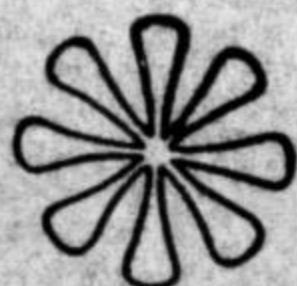


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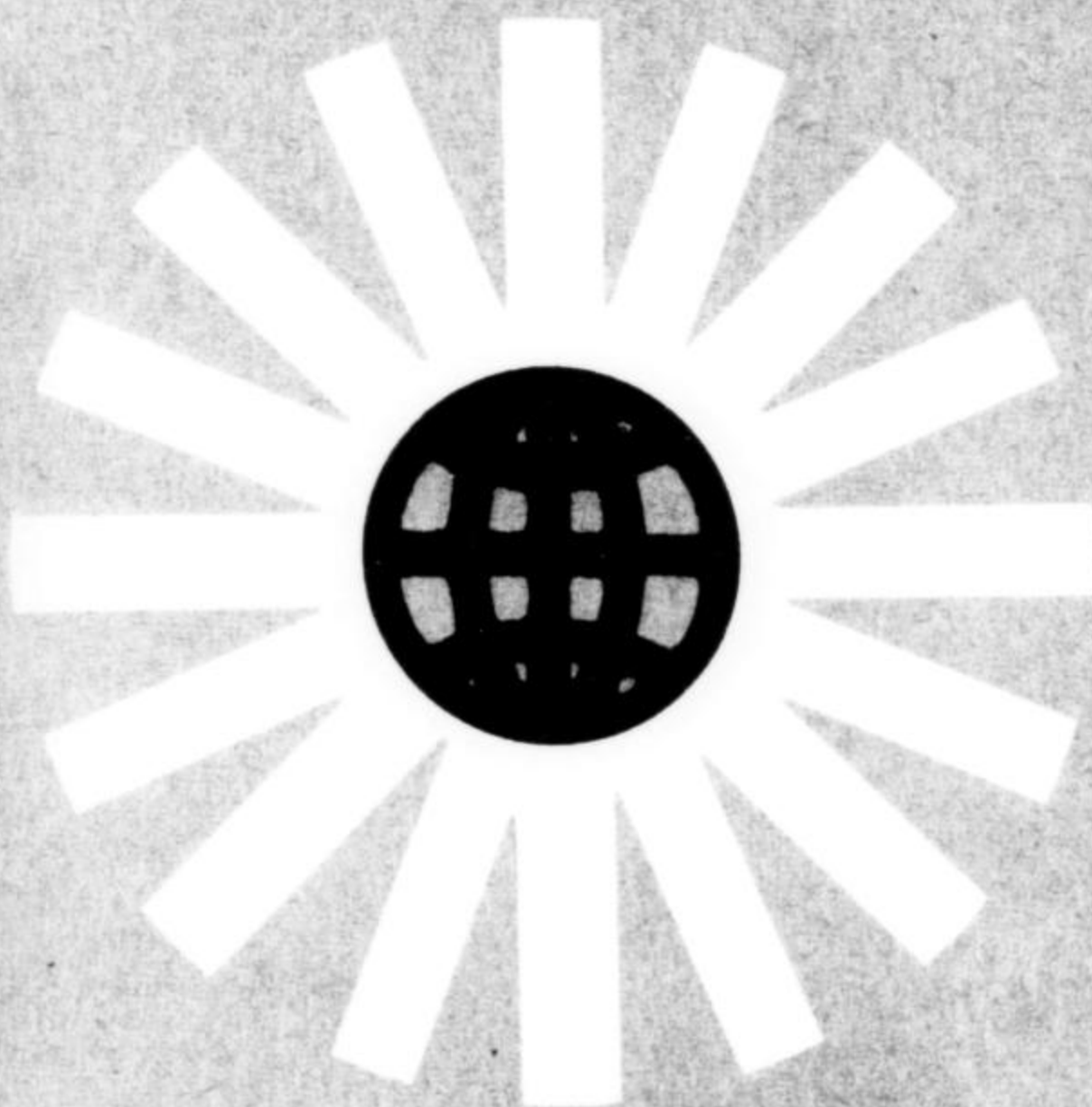
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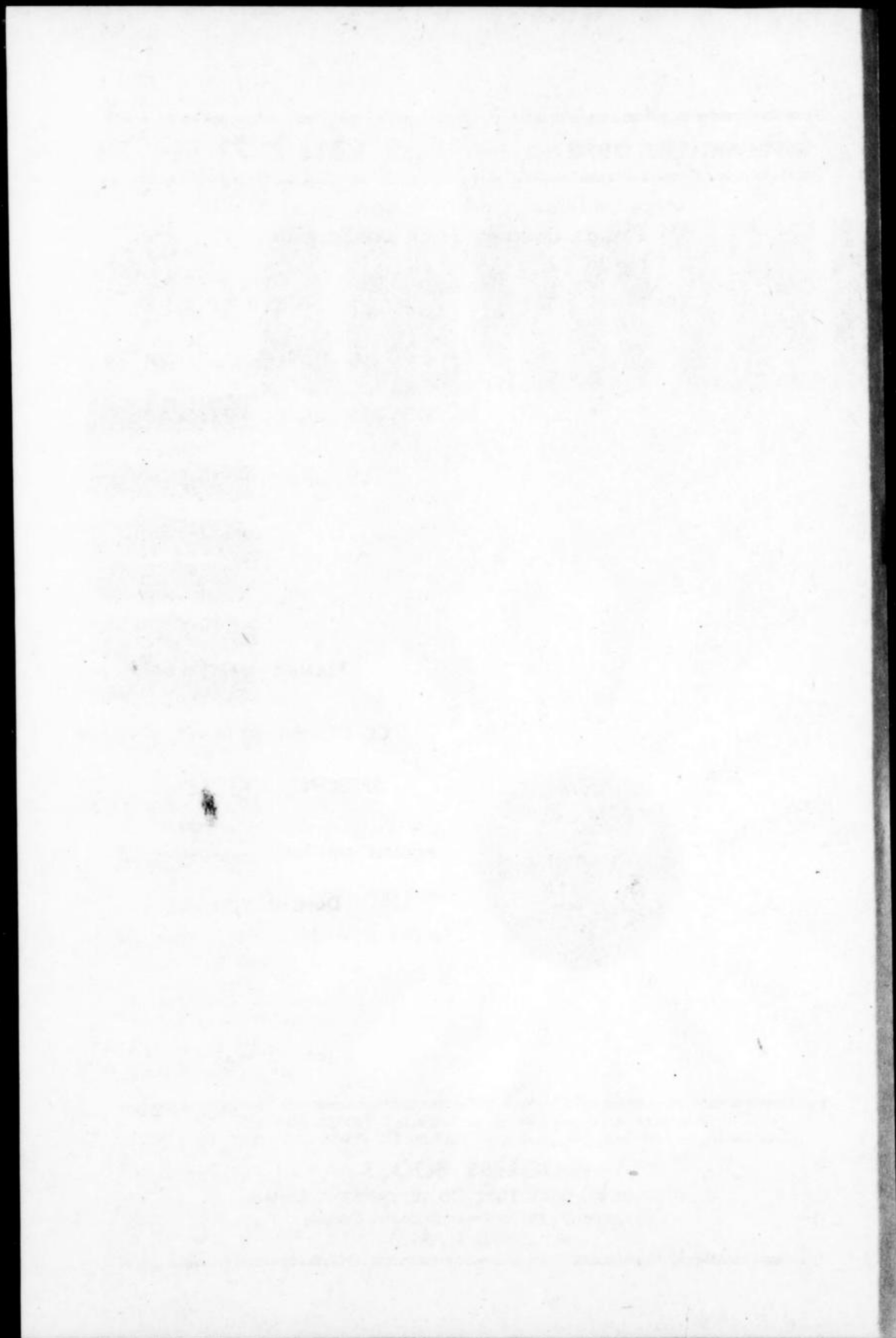


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50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE USSR

The international Communist and workers' movement, all progressives of the world are broadly marking the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The following are excerpts from Party resolutions and statements on this anniversary date by prominent figures in the Communist and workers' movement.

ARGENTINA

"The 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, which launched the important stage of worker and peasant power and led to the growing influence of socialist ideas on the world revolutionary and liberation movement, is an event of historic significance for all progressive mankind," said Geronimo Arnedo Alvarez, General Secretary of the CC, CP Argentina, in an interview to a TASS correspondent in October of this year.

"Socialism has proved in practice that the national question—one of the most complex problems of social development—can be solved only when the proletariat comes to power."

It should also be noted, said the General Secretary, that the very formation of the multinational Soviet state was and remains a tremendous stimulus for the liberation struggle of all peoples oppressed by imperialism. Consistent fulfilment of Lenin's plan for solving the national problem has demonstrated its universal significance. The most severe trials which the Soviet people experienced as they built, consolidated, and defended the socialist system have still further consolidated the fraternal union of the peoples, nationalities and ethnic minorities comprising the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. And this union was a guarantee of all the Soviet people's achievements and particularly in the victory in the Great Patriotic War.

At the same time the achievements of the peoples that in tsarist Russia were destitute and backward are vivid proof that the economic, social and cultural progress of each nation of the socialist community is a source of inspiration and a stimulus for peoples still suffering from imperialist oppression and still dependent on foreign monopolies, especially of the United States.

VENEZUELA

Interviewed by a TASS correspondent, Jesus Faria, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Venezuela, and Member of

Parliament, said that formation of the USSR with the world's first government of workers and peasants headed by V. I. Lenin, had resulted in a signal victory. It serves as a great and beneficial lesson for other multinational states where some races or nationalities oppress and exploit others, as was the case in tsarist Russia and as is the case today in the United State and other capitalist countries.

Faria cited concrete figures on oil, steel, cement, electric power and coal production in the USSR. He noted that the high rate of housing construction continues to grow. The social measures mapped out by the 24th Congress of the CPSU are being systematically carried out. As of September 1, 1971, there was a 15 per cent wage increase for eight million workers and employees, prices on consumer goods are reduced according to state plan.

The CPSU is growing stronger. It is a militant and closely-knit proletarian Party adhering to internationalist positions and possessing a rich political culture.

The plans for peace and peaceful coexistence, particularly the Peace Program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress, are successfully being realized. Proof of this are the important agreements signed with the FRG, the four-power agreement on Berlin, the agreements with the U.S. government, the wide support in the UN for Soviet proposals on holding a world conference on disarmament and banning all tests of nuclear and chemical weapons and many other facts.

Soviet Communists, Faria went on to say, are giving and will continue to give help to the heroic people of Indochina in their struggle against American aggression.

The Soviet Union, he said, is expanding its foreign trade on the basis of mutual benefit, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Faria, who recently visited the Soviet Union, was asked to comment on the attitude in the Soviet Union towards relations with the Latin American countries. "In all social quarters there is a great readiness for friendship with peoples of Latin America, including the people of Venezuela, with which the Soviet Union has had normal diplomatic relations for two years now. As a Venezuelan and internationalist, I am very happy to witness closer ties between the people of the USSR and the people of Venezuela."

To the working people of Venezuela and particularly to our revolutionary working class I can say, Faria concluded, that we are not alone in our liberation struggle, that we enjoy the solidarity and moral support of all progressive countries headed by the Soviet Union where exploitation of man by man has been abolished once and for all, where socialism has won a complete victory and where the firm foundations of Communist society are being laid.

G D R

The Seventh Central Committee Plenum of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany was held in Berlin October 12, 1972. A Politbureau report delivered by Werner Lambertz, Politbureau member and Secretary of the CC SUPG, said in part: "The Communists and Workers' Parties, progressive forces the world over are preparing to mark the 50th anniversary of the USSR together with the Soviet people. They strive to make the celebration of this event an imposing demonstration of close alliance and unity with the Party and country of Lenin."

The speaker then reported on progress in fulfilling the decision of the Fifth Plenum of the CC SUPG on preparations for the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

He said in conclusion: "The formation of the USSR and its momentous development – a historic event and achievement – is being marked by further raising the level of socialist public activities in the GDR, further strengthening fraternal relations with the country of Lenin and by effectively educating Party members and all working people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism."

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

In the beginning of October, 1972 the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Working People's Party of Vietnam passed a resolution "On Preparations for the 50th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR."

The resolution stresses that the formation of the USSR is an event of historic significance and a great victory for the peoples of the Soviet Union. It is also a victory for the working class and the oppressed people of the whole world in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Now, 50 years since its formation, the Soviet Union is a mighty socialist state. Together with other fraternal socialist countries the Soviet Union is actively contributing to the defense of peace and rendering aid to the revolutionary movement of the peoples. The USSR has helped tremendously the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people.

Preparations for the 50th anniversary should be used to help acquaint the Vietnamese people with the all-round achievements of the Soviet Union and its constituent republics and strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The resolution lists concrete measures to this effect. The CC WPPV appointed a special committee to coordinate the program of these activities.

WEST BERLIN

Delegates to the Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, held October 20-22, unanimously passed a resolution entitled, "For Strong Friendship and Solidarity with the USSR."

"The anniversary of the Soviet state," says the resolution, "is a festive occasion for the international working class, the national liberation movement, for all people struggling against imperialism and war, for peace, democracy and socialism."

The entire development of the Soviet Union is cogent proof that "when the workers and the peasants led by a Marxist-Leninist party, are in power, where they themselves govern the state, the economy and society there are no crises, no insecurity, no unemployment, nor the danger of man's creative powers being exploited in the interests of capitalist profit drive and expansion."

While the history of world imperialism is a record of arms races and wars, "socialism, the power of workers and peasants genuinely interested in preserving the peace, has no need for wars. Socialism needs peace to flourish and proof of this is the great Peace Program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress. It is founded on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence and is now being successfully translated into reality."

INDIA

At its session held in New Delhi on August 24-28, 1972, the National Council of the CP of India adopted a resolution on the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The resolution reads:

The world working class and all progressive humanity will celebrate on December 30 this year the historic event of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia and the spread of its triumphant banner to all the regions of the former Tsarist empire made possible the emergence of the USSR as a multinational united state. The former prison house of nations was converted into a firmly knit union of fraternal nations and nationalities under the leadership of the working class headed by the immortal Communist Party of the Soviet Union with the free and voluntary consent of the revolutionary masses of these republics.

The formation of the USSR represented the triumph of the principles of proletarian internationalism. It represented the victory of Leninist theory and policies of the national question, being the result of the direct guidance of the Great Lenin.

The 50-year experience of the USSR as a multinational state of a new type shows that only a socialist revolution secures a close unification of all the popular forces, led by the working class with the aim of ending all exploitation and with it national oppression. The USSR has stood the test of unprecedented historical tests and trials. It has proved to be the most expedient state form for the accomplishment of unprecedented tasks in all spheres of social life, above all, the building of socialism, the defeat of Nazi aggression and the construction of the material-technical basis of communism. It has not only abolished all national discrimination and inequality, but brought a splendid new life to many peoples who had been literally on the verge of extinction. It has demonstrated how socialism engenders mass heroism and self-sacrifice, enabling backward nations to leap across the gulf of centuries-old inequality. It has provided illuminating examples of the historic leap of pre-capitalist societies to socialism along the non-capitalist path. It has built up a state whose unity and might is the best bulwark of all states and peoples fighting for peace, freedom and socialism.

The National Council of the Communist Party of India joins all left and democratic parties and forces in our country in hailing this great historic event. It points out that the 50-year experience of the USSR is a veritable treasure house for all in our country who wish to preserve and develop the unity of our country, end all imbalances in our development and achieve the unity and equality of all the nationalities in our country.

The National Council of the Communist Party of India reiterates that it is not enough to hail this great event but to learn from it for the benefit of our people and our country. It directs all Party members and units to celebrate this event by holding seminars, mass meetings and demonstrations dedicated to this event throughout the month of December 1972. Above all, it is essential to bring the message of this great event to our working class, agricultural laborers and toiling peasants, our working intelligentsia, youth and students.

The National Council of the Communist Party of India appeals to all left and democratic parties and forces, to all mass organizations of our working people and other progressive organizations to join together to celebrate this great jubilee of the Soviet Union, the truest friend of India.

INDONESIA

The resolution "On the 50th Anniversary of the USSR" adopted by the Second Plenum of the Committee Abroad of the Communist

Party of Indonesia and published in the journal *Tekad Rakjat* No. 5, 1972, reads in part:

"The year 1972 is the 50th anniversary year of the USSR, the first socialist state in the world. This anniversary is of extraordinary historic importance.

"The foundation of this first workers' and peasants' state is a big victory not only for the proletariat of different nations in the USSR, but also in the whole world, while on the other hand, it constitutes a blow to the imperialist forces and other oppressive classes."

Then the resolution speaks of the triumph of the Leninist national policy in the USSR, the consistent fight of the Soviet state against the forces of imperialism, reaction and war, its constant aid to the Communist, working-class and national liberation movements, the vast importance of the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress. In conclusion, the resolution says:

"The Indonesian Communists and people have for a long time felt the international solidarity of the Soviet people, at the time of their struggle for independence against colonialism and at the time of uniting the country (the liberation of West Irian). At this moment, while undergoing suppression from internal reaction backed by the imperialists, particularly the U.S., the Indonesian people also feel the solidarity of the Soviet people.

"The stronger and more successful the Soviet people are in building communism in the USSR, the more successful the struggle of the peoples of the world, the Indonesian people included, for independence, democracy, peace and socialism, against imperialism, reaction and war."

COSTA RICA

On September 24, 1972, a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica adopted a statement on the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR which reads: "The People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica enthusiastically joins in marking this date which is a red-letter event for all those who are struggling against imperialism, for democracy, and the formation of a society free from exploitation of man by man."

The struggle of Russian Communists, says the document, led to the emergence of the Soviet Union, a fraternity of nations unprecedented in the history of mankind. "The Leninist national policy was the theoretical foundation of and guiding force behind this process. The USSR is the embodiment of a dependable and reliable unity that no one, not even the most rabid enemies of communism, dare to question."

The Plenum noted that the Leninist national policy was particularly important in correctly appraising the so-called "Central American problem," which emerged "exclusively as a result of imperialist attempts to unite the peoples of the Central American region into a single political entity with all ensuing economic and military consequences. In this way they try to reinforce imperialist domination and step up the exploitation of the working people. The aim is to impose such unity on us by force.

"We Communists are waging a struggle against such false unity, while simultaneously working to strengthen the ties linking the peoples and their revolutionary vanguards. Leninism and the Soviet experience show that genuine unity can be attained only on the basis of genuine independence.

"The main aim of imperialism and counter-revolution is to undermine the Soviet Union's international prestige. They persist in fabricating falsehoods and slander fully realizing that the revolutionary and democratic movement becomes weaker as it loses contact with the Soviet Union, the most dependable revolutionary bastion of our age. It is not accidental that anti-Sovietism has become imperialism's main ideological weapon. Imperialism condones any 'ultra-revolutionary' freaks as long as their hall-mark is anti-Sovietism.

"We Costa Rican Communists reject anti-Sovietism in any form, for objectively it serves imperialist interests. We express our conviction that the forces of popular unity, faced with the realistic prospect of coming to power and carrying out social transformations, should not be contaminated by anti-Sovietism."

The plenum resolved:

a) to send a message of greetings to the CPSU, the government and people of the Soviet Union in connection with the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR;

b) to study the basic principles of the Leninist national policy in all Party cells and to popularize them among the working people;

c) to plan measures to mark the approaching anniversary with the view of informing the people of the just policy and important economic and cultural achievements of the Soviet Union;

d) to broaden the ideological struggle against anti-Sovietism, especially on the even of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, when a broad anti-Soviet campaign can be expected;

e) to join in all activities being planned in Central America in connection with the anniversary.

FRANCE

In an interview with TASS, Jacques Duclos, Politbureau member of the French Communist Party, said that the formation of the

USSR in December 1922 was of tremendous historical significance for all mankind.

The principles on which the USSR was built up have given rise to relations of a new type between nations and states which had previously been subjected to imperialism and colonial oppression. The October Revolution made a breach in the world capitalist system.

V. I. Lenin played a decisive role in framing the principles of Soviet state formation. To this day Lenin's teaching exerts a determining influence on the development of the theory and practice of the struggle of the workers' movement in the capitalist world.

Jacques Duclos further noted the significance of the Leninist principles of solving the national question for the struggle of the French working class for the freedom and independence of the colonial peoples. The anti-colonial struggle has become part of the class struggle against capitalist exploitation.

The peoples of the whole world have drawn and will doubtlessly continue to draw on the rich experience of the Soviet Union.

Following the establishment of Soviet power it became necessary to coordinate the efforts of the Soviet republics in establishing economic and cultural ties and in common defense. The existence of the Soviet Union made possible the mobilization of mighty forces for building the material basis of socialism. The marshalling of the tremendous human and material resources of all Union republics made for grand achievements.

The USSR is exerting great efforts to consolidate peace, champions peaceful coexistence and opposes all imperialist intrigues. This makes the USSR a reliable stronghold of world peace. The 24th CPSU Congress drew up a broad program of struggle for peace, which was approved by all peoples aspiring to peace.

For the people of France, the Soviet Union, which made a grandiose contribution to mankind's liberation from Hitlerism, is a guarantee of stable peace on earth, including the European continent. The working people of France support an early holding of an all-European conference on security and cooperation, convened on the initiative of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. The French people see in this conference a guarantee of peace for the countries of Europe and the whole world.

ECUADOR

A plenary meeting of the CC, CP of Ecuador, held on August 19-20, 1972, unanimously passed a decision on preparations for the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

In the early part of September, Pedro Saad, General Secretary of the CP of Ecuador, was in Havana at the invitation of the CC,

CP of Cuba, where he gave an interview to a TASS correspondent. He said:

"For the communists of Ecuador the 50th anniversary of the USSR is an event of great importance. We regard this anniversary as a great event not only for the Soviet people, but for all progressive and democratic forces of the world."

The Soviet Union, a multinational state of the working people, he continued, has made great progress. The USSR shows that a working class guided by the immortal theory of Marxism-Leninism, is capable of transforming in a historically short period of time, a backward country, such as tsarist Russia was, into a mighty state, the Soviet Union with its enormous, constantly expanding economic potential.

All this creates the prerequisites for the Soviet Union to overtake, in all respects and very soon, the United States, the most developed capitalist country. In many ways, said Pedro Saad, the USSR has already matched and surpassed the USA.

The Soviet Union is a great scientific and cultural state where the people shape their own future and are victoriously building communism, daily improving their well-being, helping other nations struggling against imperialist aggression in all forms.

The Soviet Union's policy, which rests on the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with differing political systems, said Pedro Saad, has found brilliant expression in the grand Peace Plan charted by the 24th CPSU Congress. This policy evokes growing enthusiasm among all people of the world who want to deliver humankind from the inferno of war.

This year, Pedro Saad said in conclusion, progressives the world over will mark the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR whose achievements and example show the way to the final emancipation of mankind.

CONGRESSES AND CONFERENCES

17th CONGRESS OF CP OF ISRAEL

THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT IN THE SERVICE OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM'S GLOBAL POLICY

The 17th Congress records that in recent years Israel's dependence on American Imperialism has increased.

U.S. policy in the Middle East is shaped by the interests of American monopolists who are plundering the wealth of this region. This policy is aimed at liquidating anti-imperialist regimes in the Arab states, preventing development of the popular movement for national and social emancipation and using the Mediterranean as a springboard against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In order to carry out these predatory plans American imperialism is prepared to sacrifice the Arab and Jewish youth.

Imperialism's failure to accomplish these goals and the weakening of its positions in the world and in our region have forced it to maneuver and, hence, its changing tactics in the Middle East.

Up until the present time, the most important aspect of U.S. policy has been continuation of the aggression in our region which was launched in June 1967 with the aid of the Israeli rulers. American imperialism is using Israel as an effective military and political weapon against the anti-imperialist Arab states, is whipping up the arms race in our region, generously supplying the Israeli rulers with offensive weaponry (Phantom planes, modern, sophisticated weaponry and production of modern weapons in Israel). It opposes all efforts to fulfil Security Council Resolution No. 242 and hinders a political solution of the Middle East crisis.

In order to avoid a further decline of its positions in the Middle East, American imperialism resorts now and then to all manner of trickery masquerading as an intermediary between Israel and the Arab states. By resorting to such trickery and tactical maneuvers American imperialism hopes to bolster the position of its agents and its own influence in the Arab countries in order to stop anti-imperialist and anti-capitalist development there and drive a wedge between these countries and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Relations between the ruling forces of the United States and Isra-

Excerpts from Congress resolutions. Other Congress material can be found in the preceding number of the Bulletin.

el are determined mainly by their joint positions in the world imperialist struggle against the forces of peace, national independence and socialism. This cooperation found expression in an anti-Communist and anti-Soviet accord. The main element in this cooperation which in effect is a collusion between American imperialism and the Israeli rulers, is American imperialism, while the Israeli rulers connected with it are today more subordinated to it than ever before.

However, acting in the interests of the Israeli bourgeoisie and Zionism, the Israeli rulers from time to time attempt to influence American policy on one or another problem. Nevertheless, the relations between the U.S. and Israeli rulers are basically relations of subordination to the American imperialists who are working in their own interests.

Those who shape Israeli government policy use all their sources of pressure in the United States in order to guide U.S. policy towards an extremely aggressive course, towards aggravation of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Israeli rulers hope that as international tensions increase, American and other imperialists will show a greater interest in Israeli services in the Middle East. In exchange they hope to carry out their own plans, the Zionist plans of territorial expansion with the help of American imperialism.

The Israeli rulers readily serve the American imperialists in many spheres.

First and foremost, the Israeli government is at the service of imperialism in its struggle against the national liberation movement of the Arab peoples and particularly against the anti-imperialist regimes in the Arab countries.

Besides these basic services, the Israeli government offers imperialism its "good services" in other ways, most important of which is the development of economic, military and political contacts with various African, Asian and Latin American countries in the interests of the imperialist countries, basically the United States.

By broadening military-political cooperation with reactionary African rulers the Israeli government hopes that these rulers will support Israel's aggressive policy against the Arab countries. Surprising facts have come to light concerning extensive military ties between Israel and Ethiopia, for instance the visit to Ethiopia in September 1971 of the former chief of the Israeli General Staff Haim Barley, not, as was officially stated, for a vacation, but to cement military cooperation.

Israel's military cooperation with certain African countries is meant as encouragement for the reactionary pro-imperialist forces

in African countries in their opposition to the progressive movements. Events have shown, however, that Israel's gains in Africa are temporary because the objective interests of the African states require consolidation of political and economic independence, which, in turn, calls for a policy opposing imperialist plunder and counter-acting imperialist agents in Africa. The collapse of Israel's military, political and economic positions in Uganda is characteristic of the trend of events.

The 17th Congress records that the Israeli government is doing a big service to imperialist policy by its systematic, constant, strident worldwide campaign against the Soviet Union.

For this purpose the Israeli government has brought into play all its political and propaganda means and mass media to fight against communism, and in the first place against the Soviet Union. In the UN the Israeli government occupies the attention of the General Assembly and the various commissions and committees with anti-Soviet diatribes.

Israel's anti-Soviet agitation is also intended to mislead public opinion in our own country, to draw the people's attention away from the urgent problems, the inevitable failure of official policy and Israel's growing isolation on the world scene.

Under the guise of "concern" for Jews in the Soviet Union, the anti-Soviet gathering in Brussels in early 1971 was actually meant to organize an anti-Soviet campaign on a world scale. Its purpose was to divert the attention of world public from the American aggression in Southeast Asia, on the one hand, and the persecution of the Arab population on occupied territory, on the other.

The Israeli government, relying mainly on the support of American imperialism, is ready to serve and does serve other imperialist states too.

FOR A JUST AND STABLE PEACE, FOR RESPECT OF THE PEOPLES' RIGHTS

FOR A JUST AND STABLE PEACE BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE ARAB COUNTRIES

Since the June 1967 war it has become increasingly clear to a large body of Israeli and world public opinion that official Israeli policy aims at annexing territory, forcing a solution by military diktat, abolishing the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, frustrating international peace efforts and preventing implementation of the November 22, 1967 Security Council resolution. The government is well aware of the fact that this policy absolutely

rules out the attainment of peace. And if among Israeli politicians in the ruling circles there are some who are ready to claim, lie and swear that all their efforts are directed to achieving peace, there are also others who state openly that they are striving for annexations, although this prevents establishing a just and stable peace between Israel and the Arab states.

Rulers who closely follow the Zionist conception which proclaims occupation and expansion ("living space," according to Moshe Dayan) as one of the tasks, are trying to justify occupation ideologically. They regard every conquest and extension of the boundaries as a stage on the way to establishing domination over all of Palestine.

In view of the change in the balance of forces in the world and in the Middle East and proceeding from the desire of the people of Israel and the Arab countries for peace, and in the light of the proposals of the Soviet Union concerning peace and the constructive stand by Egypt and other Arab states, the Communist Party of Israel again declares to the people of Israel that assertion to the effect that "there is no choice," and that "our lot is eternal war" are absolutely erroneous.

Once again our Party stresses that the bloodshed can be stopped and a just and stable peace established, that the historical opportunity exists to open a new chapter in Israeli-Arab relations. Our Party has exposed the true meaning of the demagogic government declarations "only direct negotiations" and "first of all determine the nature of peace," whose aim is to pile up obstacles on the road to peace. Our Party has told the people the truth that our realistic alternative is either a stable and just peace without annexation or war which could lead Israel to a national catastrophe.

The 17th Congress stressed that a just and stable peace can be established between Israel and the Arab states through fulfilment of all the provisions of the November 22, 1967 Security Council resolution which declares that to establish a just and stable peace in the Middle East Israel must withdraw its troops from the areas occupied in June 1967 and both sides must discontinue all speculation concerning the state of war. There must be respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states in that region and their right to live in peace within the recognized and secure boundaries without being threatened by the use of force. It is also imperative to find a just solution to the problem of refugees and guarantee freedom of navigation on the international waterways in the Middle East.

The peace which could be established through fulfilment of all provisions of the Security Council resolution would be a stable peace based on an agreement signed by both sides and on effective safety guarantees for both sides, such as establishing demilitarized

zones, introducing UN forces, guarantees by the great powers or the Security Council. Such a peace would be a significant step forward towards establishing cooperation and good relations in the future.

The Israeli people's supreme interest is to find a common language with the Arab states and the Arab people of Palestine. The Israeli government's plans for territorial expansion, its refusal to recognize the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine run counter to this national interest. Implementation of the Security Council resolution, leading to a peaceful settlement with the Arab states and making it possible to establish good relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, with all the peoples of the world, would serve to establish a peace guaranteeing Israel's security and future.

The 17th Congress appeals to all peace supporters in Israel to do their utmost to bring to reality this historical opportunity of achieving a stable and just peace.

OBSERVING THE RIGHTS OF THE ARAB PEOPLE OF PALESTINE

For many years the Communist Party of Israel has been working for recognition by Israel of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Events have shown that our Party was correct in its judgment that there can be no just peace in our region and security for the people of Israel without guaranteeing the rights of the Arab people of Palestine parallel with the national rights of the people of Israel.

While the rulers of the state of Israel ignored the very existence of the Arab Palestinians and while various groups relegated to secondary place the problem of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and the struggle for their effectuation, the Communist Party of Israel recognized the full importance of this problem, its principled character and significance. It has always struggled for observance of the just rights of the Arab people of Palestine together with the rights of the Jewish population of the country as a condition for the establishment of a just and stable peace.

All these years our Communist Party has been working for a political settlement of the conflict between Israel and the Arab states and a peaceful solution of the Palestinian problem based on mutual recognition of the just national rights of both peoples — the Israelis and Palestinians.

The Security Council resolution is a compromise solution un-animously adopted by the Great Powers and other Council members. The resolution takes into account an important aspect of

the problem — the peoples' rights and the international balance of forces with the existence of two world systems — the socialist and the capitalist — and also the balance of forces in our region.

From the point of view of peace and security in the Middle East and the world over and in respect to guaranteeing the rights of the peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, this is a resolution of positive significance.

For the Arab people of Palestine fulfilment of the Security Council resolution would mean recovery of territory occupied by Israel during the June 1967 war and a just settlement of the problems of the Palestinian Arab refugees by affording them the right to repatriate or to receive compensation in conformity with UN decisions.

Thus, the Security Council resolution greatly facilitates a settlement of the Palestinian problem.

And the Israeli government's stubborn opposition to the implementation of all provisions of the Security Council resolution is certainly not accidental.

Arab circles who are piling up obstructions to fulfilment of the Security Council resolution try to justify themselves by claiming that in this way they are harming the enemies of the Arab people of Palestine. Objectively, however, such action is aiding these enemies in their schemes to perpetuate the occupation and deprive the Palestinian Arabs of their rights.

The Security Council resolution points out that after the resolution has been fully realized all controversial or unresolved issues in relations between nations should be settled peacefully, without resorting to use of force and in the spirit of respect for the just rights of nations.

From a historical point of view, a peaceful solution in our region would depend on progressive changes in the Arab countries and in Israel, on abolishing imperialist positions in the Middle East, which would place all relations on a new basis.

Problems that may arise in the future should be resolved with due consideration for the rights and interests of nations and in conformity with the common interests in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and socialism.

The Communist Party of Israel believes that the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine is a struggle against imperialism and considers the Arab Palestinian movement to be an anti-imperialist movement. We support the struggle being waged by the Palestinian Arabs against the occupation, for their just and lawful national rights.

At the same time history teaches that the mistakes, erroneous stands and extremist actions of the leadership of the Arab people of Palestine have more than once helped the Zionist leaders and impe-

rialists in carrying out their plans against the Arab people of Palestine.

The interests of the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, and the interests of the people of Israel comprise the supreme interest in the struggle against imperialism, for freedom, peace and social progress. These require rallying of all nations of our region in the joint effort to assure fulfilment of the Security Council resolution of November 1967. Realization of this resolution would strike a blow at the American imperialists and the Zionist accomplices, it would resolve the problem of the Palestinian Arabs and deliver the neighboring Arab countries from occupation.

Fulfilment of the Security Council resolution would bring peace and security for the Arab peoples and the people of Israel and create more favorable conditions for carrying out progressive social changes in the Middle East countries.

THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST OPPRESSION

The 17th Congress notes that the five-year long occupation of Arab territories has left its imprint on the entire political and social struggle in the country. The question: "For or against occupation" is in the center of social life in Israel because the prospects of peace largely depend on its resolution. Support of occupation means blocking the way to peace and encouraging the continuation of the war.

The struggle against occupation and for withdrawal of Israeli troops, within the framework of a peaceful settlement, from all regions occupied during the June 1967 war has been the main aspect of our Party's activities in the period between congresses. The struggle against occupation merges with the struggle against the policy of the pro-imperialist government which has turned the state of Israel and its army into a weapon of Washington policymakers employed against the Arab anti-imperialist national liberation movement, against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

American imperialism is taking advantage of the continuing Israeli occupation to force the Arab states to make concessions in their home and foreign policies and to regain its own positions in our area.

The 17th Congress states that the Israeli occupation administration is of a crude colonialist character and is aimed at annexing territory to Israel.

The ruling circles are nurturing plans to fully or at least partially perpetuate the occupation and annex to the state of Israel Arab territory occupied during the June war.

The settling of occupied regions pursues the explicit political goal to create the prerequisites for their annexation.

The population in the areas captured in the 1967 June war suffers from colonial oppression, severe political and communal terror and brutal economic exploitation. It is deprived of elementary human rights and is subject to the whims of the military authorities. Many people have been jailed or thrown into concentration camps, a great number of houses have been destroyed and human life is the object of military terror. The population in the occupied territories is looked upon as a cheap labor force in carrying out the policy of "faits accomplis" in the area and enriching Israeli and foreign capitalists and other parasites battenning on the war.

Immediately after the June 1967 war, the government instituted brutal reprisals in order to decrease the population on occupied territory and prepare it for annexation. The people who had not left the Golan Heights during the war were banished. Whole villages were demolished on the West bank of the Jordan and the inhabitants forcefully deported to the East bank. Refugees from the Gaza strip were first resettled on the West and later on the East bank of the Jordan. The occupation authorities systematically force the youth, workers and intellectuals to settle on the West bank.

Prior to occupation by Israel there were approximately 1.5 million people living on captured territory. According to figures for 1967 and 1968, 310,000 persons were banished from the Gaza strip and the West bank of the Jordan. Adding the 120,000 persons from the Golan Heights, almost all of whom were forced to leave, the number of people banished and forced to resettle after the June war totals almost half a million.

COLONIAL EXPLOITATION IN OCCUPIED REGIONS

The 17th Congress notes that economically the occupied areas are actually Israeli colonies. Under the system of military administration, the Israeli government has established an economic and colonial regime on occupied territory, whose distinctive characteristics are:

- a) direct exploitation of cheap manpower (in Israeli plants and offices) with indirect exploitation at enterprises on occupied territory;
- b) domination of the internal market;
- c) capital investments in strategically important enterprises and employment of local office personnel;
- d) development of enterprises supplying Israeli enterprises (for the production of agricultural raw materials);
- e) a slight increase in the numbers of the petty bourgeoisie and

reactionary elements to provide a support base for the occupation forces.

All this is accompanied by direct reprisals and the Zionist policy of settlement.

VIRTUAL ANNEXATION OF OCCUPIED REGIONS

The 17th Congress censures the annexation of the occupied part of Jerusalem as an act at variance with the cause of peace and UN decisions. In the Arab sector of Jerusalem the Israeli authorities systematically exiled political and trade union functionaries, intellectuals and members of the clergy — all who were suspected of opposing annexation to Israel of the city's Arab sector. Under various pretexts scores of homes were demolished in order to force the inhabitants to leave. In Eastern Jerusalem and its environs housing areas and luxurious buildings have been erected for the obvious purpose of Israelizing this region. If the government were truly working for peace it would solve the problem of Jerusalem not by occupying its Arab sector against the will of the population and in violation of UN decisions, but by ending the occupation, reaching a settlement that would give free access to the holy places to members of all religions, and by adopting other joint measures conforming with the wishes of the peoples and states involved.

Since the June war the government has been carrying out a policy of "accomplished facts" elaborated long in advance, and asserting its "perpetual rule" on occupied territory.

On July 13, 1967, Minister Igal Alon proposed his plan of "new boundaries" west of the Jordan River. Known as the Alon plan, it was not officially ratified, but its main provisions are at the basis of the official policy of the government, which is carrying out the plan point by point.

The 17th Congress notes that the establishment of military and civil settlements, the confiscation of land and the strategic building prove that the government is carrying out the idea expressed by Minister Dayan on August 19, 1971: "In the territories under our control we must consider ourselves to be the permanent government." The moves to annex and settle new territories show clearly that the government does not wish to follow the road of a political settlement of the Middle East conflict on the basis of the Security Council resolution. However, the waves of extensive propaganda campaign to prove the Meir government's "thirst for peace" crash against the rocks of facts — territorial annexation and settlement.

STRUGGLE BY THE POPULATION IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES AND REPRISALS INSTITUTED BY THE ISRAELI AUTHORITIES

In recent years the population in occupied territories has in-

scribed heroic pages in the history of the struggle against Israeli occupation and its consequences, in the history of their struggle for freedom. The struggle was waged in different ways, with men and women, students and teachers, intellectuals and other segments of the people taking part. The Jordanian Communist Party is playing an important role in guiding the struggle against occupation, for a just peace.

The 17th Congress again declares that any nation suffering under the burden of occupation has the full right to fight against occupation, for freedom. The June war, the occupation and all the Israeli government's reprisals against the Arab people of Palestine led certain groups in the Palestine resistance movement to turn to extremist and unrealistic positions and to take irresponsible actions. Such positions and actions have inflicted great damage to the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine to eliminate the consequences of the June war.

The 17th Congress strongly condemns the cruel reprisals instituted in occupied areas. The history of Israeli rule in occupied regions is drenched in blood and tears. It is a terrible indictment against the Israeli government. It has been proved once again that there can be no "liberal" and humane occupation, that all occupation breeds resistance which in turn, prompts the occupation authorities to resort to terror, reprisals, intimidation and humiliation.

Occupation troops have repeatedly opened fire not only on demonstrators but on ordinary groups of people resulting in victims among women, children and men. Israeli occupation terror is especially brutal in the Gaza Strip.

Thousands of people in the occupied areas have been thrown in jail without trial. On the basis of emergency laws introduced in Palestine by the British, the Israeli occupation authorities have issued instructions for administrative arrest of various individuals representing the intellectuals, Communists and Democrats.

The condemned and those under administrative arrest in the occupied areas are kept in jail under terrible conditions. They are tortured, vengeance is wreaked upon them. The jails are filled to overflowing.

The unbearable prison conditions have repeatedly led to hunger strikes. In October 1969, 6,000 administrative and political prisoners went on a six-day hunger strike. In September 1971 there was a revolt of prisoners in the Mijdal Asklam prison which was brutally suppressed. According to the testimony of the Red Cross representatives 18 prisoners were wounded.

The 17th Congress notes that on numerous occasions the country's democratic forces have expressed their indignation over the

cruel reprisals in the occupied regions. Even soldiers and officers have protested the atrocities committed in the Gaza Strip.

The Congress calls for unity of action of all who oppose the occupation, for more energetic actions to expose the horrors of the occupation regime and to bring this information to the attention of the public in our and other countries.

We must most emphatically condemn the racist colonial character of those who defend the occupation in the name of "national interests," "security," etc.

The 17th Congress once again states that the only possible solution is withdrawal of Israeli troops from all territories occupied in June 1967.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION AND THE WORKING PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

The 17th Congress states that the years since the June 1967 war are characterized by Israel's growing economic ties with foreign capital, primarily American, by militarization of the economy and the state budget, greater profits and influence of the bourgeoisie, wider social polarization and aggravation of class contradictions. The economic uplift due to the growth of military production and the occupation of Arab territories not only did not help resolve Israel's basic economic problems, but made them more acute. Dangerous economic trends continued, such as stronger pressure by foreign capital, budget deficit, inflation, rising prices, a growing share of production for military needs, expansion of certain spheres of financial activity and the services at the expense of production branches, etc. The absence of economic exchange with neighboring countries and most of the socialist countries, limited ties with Asian and African countries have affected the structure of economic relations and intensified the ties with the imperialist countries.

MILITARIZATION

Militarization is the key element of the government's economic policy and Israel's economic life. Militarization of Israel's economy has still further disrupted the economic structure, leading to unprecedented growth of state indebtedness, rapid growth of inflation and greater social polarization.

Military expenditures totalling 1.2 billion pounds in 1966 have reached seven billion pounds in 1971. In dollars (at the official rate) this means that if during the ten years preceding the June 1967 war (1957-66) the average military expenditures equalled \$250

million a year, in 1967-69 they increased to \$700 million and rocketed to \$1,500 million in 1970-71.

According to official data, the new delivery of Phantom and Skyhawk planes the United States agreed to sell Israel will cost \$500 million and this enormous sum will be covered by new shackling American loans and new taxes for the people of Israel.

The growth of military expenditures increases their share in the State budget and branches of the economy. If in 1967 military expenditures made up 30 per cent of the State budget and 23 per cent of national production, in 1971 they consumed half of the state budget and comprised 30 per cent of the national production. No other country in the world has to bear such a big burden of military expenditures.

Almost half of Israel's military expenditure goes to purchase foreign weaponry and military equipment, mainly in the United States (planes, rockets, tanks). However, the government, encouraged by the American masters, has the aim of organizing military production at home and on a grand scale at that.

CONSOLIDATING TIES WITH FOREIGN CAPITAL

The 17th Congress states that the financing of military spending which has reached unheard-of proportions as a result of a policy geared to serve American imperialism and also the expansionist policy of the Israeli government has led to consolidation of Israel's ties with foreign state and private capital.

During the three years from 1969-71 \$4.7 billion were brought into Israel; this included \$2.5 billion in foreign loans, \$1.9 billion in money orders from organizations and private individuals and \$0.3 billion in foreign capital investments.

Characteristic of the import of capital is an increase in the share of loans. If in 1968 foreign loans totaled \$400 million, in 1971 they topped the billion dollar mark. As a result Israel's foreign debt is constantly growing. This debt in foreign currency increased from \$1.6 billion at the end of 1967 to \$3.6 billion at the end of 1970, i.e., an increase of 2.25 times in four years. It is estimated that at the end of 1972 this debt will equal \$4.2 billion or \$1,400 for every citizen in the country.

At the end of March 1971 Israel's foreign debt totaled approximately \$700 million to the United States, almost \$200 million to the FRG, more than a billion on the independence and development loan and about \$350 million to foreign companies and banks.

One of the main reasons for the deficit in the balance of payments and the need to make tremendous loans is the outlay of foreign currency for military aims and the import of weapons.

class exploitation, diminishing real wages and growing poverty in Israel during recent years is the government's policy of continuing the aggression and occupation, which calls for huge military spending and stronger bonds with foreign capital. Therefore, on the solution of urgent social problems, the struggle against the decline of real wages and for their increase is closely bound up with the struggle against the policy of war and occupation, the struggle for peace.

STRENGTHENING THE CLASS STRUGGLE

The 17th Congress points out that during the past three years the class struggle in the country has been growing and broadening. Industrial workers and employees in the services have fought persistently for higher wages, increments to compensate for the high cost of living, improvement of working conditions, against rising prices and high taxes, against dismissals and curtailing of trade union rights.

STRIKES IN 1969-1971

Number of Full-Scale Strikes		Number of Participants	Work days Lost	Number of Partial Strikes
1969	144	44,500	102,000	30
1970	163	115,000	390,300	64
1971	169	88,500	178,600	58

Partial strikes last less than a full day, full-scale strikes last a full day or more.

The strike movement, therefore, was more powerful in 1970-71 than in 1969. The number of full-scale strikes went up from 144 in 1969 to 163 in 1970 and 169 in 1971. In 1970 there were two nationwide strikes, 250,000 work days were lost as a result of the teachers' and hospital nurses' strike. In 1971, after the authorities had introduced severe measures against strikers (forced detention at work, labor courts), industrial workers and service personnel resorted to other forms of strikes — refusal to work overtime, go-slow strikes, etc. These were not included in the statistics on strikes and for this reason in 1971 a drop was registered in the number of strike participants and the number of days lost through full-scale strikes.

The workers' struggle shows that they are more and more actively opposing the government and employer offensive against their living standards. In 1969, the main demand of 40 per cent of the strikes and more than 50 per cent in 1970 was for higher wages and increments to cover high costs.

Objectively, the struggle for the working people's living standards is inseparably linked with the struggle for peace. The war policy means enrichment for the capitalists and poverty for the working people. It is in the interests of the broad masses to step up the struggle against the government's annexationist policy, for a policy of peace, for democracy and social progress.

AGGRAVATION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Social activity in Israel has gained unparalleled scope over the past three years. The social struggle has encompassed the population of slum areas, members of Eastern communities, newlyweds, and the population in the development settlements. The poverty problem has become one of the main problems of Israeli society.

According to data of the Social Welfare Organization every fifth family and every fourth urban dweller lives in poverty or on the edge of poverty. It should be noted that the data concern the lowest limit of the poverty edge — 40 per cent of the calculated income level for a family of four. This makes it obvious that in spite of the government's bombastic talk about a "society of equality" there is no essential difference between the sea of poverty in Israel and the same in the United States.

The signs of poverty in Israel are numerous. Thousands of families live in horrible and crowded conditions in slum areas on the outskirts of cities without any conveniences. Some 120,000 live in the slums of Tel-Aviv and Jaffa, many in dilapidated shanties; the garbage-littered streets are unpaved. More than half the children in Tel-Aviv live in appalling conditions. There are centers of poverty in Jerusalem, Haifa and other cities. The people in these neighborhoods have fought for better housing and normal community services. The government and municipal authorities have announced plans to tear down the shacks, but this is done only when big capital needs ground to build luxurious houses.

Communal discrimination is evident everywhere — in incomes, living conditions, education, social services, opportunities for professional and community services, etc. The slum areas in cities and in "development settlements," where the living standard is below the national average, are ghettos for members of the Asian communities.

It is the youth of the Asian communities that suffers most from discrimination: in the crowded conditions of the slums, living in poverty, attending schools that give less than the required knowledge, and without the opportunities to attend secondary or even vocational schools. The youth feels depressed and unwanted, and realizes that it has been deceived in the Israel of 1970; at an early age it turns to crime.

working class of its country, and to the true national interests of its people.

Our Communist Party is an independent Israeli party and the ideological and political vanguard of the Israeli working class. Our Party plans its policy and activities on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, suiting it to the concrete conditions of our country.

While we acknowledge once again the necessity for respecting each Party's independence in making its policy and planning its activities on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, we firmly reject nationalistic extremist and opportunist positions, the postures of those who measure independence by the number of differences and the degree of disagreement with the CPSU. Such a nationalistic view of independence contradicts the main principle of the unity of the Communist and workers' movements and proletarian internationalism.

We are marking the third anniversary of the International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties, held June 5-17, 1969. Our Party took an active part in the preparations and the work of that Meeting.

The 17th Congress reaffirms its support for the documents of the International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties.

The course of world events has borne out the correctness and relevance of the assessments and conclusions made by the 1969 Moscow Meeting. They are a dependable foundation for the general course of Marxist-Leninist parties and the political program of struggle against imperialism.

The 17th Congress states that our Party will continue to regard proletarian internationalism as the highest principle of the working class, will continue to be guided by the conclusion of international meetings, because defense of socialism in every socialist country is an internationalist duty of all the socialist countries and all Communist parties.

Our Party draws inspiration and strength from the fact that it is an inseparable part of the world Communist movement and that the fraternal Communist parties support our Party and its struggle.

The 17th Congress attaches special importance to the development of fraternal relations with the Communist parties of the Arab countries. The 17th Congress notes with deep satisfaction that ties of fraternal friendship prevail between our Party and the Communist parties in the Arab countries, and that these ties have grown stronger in recent years.

The 17th Congress declares that our Party will broaden cooperation with other Communist parties on matters of common concern.

Our Party supports international and regional conferences and bilateral meetings of Communist parties to broaden their ties, exchange experience, coordinate action and consolidate the unity of the Communist and working-class movement.

FIRST CONGRESS OF THE SOCIALIST YOUTH LEAGUE (CSSR)

The first Congress of the Socialist Youth League (SYL) of the CSSR closed in Prague on September 30 last, after four days' deliberations. It was attended by 1,293 delegates from approximately 800,000 League members and 900,000 members of the Young Pioneers' Organization, (YPO) as well as by representatives of 27 foreign youth organizations, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and International Union of Students.

The Congress approved the report submitted by J. Varholik, Chairman of the CC SYL, the League's Program Declaration and Rules, and the YPO's program and organizational principles. It elected the League's new leading committees. J. Varholik was re-elected Chairman of the CC CYL.

The Congress also adopted "The Main Tasks of the SYL and YPO after the 14th CPC Congress," a document of great political importance defining the League's tasks and objectives for the immediate future, and unanimously approved a message to the CC CPC expressing the devotion of youth to the cause of the Communist Party.

Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CC CPC, who led the Party delegation at the Congress, addressed the delegates. Following are extracts from his speech, whose full text appeared in *Rude Pravo* on September 28.

A WELL-TRAINED YOUNGER GENERATION: GUARANTEE OF OUR FUTURE

In the short time that has passed since the crisis years 1968 and 1969, we have succeeded in reconstituting a militant organization of young people who know what they seek and are ready to make sacrifices for it, who are dedicated to our socialist state and prepared to fight for socialism and progress.

The leadership of Party and state is glad to note the gains of Czechoslovak society in political work among youth. After a modest beginning two years ago, the Socialist Youth League passed through

devoted to socialism and the people's cause, citizens who will continue to carry high the banner of revolutionary achievement and progress, the banner of our socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

I wish to assure you that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the National Front organizations, our Federal government and local government bodies will give their full support in this to the Socialist Youth League and our younger generation as a whole.

IN BRIEF

The following is information on congresses and conferences of Communist and Workers' parties held last August-October, and those to be held in the near future.

The items are listed in alphabetical order of the countries. This information will be continued in the next issues of the Bulletin.

AUSTRALIA

The Constituent Congress of the Socialist Party of Australia—a new political organization of the country's working class—was held in Sydney September 29 to October 3, 1972. Prominent trade unionists, workers from Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and other cities, as well as clerical workers were among the Congress delegates.

Peter Symon, Interim General Secretary of the Party, stressed in his report to the Congress that the Socialist Party of Australia would consistently uphold the unity of the international Communist movement, solidarity with socialist countries, including the Soviet Union which is making the decisive contribution to the struggle against imperialism and for a lasting world peace.

The Party will work for a complete withdrawal of U.S. and Australian troops from North Vietnam. The Congress delegation adopted the Party's Program and Rules and elected the leading bodies. Pert Clancy, member of the Executive Committee of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, was elected Chairman of the Party and Peter Symon its General Secretary. Prominent working class leaders Bill Brown, Barbara Curthoys, Jim Henderson, Ron Hern, Jack McPhillips and Allan Miller were elected members of the Executive Committee.

The Congress delegates adopted a special appeal to the Australian working class for united action on such essential problems as the fight for higher wages, against unemployment and other socio-economic demands.

The Congress censured Leftist methods of struggle in the workers' movement.

The delegates discussed the international workers' movement in detail.

The Congress unanimously approved the decisions and documents of the 1969 International Meeting in Moscow of Communist and Workers' Parties. The documents adopted by this international conference, says the Congress resolution, clearly define the direction of the struggle of all anti-imperialist forces for peace, independence and socialism.

The Congress delegates also came out in favor of the policy of peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition among countries with differing social systems.

In conclusion the delegates voted to support close fraternal relations with all Marxist-Leninist parties working for peace, security and socialism.

The Congress also sent greetings to the Working People's Party of Vietnam and the South Vietnam National Liberation Front.

WEST BERLIN

The Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin was held October 20-22, with 574 delegates participating in the work of the Congress and several delegations from fraternal parties, including a delegation of the CPSU.

Party Chairman Gerhard Danelius reported on "The New Situation and New Tasks in the Struggle for Peace, Democracy and Socialism." The report was approved and the delegates unanimously voted on the documents shaping immediate Party tasks. These include efforts to broaden good-neighborly relations between West Berlin and the GDR and other socialist countries.

The Congress also adopted an "Appeal to the Younger Generation," a resolution "For Strong Friendship and Solidarity with the USSR," and a resolution on solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam.

Gerhard Danelius was re-elected Party Chairman and Erich Ziegler Deputy Chairman. A 13-man Executive Bureau and a seven man Secretariat were elected.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Communist Party's Biennial National Women's Conference met in London September 30. The more than 70 delegates from Party organizations in all parts of the country welcomed a new drive within the Communist Party to encourage the active participation of women in political work.

DENMARK

The Central Committee of the CP Denmark met in plenum on October 7-8 and discussed, among other questions, preparations for the Party's 24th Congress to be held in January 1973.

ECUADOR

The CC of the Communist Party of Ecuador met in plenum on August 19-20 and voted to hold its 9th Congress on November 11-14, 1972. It also drafted the Congress agenda.

In October, the CC CPE decided to hold the Congress January 25-28, 1973, so as to prepare it more thoroughly.

FRANCE

On September 28-29 a Plenum of the CC FCP discussed and approved draft resolutions on the Party's general policy, on the newspaper *L'Humanité* and also proposals for amendments to the Party Rules.

These documents were published in *L'Humanité* on October 3 for discussion by the Party membership. They will then be tabled for discussion and approval by the 20th Congress of the French Communist Party which is scheduled for December 13-17, 1972.

Addressing the concluding session of the Plenum, Deputy General Secretary Georges Marchais voiced the conviction that the 20th Congress would be a political milestone in the life of the Party and the country.

FRG

An extraordinary Congress of the German Communist Party met in Cologne October 15 to discuss preparations for the approaching elections to the FRG Bundestag.

This is the first time the GCP is participating in these elections. Its registration in the elections required the signatures of more than 100,000 citizens in support of its candidates. The 319 GCP candidates include 149 workers and 109 office employees.

Party Chairman Kurt Bachmann reported on the situation in the FRG and the tasks facing the GCP.

Commenting on the CDU/CSU election platform, he pointed out that this bloc had drawn "no conclusions from the bankruptcy of its 20 year-old cold war policy." The speaker welcomed a number of positive changes in the policy of the FRG government headed by the SDP. However, Kurt Bachmann noted that it had failed to honor some of the promises made three years ago, that the SDP election

gates took part in a mass meeting and solidarity demonstration with the people of Vietnam on October 28 in Stockholm.

The Congress elected the leading Party bodies and re-elected Carl Henrik Hermansson Party Chairman.

VENEZUELA

In the early part of October, 83 delegates gathered in Caracas for the Ninth Regional Conference of the Communist Party organization of the Federal district. It was decided to step up Party activities in order to assure an election victory for the "New Power" bloc which represents the Popular Nationalist Front, to double Party membership in the Federal district, to demand that the Guatemalan government liberate illegally arrested leaders of the Guatemala Party of Labor. Other resolutions were also adopted. The Conference confirmed the former composition of the Federal district committee of the CPV headed by its General Secretary and member of the CC Politbureau Dr. Antonio Garcia Ponce.

YUGOSLAVIA

The Executive Bureau of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia met on September 7 to discuss realization of the program of action adopted by the Second Conference of the LCY, the tasks facing the Executive Bureau in view of the approaching Third LCY Conference and Tenth LCY Congress.

On October 2 the TANJUG agency reported that the Tenth LCY Congress would be convened in the spring of 1974. The final date would be decided on by the LCY Presidium not later than three months prior to the opening of the Congress.

According to the weekly journal *Kommunist*, the committee under V. Vlahovic appointed by the LCY Presidium to prepare for the Congress is to submit a draft Congress platform by April 1973. Prior to its publication the LCY Presidium and all LCY organizations in the republic and territories of Yugoslavia will discuss the draft. The committee will also submit proposals on the documents to be discussed and adopted by the Congress, on the number of delegates and their composition and the venue of the Congress.

The Tenth LCY Congress will be preceded by congresses of the republican and territorial LCY organizations in the autumn of 1973.

PLENARY MEETINGS

FOR A WORKER-PEASANT OFFENSIVE, FOR A BIGGER BROAD FRONT AND PARTY, FOR A DEMOCRATIC WAY OUT

On September 1-2 last, the Central Committee of the CP of Uruguay held a meeting to which Rodney Arismendi, its First Secretary, presented a report on the political situation at home and plans for the Party's subsequent development.

Following is a summary of the points discussed at the meeting. It was carried in **El Popular** on September 6, under the above headline.

The Central Committee considers that the political situation is still difficult, dangerous and unstable. Nevertheless, conditions have developed which make it possible to turn the general struggle of our people into a vast social and political offensive for the more pressing demands. This offensive must also involve the demand for freedoms and democracy and head off the fascist menace while promoting the entire program platform advanced by the Broad Front, a platform accepted by the masses, which has made it an alternative of power. The CC was at one in considering that the new conditions are due to the use of the right tactics, above all in relation to the grave events of April, tactics evolved with the resolute cooperation of our Party and contrasting with other concepts, which were defeated.

In the period ahead, the Communists must take the most active part in the social struggle of the masses, seek new forms of popular unity, such as the announced National Meeting for Democratic Solutions, and contribute with determination to the sustained effort to extend the Broad Front and its committees. They must also work, especially in this Party Month, for the steady growth of the Party, which is one of the main tasks of the Uruguayan revolution.

The meeting gave prominence to the issue of promoting solidarity with the fraternal people of Chile and the Popular Unity government.

The debate revealed the traditional unity and cohesion of the Central Committee and the Party. The proposed line and draft decisions on further struggle were unanimously approved.

cent facts, such as the recruitment in Montevideo over the past month, prove this.

This anniversary month should, therefore, see an effort to fulfil the recruitment plans we have made, with emphasis on the more eligible, especially in the factories.

The report pointed to the need to enrol all new members in Party organizations, assign them appropriate duties and organize courses of study for them. It noted the high proportion of new Party members who have taken such courses in Montevideo. In building up the Party as one of professional revolutionaries and rank-and-file members, we must focus our attention on centers where these revolutionaries are active, meaning particularly branch organizations, and must use new organizational methods in keeping with the level of a party which has tens of thousands of members.

COORDINATE ACTIVITIES

The growing intricacy of leadership due to increasing Party membership necessitates coordination of the propaganda media. It was pointed out that a fundamental task of the principal medium, the Party press, which must not only inform but lead and orientate, is to deal with ideological problems and that the Party must give more attention to its daily, in particular by promoting its distribution.

The speaker also dealt with the journal *Estudios* and the Party's publishing activity generally and stressed the need to coordinate the various aspects of propaganda more effectively. He said the campaign to raise 300 million pesos is making satisfactory headway. These funds are badly needed if the Party is to fulfil its manifold duties and continue improving the work of branch organizations. The speaker urged stepping up the campaign in this anniversary month.

The need to go on improving Party education through courses of study at various levels was likewise mentioned by the speaker.

September, the speaker said in conclusion, must become a month of achievement. The fact that the Party line has proved correct is no reason for us to sit back. The militancy of the masses, the dangers which persist, the increased necessity for ideological struggle and the assertion of the Party as a real force on the national scene—all make September a month of testing.

The Political Bureau believes that the Munich drama again showed that blind terrorism, however legitimate the anger prompting it, is detrimental to the cause it seeks to serve.

Even so, the cause of the Palestinian people is a just one. And Israel's policy of state terrorism against the civilian population, against innocent women and children, is still more reprehensible than the terrorism of Black September.

Hence there can be no question of falling in with Golda Meir, head of the Israeli government, who invites West European countries to join in an escalation of reprisals. The best interest of our country dictates a different option.

FOR A WELL-CONSIDERED POLICY

This different option is a well-considered policy to be followed by the Belgian government.

Belgium should immediately insist in international agencies on carrying out the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967 with the object of restoring the rights of the Palestinian people, stopping aggravation of the Israeli-Arab conflict and taking steps towards peace in the Middle East.

Besides, our country should redouble its efforts to help in convening and fostering the success of an early conference of the capitalist and socialist countries of all Europe on problems of security, disarmament and peaceful cooperation among the nations concerned.

The anti-Soviet campaign is a deliberate act of subversion by the enemies of peace. Let all popular organizations seeking security for our country inspire their spokesmen in the country's elected bodies as well as the Belgian government, with the discernment needed to foil the campaign.

*Political Bureau
Communist Party of Belgium*

Brussels, September 18, 1972.

APPEAL TO WORLD PUBLIC OPINION

The Dominican Communist Party's International Relations Commission has circulated an Appeal to world public opinion the slightly abridged text of which is given below.

April 28, 1965 was a turning point in our people's anti-imperialist struggle. On that day our country was invaded, for the second time in this century, by troops from North America. The United States

darity with peoples battling for liberation and against aggression.

9. Democratic and Socialist members of parliament and municipal councils shall work for mutual understanding between political groups to consolidate the popular forces. They shall present a united front against corruption and repression. The political activity of public organizations shall be effectively combined with organized mass action.

Such are the immediate demands uniting the forces represented in the National Opposition Union in the fight for the people's interests.

We call on all the Left forces to cooperate with us on an equal footing in the name of popular unity that would embody the advanced ideals of our revolutionary masses.

We invite to the National Encounter in February 1973 all groups, movements and parties prepared to contribute to this great revolutionary effort for a new Colombia by advancing programs and forming organizations seeking close unity of the people as the only realistic alternative to traditional oligarchic power in Colombia.

*Broad Colombian Movement
Christian Social-Democratic Party
Communist Party of Colombia*

Bogota, September 22, 1972

AGREEMENT WITH COMMON MARKET IS AN ACT OF NATIONAL BETRAYAL

Condensed statement by the Executive Commission of the CC, CP Portugal, released August 5, 1972. *Avante*, No. 444.

A NEW MORTGAGE

Minister Patriciu reporting extensively on the agreement with the Common Market which he signed recently on behalf of the Caetano government, struck the pose of a victor and tried to convince the Portuguese people that a "great victory" was won. He had much to say about the "advantages gained" while keeping silent or belittling the shady sides of this agreement. However, at the end of his long-winded speech, obviously not too sure of the advantages he was advertising, the Minister, trying to justify the shackling agreement to which he affixed his signature, trotted out the main argument, i.e., that nothing could be done anyway, that there was no choice.

In defending his action Minister Patriciu actually admitted what

