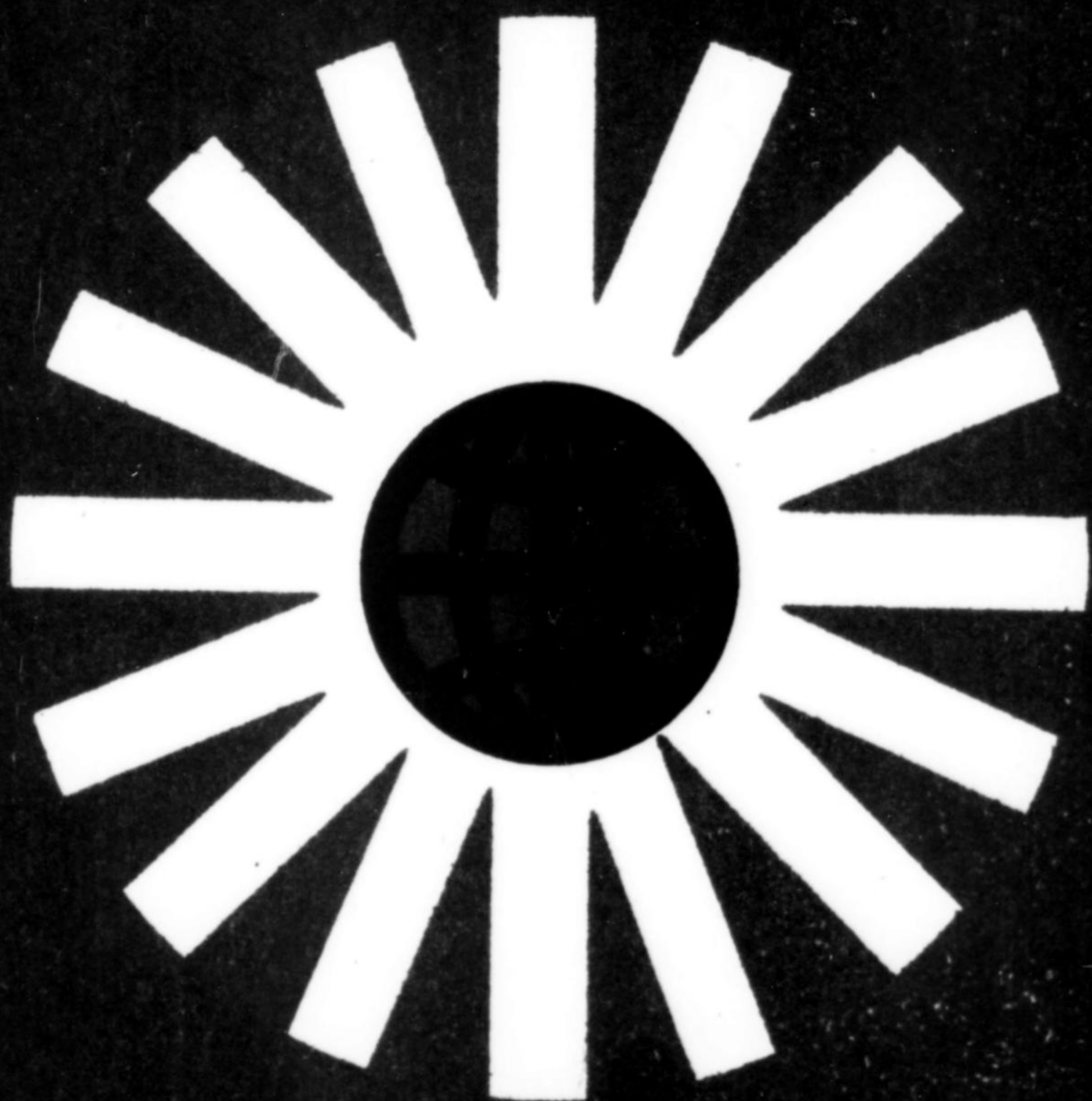
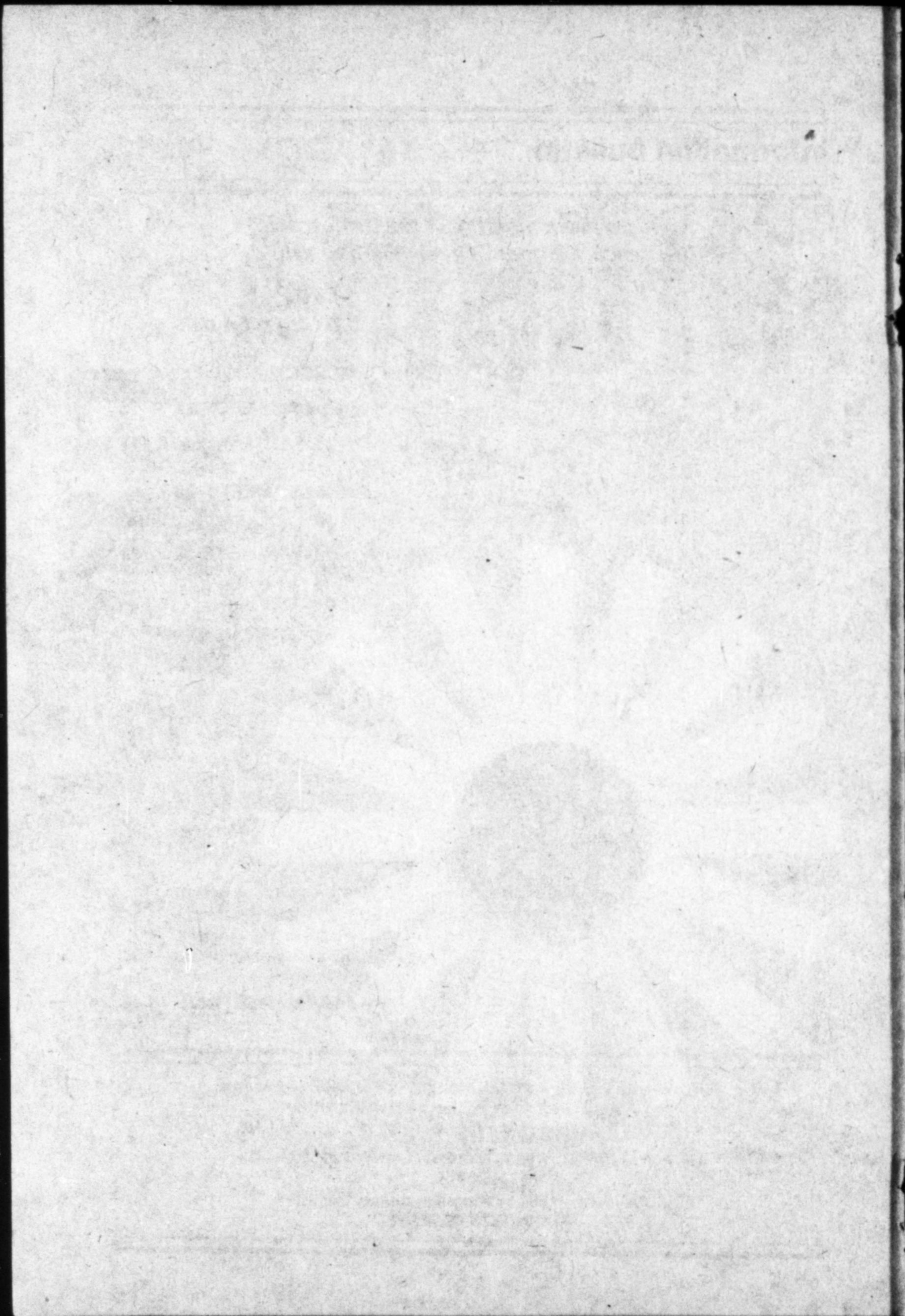


INFO





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30 YEARS OF SOCIALIST POLAND

A festive session of the Sejm (parliament) was held in Warsaw on July 21 to mark the 30th anniversary of socialist Poland.

Gathered in the hall were deputies, Central Committee members of the Polish United Workers' Party, ministers, veterans of the revolutionary struggle, leaders of political parties, representatives of public organizations, top-production workers, and delegations of fraternal socialist countries.

The deputies gave an enthusiastic welcome to Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the CC PUWP, Henryk Jablonski, President of the Council of state, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, and other prominent Party and government leaders.

The session was opened by Stanislaw Gucwa, Marshal of the Sejm. Edward Gierek delivered a speech on the 30th anniversary of People's Poland.

SPEECH BY COMRADE E. GIEREK

Feelings of pride and joy are manifest today all over our country, from the Baltic sea to the Carpathians, from the Bug to the Oder, wherever the Polish language is spoken, wherever Polish hearts beat. Our people are greeting the 30th anniversary of their reborn socialist state — people's Poland, conscious of accomplishments of great historic import, accomplishments never before known in our history. The days of this great jubilee are for every Pole, a time when he thinks with the warmest feelings of his Motherland, her present-day shape her enormous achievements embody all the efforts, love and heart-felt care of us who are her sons.

We have every right to say that people's Poland is a country that has been dreamed about and striven for in selfless fight and hard toil by generations of Poles.

This is an independent Poland reborn within the nation's historical frontiers, a Poland whose security and territorial integrity have unshakable foundations.

This is a Poland strong in her socio-economic potential and the

moral and political unity of the nation. Her week-days are filled with selfless work giving us increasing satisfaction and bearing richer and richer fruits.

Uncertainty of the future and a constant fear of what may happen to our country, to ourselves and our dearest ones have vanished from our land and the feeling of danger, of the impermanence of our statehood are things of the past. Our nation has gained faith in its own strength and abilities.

We have the right to say that this is a Poland worthy of the thousand-year history of our nation, a Poland fulfilling its present-day aspirations.

Everything we have today, everything we are proud of, and which determines our present-day life and our place in the world, everything that opens up prospects for the years and decades to come, has been created through the persevering toil of the workers, farmers and the intelligentsia, through hard work that has sometimes called for self-denial, but which has always increased Poland's strength and the prosperity of the nation. The nature and effectiveness of this work are inseparably linked with socialism.

Socialism has released the creative forces of our nation, it has spurred on our development process and channelled our country into the historical current of progress started by the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Socialism has ensured Poland her return to the ancient Piast territories on the Oder and the Baltic, territories once wrested from Poland by force, and has made it possible to reconstruct a homogeneous, nationally cohesive Polish state.

Thanks to socialism all our frontiers are frontiers of friendship, alliance and fraternal cooperation. The links uniting our nation and our state with our closest ally and friend — the land of the Soviets, with the entire socialist community, are becoming increasingly close. Poland has consolidated her strong position in Europe and the world, and her international prestige, her political role and importance are growing.

The selfless sons of our nation — the fighters of the working class movement, pinned their hopes of a better future for Poland on socialism when they fought for the cause of the Polish people during the period of the country's partition and in the 20 inter-war years of bourgeois and landowners' rule. The foundations of people's Poland were laid by the liberation struggle against the nazi invaders, waged by our nation with the greatest heroism on all the fronts of the Second

World War, on battlefields and in the underground resistance movement.

In those years of our most difficult historical trial the responsibility for the future of the nation and the task of reconstructing the Polish state was taken by the forces of social progress, led by the revolutionary working class movement. The political conceptions of the Polish Communists in Poland and in the Soviet Union, the program of the Polish Workers' Party, which united the nation's progressive forces, and the armed anti-nazi struggle born of this program gave birth to a new political quality. They mapped out an unfailing road to independence and the construction of a democratic Polish state, and secured unshakable support for Poland's freedom and rebirth in the alliance with the USSR. Everywhere Polish Communists fought with the greatest selflessness for the national and social liberation of our Motherland — in the occupied country, in the Soviet Union then fighting against nazism, and in the resistance movements of other European nations.

In the allied ranks of the Soviet army whose victory saved the Polish nation from annihilation and was the main condition for regaining independence, soldiers of the Polish army set up in the USSR, partisans from the people's guard and the people's army, and later soldiers of the People's Polish Army liberated their native land and laid the foundations for the people's government. This new Poland proclaimed by the manifesto issued by the Polish Committee of National Liberation, a Poland whose shape was determined by the left wing forces which also played a leading role in her reconstruction, embodied the vital interests of the entire nation and brought the satisfaction of victory resulting from the nation's liberation efforts. Today we pay homage to the valor of the soldiers of the liberation struggle and the resistance movement.

With profound respect we think of all those who fell in the war against fascism. Their heroism will shine in our country's history with unabating brilliance. It is due to them that truth and justice were victorious and that our nation was reborn.

I turn to you, comrade General Brezhnev, since you took part in the liberating march of the great Red Army. Please convey expressions of our nation's gratitude to the Soviet veterans of the Second World War and the families of fallen soldiers for their heroic deeds and their sacrifice. Please convey to all the Soviet people the warmest feelings of the Polish nation.

The 30th anniversary of people's Poland is a great jubilee for the

whole of our nation, a jubilee of its struggle and work, of its patriotic and revolutionary achievements, a red-letter day of the present auguring a happy future.

An important stage in the development of our Motherland is behind us.

We have overcome many objective difficulties resulting from our centuries-old backwardness and the terrible devastation left by the war. We overcame the stubborn resistance of the reactionary forces, which tried to provoke a civil war, to turn Poland back to bourgeois rule and dependence on imperialism. The people's power emerged victorious from every confrontation with the class enemy, for right was on its side and it enjoyed the support of the decided and constantly growing majority of the nation.

The socialized national economy has changed the face of our country. Productive forces have been enormously increased and modernized. We have consolidated the socialist system of central planning and management.

The exploiting classes have been eliminated and the main social antagonisms have been abolished. We have shaped from the very foundations the socialist political structure of our state and are constantly improving it. All the citizens of our country have been guaranteed work and new higher living standards and a new, better social and cultural position, and the younger generation has been given wide access to schools and institutions of higher learning.

Marching along our historical road we have also had to make good many a painful mistake and overcome many a weakness during these 30 years. However, the decisive thing is that the direction of our march and the basic principles of our joint efforts have always been correct and the results we have achieved are great. This has been confirmed by history.

We look back on the road we have traversed with the deep conviction that the experience and achievements of these years constitute an inexhaustible source of energy in our work for the future. We now have all the necessary conditions to undertake wide-scale activity for the successful construction of a developed socialist society. All our actions, the entire policy of our Party and state, the efforts of all and each of us should serve this historic aim.

At this solemn moment we address from the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic warm greetings to the working people in Polish towns and villages, to the veterans of the struggle for national and social liberation, to those who built and defended the people's gov-

ernment, to the younger generation, to the entire Polish nation.

Our people's socialist state is the supreme good of our nation. It was born, it developed and grew in strength as the first embodiment of people's rule in our history, the rule of the people for the people.

This is a modern state strong in the consciousness of its citizens, a well-governed, just state. Our socialist state is the best organizer of the joint effort of the nation, the spokesman of its interests, a powerful factor of unity and development.

The historical process by which the new socialist Polish nation, a nation of working people, has come to identify itself with its people's state has been led, inspired and directed by our Marxist-Leninist party of the working class.

We have consolidated the leading position of the working class in socialist production, in the functioning of the state and in our entire social life.

We have built the worker-peasant alliance and made it unbreakable. It was the main condition for the victory of the people's rule, it is and will remain the foundation for the socialist development of our country and the guiding principle of our Party's policy.

The people's government has created conditions for the speedy growth of the Polish intelligentsia, ensuring it a high rank in social life and linking it with the working class and the working peasants.

Our state expresses the interests of the people and draws its strength from its ties with the people. Guided by the universal principles and laws of socialism, satisfying the interests of the Polish nation and doing our best to continue its progressive traditions, we have developed new, socialist contents and forms of government work.

The close collaboration of the Polish United Workers' Party with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party has passed the test of history. This collaboration is an important, lasting element of Poland's political life and is the basis of the national unity front uniting all social organizations and all patriots, Party members and people without any party affiliation.

The pride of our nation is the People's Polish Army, excellently equipped, trained and commanded, a great school of patriotism and fortitude in the service of our People's Republic, faithfully standing guard over our frontiers.

There are no party, occupational or religious divisions in the work for our country, for the prosperity of our nation and all its citizens, or in our rights and duties. The citizen's position and the respect he enjoys in society depend and should depend, only and exclusively, on

his work, his patriotic commitment, his active service for the socialist Motherland. This is the only measure applied to all alike.

In the last few years we have made great progress in strengthening our socialist state and in developing socialist democracy. We have tightened the links uniting the people's government with the community. We are streamlining the work of the people's councils, developing the workers' and peasants' self-government and other forms of social self-government, we are improving the structure of the state administration and making its work more efficient. The trade unions are intensifying their activity. The federation of the socialist unions of Polish youth is playing an increasing role in the life of the younger generation. The position of all social organizations is becoming stronger. We will definitely continue this line of development, a line resulting from the very nature of the socialist system.

In our opinion the chief way of improving state work, of correctly defining social aims and making the right choice of the proper means for their implementation is to hold wide consultations with the working people on development programs and important decisions and to make increasing use of the knowledge and qualifications of experts in all fields of life.

As we make progress in the construction of the socialist society the various classes and sections of the working people are brought closer together and our state will be gradually transformed into a socialist state embracing the whole nation.

We want the principles of socialist democracy to permeate the entire social and political life of our country, we want them to find increasing reflection in the work of the Sejm and the government, in the work of the people's councils, and in the functioning of our administrative apparatus, in the activity of the social self-government bodies.

These aspirations will inspire the work of preparing amendments to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, which the present Sejm should draw up and pass.

During the past 30 years the great majority of our people have fully accepted socialism. The overwhelming majority of the Poles inseparably link the destiny of their country, its great achievements, its present day and its future, their own life, their future, their hopes and aspirations, with socialism.

We should therefore modify the Constitution of our state so as to make it a still stronger foundation for the construction of a developed socialist society and for the full implementation of the principles of

socialism in all fields of the nation's life.

The good of the nation, the good of man, understood ever more comprehensively and implemented better and better, is the common denominator of all the achievements of people's Poland.

At the top of all our tasks we have placed the implementation of the basic principle of socialism which says that the popular masses are the main driving force of development and that man's good is the supreme aim of all social actions.

Such is the essence of the strategy of socialist building mapped out by the Sixth Congress of our Party. The three and a half years during which we have been implementing this strategy have brought us major progress in the development of all the fields of our nation's work and life. We have achieved a high growth rate of the national income, speeded up the development and modernization of industry and agriculture, we are restoring the indispensable equilibrium in the production of means of production, means of consumption and the development of the social and cultural infrastructure. We have secured a steady increase in real wages and incomes.

Today, in the second half of the fourth year of our present Five-Year Plan we can state with full conviction that we shall not only fulfil but even greatly exceed the socio-economic program mapped out by the Sixth Congress.

We must equip our nation with better and more efficient tools so that the achievements of contemporary science and technology can lead to a great increase of labor productivity. That is why we shall be consistently modernizing all the branches of industry, raising the level of technology and technique of production, developing electronics, chemistry and the technology of production of materials.

We attach great importance to socialist economic integration, to uniting our production, scientific and technological efforts with those of the countries of the socialist community, to Poland's increasing participation in the international division of labor.

The development of agriculture is of fundamental importance for the implementation of our socio-economic objectives and for a rational and modern satisfaction of all the foodstuff needs of our nation. The Polish peasant has received a great deal from the people's government and has given the nation a great deal by his work. Agriculture and its needs as well as the social development of the countryside will continue to absorb the attention of our Party, the United Peasant Party and our state in the future too. While doing our best to satisfy the needs of all farms we are creating and will continue to create

favorable conditions for the further development of the state farms, cooperative farms, agricultural centers, and all other collective undertakings furthering progress in production and socialist transformations in the countryside.

The work of the nation, the skills and qualifications of our people, the organizational level of collective and individual efforts, the effectiveness of planning and management, the effectiveness of all our actions are and will continue to be the main, the most important source of our development. We will devote our efforts to these problems. In the next 10 years we shall carry out a reform of our educational system which will ensure at least a secondary education and up-to-date preparation for work to our entire youth. We will expand and modernize our institutions of higher learning.

The younger generations which are now starting mature life and those who will do so in the future constitute a magnificent force for building a developed socialist society. We set the youth aims commensurate with the greatest patriotic aspirations and ambitions. We are and want always to be proud of them.

Among the problems which we should solve in the process of building a developed socialist society and in raising the living standards of the working people, there are some which are particularly urgent.

During the last few years our economy has greatly increased the production of goods and services, improving market supplies. However, we are not yet satisfied with what we have achieved. Social needs and requirements are increasing with every passing year. That is why a further development of the production of consumer goods, the raising of their quality and usefulness, improvement of their aesthetic and cultural values continues to be a very important task of the economy.

The stabilization of the prices of basic foodstuffs and of the great majority of other articles, now maintained for four years, is one of the most important social achievements of our country. It is of decisive importance in shaping the living costs, especially for those in the lower and middle pay brackets, for families with many children, for old age pensioners and people living on disability pensions. We are determined to keep the prices of the basic foodstuffs at an unchanged level also next year, the last year of the current five-year plan. I am convinced that the working people will show their support for this policy which calls for great efforts, but which has their interests in mind, by increased activity and initiative, by joining in the good work movement in still greater numbers.

It is the general opinion that the solving of the housing problem is one of the most important of all the urgent social needs. We shall look for ways of speeding up residential building.

We will continue our efforts to improve the situation of working mothers, to strengthen the family and to ensure work veterans, elderly people a happy and dignified old age.

The development of the national health fund and the generous contributions made to it by the working people show that public opinion attaches great importance to problems of health protection, and that our people are ready to help in solving them.

We are building a modern prosperous Poland. This is the Poland we are working for. Modernity in the socialist sense of the word means that scientific-technical progress should go hand in hand with social progress. Scientific-technical progress without social progress leads into a blind alley, it is liable to deformation and produces social tensions and devastates man's natural environment. On the other hand, social progress will never be complete and will never bring the expected results unless use is made of the achievements of contemporary science and technology.

Socialism owes its strength and superiority to the harmonious unity between the high growth of material potential and the increasingly full implementation of the principles of social justice and the development of socialist morality and culture.

The socialist culture of life that we are creating will be a culture worthy of man, a culture of creative, efficient work bearing fruits in the form of justly divided material prosperity and spiritual life at a high level.

Socialist relations between people are an integral feature of the society we are building. This demands of the state concern for the good of man, which is the supreme value, concern reflected in the whole of our social, economic, cultural and social policy. It demands of every citizen the ability to make reasonable use of his rights, strong discipline and exemplary execution of his duties, as well as a deep feeling of responsibility for his country, always and everywhere. This means honesty in every trade and profession, in every job. This also means integrity in one's everyday life, in relations with one's fellow countrymen and workmates, in relations with one's family.

It is our ardent desire that in our homes, work places and institutions there will be more and more satisfaction, good will, warm feelings and selfless friendly attitude toward other people, and readiness to help others.

We attach and will be attaching increasing importance to the de-

velopment of the national culture, which unites and educates the nation, shapes its consciousness, its feelings and imagination and expresses its aspirations.

One of the most important conditions on which our future depends, as does the fulfilment of our ambitions and the realization of our intentions, is the strengthening of the great socialist community of states and nations, to which we belong.

Unity and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community increases our strength and gives us incomparably greater prospects. We are linked with these fraternal countries by our common destinies, by having the same ideals and aims, and we cherish warm feelings of friendship for them.

Our class and national alliance with the Soviet Union is the fundamental condition for our country's position in the world. It is a strong and lasting safeguard of all the vital interests of Poland, enabling her to play an important role in the construction of international peace and security and increasing her prestige. We can be proud of this alliance, of the internationalist ties linking us with the great Soviet power which inaugurated the era of socialism in mankind's contemporary history and is the first country paving the way to a better future for the world. We are making these close and mutual friendly partnership ties even closer and stronger in all fields through the ideological unity of our Party with the CPSU, through the solidary joint actions of our states in the field of foreign politics, through economic cooperation and integration, by bringing our nations closer and closer together.

The strengthening of ideological unity and increasingly close political cooperation, economic integration and better understanding between peoples are the fundamental principles of our internationalist policy vis-à-vis the entire socialist community. We are actively and consistently pursuing this policy in bilateral relations with the fraternal socialist countries: with the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic, with Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia, Mongolia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and socialist Cuba.

We are also implementing these principles in multilateral relations, in the political and defensive alliance of the Warsaw Treaty, to the strength, unity and concerted action of which our country is making a worthy contribution.

We are jointly following the line of dynamic cooperation in the council for mutual economic assistance which throughout the 25 years

of its existence has been playing an important role in the socio-economic development of our socialist community and is now establishing higher integrative ties between the member countries.

We are strengthening the unity of our community everywhere, in every field, for it serves Poland's vital interests. The good of the socialist community is our own good, its prosperity is our prosperity.

We are working and will always work to strengthen the progressive trends and currents of modern times, especially the world communist movement. International conferences of fraternal parties serve well the cause of further strengthening the unity of the communist movement and the greater efficiency of its struggle for common aims. The communist movement is the main ideological and organizational force of the revolutionary process which is transforming the present-day world, bringing in its wake unprecedented social progress, it is the vanguard of all the anti-imperialist forces. Poland is an unfailing link of these forces. Our party and our nation will do everything in their power to help make the world front of progress a united and invincible force.

Peace is the greatest need of our nation, of all nations, of all mankind. All the actions undertaken by our state in the international arena serve and will continue to serve this great cause. We are proud of the fact that the socio-political image of people's Poland and her foreign policy place our nation among the leading forces of peace and progress in the contemporary world.

In accordance with the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence the Polish People's Republic wants to maintain relations of friendship and cooperation based on equal rights with all states, irrespective of their socio-economic system. We are very pleased with the fact that our cooperation with France has been developing according to this principle especially during the last few years. We are very pleased at the strengthening of peaceful coexistence and our increasingly close and friendly ties with the states in the Baltic region, we are pleased at the improvement and development of our relations with Belgium, Italy, Great Britain and other countries in Western Europe. We welcome the democratic transformations in Portugal.

People's Poland has made an important contribution to the solution of the German problem, one which is particularly important for the security of Europe, on the basis of general recognition and respect for the political and territorial status quo shaped as a result of the victory over nazism. The consistent efforts to achieve this aim made by the Soviet Union, people's Poland, the German Democratic Republic,

and our entire community have brought results of historic significance. Among these results is the treaty of December 1970, which paved the way for the normalization of relations between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany. We are for the continuation of the process of normalization.

Of great importance for strengthening peaceful coexistence and for averting the danger of a new world war is the increasingly fruitful Soviet-American dialogue, which has been developing for the last few years. The recent talks held by the leaders of the two countries and the new agreements concluded by them marked a successive, significant stage in this dialogue. We welcomed them with satisfaction. We, on our part, are pleased with the improvement and development of Polish-American relations that have been achieved and we want to add to this progress.

We attach great importance to solidarity and cooperation with the developing countries. We are on the side of the Arab nations in the defense of their legitimate rights. We are in solidarity with the nation of Chile in its struggle for liberty.

Poland consistently supports and will continue to support all the liberation and progressive aspirations of oppressed peoples, their political and economic emancipation. We regard the national-liberation movement and the progressive developing countries as the natural allies of socialism in the struggle for a better future.

By implementing the policy of the socialist community, people's Poland has made a contribution in achieving a situation whereby for almost 30 years guns have remained silent in Europe. It is our desire to prolong this state over the whole of the future, to make peace lasting and inviolable so that no generation of Poles should experience the horrors and disasters of war.

That is why we are taking such an active part in the process of détente, including the work of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, and early and successful conclusion of which will be of great importance for our continent. We share the anxiety of international public opinion about the present situation in the Mediterranean region. We condemn the coup against the legal government of the Republic of Cyprus, a coup which infringes the rights of the Cypriots to independence and sovereignty. This coup d'état, instigated from the outside by Greek nationalists, has triggered off action on the part of Turkey. We are for the speediest possible restoration of peace in that region and for respecting the legitimate rights of the Cypriot nation. Poland is making and will continue to

make significant contribution to the activity of the United Nations, to disarmament negotiations, to all undertakings serving the cause of peace. To the fullest extent that our resources and possibilities allow we are helping in the implementation of the uniform concerted line of the socialist community, which is playing a decisive role in strengthening international security.

We warmly support and fully share Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's philosophy of historical optimism and his efforts for peace and his contribution to this great cause. Peaceful coexistence of states with differing socio-political systems is a vital necessity of the contemporary world. Powerful forces stand for peace and support it. They are capable of ensuring that peace will determine the future of the world and they will achieve this for the good of man, for the good of nations, for the good of all mankind.

We have accomplished so much during the past 30 years because the Polish working class and all working people have been building the country with the greatest self-sacrifice and devotion, because they have been managing it in a far-sighted way and have enlivened it by their creative work. Socialist patriotism is the greatest ideological value achieved and developed by our nation. This is a wise effective patriotism combined with internationalism in which selflessness and readiness to make sacrifices for the motherland are inseparably linked with a mature consciousness of her interests and with the determined will to work for the country.

What we have achieved during the last 30 years is the best proof of the correctness of the road taken by the people's state and of the policy of our Party, which showed this road to the nation and led it in its efforts.

For 30 years our Party has been at the helm, directing national matters. We undertook this responsible mission at the most difficult moment for Poland. We will continue this work guided by the well-conceived interest of the Polish nation, the universal laws of socialism, tried and tested by decades of experience, and the reliable Marxist-Leninist social thought. The chief aim of our Party, its supreme law, is the good of Poland, the good of the working people. These are, and will always be, our political signposts.

The Polish People's Republic is the Motherland of all Poles. We appreciate the contacts maintained with our country by our fellow countrymen living on all continents. We would like to see them combining a high rank in the life of their new motherland with feelings of warm interest in the land of their forefathers, its progress and

development. We want them to be proud of the achievements of socialist Poland, of the contribution she is making to peace and progress, to the friendly coexistence and cooperation of nations. Today, on this solemn day, we address an ardent appeal to all the citizens of our country, to the members of our Party, the United Peasant Party, and Democratic Party, to non-party people, to the young and old, to men and women, to all Polish patriots.

Let us turn our hearts and thoughts to our beloved Motherland, the Polish People's Republic. May we be united in our work for its development and prosperity. Basing on the strong foundation of the achievements of the last 30 years, let us build its future, its socialist greatness. Long live our Motherland, the Polish People's Republic.

Trybuna Ludu, July 22, 1974

SPEECH BY COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV

Esteemed Sejm!

Dear comrades and friends!

It is a big honor and a big joy for me to be with you these days when your people are solemnly marking the 30th anniversary of people's Poland. I convey to you ardent greetings and heartfelt congratulations from 15 million Communists of the Soviet Union, from all Soviet people who hold fraternal Poland close to heart, who love her and regard her as true friend and ally.

We address our congratulations to the entire Polish People's Republic and to each of its citizens, to the acknowledged leader of your society — the Polish United Workers' Party, to the associates of Communists in the People's Unity Front, to workers, peasants and intellectuals, to all builders of the new life on ancient Polish soil.

After your anniversary we will jointly mark the wonderful anniversaries of liberation from fascism and the establishment of the people's democratic system in other fraternal countries. Each of them solved its own problems: conditions were not similar. But they all have traversed a long and glorious road and its results point to the strength and correctness of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, to the inexhaustible possibilities of the socialist system.

We all are impressed by Comrade Edward Gierek's report. The force of the historic truth that sounded from this rostrum is great. We once again felt deeply what the past 30 years have done for Poland, what they have given the people and what place they have taken in

their life. Years, so to speak, have become compressed and the deeds of people appeared before us not in scattered form but in their entirety enabling us to see better the genuine scope of what has been done, to understand better its historical meaning.

Comrade Gierek was right. Poland's state in 1945 was grave, really tragic. A country ruined by occupationists, a country that lost nearly a half of its national wealth and a fifth of its population. Added to this was the bitter fruit of prewar domination of the exploiter classes — poverty, economic and scientific-technical backwardness, a shortage of skilled personnel.

The more weight, therefore, is carried by the accomplishments of people's power, by the exploit of the working masses. They had not only taken the country out of the state of wartime dislocation — after all, this was accomplished in all the combatant countries — but have given it an absolutely different look, cardinally differing from that of the past. Poland used to be an underdeveloped, dependent bourgeois-landowner country. Now it is an industrially developed socialist state, independent and sovereign, strong by the unity of the liberated people, enjoying deserved respect in the world. This is the crux of the matter. And it is with this we fraternally congratulate you today.

Three years ago I attended the Sixth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party. I remember well the principled, comradely atmosphere in which the Congress discussed complex problems of the country's further social development and outlined ways of overcoming existing difficulties. On the proposal of the Central Committee, the Congress placed the main emphasis on a drastic acceleration of the rates of economic development and the growth on this basis of the population's living standard. Together with you, dear Polish friends, we wholeheartedly rejoice that the course mapped out by the Congress is being successfully implemented.

The decisions of the Congress are inspired by the Party's concern for the good of men of labor. The working class, all working people of Poland realize this well. They have faith in the Party, subscribe to and support its policy. This is the source of the labor enthusiasm that has now encompassed the country. This is the source of the great prestige of the Polish United Workers' Party and its leadership headed by, Comrade Edward Gierek.

The Polish United Workers' Party has set the task of substantially multiplying the country's national wealth within a historically short time, of building a developed socialist society. This is a big and noble aim.

You will have to carry out major projects in industry and ensure a substantial advance in the countryside, you will have to solve other problems of building socialism that are specific for Poland. This, of course, is a difficult undertaking and will require strenuous creative effort of the people, a high level of consciousness and discipline, real labor enthusiasm and full contribution by every person.

The difficulties that you, comrades, will have to overcome are not difficulties of decay that bourgeois Poland had encountered in abundance. These are difficulties of growth, of an accelerated advance.

You know at what a rapid pace the Soviet Union is developing. The main, dominant features of the present stage of communist upbuilding in the USSR are high labor enthusiasm and the successful fulfilment of the constantly growing production plans in industry and agriculture. But to this day we also encounter certain difficulties, difficulties in the fulfilment of plans in some sectors of the national economy of such a huge country as the Soviet Union. Such is the reality. For the further we advance, the bigger become the scale and complexity of the tasks posed before us by life. To solve them ever more effort, work and material means are needed. More knowledge, organization and skill are also demanded. But as a result, society rises to a qualitatively new level, new broad horizons open up before it and ultimately the life of the people becomes different, more interesting, and richer materially and spiritually.

Both our and your experience shows that socialism is capable of grandiose accomplishments. That is precisely why we firmly believe that the Polish working class, the peasantry and intelligentsia will be able to fulfil with honor the program outlined by the Party.

As to my country, I can say that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state have always sincerely wished Poland to be a strong, independent, democratic state.

You, our Polish friends, conducted a persistent struggle against numerous attempts to discriminate against your country, to impinge upon its rights, for an unambiguous international recognition of its present, historically just borders. At all stages of this long and difficult struggle we were together with you. You worked selflessly to create a modern industry. We helped you in this, too, as much as we could. We have actively cooperated in equipping with modern means the Polish Army which, together with the Soviet Army and the armies of other fraternal countries, is reliably protecting the socialist gains of our peoples.

The political, economic and cultural ties between our countries

have today attained a scope they have never known in the past. Comrade Gierek vividly and convincingly said how fruitful these all-round ties are.

We are glad that the Polish United Workers' Party, the other Parties and organizations of the People's Unity Front, the Sejm, the Council of State and the Government of the Polish People's Republic attach prime importance to the further development of Soviet-Polish cooperation. For our part, on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government, I want to assure you that in respect to People's Poland the Soviet Union has only one Policy. This is the policy of further expanding the framework of our cooperation, of enriching its forms, of finding mutually advantageous solutions to the diverse and at times difficult problems that life sets before our countries. This is a policy of fraternal friendship!

Dear comrades, nowadays we all share a common inestimable wealth. For after the Second World War there came into being not only a whole group of socialist states. There also emerged what we call the socialist community. It is an utterly new, hitherto unheard of phenomenon. It was not an ordinary alliance of states but a socialist alliance based on common ideology and goals, on international solidarity of the working people, an alliance in which the working class and its tested vanguard, the Communist and Workers' Parties, became the leading force for the first time ever.

The establishment and development of the alliance took both time and a good deal of collective effort. It was necessary to find an answer to many fundamentally new questions of theory and practice; it was essential to react to various turns of events in a well-considered and timely way. And experience has convincingly confirmed that with the right, Marxist-Leninist approach we solved and can solve even the most complex problems, in a way that would promote the strengthening of each socialist country individually and the socialist community as a whole.

Today we have principles and forms of many-sided cooperation tested in practice. Our collective organizations have gained experience and grown in strength. The Warsaw Treaty has become a reliable, effective instrument of peace and socialism. The activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance contributes to the development of a major historical process of economic integration of socialist countries. We are all well aware of the great benefit cooperation and specialization in production and exchanges in science and

technology bring our countries. We are fully resolved to more actively utilize the opportunities and reserves of our cooperation and deepen the relations of a new type that have evolved in the socialist community.

Cooperation among fraternal Parties in the field of ideology began to grow markedly in recent years. This is highly justified. On the one hand, the communist education of the masses, the work aimed at raising the level of social consciousness, the level of social ethics are acquiring increasing importance at the present stage of socialist construction in fraternal countries and of communist construction in the USSR. On the other hand, in the conditions of the present-day aggravation of ideological struggle between the world of the old and the world of the new, it is essential to strive to further invigorate the offensive of our ideas, to intensify the rebuff to bourgeois and revisionist ideologies. Our Parties are well aware of this.

The present jubilee year has become in your country a year of a considerable invigoration of the Party's ideological work. Much has been done in this respect in our country, too. The general line of Communists in matters of ideology is essentially a united line. As we are convinced, it is our common constant obligation, our duty to the working people of socialist countries, to the working class of the world to strengthen ideological unity, to insistently observe the Leninist principles of struggle against any departure from Marxism-Leninism, from socialist internationalism.

Tested in practice is yet another sphere of the fraternal countries' cooperation which merits special mention. This is the sphere of international politics in which our countries act concertedly and jointly pursue in a firm and consistent way the course of consolidation of peace, of strengthening international security. This is a clear-cut and honest course. It arises from the very essence of the socialist system. It wholly and entirely meets the vital interests of the working-class and the national-liberation movements. It faithfully serves the cause of social progress of the whole of mankind.

Socialism is, perhaps, the most influential factor of world politics. And we are proud of the fact that its impact on the peoples is wholesome. It is a fact, comrades, that at present all more or less major steps to peace and to the development of mutually advantageous cooperation of states are in practice directly or indirectly associated with the initiatives and active joint actions of socialist states. Mankind can see that the socialist community bears aloft the banner of peaceable foreign policy bequeathed by the great Lenin!

Everyone knows how much has been done in recent years to achieve a turn in international relations from the "cold war" atmosphere poisoned with mutual animosity and distrust to normal, reasonable forms of inter-state intercourse on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. This process which requires constant political struggle has already resulted in substantial achievements which, we can safely say, are of historical significance.

The results of the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting are fresh evidence of the fact that the process of relaxation of international tension is continuing and becoming deeper. The main thing is, in our view, that both sides in all clarity reaffirmed their determination to carry on the great cause started in 1972 and 1973: to do everything possible to lessen and the completely eliminate the risk of a military clash between the USSR and the USA, a clash which would be tantamount to the outbreak of a world nuclear-missile war. Demonstrated in all clarity was also a mutual desire to develop and deepen the peaceful mutually beneficial Soviet-U.S. cooperation in various fields.

The concrete results of the Moscow talks are known to all. Here I should like only to emphasize once again the importance of that part of the talks which has a direct bearing on curbing the arms race and on strengthening universal peace.

The Soviet Union and the United States of America signed a protocol envisaging another substantial limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems of the two countries. This undoubtedly is a useful step. It is useful not only from the point of view of the development of peace-time economies of the two countries but from the point of further growth of trust between them, and thereby from the viewpoint of a general improvement of the international climate.

The outlines of further steps to limit strategic offensive arms began to show as a result of our talks with President Nixon. I want to emphasize the scope of the projected measures: the point is that the Interim Agreement on this matter which is known to remain in effect until 1977, should be followed by a new, longer-term agreement to be in force until the year 1985 and provide for both quantitative and qualitative limitations of nuclear-missile weapons. It is understandable that the conclusion of such an agreement is not an easy matter. We hold, however, that the work which has already been done, including that during the latest summit meeting, will help to solve the tasks set.

The USSR and the USA also agreed to considerably limit at an agreed-upon time the number of their underground nuclear weapon

tests and to discontinue altogether the most powerful test explosions. We consider this agreement as a step toward an eventual all-embracing and universal ban on nuclear weapon tests.

It is also evident that the Soviet-U.S. agreements aimed against the use of the more dangerous lethal means of chemical warfare as well as environmental modification techniques for military purposes are of benefit to the cause of peace. This is a question of great importance.

We think, comrades, that this entire complex of practical actions, which is a good example of limitations set by powers on their military preparations meets the interests of all those who strive for consolidation of peace on Earth. This is why the constructive results of the Soviet-U.S. talks have met with a broad positive response in the world.

I can say, comrades, that we would like to achieve something more and were prepared to go further. The Soviet Union is ready, in particular, to conclude an agreement on complete cessation of all underground tests of nuclear weapons. We also consider useful to agree upon the withdrawal from the Mediterranean of all Soviet and U.S. ships and submarines carrying nuclear weapons. Regrettably, no agreement on this score has so far been achieved. But we are convinced that the implementation of these our proposals would be a new real contribution to the strengthening of peace and would be hailed by the peoples of many countries with much gratification. Let's hope that the time will come for agreements on these matters to become possible.

There is no denying, the setting up of normal and, I would say, friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the USA is of material importance for the cause of peace. But international relations are effected by all countries, big and small. They all enjoy equal rights and each is called upon to make its contribution to consolidation of universal security.

Socialist countries, as is known, have always sought to achieve a sharp change for the better in relations between European states and consolidation of peace all over Europe. We highly appreciate the fact that this aspiration of ours has met with understanding and support on the part of most the West European countries.

Of course, consistency and purposefulness are essential in such a great and complex cause as the conversion of Europe into a continent of peace.

It is known what an important role in shaping the political climate in Europe belongs to such states as France and the FRG. And we note

with a feeling of satisfaction that President of France Giscard d'Estaing and the FRG federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt confirm their firm intention to preserve and augment what has been done by their farsighted predecessors in the interests of international détente.

It is important that faith in the peaceful future of Europe should take firm root in the consciousness of both state leaders and the popular masses. The all-European Conference of states on security and cooperation, as we hope, will play a tremendous role from this point of view. There is no doubt that already the very fact of its convocation is an important achievement. It is a victory of common sense.

To ensure the success of the Conference it is first of all necessary that the main principles of peaceful coexistence on the continent should be clearly proclaimed and consolidated by the united will of all its participants. These are natural, and one can say, the only reasonable principles: recognition of the the inviolability of the existing state frontiers; renunciation of the use of force or threat of force; mutual respect for independence and sovereignty; rejection of any interference in the affairs of other countries; a still broader development of peaceful cooperation in various spheres on the basis of mutual benefit.

Moving in this direction, the all-European Conference of states has already done a considerable amount of work. Many important, principled provisions have already been coordinated. It would be wrong to underestimate what has been achieved. It should be taken into account that a European state forum is not an ordinary but in fact a unique phenomenon. For the first time there continues a process of deep mutual understanding, coordination of points of view on such questions which only recently were considered absolutely insoluble. We understand all this very well.

It should, however, be noted that it is neither realistic, nor farsighted to act like those, who are striving, so to speak, to make excessive stakes, to put forward problems which cannot as yet be solved with the existing degree of trust between states. Their solution can be found later, in the process of the further easing of international tension. And totally unreasonable are the attempts to make the Conference take up obviously invented and "minor questions," to drown in trifles matters of principle that have almost been settled. All this leads to an unjustified dragging out of the Conference, and the forces of the "cold war" are trying to capitalize on this.

There is at times talk in the Western press to the effect that

recognition of the inviolability of borders and other principles of peaceful coexistence allegedly benefits the socialist countries alone and that we, therefore, have to "pay" the West for the "concessions" they make. This concept is rather strange, to say the very least!

Peace is cherished by all peoples, both in the east and in the west of the continent. All of them are interested in their future devoid of wars. Europeans have already paid with many millions of lives for the fact that in the past no reliable measures were taken against aggression, against war. And it can be said with conviction that there is no people on our long-suffering continent which would not want a stable peace and firm, guaranteed security!

Recently the Soviet Union addressed an appeal to the leaders of a number of Western states to contribute to the successful completion of the work of the Conference. We hope that these appeals will be correctly understood. It seems that the necessity for a constructive and worthy completion of the tremendous amount of work done jointly by the states of Europe, the United States and Canada over the past two years, finds ever greater response in a number of Western states.

We are convinced that everything possible should be done for a complete success of the European Conference. Much can be done in this respect by the broad public, including the Movement for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which exists and is actively operating. To energetically come out for continuing and making irreversible the changes that have started on the continent, is, in our deep conviction, the honorary duty of all partisans of peace in Europe!

It would be extremely dangerous if in public circles the view were to become established that everything is already completely in order, that the threat of war is illusory and the task of ensuring peace has somehow become second, and even third rate. It is necessary to take into account the real situation: there is no peace in a number of regions of the world.

Fresh evidence of this are the events in Cyprus, which developed as a result of the naked armed aggression of the Greek military regime. Responsible for this are certain circles of NATO whom the independence of Cyprus does not suit. The Soviet Union, the socialist countries, all peace-loving states resolutely demand that a halt be put to foreign military interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus and that the status of the Republic of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign state which existed before the Greek aggression, be restored.

The forces of war and reaction are far from surrendering arms. The

socialist countries cannot close their eyes to the intrigues of the opponents to peace, they cannot but draw relevant conclusions therefrom.

Significant and urgent problems need to be resolved and resolved in the future, without delay.

The Soviet Union, as well as other socialist countries, has repeatedly declared that it is ready to take decisive measures providing for the limitation of the arms race and then the reduction of armaments. We reiterate again that we are ready, in particular, to agree to the reduction of troops and armaments in Europe. The task of more effective and universal application of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is becoming urgent as never before. We have been ready for a time now to sit down at the table of the World Disarmament Conference. We are ready to come to an agreement on steps directed at lessening the confrontation between the existing blocs, and in the future — on their complete elimination. In a word, there will be no lack of cooperation on our part.

Comrades! For centuries almost every generation in Europe, and not only in Europe, had "a war of its own." Our generation had to bear the burden of the most destructive war in the history of mankind. Its scars have marked millions of us, the land of our countries, the memory of our peoples. They forbid us, the living, to forget our duty to those who are no more, and those who are to come to continue our cause.

I have been reminded yet again of this high duty by the honorary award of fraternal Poland, the Order of Virtuti Militari. I will not conceal that I am moved by the fact that the Council of State and the Government of the Polish People's Republic have honored me with such an order — the highest award for military merits.

I accept this high award as a symbol of great friendship between our countries, between our peoples, which was forged in the grim days of fighting against the aggressor, and in the days of peaceful creative labor. I can say about myself that I was and remain a soldier — a soldier of peace, a soldier of the great army of fighters for communism. There can be no greater happiness for a Communist than to serve the interests of socialism and peace, the interests of strengthening friendship and brotherhood among peoples. I had and I have no other ideals nearer my heart, dear comrades.

For ages humanity, striving toward ensuring security, was guided by the formula: "If you want peace prepare for war." In our nuclear epoch this formula conceals a special danger. A human being dies only

once. But over the past years sufficient weapons have been accumulated to annihilate everything living on earth several times over. Fully realizing this, we have said and repeat: "if you want peace, pursue a policy of peace, fight for it!" This was, is and will be the motto of our socialist foreign policy!

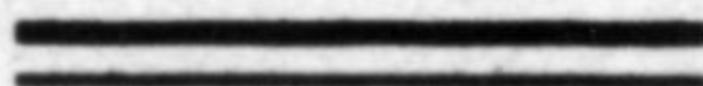
We, Soviet Communists, the entire Soviet people are gratified to see that People's Poland, our nearest neighbor and a good friend, is an active member of the fraternal family, an energetic participant in all the creative undertakings of the socialist community. The Soviet people are proud of this friendship with the Polish people, a people who have a thousand-year-long history, a people rich in culture and talent, a people who have chosen for their Motherland the road of socialism for ever. On the day of the 30th glorious anniversary of people's Poland, we wish you, dear brothers, new great achievements, prosperity and happiness!

May the free, flourishing socialist Poland live through the ages!

Long live the Polish United Workers' Party, the glorious vanguard of the Polish working people!

(L. I. Brezhnev's speech was punctuated with stormy applause.)

Pravda, July 22, 1974.



PLENARY MEETINGS

UNIFICATION MEETING OF CC, COMMUNIST PARTY OF SRI LANKA

In the period following the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka in August 1972, differences arose in the Party leadership, especially with regard to continued participation in the United Front. Their deepening resulted, in September, 1973, in a formal split of the leadership into two groups. However, the dominant desire of both groups was for re-unification. The constructive talks held this year ended in complete success. A joint document on the basis and procedure of re-unification was drawn up.

The Central Committee of the CPSL, meeting in Colombo on July 2 this year, passed a decision on restoring the unity of the Party. It unanimously adopted the communique presented below in full.

COMMUNIQUE

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka is happy to announce the re-unification of the ranks of the Communists of Sri Lanka under the banner of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka.

The fact that this re-unification takes place at the time of the 31st anniversary of the foundation of the Party gives additional significance to this event.

The political and organizational bases for the re-unification is the acceptance of the Political and Organizational Reports that were unanimously adopted by the Eighth National Congress of the Party in 1972.

On the basis of such acceptance and a common evaluation of international and domestic developments since the Eighth Congress, preparations will begin for holding the Ninth Congress of the Party, which will become the forum for summing up and registering the unity that has been achieved.

In the period between the 31st anniversary and the holding of the Ninth Party Congress, the leading bodies of the Party will be re-organized, in terms of the Constitution of the Party adopted at the

Eighth Congress, to give effect to the aims and objects of the re-unification.

During this period, the Political Bureau of the re-unified party will consist of Comrades S. A. Wickremasinghe, Pieter Keuneman, M.G. Mendis, K. P. Silva, V. A. Samarawickrema, A. Vaidialingam, C. Coomarasamy, Leslie Gunawardhana, L. W. Panditha, Sarath Muttetuwegama, H. G. S. Ratnaweera, K. A. E. Britto, J. A. K. Perera, D. W. Subasinghe and D. Gunasekera.

Pieter Keuneman will be the President and Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe the General Secretary of the Party.

Agreement has also been reached on the re-organization of the District Committees and branches of the Party, as well as of the mass organizations which are led by the Party.

While seeking to win mass support for its own program, the re-unified Communist Party of Sri Lanka stands committed to fulfil all obligations and duties entered into under the Common Program and the Joint Election Manifesto of the United Front.

The Central Committee has no doubt that the happiness which the Communists of Sri Lanka feel at the re-unification of the ranks of their Party will be shared by the anti-imperialist and working-class movement of Sri Lanka as a whole.

The re-unification of the ranks of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka will give additional strength to the struggle of the United Front and of the broad progressive movement to halt and defeat the U.N.P.-led offensive of the foreign and local vested interests to overthrow the United Front Government, install a fascist-type government in its place, and thus do away with the progressive social and economic measures introduced by the Government.

The re-unification of the ranks of the Communists of Sri Lanka has also an important international aspect. With the ever increasing complexity of the problems and tasks confronting the international communist movement as a whole, as well as the Communist Parties in the different countries; and with the unevenness of levels of development among the various Communist Parties due to historical causes, it is not surprising that differences in the understanding and assessment of problems should manifest themselves within certain fraternal parties.

The experience of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka has shown that it is possible for Communist Parties which face such problems to overcome them and unify their ranks. This is possible if fraternal parties faced with such problems firmly uphold Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, resolutely rebuff the efforts of im-

perialism and disruptive forces like the Maoists to take advantage of differences in order to deepen divisions, reject attempts to smuggle anti-Soviet and anti-communist positions into the movement, and take proper advantage of the great internal strength and viability inherent in the party of a new type, modelled on what the great Lenin taught, in order to overcome difficulties, correct mistakes and reach correct positions.

The Communist Party of Sri Lanka reiterates its determination to strengthen constantly the unity of the international communist movement, led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The unshakable unity of the international communist movement and its united leadership of the world revolutionary process and of mass struggles in the countries of imperialism and capitalism is even more necessary today than ever before. The general crisis of the imperialist-capitalist system has deepened enormously. The crisis of its economic base is spreading to its political and ideological superstructure and pervading all aspects of life, threatening millions with insecurity and misery.

In sharp contrast with the crisis-free development of the socialist world, crisis has become a commonplace in several aspects of life in the imperialist-capitalist world. There is an economic crisis, a monetary crisis, an energy crisis, an ecology crisis, an ideological crisis, and the beginnings of a political crisis as manifested in the crisis in imperialist foreign policy, in the relations between the main centers of the imperialist-capitalist system and also between the imperialist states and their former colonies, and in the continued political instability of the governments of the main imperialist and capitalist countries.

This complicated and dangerous situation requires united leadership by the Communists, both internationally and in the separate countries, if this crisis is to be overcome without world war and needless mass misery. The re-establishment of unity within one unit of the international communist movement, namely the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, is a small but welcome development in this direction.

On behalf of the Central
Committee, Communist Party
of Sri Lanka.
Pieter Keuneman, President.
S. A. Wickremasinghe,
General Secretary.

IN BRIEF

BULGARIA

The Central Committee of the Communist Party, meeting on July 3, discussed a report on the work of the Politbureau and Secretariat over the past year and unanimously endorsed their activity.

The meeting also discussed organizational questions. It elected CC secretaries G. Filipov and A. Lilov members of the Politbureau; Defense Minister D. Dzhurov; first secretary of the Plovdiv area committee D. Vylcheva; Foreign Minister P. Mladenov; and first secretary of the Varna area committee T. Stoichev were elected alternate members.

I. Abadzhiev, V. Kotsev and K. Gyaurov were relieved of their duties of alternate members of the Politbureau.

CONGO

A special plenum of the CC of the Congolese Party of Labor, held in Brazzaville July 12-17, discussed questions of organizing agricultural cooperatives, their structure and government aid to the peasants.

The plenum noted that the CPL regards agricultural cooperation as the main way of raising farm production and an incentive for keeping peasants on the land.

GDR

The 12th plenum of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party took place in Berlin on July 4-5. It discussed and approved a report of the Politbureau delivered by H. Axen, Politbureau member and CC secretary.

At the end of the plenum it was addressed by First Secretary E. Honecker, who stressed, in particular, that the results of the third Brezhnev-Nixon meeting provided a powerful impetus to the struggle for peace, security and cooperation in Europe and made for new progress in the strengthening of world peace and security.

At present, on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the GDR, Honecker continued, we intend to ensure a further expansion of fraternal links between the USSR and the GDR. The drawing closer of our countries in all spheres of activity of both parties is the main line of development of our relations.

The plenum unanimously adopted a statement resolutely demanding, on behalf of the people of the GDR, an end to the shameful prosecution of Luis Corvalan and other Chilean patriots and an immediate release of all political prisoners. It called on people of good will in all countries to launch a mass campaign of protests to end the repressions in Chile.

INDIA

On August 3 the National Council of the Communist Party ended a meeting which unanimously approved a resolution on the domestic political and economic situation and outlined a minimum program in the struggle for the rights of the working people and for progressive democratic change at the present stage. The resolution voices deep concern about the country's serious economic situation (inflation, rising unemployment, falling industrial and agricultural production, etc.). The National Council declared for immediate nationalization of trade in goods of prime necessity, food, textiles and medicines in the first place. It stressed the need of supplying these goods to the population solely through "fair prices shops" and called for an extensive campaign against food hoarders and speculators. The resolution also demands nationalization of the sugar-refining, textile and pharmaceutical industries and subsidiaries of Western oil monopolies.

After examining the question of the August 17 presidential election, the National Council unanimously decided that the CPI should refrain from the election, supporting neither the candidate representing a "shift to the right," nor the candidate of right-wing reaction.

A resolution on the international situation was also passed. In particular, the Council condemned the terror and violence perpetrated by the Pinochet junta against Chilean patriots.

ISRAEL

A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, held June 28-29, passed a resolution voicing, in part, serious concern at the policy of the new government of I. Rabin, which is continuing the policy of the old government.

Statements by government leaders that Israel should negotiate from positions of strength and prepare for a new war are a serious provocation with respect to the Arab peoples and a blow against peace efforts.

The Central Committee strongly condemned the ruthless bombing of, and incursions into, the territory of Lebanon, as well as the policy

of terror conducted by the Israeli authorities on occupied Arab territories.

By pursuing the harmful policy, the resolution says, the Rabin government is helping to strengthen the positions of the ultra-right Likud bloc. The CPI will continue to build up public opinion against the government's policy, which runs counter to the cause of peace and democracy and the interests of the working people.

JAPAN

The fourth plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, held August 2-4 in Tokyo, discussed the results of the Party's participation in the July elections to the upper house of the Diet and the urgent tasks of the Party's advance in the present conditions. As a result of the elections, the CPJ increased its number of seats in the upper house from 11 to 20, emerging as the second largest opposition party in the country.

The plenum was attended, in addition to CC members and alternate members, by representatives of prefectural Party committees.

The participants in the plenum were greeted by Party chairman S. Nosaka. Reports were made by Chairman of the CC Presidium K. Miyamoto and chairman of the CC Secretariat T. Fuwa.

K. Miyamoto spoke highly of the Party's participation in the elections, pointing out that at the same time the Party had encountered considerable difficulties in the national constituency. These difficulties, he emphasized, should be seen by the Party as a serious warning for the future. In several of the country's eight largest cities the vote for Communist candidates was lower than in the previous elections to the lower house, as well as the previous elections to the upper house. K. Miyamoto called upon all Party members to draw the necessary conclusions.

PORTUGAL

A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, held June 17, defined the Communists' tasks at the present time and approved a document on the internal political situation entitled, "Along the Road of Democracy and Peace." The document notes the positive changes in the country since the overthrow of the fascist government. Portuguese Communists stress the need to develop the People's democratic gains and settle the question of the colonies by recognizing the peoples' right to self-determination and independence. It declared for strengthening the alliance of the popular move-

ment with the armed forces and pointed to the need of waging a resolute struggle against counter-revolution.

RUMANIA

A joint plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Supreme Council for Social and Economic Development, held July 27-29 in Bucharest, decided to convene the 11th Party Congress on November 25 this year and approved its agenda.

The plenum approved the draft Party Program for Building an All-Round Developed Socialist Society in Rumania and Advancing Toward Communism and the draft directives of the 11th Congress on the five-year plan and guidelines of the country's socio-economic development during 1981-1990. The draft Party Program and directives will be submitted for discussion by Party organizations and meetings of working people.

The plenum elected I. Uglar secretary of the CC and E. Bobu alternate member of the CC Executive Committee.

The plenum was addressed by CC General Secretary N. Ceausescu.

VENEZUELA

The Central Committee of the Communist Party, meeting in mid-July in Caracas, discussed the country's internal political situation and questions connected with preparations for the Party congress to be held in November.

Important decisions aimed at rallying still further all progressive and democratic forces of the country were adopted. Venezuelan Communists support government moves to protect the national wealth from the encroachments of big American monopolies and multinationals.

USA

The Central Committee of the CPUSA meeting on June 29-July 1 in New York, launched a drive for a united front movement in support of U.S.-Soviet détente.

Addressing the meeting, General Secretary Gus Hall stressed that the trend toward détente was irreversible. He noted American public support for the policy of world détente. At the same time he pointed out that the most reactionary forces in the United States were striving to torpedo U.S.-Soviet trade and disarmament agreements. He called for a resolute struggle against the opponents of détente and for en-

hancing the vanguard role of the Party.

Henry Winston, Chairman of the Party, spoke of the need to recruit new members among shop workers in basic industry. He also urged greater efforts to place the Party on the ballot for congressional and local elections this autumn.

The meeting discussed and adopted a tactical program to achieve these aims.



STATEMENTS

OPEN LETTER FROM THE CC OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREECE

TO THE MEN AND OFFICERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

In an hour of trial, with our country held down by the tyrannical regime of a pro-American fascist junta, the Communist Party of Greece considers itself in duty bound to direct a message to the sons of Greece in the armed forces — men and patriotic officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The Greek people have been denied all democracy for more than seven years now. Hundreds of people lost their lives at the hands of the regime. The authorities arrest, imprison and torture thousands of citizens. It is only what the junta wants that is regarded as “just” and “moral.” All this is done to turn Greece into a military base of U.S. imperialism against the peoples of the surrounding area and their progressive regimes, into a place where rich nationals and foreigners can live in luxury, into something of a protectorate of U.S. imperialism. The Americans have been granted sovereign rights to parts of our country.

The monopolies, both foreign and domestic, are getting richer and richer. Proved oil reserves are put at the disposal of U.S. companies. The cost of living is higher than ever. Our people are most brutally exploited. Numerous Greeks living in poverty are compelled to emigrate. The country is swarming with agents of the Pentagon and Washington who lord it over our national life. Sailors of the U.S. Sixth Fleet do as they please with impunity, in a manner insulting to the honor and dignity of Greek citizens.

The atmosphere in the country is one of scandals, swindles and intrigues. One clique of dictators ousts another in a fierce bid for power and wealth.

Our country is going through a deep national crisis. A booty of U.S. imperialism, it is isolated from the world and enjoys no respect.

These are consequences of the military fascist dictatorship's rule.

This national degradation is a product of the initiative of a group of

fascists and medium and high-ranking army officers who have broken their oath and use the people's sons in the armed forces and patriotic officers as an instrument of foreign monopolies and as the mainstay and despotic defenders of the military fascist regime.

The sinister forces which helped the junta, directed it and brought it to power do not want the armed forces to defend the country and its independence but to hound the people, described as the "internal enemy," and to do away with national independence and popular sovereignty. Through a U.S.-fascist system raised around the armed forces, they have exempted them from all democratic control and made them, in effect, a branch of the Pentagon and NATO. To attain their sinister aims and suppress the national sentiments of men and officers, the fascist leaders have set up a reign of terror and ideological obscurantism in the armed forces. In every unit, preference is given to KYP (Greek CIA. — *Ed.*) agents and torturers from the military police, which has become, in the final analysis, a state within the state.

These forces isolate and ill-treat all dissenting men or NCOs in special units in which they use brute force and moral pressure to break the servicemen's spirit and shake their sense of dignity. Every army officer whom they distrust is cashiered to make way for one who is willing to serve them unquestioningly.

Through the wireless network of the armed forces, television and other mass media at their disposal, these forces try to kill in servicemen every sound patriotic and democratic thought and to make them a tool of their anti-national and anti-popular objectives. It is in this spirit that they have thousands of young army officers trained in military and espionage schools of the United States and other NATO countries, unscrupulously using every method to pervert their consciousness.

At the same time they cultivate, particularly among officers, the false notion that they can govern the country and solve social problems with the aid of the bayonets and tanks supplied by the Americans.

But reality defeats the calculations of the militarists and their inspirers. Greek history has registered something besides military coups in favor of plutocratic cliques. In 1821 (year of the Greeks' heroic rising against the Turkish yoke. — *Ed.*), the insurgents freed part of Greece from the invaders. The Greek army, operating side by side with the people, ended Othon's absolute rule in 1843 and swept away his dynasty in 1862. In 1909 it curbed the arbitrary rule of the Glücks-

burgs. During World War II, numerous men and officers fought and defeated the enemy who had advanced into the mountains of Epirus and Macdeonia. Afterwards, having joined ELAS and other resistance organizations, they battled with the German and Italian invaders.

We esteem all resistance fighters irrespective of their political affiliation. Only a few leaders who had raised the banner of anti-communism criminally attacked the people on orders from the invaders, the U.S. imperialists and the brutal oligarchy of wealthy Greeks. This is why the people brand them as perjurers.

Our people know today that numerous enlisted men and many officers likewise hate the junta tyranny and Americanocracy and suffer in common with the people. They know that it is not the armed forces that are the real enemy of the people's freedom but the caste of fascist officers who have put themselves in the service of monopoly and the Americans.

Now that the people are uniting and organizing in struggle for their rights, against the dictatorship and Americanocracy, for a new democracy under which there will be no files or torture and a sovereign people — those who create all wealth — will come to the fore, they ask every patriotic officer: On whose side are you? Are you on the side of the officers who have broken their oath and serve foreign interests, on the side of the Americanocrats, Papases and their underlings, or on the side of the people, of your parents, brothers and sisters? Are you for fascism or for democracy? For reaction or for progress?

Greek officers, surely you will not allow yourselves to be fooled with anti-Communist lies and slander. You must not let anyone mislead you with the calumny that the CPG serves "foreign" goals. This calumny is put about by those who are stuck in dirt up to their necks by helping the Americans publicly or secretly, promoting domination by foreigners and by monopolies having no nationality, those who have opened Greece to the U.S. Sixth Fleet with all ensuing dire consequences for the people and made the country subservient to the interests of U.S. imperialism and NATO and who expose our beautiful country to terrible dangers in this age of nuclear weapons.

There exists a different policy for Greece, the policy of serving the national interest announced by the Ninth Congress of the CPG. It is a policy making it possible to rid Greece of the tutelage of U.S. and other imperialists, take steps to uphold national independence, restrict the privileges of foreign and domestic monopolies, improve the

working people's lives, protect the nation's wealth and foster the country's economy and culture for the good of the nation. It is a policy for peace, détente and security in Europe and the world, a policy of active neutrality and close cooperation with all countries.

To pursue this policy, however, it is necessary to end the dictatorship of the junta and Americanocrats, who force Greece to submit to imperialism without questioning. There has to be a democratic regime committed to a national, democratic home and foreign policy.

The CPG considers that both the ranks and those officers who have the destiny of the country and people at heart and refuse to put up with humiliation and affronts to their national dignity should be on the people's side, in an anti-dictatorial and democratic alliance.

The Greek people want the armed forces to defend the country against the conspiracies of its enemies and to be the people's mainstay in building a democratic system. They want the armed forces to be devoted to the people, to the cause of national independence and prosperity. This is the only basis for an honorable military career, such as will win the people's esteem for the armed forces and their members.

The gulf separating the people from their tyrants is deepening. The November revolt of students, workers and other sections of the population showed that our people want to cast off the tyranny and will do so. Fascism will be defeated. The whole of previous history and the latest developments are evidence of this. Where is Hitler now? Where is Mussolini? Let the followers of Hitlers and Pinochets not delude themselves. Let them look at what has lately taken place in Portugal. A fascist dictatorship which had set a record by staying in power for half a century fell apart overnight as a result of joint action by the armed forces and the people, which marked the culmination of years-long popular resistance. The Portuguese people are fighting on to consolidate their democratic gains.

In our age, it is the peoples and not fascism or oligarchies that triumph in the end. The U.S. imperialists' effort to establish their hegemony over the world is getting them nowhere. Chaos and uncertainty reign in all capitalist countries. At the same time, the world of socialism, democracy and national independence is marching on with firm step, registering new gains and achieving ever greater prosperity and progress.

This is also what the Communist Party of Greece is fighting for in common with other progressive forces. Let the officers of the Greek armed forces look deep into the objectives of the CPG. Let them stop

to think about these objectives and take up their place in the patriotic anti-dictatorial front in which each will retain his political convictions.

Our people, who are certain that they will ultimately overcome whatever difficulties they may encounter, are advancing without concessions or compromise to freedom, independence and democracy. They call on their sons in the armed forces to join, along with patriotic officers, the ranks of freedom fighters.

The junta shall be defeated.

Americanocracy shall come to an end.

The new democracy shall prevail.

June 1974.

POLITICAL CHANGES AND THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY AND PROGRESS

Below follows the full text of a resolution passed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece on July 29 this year.

1. The Greek people's unrelenting struggle against the military fascist dictatorship, sustained popular opposition to the junta coup, the betrayal committed at the expense of Cyprus and Greece, the Cypriot people's resistance, the intervention of Turkish forces in Cyprus in the wake of the junta intervention, and the international isolation of the junta all aggravated the crisis of the tyrannical regime to the utmost. The dictatorship and its foreign patrons found themselves in an impasse. Resistance to the junta was also mounting in the armed forces. The junta's continued rule of the country was fraught with a direct threat to the fascist regime, Americanocracy and NATO.

Faced with this situation, the junta leadership transferred state power to conservative bourgeois politicians, with Mr. Constantine Caramanlis at their head, on instructions from Washington and other leading NATO quarters.

2. Thus a change came about on the political scene. This change, a product of agreement between the junta, the Americans, other major NATO countries and the above politicians, consists in the fact that the junta has stepped back and a civilian government has taken over.

It is an attempt to adjust the policy of the Americans and other major NATO powers to new national and international conditions. It is aimed at toning down the people's growing anger, heading off a radical democratic change, maintaining the strategic positions of the United States and NATO in our country and extending them to Cyprus and the Mediterranean. At the same time, this change is an admission of failure by the junta and Americanocracy, of their defeat. It provides the people with new opportunities to fight for democracy.

3. The junta has renounced direct rule over the country. However, real power with its trappings — militarism, the police, the notorious ESA (Military Police. — *Ed.*), the special sections of the ESA torturers they employ — the whole bestial machinery of the military junta is, now as before, in the junta's hands.

Political prisoners have been set free, the Yaros camp has been abolished, those whom the junta had forced into foreign exile are coming back and regaining their citizenship. Some of the banned newspapers have resumed publication.

Nevertheless, there are still Leftist fighters in prison. Thousands of Greek citizens are denied restitution of their citizenship, of which they were stripped in the pre-junta period. The activity of the CPG and other organizations is still prohibited. All anti-democratic repressive laws and institutions are still there.

These facts reveal the nature and extent of the change and show that it does not meet the people's expectations or national exigencies. The preservation of anti-democratic institutions and junta structures and maintenance of the regime of discrimination, far from leading to democracy, threatens to bring back fascism.

4. The CPG believes that all fascist danger will be removed and the country delivered from Americanocracy and the monopoly yoke only with the fulfilment of the program of new democracy, with the assumption of power by the working class in alliance with the peasants and other working people oppressed by the monopolies. The CPG is striving to win the majority of the people for this objective.

But at the moment the country is faced with imminent and grave dangers. The fascist regime is virtually intact. The country is in a state of economic chaos. U.S. imperialism and its allies are trying to turn Cyprus into their operational base. They aggravate the international situation and endanger peace.

At present the CPG regards it as an imperative national necessity for all patriotic forces to join efforts, to be vigilant and fight for the following urgent demands:

(a) respect and safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of the united Cypriot state; restore the lawful government under President Makarios; withdraw all foreign armed forces; immediate and strict implementation of the UN Security Council resolution;

(b) rid the state apparatus of supporters of the junta regime; abolish junta structures and mechanisms; punish those responsible for national betrayal and the people's torturers; take steps to prevent a recurrence of fascism;

(c) repeal all junta and pre-junta decrees and laws; abrogate the law banning the free activity of the CPG.

Repeal all decrees depriving thousands of citizens of their Greek citizenship; recognize the right of all political refugees to repatriation; a general political amnesty; democratize the trade unions; freedom of the press and assembly;

(d) take immediate steps to curb the high cost of living and remedy its disastrous effects on the economy and the working people; improve the people's condition and provide youth with jobs;

(e) hold at the earliest possible date and on the proportional principle elections to a constituent assembly that will adopt a new, democratic Constitution;

(f) pursue an independent foreign policy, without imperialist interference, a policy for peace and cooperation with all countries.

The CPG regards implementation of the above measures as a prerequisite of the country overcoming the crisis. This is also an earnest of an effective solution of the Cyprus problem, whose tragic complication is closely linked with the Greek regime of bondage and Americanocracy.

The CPG considers that only a government committed to such a program can cope with the current national emergency.

The CPG believes that it is necessary to lean on the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and all other anti-imperialist countries, especially the neighboring countries, in seeking a fair solution to the Cyprus problem and striving to avert military ventures.

5. The CPG will do everything to ensure that the democratic forces, the people and the patriotic elements of the army achieve unity so as to frustrate the plans of reaction and Americanocracy and enable the country to take the road of democracy and progress.

The unity, organization and struggle of the working class, the most consistently democratic class of society, will be a decisive factor and solid basis for broader democratic unity. If united, the working class will become the rallying center of the peasants, our indomitable

youth, other working people, the people's sons in the armed forces and democratic army officers.

The CPG will do all in its power to bring about Left unity of action, which will contribute to the unity of all democratic forces.

In this fight, which will not be easy, the Communists will again be in the forefront. They will work selflessly and steadfastly to reconstitute and develop Party organizations, to consolidate and protect them. They will devote all their energies to the fight for democracy and progress.

PORTUGAL

Below follow two statements by the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party. They appeared in the newspaper *Avante!* on July 19 and 29 respectively.

THE NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

1. A new coalition Provisional Government has been formed. It differs from the previous one in two important respects: representatives of the Armed Forces Movement have taken the key posts and conservatives opposed to the AFM program and attempting to impede and obstruct democratization, have been dropped from it.

This means that, as compared with the previous one, the new government is in a better position to implement the AFM program, counter reactionary maneuvers and conspiracies, go ahead with democratization, put an end to the colonial war and run the country until the Constituent Assembly is freely elected.

The PCP hails the Provisional Government and declares that it will spare no effort to help it succeed.

2. The great significance of the government crisis which ultimately led to the formation of the new Provisional Government, needs to be explained. If endorsed, the proposals of former Premier Palma Carlos submitted to the Council of State would have led to the liquidation of the government coalition and soon jeopardized the very existence of the Armed Forces Movement, opening the way to an anti-democratic regime.

Significantly, these proposals had been preceded by an aggravation of social conflicts provoked by agents of reaction, the creation of an atmosphere of crisis and economic chaos, a hysterical campaign against the PCP and provocative acts by reactionaries and pseudo-revolutionary groups (burning of crops, demonstrations against the Provisional Government, attempts to disrupt its work, artificially contrived strikes, taking over various public services and paralyzing their work, attempts to infringe order and security in the streets, etc.).

The former Premier's proposals aimed at departing from the AFM program and setting up a government of strength should be seen as an integral part of a broad offensive by conservatives and reactionaries against the new course in Portuguese policy launched on April 25.

The rejection of those proposals by the Council of State and subsequent formation of the new Government are a serious setback for the conservatives and reactionaries, and indicate consolidation of the forces fighting in a united front for democracy, peace and social progress.

The new Provisional Government will have to overcome serious difficulties:

- political difficulties due to the complex nature of the process of legislatively enforcing democratic freedoms and civil rights, which would simultaneously guarantee their operation and ensure the new democratic order;

- economic difficulties resulting from the grim heritage left by fascism, as well as from the economic and financial activities (sometimes amounting to sabotage) of big monopoly circles trying to obstruct, compromise and, if possible, revert the democratic course of Portuguese policy;

- difficulties of a social order inevitable to the extent to which the working people are still required to restrict their economic demands in order to achieve economic stability at a time when big business is capable of causing serious difficulties in the economy with impunity;

- difficulties in solving the colonial problem due to hesitation and procrastination in the course of negotiations, outbursts of racism stemming from reluctance to accept the new reality and the inevitable and irreversible character of the evolution toward the liquidation of colonialism.

The tasks facing the new government are extremely difficult and one cannot expect, or demand, them to be resolved very quickly.

The PCP calls upon the working class, the working masses, all democratic forces, the youth, the whole Portuguese people, to grasp

the complex nature of the present situation and support the Armed Forces Movement and the new Provisional Government, to help them carry out their tasks, and actively to participate in this work.

4. The new Provisional Government, relying on the Armed Forces Movement and democratic political forces of the country, is capable of successfully implementing the AFM program.

The PCP stresses that the formation of the present government provides the only historical opportunity of ensuring the establishment in Portugal of a stable democratic regime elected by the people.

Those who keep fighting against the Provisional Government and the Armed Forces Movement serve the interests of reaction and fascism.

The PCP, naturally, upholds the right of citizens to disagree with government measures, the right to criticize government actions, the right to put forward demands and to protest. However, the PCP insists that in the present conditions defense and consolidation of the freedoms won, success in the struggle against reaction, and continuation of the policy of democratization requires the democratic forces and the people to give active, continued and creative support to the new Provisional Government and the Armed Forces Movement.

The PCP call upon the working class, the democratic forces, the popular masses to strengthen the alliance of the people with the Armed Forces Movement as an essential condition for winning peace and establishing a stable democratic regime elected by the people.

July 17, 1974.

THE HISTORICAL DECISION RECOGNIZING THE RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE OF THE PEOPLES OF ANGOLA, GUINEA-BISSAU AND MOZAMBIQUE

The solemn declaration by the President of the Republic, General Antonio Spínola, recognizing the right to independence of the peoples enslaved by Portuguese colonialism is a great act which opens up a new chapter in our country's history. This profoundly patriotic decision is of tremendous national and international significance.

The colonial war is drawing to an end. Although the final solution of the colonial problem is a difficult and complex task, the Portuguese

soldiers, whom the fascist regime overthrown on April 25 had forced to take part in the unjust war, will be able to return home. The depletion of the national wealth spent on continuing the war will end. The fraternal peoples of the colonies will gain freedom and be able to begin constructive work for the benefit of their countries.

Recognition of the right to independence of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola is in no way against the interests of the Portuguese people and nation; on the contrary, it is in their interests and an essential condition of our country's independence.

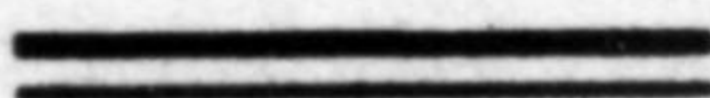
The Portuguese Communists, who always advocated granting the right to independence to the fraternal peoples of the colonies, for which they were fiercely persecuted by the fascist dictatorship, feel deep satisfaction: one of the goals for which they had selflessly fought has been recognized as the official policy of the Portuguese state.

The PCP resolutely supports the President of the Republic, the Armed Forces Movement and the new Provisional Government in their work for the full implementation of that historic decision.

The PCP calls upon Communists, the working classes and the people to express through mass demonstrations their joy and support of the decision to recognize the right of the colonial peoples to independence.

Recognition of the right of the colonial peoples to independence and the ending of the war in the colonies is a joint victory of the people of Portugal and the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique.

July 27, 1974.



BILATERAL MEETINGS

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT TO ITALY BY CPSU DELEGATION

A delegation of the CPSU stayed in Italy from July 15 to 19 at the invitation of the CC ICP. It was led by B.N. Ponomaryov, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC CPSU; and included G.A. Aliyev, member of the CC CPSU, First Secretary, CC CP of Azerbaijan; N.N. Inozemtsev, Alternate Member of the CC CPSU, Director of Institute of World Economy and International Relations, USSR Academy of Sciences; and V.V. Zagladin, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, deputy head of the International Department, CC CPSU.

The CPSU delegation had talks with a delegation of the CC ICP composed of A. Cossutta, A. Novella and T. Vecchietti, members of the Leadership and Political Bureau; L. Barca, member of the Leadership; S. Segre, member of the CC ICP and head of its International Department; and A. Cecchi and A. Rubbi, members of the Central Committee. The CPSU delegation had meetings with Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary of the ICP, and Luigi Longo, Chairman of the ICP. The meetings and talks proceeded in the atmosphere of fraternal friendship characterizing the relations between the two parties.

During its stay in Italy the CPSU delegation visited Florence, Pisa, Arezzo and Terni, where it had talks at the seats of the leading committees of regional, provincial and city Party organizations, and meetings in branch organizations. The delegation was received by regional, provincial and city self-government bodies, with spokesmen of diverse democratic political forces participating. Besides, the delegation was a guest of the regional and provincial secretariats of the ICP in Rome and of the editorial board of *L'Unita*.

During their talks the ICP and CPSU delegations exchanged information and views on the situation in either country, the policies of their parties and the international situation, chiefly in regard to European problems.

The CPSU delegation stated that Soviet Communists follow with a

sense of deep solidarity the activity of the Italian Communist Party, which upholds the working people's vital interests and comes out for the mobilization and consolidation of the unity of Left-wing and democratic forces on a vast scale, against reaction and the neo-fascist danger, for democracy and social progress.

The ICP delegation spoke highly of the effort of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in putting the decisions of its 24th Congress into practice. The Italian Communists stressed the great role and international significance of the Soviet people's gains in combining the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution, of the development of socialist democracy and the working people's rising living and cultural standards. The ICP sets great store by the initiatives of the CPSU to implement the Peace Program, win wider support for the principles of peaceful coexistence and promote mutually beneficial cooperation and friendship between peoples.

Both delegations confirmed the accuracy of the analysis made in March 1973, during the meeting of the CPSU delegation led by L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU, and the ICP delegation led by Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary of the ICP. They emphasized the importance of stepping up the effort to carry forward détente in Europe, bring about the early completion at the highest level of the Conference on Security and Cooperation and ensure that political détente is complemented with specific steps to reduce armaments.

The ICP and CPSU consider that measures to make the process of détente in Europe and the world irreversible are important to the struggle of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces for the right of every people to freedom and independence, the solution of major problems of today's world and social progress.

With these aims in view, both parties stress their will for cooperation with all parties and forces in Europe and the world which intend to fight in order to show mankind a constructive way to a far-reaching transformation of life on earth.

The CPSU and ICP delegations underline in this connection the great responsibility of all Communist and Workers' parties and the importance of their unity of action which both parties will go on working to strengthen. They maintain that the solidarity and cooperation of Communist and Workers' parties on the basis of the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, which connotes respect for the autonomy and equality of

each party and non-interference in one another's internal affairs, are an important condition for fulfilling the major tasks facing them in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

Both delegations reaffirmed their complete solidarity with all the peoples fighting in Europe and on other continents for freedom and independence, against fascist and dictatorial regimes. They noted with deep satisfaction the growing scope and unity of the struggle in support of the Chilean people and for the immediate release of Luis Corvalán and other arrested Chilean patriots, as well as for the release of Rodney Arismendi and other leaders of Uruguayan democratic organizations.

Both delegations emphatically condemned the reactionary coup in Cyprus against the democratic regime and independence of the island, a coup carried out with the direct backing of the Athens regime. They declared for the restoration of democratic order in Cyprus. The CPSU and ICP support the Cypriot people's fight for the freedom and independence of their country.

The ICP and CPSU delegations reaffirmed the desire of both parties to persevere in the effort to extend friendship between the Italian and Soviet peoples and cooperation between Italy and the Soviet Union. They reaffirmed their common desire to continue expanding the friendly relations and cooperation existing between the Italian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

L'Unita and Pravda, July 21, 1974

SOVIET UNION

On July 27, 1974, L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, met at the CC CPSU with Georges Marchais, General Secretary of the FCP, who is on holiday in the Soviet Union.

The interview, which took place within the framework of regular meetings of the two party leaderships, proceeded in the atmosphere of cordiality, fraternal unity and complete mutual understanding characterizing the relations between the two parties.

There was an exchange of views and mutual information on current problems of the international situation and the activity of the two parties and the world Communist movement.

It was noted that the trend toward détente and the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence in international relations is asserting itself more and more as the dominant aspect of the evolution of the international situation in spite of the resistance of the forces of

war, aggression and reaction. In these circumstances, the struggle to make the détente that has begun irreversible, complement it with military détente and guarantee a lasting peace is very important.

The convening of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation was a major gain of all peace-loving and progressive forces. L.I. Brezhnev and Georges Marchais consider that completing the European forum of nations at the highest level as speedily as possible would benefit the cause of both peace and the interests of the masses.

The importance which the CPSU and FCP attach to the continuation and extension of cooperation between France and the Soviet Union was reaffirmed. This cooperation meets the interests of the French and Soviet peoples and should become an important factor in safeguarding European security. It is necessary to use the available opportunities more energetically to extend and intensify this cooperation in the economic, political, scientific and cultural spheres. To extend it is in line with the genuine national interests of France and the Soviet Union.

Georges Marchais told about the experience of the French Communist Party in building up the alliance of the Left in France under a specific program of democratic change.

L.I. Brezhnev furnished information on the successful activity of the CPSU in carrying out the decisions of its 24th Congress. The fruitful activity and gains of both parties were spoken of highly during the meeting. On behalf of the FCP, it was stressed that the gains of the CPSU in building communism and promoting peace and the security of peoples are important to the international working-class and liberation movement.

It was noted that at present there are opportunities to expand the fight for peace, the security of peoples, social progress, democracy and socialism. This being so, the CPSU and FCP consider it important fully to use the creative potential of Marxism-Leninism for solving the new problems that arise in our epoch in the interests of the working class and other working people, the masses and the whole of mankind.

The importance of unity and cohesion of the Communist and Workers' parties on the basis of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism was pointed out during the meeting.

The CPSU and FCP reaffirmed their invariable solidarity with the people of Chile and the democrats of Spain, Greece, Uruguay and other countries, who are fighting against fascist, dictatorial regimes.

They voiced their wholehearted support for the Cypriot people's just struggle for the independence and freedom of their country.

Both sides reaffirmed the common desire to continue extending the fraternal friendly relations and cooperation existing between the French Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

B.N. Ponomaryov, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC CPSU, and A.I. Blatov, assistant to the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, took part in the meeting.

L'Humanité and *Pravda*, July 29, 1974.

On July 31, 1974, B.N. Ponomaryov, alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC CPSU, and R.A. Ulyanovsky, deputy head of the International Department, CC CPSU, had a meeting with a Palestine Liberation Organization delegation led by Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The delegation included Khaled Fahhum, Chairman of the Palestinian National Council, and Faruq Qaddumi, Zuhair Mohsen, Yasir Abd Rabbo, Abdel Mohsen Abu Meizer, members of the PLO Executive Committee. Among the delegates was Ishak Khatib, member of the CC, Jordanian Communist Party.

On August 1 Y. Arafat was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

During these meetings and talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the participants had a detailed exchange of views on the situation in the Middle East, the outlook for a Middle East settlement, and the ways and means of bringing about a fair solution of the Palestine problem.

The PLO delegation welcomed the Soviet Union's effort to promote peace and ensure a further international détente and spoke highly of the principled policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in aiding the peoples' struggle for freedom, independence and legitimate national rights. It expressed deep gratitude for the invariable support and assistance extended by the Soviet Union to the Arab national-liberation movement, including one of its contingents, the Palestinian resistance. The delegation declared for closer friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and socialist countries in the fight against the aggressive attempts of imperialism, Zionism and reaction to check the further advance of the peoples of the Arab East along the road of national independence and economic and social progress.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the important decisions adopted

by the conference of Arab heads of state in Algiers (November 1973) and the conference of Moslem countries in Lahore (February 1974) recognizing the PLO as the sole lawful spokesman of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Soviet side reaffirmed the Soviet Union's support of the Arab peoples' fight for the complete liberation of the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967. An early normalization of the situation in the Middle East, the elimination of every effect of Israel's aggression there, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the seized Arab lands and the winning by the Arab people of Palestine of its legitimate rights in accordance with the Charter and resolutions of the UN are a requisite of establishing a just, durable peace in the area and meet the interests of all countries and peoples.

The Soviet side expressed support on behalf of the Soviet Union for the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Geneva peace conference on an equal footing with other participants, so that it may advance its program for solving the Palestine problem within the framework of international efforts to settle the Middle East problem.

The participants in the talks expressed satisfaction over the closer unity attained lately by the Palestinian resistance and over the expansion of its cooperation with other anti-imperialist, patriotic forces of Arab countries in the struggle for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

In compliance with a request of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Soviet side consented to the opening of a PLO office in Moscow.

Pravda, August 4, 1974

On August 1, L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, met in the Crimea with G. Husak, General Secretary of the CC CP Czechoslovakia, currently on holiday in the Soviet Union.

Comrades Brezhnev and Husak concentrated on questions of further developing and expanding all-round cooperation between the two brother parties. They also discussed problems of coordinated action of both countries on the international scene.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete unanimity.

On August 2, a talk was held at the CC CPSU between B.N. Ponomaryov, alternate Politburo member and CC Secretary, CPSU,

and W. Kashtan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, currently on a visit in the Soviet Union.

Comrade Ponomaryov spoke of the Soviet people's labor achievements in carrying out the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress, of CPSU activity on the international scene and the consistent implementation of the Peace Program adopted by the Congress.

Comrade Kashtan told of the Canadian Communists' struggle for the vital interests of the working people and of the 22nd CPC convention, held in May 1974, which highly assessed the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy aimed at strengthening the peace and security of peoples, pointed out the need for a resolute struggle against the proponents of the cold war, Maoism and all reactionary forces, and came out in favor of the comprehensive development of Soviet-Canadian relations, which serve the cause of general peace.

Both sides noted their complete identity of views on further enhancing cohesion of the Communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They stressed the need to expand and build up solidarity with the peoples of Chile, Uruguay and other countries fighting against anti-popular reactionary and fascist regimes, against colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The talk, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by A.S. Chernyayev, deputy head of the International Department of the CC CPSU.

On August 2, B.N. Ponomaryov, Alternate Politburo member and CC Secretary, CPSU, and S.G. Shcherbakov, deputy head of the CC department of science and educational establishments, met with a delegation of the Congolese Party of Labor headed by M. Mberi which arrived in the USSR to study the experience of the CPSU.

In the course of the talk, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, an exchange of information and views took place on questions concerning the activities of both parties, topical problems of the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, for the peace and security of the peoples, and the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and the CPL.

The members of the Congolese delegation spoke of their great impression from their stay in the USSR and the achievements in building communism made possible by the Soviet people's selfless work under the leadership of the CPSU.

For the CPSU, solidarity was reaffirmed with the struggle of the Congolese people under the leadership of the CPL for the country's

national and social progress on the basis of the ideas of scientific socialism, for the liquidation of the last seats of colonialism and racism on the African continent.

The representatives of the CPSU and the CPL noted with satisfaction the coincidence of both parties' positions on the main problems of the international situation. They reaffirmed their support for the struggle of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola for self-determination and independence and expressed full solidarity with the people of Chile and the democrats of other countries fighting against fascist and racist regimes.

It was stressed that the mounting struggle of the peoples for international détente and a firm, just and democratic peace is of fundamental importance for the successful development of the anti-imperialist and national-liberation movement.

The desire was reaffirmed to strengthen the relations of friendship and solidarity between the CPSU and the CPL, between the Soviet Union and the Congo People's Republic.

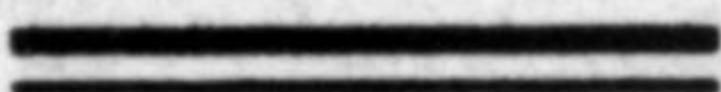
Pravda, August 3, 1974.

At the invitation of the CC CPSU, J. Kadar, First Secretary of the CC Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, paid a brief friendly visit to the Soviet Union from August 2 to 5.

On August 3 and 4, talks were held in the Crimea between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary, CC CPSU, and Comrade Kadar.

The two party leaders exchanged information on the progress of socialist and communist construction in Hungary and the Soviet Union. They examined a wide range of questions involving the further deepening of party ties between the CPSU and the HSWP and the development of all-round Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. Views were also exchanged on the international situation and the prospects of the struggle for further détente and the strengthening of peace.

The meetings and talks between Comrades Brezhnev and Kadar took place in an atmosphere of heartfelt friendship and full unanimity of views on all the questions discussed.



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