the entire working people of socialist Hungary, the new prospects mapped out by you, and the successes of other fraternal countries again and again corroborate the greatness of the constructive opportunities of socialism when the Communist Party firmly and consistently implements its guiding role in society. The Party rallies and unites the efforts of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia. It indicates reliable ways of achieving the set objectives, invariably taking guidance from the general laws inherent in socialist construction and taking into account the national and historical peculiarities of the country.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and its Central Committee led by Comrade Janos Kadar, a loyal son of the Hungarian people, an outstanding and respected leader of the international Communist and working-class movement, are carrying out great and truly constructive work.

We Soviet Communists are well aware of the struggle waged by

*Pravda, November 25, 1970. Abridged.

our Hungarian comrades for raising the efficiency of the economy of their country and for the further strengthening of socialist property. We are aware of the desire of your Party to make fuller use of the advantages of the socialist mode of production, combining centralized planning with the application of economic incentives. We are also aware that the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is consistently working towards the development of socialist democracy. It regularly devotes much attention to the communist education of the working people, conducts a tireless struggle against bourgeois ideology, against the rightist and leftist distortions of Marxist-Leninist theory. This principled approach to the settlement of the most important development problems of socialist society has the full understanding and high appraisal of the Communists of the Soviet Union. We see it as the most important confirmation of the bonds of unbreakable unity and militant revolutionary solidarity which traditionally unite our Parties.

Comrades, we are all well aware that the struggle for socialism and communism requires the solution of many difficult tasks. Every new stage in the progress of socialist and communist construction faces our Parties with specific complex problems. This is a natural dialectical process. Communists do not seek a quiet harbor, they are always marching boldly forward. This has been again convincingly confirmed by the report delivered by Comrade Kadar, and by the entire atmosphere of your Congress. The same may be said about the activity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the fraternal Parties of other socialist countries.

Comrades, the most important thing is that the Communists of the socialist countries have all the necessary conditions to successfully solve the tasks set forth by the current stage of our social development.

The Soviet Union, the Hungarian People's Republic and other socialist countries are destined by history to stand in the front ranks of the builders of the new world the beginnings of which are hewing a way for themselves. An acute class struggle is going on in the international arena between the men of toil and the exploiters, between the forces of socialism, freedom, peace and progress, and the forces of imperialist reaction, oppression and aggression.

The front of this struggle is extraordinarily broad. It is waged in different forms, both peaceful and otherwise. Our strenuous labor pursuits, the struggle of the working people of capitalist countries for their social emancipation, and the offensive of the peoples against colonialism and neo-colonialism are all links in the single chain of great class battles which are giving birth to a better morrow for all mankind.

Our greatest common asset is the existence of the world socialist system, which is confidently developing and growing stronger

with every passing year. The socialist community in Europe now possesses a powerful economic potential. We have a well-developed industry, a constantly progressing agriculture, and tremendous resources of raw materials. Excellent cadres of workers, technicians, engineers, scientists, convinced fighters for the building up of a new society and capable of dealing with the biggest and most complex problems of economic, scientific and technical progress, have grown up in the Soviet Union, in People's Hungary and in other socialist countries.

We have an excellent medium which helps accelerate the development of socialist states. This is our mutual support, our mutual help, the practice of socialist internationalism, where the success of each socialist country benefits all, and where a common achievement belongs to each member of the family of socialist states.

We may fully say that the problems of making more effective the cooperation among the countries of socialism, have, in the last few years, been in the focus of attention of the fraternal Parties. We coordinate more and more closely our efforts in economy, politics, in the fields of ideology and defense.

Coordination of the economic development plans for 1971-1975, which has been lately carried out among the CMEA countries, constituted an important stage in raising the level of such cooperation *in the economic field*. The participants in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have accumulated a wealth of experience in implementing major economic projects. But right now we all realize the need and the feasibility of elevating the economic cooperation among socialist countries to a new, a qualitatively higher level. The key problem, to solve which we are now vigorously directing our joint efforts, is the development of socialist economic integration. Economic integration, coupled with comprehensive utilization of scientific and technological progress, is our common line, and we are convinced that it will lead the socialist countries to new victories and consolidate still more the positions of socialism in the world economy.

The CPSU, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the other fraternal Parties and the governments of our countries, have devoted no little effort these last few years to further promote our *political cooperation* and to fortify the Warsaw Treaty Organization. I believe, we have every reason positively to assess the work accomplished.

Consultations on topical problems have become a good practice today. This enables us to coordinate our activities in the international arena and at the same time strengthens the foreign-policy position of each member of the Warsaw Treaty.

The substantial improvements in the efficiency of the allied *armed forces* is our common achievement. The major military-

training exercises, held in the last few years, have demonstrated a high level of interaction and combat skill of the friendly armies of the Warsaw Treaty, their ability to cope with the most complex military problems and have provided fresh proof that our comradeship-in-arms is a reliable means for straitjacketing any aggressor. The military-political alliance of the socialist states has reliably operated for over 15 years in the interests of European and universal security. It helps us all to secure favorable external conditions for socialist and communist construction. It is a tangible factor for a durable peace both in Europe and beyond it.

We are full of optimism when speaking of the general prospects of the world socialist system and of our future. We possess a tested weapon in the struggle for the ideals of the working class, for the ideals of the mass of working people. This weapon is the theory of Marxism-Leninism. Based on an analysis of the general laws of historical development, hostile to cliches or ossified dogmas, this theory is being constantly enriched by the revolutionary practical work done by the socialist states, and by the many-faceted experience accumulated by the world Communist, working-class and national-liberation movements. The attempts of the bourgeois ideologists and their revisionist henchmen—both right and “Left”—to divert the builders of socialism and communism from the right path, and to set up a smoke screen of provocative concoctions, demagoguery and fabrications, meet with a worthy rebuff on the part of Communists. Loyalty of the Communist and Workers’ Parties to Marxism-Leninism is the firm basis of our further victories.

Southeast Asia, where the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia—supported by the socialist countries and progressive forces the world over—are upholding their freedom and independence in armed struggle against the imperialists and their stooges, remains an arena of fierce battles. The Middle East—where, utilizing the Israeli aggressors, the imperialists would like to end the independence of the Arab states, reverse social development in those countries which have chosen the road of progress, and re-impose on them a state of dependence and exploitation by international capitalism and its henchmen—also constitutes an important segment in the worldwide front of the liberation struggle. The struggle for genuine independence and social progress is mounting increasingly in the countries of Latin America. Unprecedented class battles are developing in the citadels of imperialism proper—in the United States of America, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and other capitalist countries. The working class in these countries is fighting with increasing resolve for its rights and interests.

The European continent presents today an arena of active struggle and interaction of the two opposing systems. The socialist countries are coming out as energetic proponents of strengthening peace

and the security of all nations in Europe, and are working for the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems on our continent. It is our common view that this policy meets the interests of the revolutionary forces struggling for socialism and democracy, as well as the interests of all nations.

No one can now deny the immense positive role played by the mighty community of socialist states in the international life of contemporary Europe. It is precisely the policy of the socialist states which has been the basic factor in improving substantially the political climate in Europe in recent years.

The fruitful development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with France and certain other West European states was a considerable gain for the policy of the socialist countries, based on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. These relations serve the cause of peace and detente both in Europe and all over the world.

The conclusion of the Treaty between the USSR and FRG and the recent initialling of the Treaty between the Polish People's Republic and FRG was likewise the outcome of the coordinated, principled policy conducted by our community over the years and the realistic position adopted by the new FRG Government, the mood of broad sections of the population in that country apparently playing its part in this. These documents are based on the clearly expressed recognition of the real state of affairs in Europe, the state of affairs which took shape as a result of the liberation struggle of the nations in World War II. They create favorable preconditions for deepening peaceful cooperation among all European states in many fields, safeguarding, at the same time, the legitimate interests of the German Democratic Republic and other socialist states.

It was precisely the countries of the socialist community which advanced the idea of convening a European conference on security questions, which has been favorably received by the majority of European states, and is now making headway towards its practical implementation.

All these and many other major foreign-policy actions represent—and it is necessary to stress this again—the results of the coordinated joint policy of the socialist countries. The stronger our unity, the closer the coordination of our action, the greater are our successes in the field of foreign policy for the benefit of every one of our countries, for the benefit of world socialism and all democratic and peace-loving forces.

Comrades, our Party values very highly the active foreign policy

of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the truly international activity of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The Communists of very many countries recognize with gratitude the active part played by our Hungarian friends in the preparation of the international meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties. This meeting, held, as you know, in 1969, was a major event in our movement. It enhanced the unity of the communist ranks, and promoted the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the working masses. This struggle is achieving more and more victories in all parts of the world. The revolutionary forces of our day—the world socialist system, the working class, the national-liberation movement—are pressing imperialism back step by step.

Dear comrades,

Considerable victories have been scored by the Communists, and primarily by the Communists of the socialist countries, in the constructive effort for the building up of a new society, for the education of the new man, and in the noble struggle for the supreme interests of working people in all countries. We are aware, however, that there are still many difficulties and many battles ahead. And in all our work in our own countries and in the international arena, now as before, we are reliably guided by the immortal words of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin:

"The class struggle is continuing; it has merely changed its forms. It is the class struggle of the proletariat to prevent the return of the old exploiters . . . The class struggle is continuing and it is our task to subordinate all interests to that struggle. Our Communist morality is also subordinated to that task. We say: morality is what serves to destroy the old exploiting society and to unite all the working people around the proletariat, which is building up a new, a communist society" (*Collective Works*, Vol. 31, p. 293).

We members of the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are grateful for the warm words addressed to our Party by Comrade Janos Kadar, from the platform of this Congress. I wish to assure you that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has always seen and continues to see its supreme duty in further strengthening, together with all fraternal Parties, the unity of the socialist countries in the common struggle for our Marxist-Leninist ideals.

The Soviet people are now living and working in anticipation of an important event in the life of our country—the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. We are approaching the Congress with fine results. The tasks previously set by the 23rd Congress of the CPSU are being successfully fulfilled. Thanks to the devoted work of the Soviet people the economy of the country has been further developed and the level of people's

welfare has been raised considerably. Soviet science and technology have made successful progress in these years. A striking proof of this is the magnificent success of the first experiment in history of landing on the Moon an automatic explorer—the "Lunokhod-1," made by Soviet hands.

Mapping out the plans for the forthcoming period the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as before, seeks to correlate them organically with our common internationalist objectives. We are convinced that the coming years will bring new victories for the socialist community, and for our part are determined to do everything necessary for the victory of our common cause.

In closing my speech, I wish the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and all the working people of fraternal Hungary, further successes in socialist construction, in raising the standards of industry and agriculture, science, culture, education and the people's welfare. With all our heart we wish you complete victory in the solution of the great tasks mapped out by the 10th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Then L. I. Brezhnev handed to the Presidium the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee to the 10th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

DECISIONS OF THE TENTH CONGRESS OF THE HSWP

The Tenth Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held in Budapest from November 23-28 unanimously adopted decisions on the reports presented by the CC HSWP and the Central Control Commission and approved amendments to the Party Rules.

In a concluding speech on November 27, Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the CC HSWP, said the Congress discussion demonstrated Party unity and complete support for Party policy.

Janos Kadar voiced his gratitude to the CPSU delegation and the delegations from other fraternal Parties attending the Congress. The presence of the delegations and the speeches by their leaders, he said, added greater significance to the Congress, reflecting internationalist positions. The main positions expressed by the Congress, said the speaker, were understood and supported by the majority of Communist and Workers' parties and fraternal peoples. This solidarity gives us strength in the struggle being waged by the Party.

The Congress was a vivid manifestation of the fidelity of the Hungarian Communists to socialism and the idea of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The closed session on November 28 heard and approved the report made by the Appeals Commission and elected a new Party leadership. 105 members were elected to the CC HSWP.

At its first sitting the Central Committee elected a 13-man Politbureau and a 6-member Secretariat. Janos Kadar was re-elected First Secretary of the CC HSWP. Janos Brutio was elected Chairman of the Central Control Commission.

APPEAL* OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF VIETNAM AND DRV GOVERNMENT

The CC PWPV and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam appealed on December 10 to fellow countrymen and fighters of the entire country steadfastly to continue and to intensify the war of resistance against U.S. aggression.

The appeal says that the American imperialists are stubbornly protracting and stepping up the criminal war against the people of Vietnam and Indochina. Since May 1970 they have been constantly waging extremely serious military operations against the DRV and recently their air force resumed on an even greater scale reconnaissance activity, bombings, shellings and acts of sabotage, perpetrating fresh crimes in many regions.

White House and Pentagon leaders, continues the appeal, make military threats, plotting new military ventures against the DRV. They should not forget, however, that our nation is unshakable, undefeated, it is fighting in the name of justice and is not intimidated by any threats.

Our people love peace, but genuine peace is possible only if there is true independence and freedom, says the appeal. A correct solution of the Vietnamese problem is indicated in the 10- and 8-point program of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The U.S. imperialists, however, deliberately continue the aggressive war in our country, encroaching on our sovereignty, ignoring the elementary principles of international law and challenging our people and all of progressive humanity.

Once again we solemnly state: the DRV is an independent, sovereign country, a member of the socialist camp. The territory, air and sea space of the DRV are inviolable. The American imperialists should once and for all stop all military operations against the DRV. Our people are determined that they shall not go unpunished for all their actions encroaching on our sacred national rights.

Faced with new plots by the American imperialists, the appeal continues, our Party, our people and our army must unite still closer and exert maximum effort to continue and intensify the war of resistance in order to force American troops to withdraw from our country, liberate the South, defend the North and achieve the country's peaceful unification. Together with the fraternal peoples

*Vietnam Information Agency release.

of Laos and Cambodia, our people are determined to drive the American aggressor out of Indochina.

The appeal calls upon the people and fighters to strengthen their vigilance, increase their battle readiness and achieve still greater successes in socialist building. The appeal also calls upon fellow countrymen and fighters in South Vietnam to step up their struggle under the leadership of the National Liberation Front and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam to banish the U.S. and puppet troops from the country and to frustrate the "Vietnamization" policy.

We express our sincere gratitude to the fraternal socialist countries and friends on all continents for their sympathy and effective aid to our people in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and in building socialism, says the appeal.

Although the war of resistance by our people still has to pass through numerous difficulties and ordeals, our full victory is inevitable.

ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION*

Despite all its complexities, the political situation in India is changing more and more in favor of the forces of progress and democracy. The impact of sharpening social contradictions as well as of new awakening and militancy among the broad masses is being increasingly felt. The urge for broad popular unity in the fight against reaction and for radical changes in economic and other policies has immensely grown in the recent period. At the same time, the rightist forces too are more and more resorting to various subversive methods in furtherance of their designs. The coming months will witness the extension of the conflict between the forces of progress and reaction. A new regrouping of political forces in the country is in progress, though in an uneven manner in different states.

The two outstanding developments of the recent period are the results of the midterm elections in Kerala and the nationwide struggle for land and land reforms. Both these events are going to have far-reaching impact on the democratic movement as a whole. These events have shown how Left and democratic forces could be united for a shift to the left by pursuing the tactics of unity and struggle. They stand as important landmarks in the advance of the Left and democratic forces. They have raised the democratic movement to a higher level and given new confidence to the toiling people and to all others who sincerely stand for Left and democratic unity against Right reaction and for a decisive shift to the left.

What has come about in Kerala has to be welcomed as of great national importance in our people's fight against Right reaction, against disruption from within the ranks of the Left movement and ultimately for radical transformation in the economic and political life of the country. Development along this line, especially the success of the new Kerala government, will be an incentive to further radicalization of popular forces, to the cause of their broad-based unity. The growing cooperation between the UF government and the Congress(R) for the implementation of progressive policies is bound to exercise great influence on the political situation in the country as a whole.

Within the Congress(R) a dual process is noticeable. On the one hand, the rightist and conservative elements are trying to restrain a leftward swing among Congressmen, while the democratic elements within the ruling party are pressing for a move forward.

*Resolution of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, New Delhi, 1 to 5 October 1970. Abridged.

Correct united front tactics and mass actions will strengthen the positions of the latter.

The Kerala election has further exposed the utter opportunism and disruptive character of the CP(Marxist). In this election, the CP(Marxist) totally ignored the rightist threat to the country's future. Not only this, it joined hands with the Syndicate and also, to an extent, with the Jana Sangh and other reactionaries. The CP(Marxist) made the UF, notably the CPI, as well as the Congress(R), its main target of attack in the election campaign. Thus, the CP(Marxist) carried forward its policy of disruption to a point where this party pitted itself against the three Left parties in Kerala as well as against the progressive trends within the Congress(R). No wonder in this adventure, the CP(Marxist) found both encouragement and support from the Syndicate and other reactionaries as it itself gave open support to the former. It was a strange spectacle that a party claiming to be communist had lined up with the pro-imperialist elements. Sectarianism and hegemonism of the CP(Marxist) thus degenerated into a direct abetment of the forces of neo-colonialism and reaction in addition to disrupting Kerala's Left and democratic movement.

The political outcome of the Kerala elections has been a forthright repudiation of the entire policy of sectarianism, opportunism and disruption of the CP(Marxist). The Kerala elections have further shown that such opportunism and disruptive policies, which inevitably bring grist to the mill of counter-revolution, can be effectively rebuffed if the Left and democratic forces, pledged to unity, stand together and give a fight. It will be the task of the united front and progressive-minded Congressmen in Kerala to consolidate the fighting unity and exert their best endeavors to give the state a stable and progressive government.

The land struggle has been the greatest agrarian movement on a national scale since independence. This struggle has not only aroused but also moved into action lakhs of agricultural workers, Harijans, Adivasis and poor peasants into militant mass actions against landlordism, widely supported by different sections of democratic public opinion. Apart from its immediate achievements in terms of land occupied and powerful pressures on the government in favor of land reforms, this land struggle has been a great blow to the social and economic power of big landlords who today constitute a pillar of support to Right reaction, including communal and other divisive forces in the countryside. It has quickened the pace of political polarization over a very wide social spectrum and given a great fillip to the cause of Left and democratic unity. The struggle has put in sharp national focus the urgency of radical land reforms, including distribution of surplus land to agricultural workers and poor peasants. If today at least some of the state governments are

speaking about amendments to land laws and other agrarian measures, it is mainly due to the impact of the land struggle on our public life.

The struggle for land distribution and radical land reforms has to be continued and carried forward as an integral part of the democratic movement for which the political situation in the country is today more favorable. Real possibilities have arisen for forcing the state governments, as well as the center, to take effective steps for breaking the still-continuing concentration of land in the hands of big landlords and monopolists, for distribution of surplus and other distributable land to agricultural workers and poor peasants and for other urgent measures. For this, however, the initiative in mass actions, as well as the mobilization of broad democratic public opinion are essential. The future of democratic movement hinges on the continuance and carrying forward of the agrarian upsurge. The land struggle has galvanized the toiling peasantry for future mass actions on a greater scale.

The rightists have stepped up their anti-Soviet and anti-CPI campaign to a very high pitch in order to create confusion and to disrupt the growing unity of democratic forces. This corresponds with the strategy of U.S. neo-colonialism in this country of which anti-Sovietism is a calculated weapon. The campaign is specifically aimed at creating fissures among Congressmen belonging to the Congress(R). This goes on, side by side with the rightist elements within the Congress(R) itself carrying on their treacherous subversive activities. The links between these elements with the rightist axis are an open secret. But unfortunately, there is not sufficient vigilance against them within the Congress(R). Worse still, on occasion there are attempts to placate this fifth column within the Congress(R).

The division in the Left movement constitutes the greatest weakness on the side of the popular forces. For this, the main responsibility must rest on the CP(Marxist) and the SSP leadership. Whatever may be its programmatic and other declarations, the political line of the CP(Marxist) today has boiled down to attacking the CPI. To this end, the CP(Marxist) is prepared to join hands even with the rightist forces as has been witnessed in Kerala. The CP(Marxist) is furious because our Party's stature is rising among the broad masses and we are gaining new friends and allies in the common struggle. The CP(Marxist) leaders get particularly upset when they see the progressive elements within the Congress(R) coming closer to the CPI in developing joint actions against Right reaction and for progressive measures. The CP(Marxist) is thus showing itself up as an inveterate opponent of Left and democratic unity. In fact, its entire policy is aimed at sabotaging such unity.

The anti-CPI and anti-unity line of the CP(Marxist) is now

leading this party into all kinds of gambles with the fate of the working class and other sections of the toiling people, as has been noticed in Durgapur, Calcutta and other places, for sheer partisan aggrandizement by the CP (Marxist). In West Bengal, the CP (Marxist) has taken to political murders, kidnappings and similar other gangster actions for terrorizing members and supporters of other parties and this they call a part of their "class struggles." These have become a part of the practical policy of the CP (Marxist). The upshot of this is that the political life in West Bengal is being ruined by letting loose political hooliganism on the one hand and by offering pretexts for the police, CRP and other forces of the government to indulge in wanton repression and excesses on the other. Evidently, the CP (Marxist) wants a midterm poll to take place in such conditions of terrorism and intimidation by this party. It seems that the results of the Kerala elections have only made the CP (Marxist) in West Bengal even more wild. Not corrections of their anti-unity, disruptive line but a deeper plunge into political hooliganism and adventurism appears to be the reaction of the CP (Marxist) to the Kerala election results. This, however, denotes the desperation and ideological and political bankruptcy of this party.

The Left and democratic movement must take due note of this political degeneration of the CP (Marxist) when it seeks to advance its partisan aims or settle its political disputes with others through methods of political murders and terrorism. The democratic movement not only in West Bengal but in all parts of the country must be roused against this new dangerous element the CP (Marxist) has introduced in our political life.

It must also be added here that many terrorist acts indulged in by the Naxalites are no doubt providing alibis for police repression and Right reaction. What, however, is not always known is that in West Bengal the terrorism of the CP (Marxist), which is mainly directed against its political opponents, including the Naxalites, is a far greater menace than Naxalite activities. Moreover, some sections of the police are conniving at CP (Marxist) crimes. The complicity of a section of the police force in the terroristic actions of the CP (Marxist) poses a grave threat.

While pursuing such methods of disruption and physical violence against the CPI and others in the Left movement, the CP (Marxist) is no less at war with the principles and common stand of the international Communist movement. The bitter hostility of the CP (Marxist) to the positions of the international Communist movement, as embodied in the documents of the Moscow Meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties held in June 1969 would bear this out. And the CP (Marxist) has made anti-Sovietism one of its main planks in the name of fighting international revision-

ism. Yet the CP (Marxist) has the temerity to seek recognition from the fraternal Communist Parties. What the CP (Marxist) really deserves in the ranks of the international Communist movement is not recognition or any direct or indirect encouragement but a thorough exposure, as well as forthright condemnation as the greatest disrupter of the Communist and working-class movement in our country.

The ideological and political struggle against the CP (Marxist) has got to be further stepped up and this struggle must be so linked up with the living problems of the working-class and democratic movements and so conducted that the CP (Marxist) gets completely isolated and the masses following it are helped to free themselves from its sectarian and disruptive influence. It is encouraging that the isolation of the CP (Marxist) is growing even in West Bengal and the fulminations and empty threats on its part are an indication of precisely this process.

The policy of the CP (Marxist) being what it is, it would be an illusion to think that the CPI and other democratic parties can come closer to the CP (Marxist) until it abandons its terrorism, bossism and sectarianism. The main task at the moment is to fight the sectarian and disruptive policies of the CP (Marxist) with the utmost vigor which alone may in future create conditions when the CP (Marxist) can be expected to return to the fold as a faithful partner in a Left and democratic united front. Not that joint actions with the CP (Marxist) should not be accepted where such actions are possible. But this should not confuse the urgency and importance of ideological and political struggle against the CP (Marxist) to isolate it and to curb its influence and position among the masses.

As regards the SSP, its leadership is guided by blind and unscrupulous non-Congressism. This has landed the SSP leadership into the arms of the Syndicate and the rightist axis. The rightists are at pains to use the SSP leadership to embroil not only this party but other parties in the rightist plot for the capture of power. The recent Morarji-Fernandes talks for building an anti-Indira Gandhi front underline the rank opportunism of the SSP leadership. The stand of the SSP leadership has become a big obstacle to the Left and democratic movement at least in UP and certain other states. But for this, the leftist forces would have been in a far stronger position to influence the political developments in these states, as also at the national level. Discontent against the leadership's policy is growing.

Having regard to the positions of these two major Left parties, the question of building Left and democratic unity requires a realistic approach. No Left and democratic unity can be built by giving any quarter to the disruptive and opportunist policies of the CP

(Marxist) and the SSP leadership, nor can it be built without a correct political assessment of the split of the Congress and, above all, without joint actions as well as political understanding with the progressive elements within the Congress(R). In fact in the changed political situation, the democratic forces within the Congress(R) must be viewed and attracted as a major potential component of the Left and democratic unity without in any way minimizing the significance of unity of the Left and democratic forces outside the Congress.

It is true that many leaders of the Congress(R) are opposed to Congressmen coming closer to the Left parties, particularly the CPI. But the political current is turning against these leaders even within their own party. However, it must also be admitted that we have not overcome the hangover of non-Congressism which often inhibits initiative and effort on our part in drawing Congressmen and Congress masses closer to the Left and democratic parties and for joint actions with the latter. Not that local conditions should be altogether discounted. Just as it will be wrong not to take into account the local conditions and position of the Congress(R) in a state, it will be a mistake to overplay arguments about local conditions in justification of the lack of the needed political orientation. Right reaction and unscrupulous ultra-leftism cannot be fought without drawing democratic forces within the Congress(R) closer to the Left outside the Congress(R).

Right reaction should most definitely be singled out as the main enemy and in order to unite the broad democratic forces in the fight against Right reaction and for a shift to the Left, the sectarianism and disruption of the CP(Marxist) and the SSP brand must also be combated. This is an imperative national task.

It is heartening that among the Left and democratic parties there is growing realization that not only they must themselves come together but must also at the same time seek closer relations with the progressive forces within the Congress(R). The improvement in the relations between the CPI and the PSP is a very welcome development. Initiatives are necessary for purposeful, friendly dialogues with the PSP at all levels.

The political developments are taking place as envisaged by our Party even as they are more and more confirming the correctness of the line of our Party. We have correctly set the building of Left and democratic unity as the central task with the national perspective of bringing into existence a government of Left and democratic unity at the center. There is no need to reiterate this task. Only efforts in this direction must be more concrete and sustained. It is necessary to concretize practical steps for building Left and democratic unity both at the national level and in the states by, no doubt, taking into account the local conditions. The building of Left and democratic

unity is a complex task and it is not a matter of just negotiations or understanding at the top. Our Party has already set forth the issues and demands over which the broad masses should be mobilized in united mass campaigns and mass actions. Fight against the rightist combine and communal forces like the Jana Sangh which have become the rightist spearhead will greatly facilitate the process of building Left and democratic unity. At the same time, the reactionary or anti-people policies and activities of the Congress(R) at all levels must be fought and defeated.

If the possibilities for building a broad Left and democratic front have grown, it does not by any means imply that the independent role of our Party or the task of strengthening it as a mass political force or building mass organizations under its influence have become now less important. On the contrary, these possibilities demand of us that we make redoubled efforts for carrying out these tasks. The land struggle has shown that our Party is capable of making great strides here and now on a national scale. Such campaigns and struggles on this and similar national and mass issues will unite the people, isolate reactionary forces and help overcome the hesitations of other elements.

Equally important is it to combine the effort for building broad Left and democratic unity with the struggles against both Left opportunism and bourgeois ideology. There can be no reconciliation with the capitalist path of development or with the exclusive rule of the national bourgeoisie. On the contrary, we must aim at creating political conditions for replacing the present capitalist path of development by a non-capitalist path. This demands that the revolutionary working class and our Party must not only act as the unifier of democratic forces in the fight against reaction and for social progress but also give a revolutionary orientation to the entire democratic movement.

It has been the experience of all broad united democratic fronts that the working-class and the revolutionary movements are constantly subjected to pressures coming from bourgeois elements. On no account must the basic fight for our Party Program and its principles be temporized or slackened. Life is proving the correctness of our Party Program and is offering new opportunities to draw the broad masses to its standpoint and principles.

MEETING AT THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE WITH THE DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

A delegation of the Communist Party of India, including E. Rao, General Secretary of the National Council of the CPI (leader of the delegation), and B. Gupta and N. K. Krishnan (both members of the Central Secretariat of the National Council of the CPI) visited the Soviet Union, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, for the celebration of the 53rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

During their stay in the USSR the delegation of the CPI had meetings and talks with a CPSU delegation, including L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee (leader of the delegation), M. A. Suslov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, B. N. Ponomarev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R. A. Ulyanovsky, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the talks the delegations exchanged opinions on a great variety of questions of the international situation, including the situation in Indochina and in the Middle East, the problems of European security as well as those of the national-liberation movement. There were also discussions of the problems of the international Communist movement and of other issues of interest to the two parties.

The delegations pointed out that the main tendency of current international development is characterized by a further consolidation of the positions of the world socialist system, by the development of the national-liberation movement, by the cohesion of the international workers' and communist movement, by a weakening of the positions of imperialism and colonialism.

The delegations of the CPSU and CPI stressed the decisive importance of unity of action in the international Communist and workers' movement, of all the anti-imperialist democratic forces in the struggle against the aggressive policies of imperialism, for peace, national independence and social progress.

The delegations reaffirmed the loyalty of their Parties to the policy of the world Communist movement, as worked out at the 1969 International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties,

*Pravda, November 18, 1970.

and expressed the firm resolve to work consistently, together with other fraternal parties, for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international Communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The CPSU delegation provided detailed information for the delegation of the CPI on the achievements scored in communist construction in the USSR, on the further raising of the living and cultural standards of the Soviet people, on the consistent implementation of the Leninist foreign policy aimed at ensuring lasting peace on earth, strengthening the socialist community, and rendering every kind of assistance to the peoples fighting for national and social emancipation.

The CPI delegation highly assessed the activities of the CPSU and the efforts of the Soviet people in communist construction and stressed its great importance for the successful development of the world revolutionary process.

The CPI delegation spoke of the struggle of the Communist Party of India for the vital interests of the country's working class and laboring peasantry, of the Party's efforts aimed at achieving the cohesion of the Left-wing and democratic forces in the struggle against the Right-wing, reactionary forces, supported by foreign imperialism, for consolidating India's national independence and for the country's development along the road of economic and social progress.

The CPSU delegation, on its part, emphasized the great role played by the Communist Party of India in the struggle for the cohesion of the Left-wing and democratic forces in that country, for a bright future for the Indian people, and wished it further success in its noble activities. The CPSU delegation expressed its understanding of the complicated and difficult conditions of the struggle of the Communist Party of India against the vicious attacks of the reactionary forces. These difficulties are increased by insufficient cohesion of the Left-wing and democratic forces.

The CPI delegation expressed the conviction that success in the struggle against reaction insistently calls for the unity of action of all the Left-wing and democratic forces in the country.

The meetings between the CPSU and CPI delegations took place in a spirit of mutual understanding and cordiality. Representatives of the two parties expressed the assurance that the relations of fraternal friendship between them would continue to develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Both delegations were gratified to note the continuing manifold and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, and stressed the importance of the further consolidation of the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

REPORT* BY KIM IL SUNG

The Fifth Congress of the Korean Party of Labor was held from 2-13 Nov. 1970. It heard Kim Il Sung's report and adopted a number of resolutions.

Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee, Korean Party of Labor, delivered a report on behalf of the Central Committee at the Fifth Congress of the KPL.

This congress, he said, is one more milestone in the Party's struggle for the consolidation and development of the socialist system in the Korean People's Democratic Republic, for effective support of the revolutionary struggle of the people of South Korea and the country's independent unification.

All members of our Party and the working class, said the speaker, have, with faith in a radiant future, joined in the effort to fulfil the militant program advanced by the Fourth Congress of the KPL and have successfully completed the seven-year plan. The cardinal goal of this plan was socialist industrialization. The greatest achievement of socialist construction during the period under review, said the speaker, is that our country has been transformed into a socialist industrial state as a result of fulfilment of the historical goal of national industrialization.

Kim Il Sung quoted figures demonstrating the growth of industrial production. He said, in particular, that the gross volume of industrial output had increased 11.6 times as compared with 1956.

There was especially rapid development in heavy industry, he said. As a reliable material base for the rapid development of the national economy, it helps greatly in the development of light industry and agriculture and in strengthening the country's defense capacities.

With the powerful support of heavy industry, said Kim Il Sung, technical modernization of agriculture was carried out successfully. The greatest achievement of the technical revolution in agriculture was the completion of the irrigation system which guarantees bountiful and stable harvests.

The report dwelt in detail on the training of national cadres. At present, said Kim Il Sung, various branches of the national economy employ more than 497,000 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists, which is 4.3 times more than in 1960.

The main task in education, said the speaker, is to train a large group of engineers and technical specialists, the country's intellec-

*Abridged from *Nodon Shinmun*.

tual army. In the immediate future we must have up to 1,000,000 engineers and technical specialists.

Concerning the tasks of socialist construction in the KPDR the General Secretary of the KPL said that at present the Party and people are faced with the urgent task of achieving further consolidation and development of the socialist system in the KPDR and accelerating the complete victory of socialism on the basis of the successes already attained in the revolution and during construction. The main goal of the six-year plan (1971-1976) in building up a socialist economy is to consolidate the successes in industrialization, to advance the technical revolution to new heights and in this way to fortify the material and technical basis of socialism.

In agriculture the central goal is to raise the level of intensification of production, said Kim Il Sung.

The speaker then turned to problems of socialist culture and the ideological revolution, saying that one of the most important tasks today in building up a national socialist culture and ideology is the struggle against imperialist penetration, against the old culture of an exploiting society and the reactionary capitalist culture. It is impossible to develop a socialist national culture and to defend the gains of socialism without decisively rebuffing such penetration.

Kim Il Sung pointed to the necessity of strengthening education of the Party membership and the working people in the spirit of Party policy in order that they have a clear picture of the essence and correctness of Party policy.

Concerning the building up of the KPDR's defense might the speaker said that as before the situation in the country remains tense. The aggressive plotting of the American imperialists and their machinations to unleash a new war are increasing and becoming more obvious. With the encouragement of American imperialism, the Japanese militarists are stepping up their intrigues for a new aggression against Korea. The puppet clique in South Korea is doing its best to carry out the military policy of its bosses. In view of the existing situation, said Kim Il Sung, we were forced to strengthen our country's defense might.

In the section of the report dealing with raising the people's welfare, the speaker said that in this sphere at present the most important task is to liquidate as soon as possible differences in living standards between the workers and the peasants, between the urban and village population.

Kim Il Sung spoke in detail on the situation in South Korea, saying that great changes had taken place there during the period covered by the report. The American imperialists have been busy turning it, still more consistently, into a base for military aggres-

sion and a military appendage with the help of the military-fascist dictatorship, have escalated their policy of aggression and war. On the other hand, the speaker noted, national and class contradictions have become more acute in South Korea and the revolutionary activity of the wide masses of people headed by the workers and peasants has become more noticeable. Therefore, American imperialism's colonial regime is suffering a serious crisis. And this is the main outcome of the development of events in South Korea during this period, said the speaker.

Kim Il Sung pointed out that the basic tasks of the South Korean revolution are to expel the aggressive forces of American imperialism from South Korea, liquidate the colonial regime, overthrow the military-fascist dictatorship, establish an advanced social system and assure democratic development of society. The South Koreans are not alone in their struggle, said Kim Il Sung. They have at their disposal the powerful revolutionary base in the North of the country.

Noting that unification of the dismembered homeland is an important task of all Koreans, a most pressing and urgent task, Kim Il Sung said that the country's unification demanded expulsion of the American aggressor, the main obstacle to unification, liquidation of colonial domination, overthrow of the existing military-fascist dictatorship and a victory of the revolution. When a truly popular regime is established in South Korea, then the country will be successfully united as a result of the joint efforts of the socialist forces in the northern part of the republic and the patriotic and democratic forces in South Korea.

In international affairs, Kim Il Sung said that the most urgent task was the struggle against the policy of aggression and war followed by American imperialism. Only a stubborn struggle against the aggressive forces of American imperialism could consolidate world peace and lead to a victory in the struggle for national liberation and independence, for democracy and socialism.

The present American rulers, the speaker pointed out, speak a great deal about some sort of change in policy in order to cover up their aggression in Asia. However, nothing has changed in American imperialism's aggressive policy in Asia.

Kim Il Sung then spoke of the necessity to strengthen the anti-imperialist front and increase the anti-American struggle of peoples subjected to American aggression. The speaker pointed out that it was imperative to expel the American aggressors from South Korea, Taiwan, South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and other regions of Asia and to foil their insidious plots aimed at forcing Asians to fight Asians.

The Asian nations and progressive-minded peoples the world over are faced with the urgent task of stopping the aggression of Ameri-

can imperialism and preventing a rebirth of Japanese militarism.

Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-American struggle, together with the socialist nations, the Communist and Workers' parties, the international working class, and the peoples struggling in Asia, Africa and Latin America, together will all peace-loving peoples the world over, the KPL and the Korean people, will continue their determined struggle against American imperialism and Japanese militarism, for the victory of the great cause of peace, democracy, national independence, socialism and communism.

The speaker also dwelt on problems of increasing Party work.

The General Secretary of the CC KPL noted that it was imperative to further strengthen the Party ideologically and organizationally and to enhance its guiding role.

DECISIONS* OF THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE KOREAN PARTY OF LABOR

The resolution adopted by the Fifth Congress on the report of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labor states that the Congress is in full agreement with the conclusions and tasks enumerated by Kim Il Sung in the CC report, believing that they should constitute a program of action for the Party's future activities.

The resolution notes the successes scored in socialist building in the Korean People's Democratic Republic and outlines the main lines of further progress of socialism in the country.

The Congress noted unanimously, says the resolution, that during the period covered by the report progress had been made in the South Korean revolution and the struggle for the country's unification. The Congress expressed its full support for the Marxist-Leninist declaration and program of the South Korean Revolutionary Party of Unification and warm support for the heroic, anti-American struggle being waged by the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots for the country's salvation.

The population in the North of the country, continues the resolution, will always aid and support the South Korean revolutionary struggle.

In order to unite the country, it is necessary to expel the American imperialist aggressors from South Korea, liquidate their colonial domination, destroy the present military-fascist dictatorship and achieve the victory of the revolution. The country could be success-

*Nodon Shinmun.

fully united following the establishment of a truly people's power in South Korea, by the concerted efforts of the socialist forces in the North of the Republic and the patriotic and democratic forces in the South.

The resolution notes that a great deal was accomplished in foreign policy in improving the international positions of the KPDR.

The importance is noted of increasing on a world scale the peoples' anti-war movement against the American imperialist aggression in Vietnam, according greater aid to the struggling nations including the peoples of Indochina and strengthening the militant solidarity of the peoples in countering American imperialist aggression in Asia. The defense of peace in Asia and the entire world demands a struggle against American imperialism and Japanese militarism.

The Korean revolution, continues the Congress resolution, is a component of the world revolution. That is why, while enhancing and developing our own forces, we must also develop the international revolutionary movement and exert maximum effort to establish close ties with it.

The Korean Party of Labor and the Korean people will always hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-American struggle, closing ranks with the people of the socialist countries, the Communist and Workers' Parties, the international working class, the fighting peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all peace-loving peoples the world over; they will continue the active struggle against American imperialism, Japanese militarism, for peace, democracy, national independence and the victory of socialism and communism.

The resolution fully approved and supports the activities of the Central Committee during the period under review in cementing Party unity and cohesion.

It is necessary, notes the resolution, to increase ideological work within the Party. Party organizations must step up ideological education of the working people and provide Party members and the working people with a sound knowledge of the revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism while exposing the harmful essence of revisionism to enable all Party members and working people the better to defend the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The resolution calls for an effort to uproot the remnants of bourgeois ideologies and a more vigorous fight among Party members and the working people against the remnants of all obsolete ideologies, including bourgeois and feudal-Confucian ideas, for greater educational measures to prevent any possibility of a resurgence of obsolete ideologies.

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The Congress resolution on the six-year national economic development plan in the KPDR (1971-1976) says that the basic tasks in building a socialist economy are to consolidate and develop the successes in industrialization, to advance the technical revolution to a higher level and enhance the material and technical basis of socialism.

During the coming six years it is planned to increase the gross industrial product 2.2 times and to achieve an average 14 per cent annual increase of industrial production. The technical revolution will be advanced in agriculture in order to reach a high level of intensification.

In education, science and culture, says the resolution, the task is to train a large contingent of technical and engineering personnel and specialists and to resolve the scientific and technical problems facing the national economy. To this end it is planned to enlarge the existing higher educational establishments, build new institutes and substantially increase the number of technical schools. More than 600,000 specialists for the national economy are to be trained during the coming six-year period and preparatory work carried out for the gradual transition to a general, compulsory 10-year technical education. The national income will increase 1.8 times. The wages of working people, employees and farmers will go up. Over 1,000,000 families in cities and rural areas will move into new living premises.

The fulfilment of this program, says the congress resolution, will be a significant step towards the complete victory of socialism in Korea.

The proposals introduced by the Party CC for partial changes and amendments to the Party Rules were unanimously approved by the Congress delegates.

CC CPSU AND USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON BERLIN CONFERENCE

The Politbureau of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers heard the report of the delegation of the Soviet Union on the results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, held in Berlin on December 2, 1970.

The Politbureau of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers express their firm conviction that the decisions passed by the PCC Conference will effectively contribute to an improvement of the political situation in Europe. These decisions are aimed at strengthening the security and developing good-neighbor cooperation on the European continent, based on the political and territorial realities resulting from the Second World War and post-war development. Implementation of the proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty countries will be a significant contribution to strengthening peace, thereby signifying a great achievement for the European peoples.

The Politbureau of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers believe that the international solidarity of the socialist countries with the embattled peoples of Indochina, the Middle East and the African countries, clearly expressed in the final documents of the Berlin conference, will continue serving as an effective factor consolidating the peoples in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy.

The unanimity and common approach of the Warsaw Treaty countries in discussing a wide range of international problems, their determination to continue implementing coordinated joint action in the interests of peace and the security of the peoples create reliable prerequisites for further successes of the peaceful foreign policy of the socialist countries.

The Politbureau of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers fully approved the activities of the delegation of the Soviet Union at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty organization.

*Pravda, December 13, 1970.

THE ENGELS JUBILEE

The world Communist and workers' movement recently celebrated the 150th anniversary of the birth of Frederick Engels (November 28, 1970).

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The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany held an international conference in Berlin on November 12 and 13. It was attended by 41 delegations from Communist and Workers' parties and from European, Asian, African and American national-revolutionary parties.

The conference was addressed by Comrade Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary, CC SUPG and Chairman of the GDR State Council. He stressed the relevance of Engels' legacy in analyzing state-monopoly capitalism and for further socialist construction.

The report of Comrade F. Ebert, member of the Political Bureau, CC SUPG, "Frederick Engels—One of the Founders of Scientific Socialism," and the speakers in the debate dwelt on the impact of Engels' ideas on the further theoretical elaboration of many of the problems raised by the 1969 International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties.

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A jubilee session of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the CC CPSU, held in Moscow on November 17, was addressed by Academician M. V. Keldysh, President of the Academy.

Academician B. N. Ponomaryov, Secretary of the CC CPSU, devoted his contribution to Engels' role in founding revolutionary theory and developing the labor movement. The ideas of Marx and Engels, complemented and projected by Lenin, he said, have been the theoretical basis of the Soviet Communists' activity from the day their Party was founded.

To learn, defend and develop—that, briefly, is the approach to theory which Lenin adopted from Marx and Engels and then bequeathed to us, Comrade Ponomaryov said. The main impulse for the conceptualization of the latest practice comes from the world Communist movement. Theory is verified, complemented and corrected against experience. This is the core of the creative nature of Marxism-Leninism, the way the immortal legacy of its founders is put into practice. And in this the role of the CPSU is important and responsible, because it is in the frontlines of the social battle for the revolutionary reconstruction of the world.

Reports were also made by Academicians P. N. Fedoseyev and B. M. Kedrov.

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On November 27, the delegates to the Tenth Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the delegations of many Communist and Workers' Parties attending the Congress, paid tribute to the memory of F. Engels, one of the founders of scientific socialism, leader and teacher of the proletariat.

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A jubilee meeting devoted to the 150th anniversary of the birth of Engels was held in Moscow on November 27. Academician P. N. Fedoseyev, member of the CC CPSU and Director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the CC CPSU, made the report "F. Engels—Great Proletarian Thinker and Revolutionary."

On that day jubilee meetings and functions were also held in Kiev, Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Baku, Engels and other Soviet towns.

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The CC SUPG, the GDR State Council, the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany held a jubilee session in Berlin on November 27.

Kurt Hager, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC SUPG, read the paper "The Cause of Frederick Engels Is Immortal."

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In Wuppertal, the town of Engels' birth, the German Communist Party organized, on November 28, an international conference, "Frederick Engels and the Present-Day Working-Class Movement," attended by scholars from Belgium, Hungary, Denmark, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, the FRG, Czechoslovakia and other countries. The main paper, "F. Engels and the Struggle of the GCP," was presented by Comrade Willi Gerns, member of the Presidium of the GCP. The successors and continuers of Engels' cause in the Federal Republic are the Communists, he said, denying Social-Democratic leaders' claims that the present-day Social-Democrats are the sole guardians of Engels' ideas.

A jubilee meeting was held in the Stadthalle, the biggest in Wuppertal, at which GCP Chairman Kurt Bachmann spoke.

A Frederick Engels Centre was opened during the celebrations in Wuppertal, dedicated to the dissemination of Engels' ideas.

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Jubilee programs, including scientific conferences, symposiums,

meetings, etc., were organized by many other Communist and Workers' parties.

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On the occasion of the jubilee, two scientific biographies of Engels were published: "Fridrikh Engels. Biografia" by a group of authors headed by L. F. Ilyichov (Moscow, Politizdat, 1970. 627 pp.) and "Friedrich Engels. Eine Biographie" by a group of authors headed by H. Gemkow (Berlin, Dietz Verlag, 1970. 708 pp.).

Engels' works and collections and a large selection of books and other publications on various aspects of the activity of the great revolutionary and scientist were issued in many countries to mark the jubilee.



BILATERAL MEETINGS

USSR-FRG

A delegation from the German Communist Party headed by M. Kapluk, GCP Board Presidium member, was in the USSR on a two-week visit at the invitation of the CC CPSU.

On November 17 the delegation was received by B. N. Ponomaryov, CC CPSU Secretary. The delegation told about their Party's activities in the struggle for the democratic and peaceful development of the FRG, for the working people's social interests, for relaxation of international tension and a stable European peace. It was pointed out that the GCP would continue contributing to strengthening the unity of the international Communist movement on the basis of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The meeting was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere with identical views expressed by both fraternal parties on all the problems discussed.

USSR-CSSR

On November 18 L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, met in Moscow with G. Husak, First Secretary of the CC CPC, who arrived in the Soviet Union in accordance with a previous mutual agreement.

Comrades L. Brezhnev and G. Husak exchanged views on further strengthening and developing fraternal relations and cooperation between the CPSU and the CPC, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Topical international problems were also discussed.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and complete identity of views.

USSR-CUBA

Cuban Communist Party workers visited the Soviet Union from November 4 to 18 at the invitation of the CC CPSU. The group was headed by the Secretary of the Camaguey Province Committee, Comrade Noel Sanchez.

The Cuban guests studied the experience of Party organizations in personnel training and Party education.

On November 18 the Cuban Party workers had a warm and friendly meeting with P. N. Demichev, alternate member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CC CPSU.

USSR-ITALY

A CPSU delegation headed by A. J. Pelshe, Politbureau member CC CPSU, visited Italy from November 18 to December 3 at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee.

In Rome the delegation placed wreaths at the graves of A. Gramsci and P. Togliatti.

The Soviet delegation visited Naples, Palermo, Milan, Florence, Genoa, Modena, Venice, Pisa and Siena where they met top Party officials and activists and attended Party conferences and public meetings. They also had numerous conversations with political figures in the regional, provincial and local self-government bodies, and visited cooperative societies and industrial enterprises.

The Soviet delegation was met everywhere with sincere warmth, demonstrating the fraternal friendship existing between the Parties and peoples of Italy and the USSR.

The CPSU delegation acquainted itself with ICP activities aimed at further strengthening its ties with the working class, the peasants, intellectuals, the middle strata and the youth. The delegation was informed of the struggle waged by Italian Communists against monopoly domination, for the vital interests of the working people, for rapprochement between all the left, democratic forces, for the country's social, economic and political progress, for peace, democracy and socialism.

The Soviet Party delegation made note of the developing international activities of the ICP, its solidarity with nations fighting against imperialism. The Soviet guests appreciated the scale on which the Italian Communists had organized the Lenin centenary celebrations.

The CPSU delegation exchanged views on a wide range of problems with the Italian CP delegation, headed by General Secretary Luigi Longo and including ICP Deputy General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer, members of the ICP Leadership Paolo Bufalini, Carlo Galuzzi, Arturo Colombi, Armando Cossutta, Gian Carlo Pajetta and Segio Segre, CC member and head of the ICP CC international department.

While in Rome, the Soviet Party delegation met with department heads and top Party officials in the CC and the Central Control Commission.

The conversations were held in an atmosphere of warm fraternal friendship and sincerity. The delegations discussed the present international situation, in particular the events in Southeast Asia and the struggle waged by the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia against the American aggression; the situation in the Middle East and the struggle of the Arab countries and peoples to liquidate the consequences of the Israeli aggression which was carried

out with the support of international imperialism; the situation in the Mediterranean and the new conditions in Europe for establishing a system of collective security. The identity of views on these and other international problems under discussion will facilitate the further development of cooperation between the two Parties.

The delegations expressed their Party's views on the problems of the international Communist movement and the determination of both Parties to strengthen joint action by the Communist and Workers' parties, to extend contacts with all anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces the world over. In this connection both Parties expressed determination to continue working for attainment of the goals stated in the program of joint anti-imperialist action which was adopted by the 1969 International Meeting in Moscow. This is especially urgent in view of the latest criminal acts of American aggression against the people of Vietnam. Both Parties stated their resolve to work to overcome the differences existing in the international Communist movement, for unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The CPSU delegation informed the ICP of progress in the building of communism, fulfilment of the five-year plan and preparations for the 24th Party congress. The ICP delegation said that the Italian Communists have a high opinion of the successes made by the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU in creating the material and technical basis for communism, raising the people's welfare and further developing socialist democracy, science and culture.

The ICP delegation especially appraised the contribution made by the CPSU and the Soviet Union to the common struggle of the peoples against imperialism and for peace. The ICP, absolutely rejecting anti-Sovietism in any form and guided by deep-going national interests, will continue working for the development of friendship and cooperation between the Italian and Soviet peoples, for greater ties between Italy and the Soviet Union.

On the eve of the 50th anniversary of the ICP, which was established under the influence of Lenin's ideas at the new historical stage ushered in by the October Revolution, the CPSU delegation conveyed to the ICP CC and all Italian Communists wishes of further success in strengthening the Party ideologically and politically, in extending its ties with the masses, and in the struggle for the democratic and socialist renovation of Italian society.

Both delegations expressed their conviction that the visit of the CPSU delegation and the talks promoted relations of fraternal cooperation between the ICP and CPSU in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, on the basis of fraternal solidarity, independence and equality.

Such relations between the ICP and the CPSU help strengthen friendship between the Italian and Soviet peoples.

BULGARIA-RUMANIA

A communique on the visit of a Rumanian Party and government delegation to Bulgaria, released in Sofia on November 22, says that the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid and the talks that revealed identity of views on the basic state problems are a further contribution to the development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two Parties and states in accordance with the basic interests of the Rumanian and Bulgarian peoples, unity of the socialist countries, peace and progress.

Both countries, the communique says, are determined to continue working for closer cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty, for greater friendship and cooperation with all socialist states, for stronger unity and solidarity in the interests of socialism and world peace.

CYPRUS-RUMANIA

M. Ghere, alternate member of the Executive Committee and Secretary of the CC of the Rumanian CP, led a Rumanian CP delegation that visited Cyprus from November 17-23. The group was invited by the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL). The RCP delegation met with an AKEL delegation headed by AKEL General Secretary E. Papaioannou. A communique on the visit says that the parties informed each other of their activities and present tasks and exchanged views on problems of mutual interest.

Both delegations agreed that the Cyprus question could and should be resolved peacefully by the Cypriots themselves, without outside interference and on the basis of the full independence, sovereignty and integrity of Cyprus in the interests of the Cypriot people and world peace.

The RCP and AKEL stated their determination to continue working for greater unity of the international Communist movement and for closer friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries and Communist and Workers' parties.

Both sides expressed their desire to continue developing relations between the RCP and AKEL.

USSR-SWEDEN

The delegation of the Left Party—Communists of Sweden, headed by Executive Board member E. Marklund, visited the USSR at the invitation of the CC CPSU. The delegation toured Moscow,

Kiev, Donetsk and Makeyevka where they studied the work of Party and trade union organizations, problems of economic development and the working people's social and cultural facilities. The delegation met with Party officials in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the International Department of the CC CPSU.

LAOS-GDR

A delegation of the CC SUPG, headed by CC member Horst Brasch, visited liberated areas in Laos at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front of Laos (Neo Lao Hak Sat) from November 23-30. The delegation had talks with Souvanaphong, Chairman of the CC PFL, and other Party officials.

Prior to and following the visit to the Laotian liberated areas, the SUPG delegation was guest of the Central Committee of the Working People's Party of Vietnam.

The statement of the CC SUPG delegation, published on December 7, says that the SUPG delegation assured the people of Laos and leaders of the Neo Lao Hak Sat Party that the people of the GDR supported the struggle of the Laotians for a peaceful, united, democratic and sovereign Laos, as stipulated in the 1962 Geneva agreement on Laos and in accordance with the existing situation in Laos. On this basis, the GDR also supports the 5-point program of the Neo Lao Hak Sat on a peaceful solution in Laos proposed on March 6, 1970.

DRV-ITALY

An Italian CP delegation visiting the Democratic Republic of Vietnam had talks with a delegation of the Working People's Party of Vietnam on November 23 and 30.

The Italian guests were informed of the struggle being waged by the Vietnamese people against American aggression, for national salvation and for the building of socialism in North Vietnam.

The ICP delegation informed the Working People's Party of Vietnam of the Italian working people's struggle for peace, democracy and social progress and of the Italian movement in support of the Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle.

The talks were held in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

SWITZERLAND-USSR

A CPSU delegation, headed by B. E. Shcherbina, alternate member of the CC CPSU, visited Switzerland November 27 to December 6 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Swiss Party of Labor.

On November 29 and December 5, the CPSU delegation had talks

with the Leading Committee of the SPL. During the talks held in a sincere and comradely atmosphere, the two sides exchanged views on fundamental problems of mutual interest.

The visit of the CPSU delegation, which, in the view of both sides, was useful, made it possible, through a free exchange of views, to confirm that which unites the two Parties in the struggle for the great goals pursued by the Communist and Workers' parties and charted by the 1969 International Meeting in Moscow.

It was agreed that contacts and comradely, fraternal relations between all Communist and Workers' parties must continue developing on a Marxist-Leninist basis and the principles of proletarian internationalism, with respect for the independence and equality of the parties.

BULGARIA-IRAQ

A December 3 communique on the talks between the Bulgarian and Iraqi Communist Party delegations notes the complete unanimity of views. In line with the ideas and decisions of the International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow, both delegations expressed their determination to oppose all attempts at revising the time-tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to struggle for unity of the international Communist and workers' movement, for solidarity among all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle against imperialism, for national independence, democracy and social progress.

The two delegations paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East. Both sides voiced their support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian people, against the imperialist policy of aggression and for the liberation of occupied Arab territory. They resolutely condemned the Israeli rulers' imperialist policy, their continuing aggression against the Arab peoples, as a result of which the Middle East region still remains one of the world's most dangerous sources of tension. Israel and international imperialism, especially American imperialism, are fully responsible for this. The delegations stressed that peace in the area can be restored on the basis of unconditional and strict fulfilment by Israel of the November 22, 1967 Security Council resolution.

The Iraqi delegation highly appraised the moral and material aid which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, including Bulgaria, are giving the Arabs in their just struggle.

The delegations also discussed further cooperation between the BCP and the ICP.

UAR-FRANCE

A French Communist Party delegation headed by Deputy General Secretary Georges Marchais, arrived in Cairo on December 7 for a 12-day visit at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Union.

Upon arrival Georges Marchais said that the people of France fully supported the efforts of the Arab countries in defense of their legitimate rights and the UAR stand on the Palestine problem.

The French CP delegation will discuss questions of strengthening all-round cooperation between the FCP and the ASU. The guests will visit the front-line area and the Aswan High Dam and attend political seminars held by the UAR Federation of Labor.

UAR-USSR

Arriving in Cairo at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, the CPSU delegation headed by B. N. Ponomaryov, CC CPSU Secretary, had talks on December 11 with a delegation of the ASU Central Committee headed by ASU General Secretary Abdel Mohsin Abu An-Nur.

Abdul Mohsin Abu An-Nur highly appraised the growing Arab-Soviet friendship and the strengthening of Party and state relations between the UAR and the USSR, based on common principles and goals. Abu An-Nur informed the CPSU delegation of the political role played by the ASU in fulfilling the behests of President Gamal Abdel Nasser and ASU activities in the sphere of ideology, economy and defense.

On behalf of the CC CPSU, B. N. Ponomaryov assured the Egyptian delegation that the CPSU and the Soviet people fully supported the just struggle of the people and government of the UAR for the liberation of the Arab territories occupied by the Israeli aggressor and for the restoration of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The talks between the CPSU and the CC ASU delegations were held in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

IN THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

CYPRUS

The Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) appealed to the people, to political figures, parties and organizations in the country to consolidate all patriotic forces in a united front in support of President Makarios.

The appeal was adopted on the basis of the decisions adopted by the plenary meeting of the AKEL Central Committee and Central Control Commission, held in Nicosia on November 13.

The appeal stresses that AKEL is true to its earlier proclaimed policy of uniting the patriotic forces of Cyprus and cooperating with all parties and organizations in solving the pressing problems facing the people.

In the name of strengthening the unity of the home front, AKEL calls upon the government and the people of Cyprus to be vigilant and to isolate the splitters and plotters.

CANADA

In the *middle of November* the Canadian CP met at a plenary session to discuss several urgent problems, including the War Measures Act, mass unemployment, the U.S. monopoly offensive on the Canadian economy and other areas.

AUSTRIA

The Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party, meeting in Vienna on *November 17 and 18* heard a report on the internal political situation and Party tasks, delivered by F. Muhri, Chairman of the Party. The newspaper *Volksstimme* reported on November 19 that after the debate the plenum unanimously adopted the proposals contained in the report. In line with the Party rules the plenum elected A. Hoffer and K. Zenker to the CC Politbureau.

BOLIVIA

Bolivian Communists, revolutionaries and patriots must work for organizational unification of all progressive forces and, first and foremost, the working people, to defend and develop the process initiated by the people at the beginning of October.

This appeal was adopted by the BCP Central Committee's plenum

in the latter half of November. The plenum also discussed the report by the political commission printed in the newspaper *Unidad*, which analyzed the situation in the country and pointed out that the present situation was characterized by greater activity of the working people.

USA

The *Daily World* of November 25 reports that the National Committee of the CP USA met in a plenary session. General Secretary Gus Hall, reporting to the meeting, analyzed the situation in the country following the Congressional elections and international developments.

A report on the Party's foreign activities was made by National Chairman Henry Winston. The National Committee approved the activities of the U.S. Party delegation that attended the meeting of representatives of Communist and Workers' parties in Budapest, who exchanged views on the pressing problems of the anti-imperialist struggle.

CHILE

The Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party met on November 26-30. The opening session was attended by leaders of all the parties in the Popular Unity movement, parliamentarians, trade union functionaries and spokesmen for public organizations, veterans of the workers' movement, active members of the Popular Unity committees and numerous guests. A report on the significance of the Popular Unity victory, the internal situation and Party tasks in the new conditions was delivered by Luis Corvalan, General Secretary of the Chilean CP.

There is nothing more important for us today, nothing more revolutionary, he said, than to facilitate the success of the popular government headed by Comrade Salvador Allende and to take part in fulfilling the government program.

The Communist Party realizes that its basic duty today is, first of all, to work jointly with the other Popular Unity parties, the President of the Republic, within and outside the government for the common goal of revolutionary change.

The establishment of a popular government is the achievement of the working class. The government's social composition and program afford a realistic opportunity to advance towards socialism, which would put an end to the exploitation of man by man. That is why it is imperative for the working class, together with the peasantry and other toiling people, to play its role in the successful activities of this government.

The plenum noted the need for strengthening the Left bloc, for

cooperation with the popular government and resolute support for it. The Chilean Communists approved of the government's economic program, its decision to nationalize the copper mines and banks, noting that these timely measures would facilitate the growth of the country's economy.

DENMARK

The Danish CP met in plenum on November 28-29 to discuss the economic situation, the Common Market and the international situation. Several statements were adopted on home and international problems. The meeting was addressed by Party Chairman Knud Jespersen.

U S S R

The 50th anniversary of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic and its Communist Party was celebrated at a joint session of the Armenian CP Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet of the republic. The report was delivered by A. E. Kochinyan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia.

The meeting was addressed by L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU.

AUSTRIA

On December 3 the Arbitration Commission of the CPA unanimously voted to exclude Frantz Marek from the Party for anti-Party activities. The Politbureau has taken note of this decision.

VENEZUELA

At its meeting at the beginning of December the Central Committee of the Communist Party decided to convene the Fourth Party congress on January 23, 1971.

FRANCE

The French Communist Youth Movement opened its congress on December 4, with over 1,300 delegates attending. A report was delivered by Rolan Favaro, the Movement's General Secretary. A speech by Georges Marchais, Deputy General Secretary of the French CP, was also heard.

BULGARIA

A national conference of Party activists, state officials and economic executives met in Sofia on December 4-5. It heard a report,

delivered by S. Todorov, Politbureau member and BCP CC Secretary, on improving labor, state and technological discipline. A report on fulfilment of the July 1968 and September 1969 plenum decisions and the main aspects of the new economic mechanism was made by Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the CC BCP and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

U S S R

On *December 5*, *Pravda* reported that the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers discussed ways of increasing the role of standards in improving the quality of output and adopted an appropriate decision.

FINLAND

Meeting on *December 7*, the Central Committee of the Communist Party heard a report on the political situation by Party Chairman Aarne Saarinen. Politbureau member Arvo Hautala informed the meeting of the negotiations for signing new labor agreements. The CPF CC appealed to all workers and workers' organizations for a more active class struggle to win trade union demands.

U S S R

The CC CPSU met in plenum on *December 7*. It heard reports delivered by N. K. Baibakov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission, on the 1971 State Plan for Development of the National Economy, and by Finance Minister V. F. Garbuzov, on the 1971 State Budget.

The plenum was addressed by L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU.

The plenum resolutions approved the drafts of the state plan for economic development in 1971 and the budget for 1971 and instructed the Council of Ministers to submit the drafts to the USSR Supreme Soviet for discussion.

The plenum also resolved to convene the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on March 30, 1971.

CUBA

Prime Minister Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, speaking on *December 7* at a meeting marking the foundation of the first nationwide trade union of workers of the basic industries, stressed the need to extend socialist democracy and to develop the national economy. The formation of nationwide leading trade union bodies based on a branch principle, he said,

is a new form of the workers' movement in Cuba facilitating the development of mass initiative.

Fidel Castro also spoke about the tasks in economic development and the reasons for the difficulties in the country and appealed to the workers to exert maximum effort to overcome these difficulties.

GREAT BRITAIN

A meeting of solidarity with the people of Spain was held in London on *December 10*. It was addressed by Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish CP, and John Gollan, General Secretary of the CPGB. English Communists, said John Gollan, together with England's progressive forces, support the Spanish patriots' heroic struggle. In a resolution the meeting expressed its protest against the trial of Basque patriots.

G D R

Addressing the 14th plenum of the CC SUPG, held 9-11 *December*, Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the CC SUPG and Chairman of the GDR State Council, reported on the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee.

A report on behalf of the Political Bureau, CC SUPG, was made by Paul Verner, Politbureau member and Secretary of the CC SUPG.

Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau, CC SUPG and Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, reported on the draft 1971 national economic plan.

Erich Honecker, Politbureau member and Secretary of the CC SUPG, reported on the exchange of Party membership cards.

Twenty people took the floor during the debates. The concluding speech was made by Walter Ulbricht.

The CC unanimously approved the reports and CC information and elected Hermann Axen Politbureau member and Werner Lamberz alternate Politbureau member.

SYRIA

A statement by the Syrian CP, published in the newspaper *An-Nida* on *December 11*, voices approval of the recent changes in the country and points out that the Communist Party will continue its efforts in defense of progressive reforms, relying on the support of the country's patriotic forces, cooperation with the socialist countries, especially the USSR, and joint action with progressive Arab countries.

The Communist Party, the statement continues, supports the action program adopted recently by the Provisional Regional Leadership of the Baath Party.

"By participating in the present government, and relying on the wide masses and cooperation with the national progressive forces," says the statement, "the Syrian Communist Party will do its utmost to make the Federation of four Arab countries—the UAR, Sudan, Libya and Syria—a reality."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

An enlarged plenary meeting of the CC CPC, held on *December 10 and 11*, discussed:

1. Conclusions drawn from the critical development in the Party and society in the period following the 13th congress of the CPC;

2. Report on the course and results of the 1970 exchange of Party membership cards;

3. Report on the activity of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CC CPC following the June 1970 Plenum of the CC CPC;

4. Resolution on the topical problems of Party unity;

5. Information by the Presidium of the CC CPC:

- on the development of the national economy in 1970;

- on the main tasks and trends of the economic plan for 1971;

- on preparations of the draft of the fifth five-year plan;

- on partial adjustments in the constitutional status of the Czechoslovak Federation.

Gustav Husak, First Secretary of the CC CPC, reported for the Presidium of the CC CPC on the basic Party tasks following the exchange of Party membership cards.

Lubomir Strougal, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, reported on the basic principles of the 1971 national economic plan.

All 25 speakers in the debate supported the Party's present policy, noted that it was necessary to continue strengthening the ideological and organizational unity of the CPC and offered constructive proposals. The concluding speech was made by Gustav Husak, First Secretary of the CC CPC.

The plenum resolution printed in the December 14 issue of *Rude Pravo* states that the decision of the January 1970 Plenum of the CC CPC has been fulfilled and that the goals set in the CC CPC letter in connection with the exchange of Party membership cards have been achieved.

The plenum approved the reports and documents on all questions discussed.

The CC CPC, the resolution continues, reviewed the results of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin on December 2, 1970, and approved of the position of the Czechoslovak delegation and the conference documents which

are a valuable contribution to strengthening European and world peace.

The CC CPC approves the foreign policy of the CSSR and its activity in the international Communist movement. The CPC will continue strengthening and deepening ideological unity and unity of action with the CPSU and other Communist and Workers' parties and adhering to the principles of Marxism-Leninism in fulfilling the goals in the worldwide struggle for socialism, progress and peace.

The CC CPC endorsed O. Svestka's appointment as Secretary and member of the CC CPC Secretariat.

The resolution confirmed the expulsion of O. Cernik from the Party.

The same issue of *Rude Pravo* also carries the full text of the plenum resolution on the topical problems of Party unity.

POLAND

The Polish Workers' Party met in plenum on *December 14* to discuss economic problems in the country and the main tasks of the Party's economic policy in 1971. A Politbureau report on these problems was made by B. Jazczuk, Politbureau member and Secretary of the CC PUWP.

Party First Secretary W. Gomulka made a report in connection with the signing of the agreement between Poland and the FRG on the normalization of relations between the two countries.

The plenum passed resolutions on the questions under discussion.

VENEZUELA

The Communist Party of Venezuela met in plenum on *December 14-16* and unanimously voted to expel Pompeyo Marquez, Eloy Torres, German Lairet and Hector Rodriguez Baus from the CC Politbureau for "leaving their posts and resorting to methods of information serving imperialism and the oligarchy in order to attack the Communist Party of Venezuela and the Party leadership."

The plenum resolution points out that the Politbureau would continue functioning with a ten-man membership headed by the Party General Secretary Jesus Faria. The plenum, "taking into consideration the factional activities of Teodoro Petkov and his group, directed against the unity of the CPV, authorizes the Politbureau to take the necessary measures to dissolve all groups inside the Party and to protect Party integrity."

The plenum instructed the Politbureau to appoint a leading temporary commission in charge of the affairs of the Communist Youth League in order to have it serve the cause of proletarian

internationalism and the struggle for socialism and Communism in Venezuela.

Another resolution confirming the decision to hold regional conferences within the time limits set by the 19th plenum and to convene the Fourth Party Congress on January 23, 1971.

A statement signed by 46 full and alternate members of the CC says that the CPV will cope with this crisis as it did with others in the past, regroup its ranks and reorganize primary organizations that were harmed by the faction's activities. Leading the masses, the CPV would continue to struggle to fulfill the program goals of the Venezuelan revolution at the present stage in history.

Closing the meeting, Jesus Faria, General Secretary of the CPV, called upon all Communists to hold on high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and international proletarian solidarity. "We are certain," he said, "that the working people of Venezuela and the fraternal Communist parties the world over will support our struggle against the factionalists, in defense of Party principles."

URUGUAY

The Communist Party of Uruguay held its 20th Congress in Montevideo from *December 12-18*. The Congress heard and discussed the CC report, presented by Rodney Arismendi, First Secretary of the CC. The Congress also discussed the report by the CPU Control Commission and elected a new Central Committee.

The Congress was attended by over 800 delegates and delegations of many Communist and Workers' parties, including the CPSU. The Congress received numerous messages of greetings from fraternal parties, progressive organizations and public figures.

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