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ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЙ БЮЛЛЕТЕНЬ № 8

на английском языке

Цена 6 коп.

**DECISION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENARY
MEETING "ON THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE USSR AND
THE STRUGGLE OF THE CPSU FOR UNITY
OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT"**

Having heard and discussed the report by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "On the Foreign Policy of the USSR and the Struggle of the CPSU for Unity of the Communist Movement," the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee resolved:

to approve fully the political line and practical activities of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee to implement the course worked out by the Party's 23rd Congress with regard to international policy and the world communist movement.

The Plenary Meeting notes that struggling against the aggressive forces of imperialism, consistently promoting the Leninist course of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have further strengthened our country's international position. The Soviet Union is making a considerable contribution to the cause of defending universal peace and the security of the peoples, to the struggle of the working masses for freedom, peace and social progress.

At the same time serious obstacles to normalizing the international situation and strengthening peace are created by the aggressive policy of imperialist powers, above all American imperialism, and also the revenge-mongers of the FRG. It is necessary to continue dealing a firm rebuff to the belligerent forces of imperialism and their policy of

interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and fanning military conflicts.

The Plenary Meeting approves the stand taken by the Political Bureau and the Soviet Government on the Vietnam issue and considers it necessary to continue all-round support to the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the criminal aggression of US imperialism.

Attaching great importance to the cause of strengthening European security, the Plenary Meeting deems it important to fight for the implementation of the principles set out in the documents of the Warsaw and Bucharest Meetings of First Secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Parties and heads of government of the Warsaw Treaty member-nations.

The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee stresses that in the present-day international situation, it is more important than ever before to strengthen the unity and increase the might of the world socialist system, to develop political and economic cooperation among socialist states, to strengthen international solidarity of the working class, support the peoples fighting against colonial oppression and neo-colonialism, and pursue an undeviating policy of strengthening the alliance with national liberation forces.

The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee fully approves the line and practical activities of the Political Bureau and the Soviet Government as regards relations between the CPSU and the Communist Party of China, between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. The latest developments in China and the decisions of the 11th Plenary Meeting of the CPC Central Committee show that the great-power, anti-Soviet policy of Mao Tse-tung and his group has entered a new, dangerous stage.

The course promoted by the present leaders of the CPC in the international arena, their policy in respect to socialist countries, the hostile campaign against our Party and the Soviet people and the splitting activities in the international communist movement—all this has nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism. This policy and these actions harm the interests of socialism, the international working-class and liberation movements, the socialist gains of the Chinese people themselves and objectively assist imperialism.

The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee confirms

the immutability of our Party's course with regard to friendship and international solidarity with the Communist Party of China, with the People's Republic of China.

At the same time the Plenary Meeting finds it necessary to expose resolutely the anti-Leninist views and the great-power, nationalistic course of the present Chinese leaders, to step up the struggle in defence of Marxism-Leninism and the general line worked out by the Moscow Meetings of 1957 and 1960.

In the obtaining conditions the struggle for the cohesion of all Communist and Workers' Parties on the principled basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism acquires even greater importance. The CPSU Central Committee agrees with the fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties that favourable conditions are now being created for a new international meeting of representatives of the Communist and Worker's Parties which should be well prepared in the course of mutual consultations among the Parties.

The Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee urges Party organizations, all the working people of the Soviet Union to enhance the economic and military might of their country, by their constructive labour to attain successfully the great targets of communist construction as outlined by the Party Programme and the Decisions of the 23rd CPSU Congress, and prepare to greet the glorious fiftieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in a worthy manner.

Pravda, December 14, 1966

STATEMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PARAGUAY ON CHINESE LEADERS' SPLITTING, PROVOCATIVE AND TROTSKYIST ACTIVITIES AND ON THE SO-CALLED GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

The 11th Plenum held by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee between August 1 and 12 with Mao Tse-tung presiding, adopted resolutions that are completely contradictory to the general line of the international communist movement approved by 81 Communist and Workers' Parties, the Communist Party of China included. These resolutions concern China's domestic and foreign policy. They actually approve of the refusal to join action in the struggle against imperialism, particularly in the struggle against criminal US aggression in Vietnam, as proposed by the Soviet Communist Party and other Marxist-Leninist Parties.

These resolutions encourage the actions undertaken in line with the "great proletarian cultural revolution." Following this Plenum "Red Guards" detachments of students and schoolchildren were organized throughout China under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung and his followers. The "Red Guards" have carried out a number of provocative actions, accompanied by high-handedness and violence.

Using the pretext of carrying through the "great proletarian cultural revolution," of fighting against "modern revisionists" and the "secret agreement" between the Soviet Union and the United States, the "Red Guards" have held numerous demonstrations openly hostile to the Soviet Union and the great Party of Lenin.

The "Red Guards" have attacked libraries and reading halls and burned a large number of books by authors of

capitalist and socialist countries. They demanded that "only literature which is in accord with the ideas of Mao Tse-tung should be on sale and that the rest should be burned." They also proposed that the national anthem should be replaced by a song about Mao Tse-tung. They demanded that all people should cut their hair short, that they should broaden or shorten their trousers, that they should not wear pointed shoes, and made other absurd demands. These demands were part of the invented campaign against the "ideological influence of the bourgeoisie."

Acts of arbitrariness and violence by the "Red Guards" encounter mounting opposition by Marxist-Leninists and the working people of China. The Plenum decisions were followed by intensified splitting and anti-Soviet actions by the Chinese leaders. Their dangerous activities are directed to weakening the common anti-imperialist front and splitting the international communist movement, all of which plays into the hands of imperialism and reaction.

In the light of these dangerous facts the Communist Party of Paraguay declares:

1. The unjustifiable opposition to the unity of action in assisting Vietnam, offered by the Mao Tse-tung clique, and the obstacles being placed in the way of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in rendering assistance to Vietnam, run counter to and greatly damage not only vital interests of the Vietnamese people but also the vital interests of the Chinese people and all peace-loving peoples of the world. Despite China's sabotage, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are rendering effective and ever increasing economic, military and political support to the heroic people of Vietnam.

By their current policy the Chinese leaders are promoting American "escalation," i.e. the Pentagon's aggressive and adventurous schemes. This policy is weakening the common struggle to halt and defeat the US aggressors. The Chinese leaders are insolently trampling on the principles of proletarian internationalism and solidarity with Vietnam.

In words the Chinese leaders are still promising help to Vietnam in her fight "to the end," while actually they are rendering concrete assistance to the North American imperialists.

2. The poisonous anti-Soviet campaign and provocations against the USSR reveal a dangerous orientation being followed by the Chinese ruling clique. They demonstrate a stubborn desire to undermine the unity of the socialist camp, going as far as attempting to break relations with the socialist countries. This campaign shows to what inconceivable extremes the dogmatic trend, sectarianism, the reactionary and Trotskyist bourgeois nationalism of Mao Tse-tung and his followers may lead.

3. The destruction of thousands of valuable scientific, artistic and literary works of the past and present, under the pretext of the "struggle against bourgeois ideology and attempts to restore capitalism," is vivid proof of the fact that the notorious "great proletarian cultural revolution" being carried out by the Mao clique is neither revolutionary, nor cultural, nor proletarian. Lenin wrote that Marxism in no way rejects valuable accomplishments of the bourgeois epoch, of the development of ideas and culture of mankind. It is absolutely clear that the Chinese orientation constitutes an ever greater deviation from Marxist-Leninist positions.

4. The so-called great proletarian cultural revolution in China has nothing to do with the cultural revolution being carried out in the socialist countries. Cuba, for one, has performed a historical feat by having wiped out illiteracy within a very short period of time. The genuinely cultural revolution in the socialist countries is accompanied by an ever increasing socialist consciousness. A genuine cultural revolution makes it easier for working people to enter educational institutions, effectively supports the new socialist intelligentsia and applies scientific and technological achievements in the development of economic and defence potentials.

In the USSR the cultural revolution at present manifests itself in the steady enhancement of the people's communist consciousness, in the feeling of responsibility before society and family, as well as in the improved moral standards.

5. The personality cult and idolization of Mao Tse-tung as a living Buddha has reached the extreme. Influenced by this ideology which is alien to Marxism-Leninism, the Chinese Communist Party leadership insolently tramples on socialist legality, actually ousts the leading Party bodies,

brings to naught internal democracy and collective leadership and strangles the masses' creative endeavour.

"Maoism" is even far from a "Sinoization of Marxism-Leninism"; it is nothing but an extreme expression of petty-bourgeois leftism, sectarianism and adventurism, nothing but "Sinoization" of Trotskyism.

6. The deified ideas of Mao Tse-tung, which his colleagues are attempting to make into a dogma and the ideological guidance of the world revolution in place of Marxism-Leninism, are actually a nationalist policy which has nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism, a policy alien to the general line of the international communist movement collectively approved by the 1957 and 1960 Conferences. In this way the Maoists are being caught deeper and deeper in the bog of racialism and chauvinism.

7. The "Red Guards" actually play the part of the repressive striking force, spearheaded against the mounting resistance among the working class, the peasantry and the revolutionary intelligentsia of China. These reprisals are mainly aimed against the Marxist-Leninist, internationalist and proletarian forces in China.

8. While opposing themselves to the international communist movement, the Chinese leaders claim to be the only carriers of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism. They assert that their line is the only correct one. They trample on all principles and standards in relations among the fraternal Parties and are trying to force this line on the whole world at any cost. They say that "the minority today will become the majority tomorrow." The developments of the last six months have shown, however, that instead of winning new positions the Mao clique is only exposing and isolating itself. The Chinese leaders stubbornly refuse to analyze this fact and persist in their splitting activities.

9. The Communist Party of Paraguay maintains that in face of the increased North American aggressiveness and in face of the danger of the war being spread, united action by the Communist and Workers' Parties, despite any contradictions, is essential today as never before in the cause of fighting American aggression. Our Party also believes it essential firmly to defend the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles collectively worked out at the 1957 and 1960 Conferences. The Paraguayan Communist Party vigorously

condemns the Chinese leaders' factional activities and their campaign of slander and provocation against the great Soviet Union, the Soviet Communist Party and the international communist movement. Our Party maintains that holding bilateral Party conferences for consultations and the convening of a new international conference is also essential for the cause of consolidating unity of the international communist movement.

10. The Communist Party of Paraguay calls on all Party members and all organizations to strengthen unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and its programme and policy, on the basis of the principles and Leninist norms of Party life, on the basis of collective leadership, democratic centralism and proletarian internationalism. Our Party calls for a fight against all alien actions, against trampling on the adopted collective agreements, against any weakening of conscious discipline and any manifestation of disregard for vigilance, threatening the security of the Party. It is only in such conditions that the Party will be able to fulfil its mission in mobilizing, organizing, uniting and politically educating the working class, the peasantry and all the popular forces in order to destroy the military and anti-popular dictatorship and free the nation from North American imperialist domination and exploitation.

The Communist Party of Paraguay calls on the working class and the entire people, on all the democratic and patriotic organizations to intensify the movement in solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle for freedom and national independence, strongly to condemn US crimes against the people of Vietnam and demand the withdrawal of Yankee troops from the Vietnamese territory.

*Political Commission,
National Committee of
Defence and Reorganization,
Communist Party of Paraguay
October, 1966*

**STATEMENT BY RAUL ACOSTA SALAS, GENERAL
SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
PERUVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY**

The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, Raul Acosta Salas, has issued a statement about the "proletarian cultural revolution" being carried out in China. He noted that Peruvian Communists have denounced the anti-Soviet and anti-Marxist campaign being waged in the Chinese People's Republic under the guise of the "cultural revolution." This was stated by the *Unidad*.

The statement points out that the "cultural revolution" is a manifestation of the most frenzied anti-Soviet spirit, petty-bourgeois nationalism and an extremely primitive deification of one individual. This activity is incompatible with the principles of the international communist movement, and is caused by desperation in connection with economic failures resulting from subjectivism and adventurism in state leadership as well as isolation from the revolutionary movement arising from hegemonistic tendencies and splitting and sectarian claims on the part of the Chinese Communist Party leaders.

The present "cultural revolution" in China, the statement goes on to say, has nothing in common with Marxism, proletarian internationalism or the cultural revolution directed by Lenin in 1918-22 in the world's first socialist state, which was aimed at raising the educational, scientific and technical level of the people and mastering humanity's cultural heritage.

On the contrary, the "cultural revolution" led by a group of Chinese Communist Party leaders has the aim of stifling criticism and self-criticism, distorting the role of

leaders and masses in history and doing away with Leninist organizational forms, substituting amorphous crowds of teenagers for the Communist Party and the organization of communist youth.

This "cultural revolution" splits the forces of the socialist camp and disorients broad circles of the world public, and by so doing renders great service to US imperialism, fanning its aggressive military intentions and impairing solidarity with fighting Vietnam.

Gross manifestations of this "cultural revolution" as expressed in attacks against the Soviet Union which has rendered such great assistance to the Chinese People's Republic, run counter to communist education, ethics and fraternity.

In making this statement, Comrade Acosta Salas notes in conclusion, we express our profound regret in connection with the situation in the Chinese Communist Party which is causing great harm to the great Chinese people. The Communist Party of China has sound forces that will sooner or later make the Party leaders reconsider the present course.

Pravda, October 10, 1966

STATEMENT BY ANTOINE JOSEPH, HAITI PEOPLE'S UNITY PARTY, ON DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA

Comrade Antoine Joseph, member of the leadership of the Haiti People's Unity Party, in his statement on developments in China, vigorously condemned the so-called great proletarian cultural revolution.

This "revolution," the statement reads, is accompanied by attacks on socialist legality and the decisions of the 8th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, and by persecution of some Party members and even whole Party organizations, which refuse to approve arbitrary actions staged by "Red Guard" adolescents, threatening the Party's very existence. Both in theory and practice this revolution has broken with Marxism-Leninism, having replaced it by the "ideas of Chairman Mao" which have now become indisputable and universal, like a religious dogma. It threatens China's age-old cultural heritage and world cultural values belonging to the whole of mankind.

In this respect the "cultural revolution" does not stop short of autodafe and destroying books and monuments. This aspect bears a marked morbid character, trampling as it does on the foundations of socialist humanism.

As for the obvious tendency to turn away from Marxism-Leninism in order to affirm the blind personality cult which is already carried to extremes, it can only result in leftism and also lead to actions, which have nothing in common with socialism.

The cultural revolution in China is of grave concern to Communists the world over. The Communists of Haiti entertain similar feelings.

The statement emphasizes that while making use of the contradictions in the world socialist movement, caused by

the Chinese splitting policy, the imperialists are doing their best to oppose the national liberation struggles, going to extremes of aggressiveness, such as displayed by US imperialists in Vietnam.

Antoine Joseph notes that in carrying out the so-called cultural revolution the Chinese Communist Party leaders force the nation to make sacrifices that could easily be avoided. The people of China may find themselves involved in a fight for objectives that have little to do with what they struggled to attain for over fifty years.

It is noteworthy, the statement continues, that certain sections of the population in China refuse to obediently follow the erroneous path the instigators of the "great cultural revolution" are forcing them to take.

The statement concludes that together with the other fraternal Parties, along with all progressive forces of the world, the Communists of Haiti ardently hope that in their activities the Chinese Communists will adhere to the creative doctrine of Marxism-Leninism in order to be able to resolve the problems facing the Party and people of China.

Pravda, October 25, 1966

STATEMENT OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF SYRIA ON EVENTS IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria has studied the events that have taken place in the Chinese People's Republic following the enlarged 11th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, under the slogan of the "great proletarian cultural revolution." It has also analyzed the different aspects of activities by the "Red Guards" to effect this revolution.

Firstly, hatred is being stirred up against the Soviet Union—the birthplace of socialism, and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—the glorious Party of Lenin; the campaign of false, groundless charges against Soviet policy is gaining momentum. There have been attempts to shift the dissent between Parties to the sphere of inter-state relations.

Secondly, the split in the international communist movement and in the socialist community is widening. Chinese leaders openly reject any form of united action to support the struggling Vietnamese people or in other spheres. They refuse to meet the representatives of the fraternal Communist Parties, endeavour to foment hatred for these Parties and to develop subversive and splitting activities in some of these Parties.

Thirdly, there have been attempts to present Maoism (the ideas of Mao Tse-tung) as the driving force both in present-day China and the entire contemporary world. There have been quite serious attempts to replace Marxism-Leninism with Maoism which is claimed to be the "Marx-

ism of the epoch," while the "Red Guards" have declared their readiness to export their activities abroad.

These events are the result of acute contradictions and profound differences inside the Communist Party of China. There has been a series of important replacements in executive Party organs; a number of leaders have been removed from their posts; the "Red Guards" have taken repressive actions against a series of Party organizations, forcing them to make changes in their executive organs and humiliating many honest fighters. The workers and peasants have been involved in bloody clashes with the "Red Guards."

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria notes that these events are taking place at a time when the USA is escalating its war of aggression against Vietnam, when in many parts of the world imperialists are intensifying their conspiracy against the national liberation movement, including the progressive national Arab movement. The recent plot against the Syrian people and progressive reorganizations within the country is new proof of this. The Political Bureau also notes there has been a noticeable increase in these activities ever since the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Communist Parties refused to indulge in open polemics with the Chinese Party leaders and began to exert all their efforts to ensure unity and undertake joint action against world imperialism, against US aggression in Vietnam and to support the peoples in their struggle for national liberation.

The Political Bureau is extremely alarmed by the dangerous adventurist course of events in China. It feels these activities incite chauvinism, weaken the historic role of the working class and the leading role of the Communist Party of China, destroy the foundations of proletarian internationalism and run counter to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Such activities cause great harm to the heroic Vietnamese people and the national liberation movement of all peoples, including our people and other Arab nations. They injure the cause of world peace, weaken the anti-imperialist front and play into the hands of the American and other colonialists.

The demagogical course taken by the "Red Guards" movement has culminated in dangerous events which have begun to threaten the existence of the Communist Party of

China, the foundations and principles of its inner structure and activities, and to undermine the historic role of the working class in alliance with the peasant masses. It is no exaggeration to say that these events are a threat to the socialist achievements of China.

Such actions, which contradict the principles of Marxism regarding cultural revolution, and the attitude to world culture and the heritage of the past give the colonialists, reactionaries and apologists of capitalism a weapon for discrediting the noble ideas of Marxism-Leninism which value all outstanding and useful achievements of the human mind and human civilization.

The Chinese leaders bear a great responsibility for intensifying the factional activities inside the world communist movement, for their attempts to undermine the alliance and cooperation between the principal revolutionary forces—the world socialist system, the national liberation movement and the working class movement.

The attempts of the Chinese leaders to undermine faith in the Soviet Union are doomed to failure. Practical experience has convinced the Syrian people and the other Arab peoples of the importance of the political support they have received from the Soviet Union in their liberation struggle and the significance of the vast Soviet assistance that has played a decisive part in developing these countries.

The Syrian Communists, in expressing their profound regret concerning events in China and condemning the position of the Chinese leaders, believe that the Chinese people and the Communist Party of China are capable of rectifying this abnormal situation, overcoming the existing difficulties and restoring the important role played by China in the socialist community and the joint world struggle against imperialism.

Damascus, early October, 1966.

Nidal ash-Shaab, No. 72, 1966

CHINA'S STAND GREATLY PREJUDICES VIETNAM'S CAUSE

Of late there has been a tendency in the international communist movement towards greater unity, a striving to unite all forces, the communist movement above all, to curb imperialist aggression. Unity has become a grave issue in view of the brutal American intervention in Vietnam. The striving for unity was expressed in ardent speeches at the 23rd Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

The heroic Vietnamese people who are in the front-line of the struggle against American imperialism, know full well the meaning of unity and are profoundly grateful for the assistance the Soviet Union is rendering them, militarily, politically and morally. Concrete expression of this assistance was the recently reported training of North Vietnamese pilots in the Soviet Union. Gratitude to the Soviet Government was expressed by the head of the delegation of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society. The speech by Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary, Central Committee, Working People's Party of Vietnam, at the 23rd CPSU Congress, the message from President Ho Chi Minh, and the speeches by delegates of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front—all denoted the Vietnamese comrades' firm stand and confidence in the future.

"Permit me to express our profound gratitude to the Communist Party, the Government and the great people of the USSR," Le Duan said, "for their all-round assistance to our fighting people. The Soviet people have always helped our Party—ever since it was first organized, during the years of Resistance and at present.

"We believe that the socialist countries, the Communist and Workers' Parties are on our side, that they spare no effort to help us fight the American invaders. As for us,

we Vietnamese Communists assure you that we shall be true to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to the ideas of the 1957 Moscow Declaration and 1960 Statement. We assure you that we shall exert every effort for the cause of unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, unity of all the forces striving for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

Ho Chi Minh, President of Democratic Vietnam and of the Vietnam Working People's Party, sent a message to the 23rd Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, which said: "The present-day crucial situation requires firm unity of the fraternal socialist countries, the Communist and Workers' Parties, the forces of peace, democracy and progress, in order to repulse American imperialists, frustrate their adventurous schemes in other parts of the globe and ensure universal peace. We take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the Communist Party, Government and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their active support and assistance to the Vietnamese people."

Similar ideas were expressed by Nguyen Thi Binh who spoke at the Congress on behalf of the delegation of South Vietnam National Liberation Front, by Dr. Nguen Huy Tho, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of South Vietnam National Liberation Front, who sent a message of greeting to the 23rd Congress of the CPSU.

The urge for unity of the world communist movement has become particularly pronounced since the Labour Party of Korea took a correct stand on this issue (see the delegate's speech at the 23rd CPSU Congress) as did the Communist Party of Japan. This striving is now also being expressed by the national liberation movement which seeks to consolidate unity with the socialist camp and jointly fight the common enemy—imperialism.

In short, revolutionary forces of all trends (the large number of them is quite natural in a movement enveloping the greater part of the world) voice their firm opinion of the need for unity and work for joint action in order to help Vietnam hasten the defeat of the American aggression.

In defiance of these statements and the major steps to attain unity, the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party have launched an aggressive campaign, fomenting hatred

in China for the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This campaign is as incomprehensible as it is unacceptable. Deplorable events which serve as a smoke-screen for the Chinese Communist Party are taking place in Peking. The Chinese Communist Party has ignored the numerous proposals for unity of action to save Vietnam, made by the Soviet Communist Party. Instead, the CPC is stepping up the anti-Soviet campaign, thus hampering common efforts in the struggle against imperialism.

As the Vietnamese Communists themselves say, the Soviet Union has been doing everything in its power to render maximum assistance to the fraternal people suffering from imperialist aggression. Meanwhile anti-Soviet demonstrations are being held in Peking where such slogans appear: "Soviet revisionists, we are awaiting our chance for retribution, when we shall flay you, tear apart your sinews, burn your bodies and let the wind blow away your ashes."

In view of all this, the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee is absolutely right when it condemns the vicious anti-Soviet campaign, which was launched soon after the Plenum of the Chinese Central Committee. "The Plenum documents indicate that the Chinese Communist Party leaders have made anti-Soviet orientation the official policy of the Party." The Plenum has rejected the proposals of the Soviet Communist Party and the other fraternal Parties for joint actions in the struggle against imperialism in general and against the American imperialist aggression in Vietnam in particular. As a result, the imperialists are stepping up their offensive increasing their armed forces on the Indochina Peninsula, escalating the war and bombing civilian settlements, schools and hospitals. President Johnson has again declared that military intervention will be intensified in all respects. Yet the Chinese leaders answer the proposals for joint anti-imperialist action by further splitting the common front.

The case in point is not to advance abstract slogans (as *Diario del Pueblo* does) like "If the US wants a war, we shall fight to the end." The point is to attain a concrete form of unity and be able to block the path of imperialist aggression. We are well aware that the stand of the Chinese Communist Party is based on ideological mistakes. But doctrinaire mistakes are no reason for fanning hatred for peoples in the fraternal socialist countries. Such actions cannot

be explained or justified. We have read all kinds of versions which claim that China's actions are partially due to her isolation from the socialist camp. Yet the world at large knows of the attempts of the CPSU to heal the split in the communist movement, to bring the positions closer, to find concrete methods to attain unity: bilateral and multilateral conferences, united action to overcome the split. The Chinese Communist Party leaders have ignored all these proposals.

It is not our intention to hold a discussion on the internal changes and processes taking place in the Chinese Communist Party even though we witness old revolutionaries being removed from their leading posts. We are guided by our firm principle of non-interference in other Parties' internal affairs. But we again declare (as we did at our recent 19th Congress) our solidarity with the struggle for unity of the international communist movement and repeat the words of our First Party Secretary, Rodney Arismendi, that "the heroic people of Vietnam deserve unity of the international communist movement."

Our stand being such, we maintain that the Chinese leaders' actions are today even less acceptable than ever before, for they greatly prejudice the cause of Vietnam and only play into the hands of aggressive imperialism.

El Popular, September 1, 1966

EVENTS IN CHINA: CAUSE FOR CONCERN

Friends of the Chinese revolution in all countries are expressing the gravest concern at the turn the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party has taken towards increasing isolation from the other socialist countries and the rest of the international communist movement. Such a policy only serves to harm the interests of all fighters for socialism, liberation and peace; of the heroic Vietnamese people in their great resistance to American imperialist aggression; and—not least—of the Chinese people themselves.

Recent reports suggest that this concern is shared by many seasoned and experienced Marxist-Leninists of China; indeed it would be strange if this were otherwise. Perhaps, this helps to account for some of the reported excesses of the so-called cultural revolution, in which the young "Red Guards" seem to be directed rather against the elected leaders of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League than against the remaining elements of capitalism which exist in the country.

Without attempting to pass judgement on the internal affairs of People's China, Communists everywhere cannot but query generalizations that seek to brand the great cultural treasures of capitalist and pre-capitalist civilizations as "reactionary" and "harmful." Marx and Lenin loved and respected the writers, poets and musicians of past ages; to belittle and even ban their works is unhistorical and uncommunist. Maybe these are minor questions in comparison with the great sweep and achievements of the Chinese revolution, which has transformed the lives of hundreds of millions of people. But they are manifestations of an increasingly marked tendency to disregard and defy the experiences, both good and bad, of building socialism in

the USSR over the past fifty years, and of the century-old international communist movement. This departure from communist traditions manifests itself in strange and unaccountable ways.

It is impossible, for example, for South African revolutionaries to understand or condone the way in which the Chinese leadership has taken under its patronage such discredited a collection of political hitch-hikers as the leadership-in-exile of the defunct "Pan-Africanist Congress" of South Africa (which country they have, for some lunatic reason of their own, recently taken to calling "Azania," a name unknown to our people). The PAC leaders, as we have more than once had occasion to recall, started building their organization on the basis of rabid anti-communism. Even now, in the safety of exile, they continue to spit their venom at Congress and Communist leaders like Mandela and Fischer, whose shoe-laces they are not fit to tie.

We refuse to believe that our Chinese comrades can really take seriously the claims of the PAC leaders to be authentic representatives of the liberation movement in our country. But we cannot help feeling, either, that the current anti-Soviet campaign of the Chinese leaders has brought them to a stage where they will accept any allies, however dubious their standing or their motives. It is this campaign itself which is at the root of the matter. We consider it to be profoundly erroneous, fraught with the gravest danger for the cause of national liberation, socialism and peace. It will not cover them with glory, but it will definitely inspire the imperialists to new conspiracies and military adventures and will cause disarray and confusion in the ranks of anti-imperialist and progressive forces.

Let our Chinese comrades take an unbiased retrospection of the years since 1960 when this fraternal strife came out into the open. They have been years of intensified imperialist counter-revolutionary offensives in Vietnam, in Indonesia (resulting in the massacre of hundreds of thousands of Communists) and elsewhere in Asia; of intrigues and aggression in Africa (including the overthrow of the progressive Nkrumah government); of intensified intervention in Latin America (including the crude suppression of the democratic revolution in Santo Domingo). It is scarcely conceivable that all the acts of brazen and illegal aggres-

sion could have been carried out in the face of a united and vigilant anti-imperialist front, spearheaded by the Communists.

We are not saying that the Chinese comrades alone are responsible for this tragic split in the ranks of the revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces. The supreme task of today, transcending all others, is not to apportion blame for the past, but to mend the breach and stand out together against the enemy. And we must openly declare that the Chinese leadership repudiate this vital task.

These matters are too grave to pass them over in silence. We must attain unity. The longer it is delayed the heavier will be the cost to the oppressed and exploited of the earth; to the cause of freedom, peace and socialism; and also to the future of the Chinese people and the Chinese revolution.

Comment by the Journal *African Communist*

A TESTED, CORRECT ROAD

PRAVDA on the Anniversary of the Moscow Conferences of the Fraternal Parties

The experience of the liberation struggle, the results of the revolutionary parties' activities in the interests of the working class, the toiling population and the entire revolutionary movement is the major criterion of the correctness of the policy pursued by these Parties. It is in the fire of revolutionary struggles that the loyalty of a working-class Party to the interests of its class and the entire toiling population is tested. The historic significance of the 1957 and 1960 Moscow Conferences of the Communist and Workers' Parties lies in the fact that they furnished convincing proof that it is the Marxist-Leninist Parties that most fully personify the supreme interests of the working class and the toiling masses in their struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Of late, the overwhelming theoretical and practical importance of the documents adopted by the Moscow Conferences—a real charter of the world communist movement—has become manifestly clear. The course of events has shown that the Declaration and the Statement are of historic significance. Based on the consistent, revolutionary teaching of Marxism-Leninism these documents have become a compass helping Communists of all countries find a correct way in the present-day extremely complex situation. The 1957 and 1960 Conferences equipped the Communists with new theoretical theses, which must be recognized, without revision, if success is to be scored in the fight against imperialism.

The course of world events following the 1957 and 1960 Moscow Conferences has proved the correctness of the general line, strategy and tactics of the revolutionary movement, jointly mapped out by the Communists of different countries. The correctness of the general line of the communist movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism is illustrated by the rapid development of the world socialist community, the ever mounting class struggles in capitalist countries, the powerful tides of the national liberation revolutions and the growth of membership and influence of the Communist Parties.

Humanity's advance to socialism is gaining momentum. Of late the revolutionary forces have scaled new summits which were indicated by the Moscow Conferences. The most progressive social system has triumphed for all time on the vast expanses of Europe and Asia. The victory of the Cuban revolution ushered in socialism in Latin America. Millions upon millions of working people in capitalist and dependent countries are joining the movement for socialism. It has become a motto most fully expressing the interests and aspirations of all progressive mankind.

The great socialist community is becoming a decisive factor in humanity's advance to socialism and peace. It is socialism above all that presents a force capable of protecting the nations and states from imperialist aggression. Marxist-Leninists consider it their great internationalist duty to spare no effort to consolidate the socialist community in every way, to build up its economic and military potential and strengthen its international positions.

The irreversible historical process whereby imperialism is losing its former hold over humanity continues. The great national liberation revolution, that is wiping out colonial oppression, keeps triumphantly advancing, overcoming all difficulties that appear. Colonialism is living its last days although developments show that it is still able to cause great misfortunes. Over the past years a new factor has been developing in the international relations—the ever growing cooperation between the socialist countries and the young independent states, their joint defence of peace and the security of nations, and their rejection of imperialism. Contacts become increasingly extensive and manifold between the Communist and Revolutionary-Democratic Parties.

Experience has confirmed the correctness of the foreign policy being followed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, a policy approved by the Declaration and Statement and aimed at consolidating world socialist forces, stepping up the struggle against imperialism, rendering all-round support to the peoples in their anti-imperialist struggle, and implementing the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The development of world events over the last few years has clearly proved that this policy accords with the vital interests of all peoples. It has been proved that a peaceful international situation is more conducive to the triumphant development of the proletarian class struggle and all forms of struggle by the oppressed peoples for social and national liberation including national liberation wars.

Six years ago representatives of 81 Parties adopted a statement calling on the entire international proletariat to counteract the forces of imperialist aggression by their powerful will and united action, to join forces in the name of preventing war and preserving peace. This call roused hundreds of millions of people to fight against the war threat. It is the united will of peace fighters that has more than once placed tremendous obstacles in the way of the imperialist war-mongers.

The development of the world socialist system and the working-class revolutionary movement in capitalist countries and the mounting national liberation struggle have confirmed the fact that the common cause of the revolution is only successful when Communists consistently adhere to Marxist-Leninist teaching, when they act in firm alliance with the other revolutionary forces of today. The most important lesson of the last few years is the fact that the forces of socialism and the world anti-imperialist front are able to successfully repulse imperialist attacks when they preserve and consolidate unity.

The communist movement is international by nature. All the Communist Parties are united by their great common goal and the feeling of responsibility to the international communist movement as well as to their own working class. This means that the successful development of every Party and the whole movement is guaranteed by recognizing and abiding by the principles of proletarian internationalism. Marxist-Leninist ideology is the firm foun-

dation of unity of the communist movement.

Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism embody the identity of the vital interests and major historical objectives of the world working-class movement. Loyalty to the principles of internationalism is the most reliable criterion enabling every Communist, every Communist Party to check the correctness of their course. Proletarian internationalism which finds expression in joint action against imperialism is the essence of the international working-class movement.

The struggle between the world of socialism and that of capitalism has today become extremely complicated, tense and manifold. Marxist-Leninists cannot ignore the fact that the unity of the socialist camp and the communist movement has been seriously harmed by the subversive activities of the nationalists and splitters in the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. This explains the gravity of the problem of consolidating unity of the revolutionary forces. World events and the development of the international communist movement make the issue of internationalism increasingly urgent. It is the stand with regard to unity of the communist movement that denotes maturity on questions of Marxism-Leninism together with the Communists' genuine internationalism and the revolutionary spirit.

Marxist-Leninists maintain that the principal method in attaining unity of the communist movement is joint action against imperialism and militant, and not verbal, solidarity with the peoples fighting against the imperialist aggressors. The militant alliance of the revolutionary forces working against aggressive imperialist schemes is today most vividly demonstrated in international solidarity with the courageous Vietnamese people heroically fighting American aggression.

Fraternal assistance to fighting Vietnam, the grave issue of today, could be even more extensive and effective if the Chinese leadership would agree to joint action with the other socialist countries. But the Chinese Communist Party leaders have rejected all proposals by the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and other countries for joint measures to assist Vietnam. Discarding the 1957 and 1960 documents, the Chinese leadership has opposed general communist policy to its own line which has nothing to do with the interests of the world communist movement. Today its

entire Party and state policy has been made to serve its great-power and chauvinistic goals. Naturally the overwhelming majority of the Communist and Workers' Parties vigorously oppose these actions on the part of the Chinese Communist Party and evaluate them from the standpoint of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. At the same time the Communists of the Soviet Union and other countries are confident that sooner or later the Chinese Communist Party will embark on the common path of revolutionaries fighting against aggression and oppression, for peace and socialism.

Of late the striving for united action in the interests of peace and socialism has become increasingly manifest in the socialist community and in the world communist movement.

Friendship and fraternity have become more pronounced in relations between an overwhelming majority of the Communist and Workers' Parties. Bilateral and regional conferences of the fraternal parties held on the basis of equality, independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs are becoming increasingly extensive. This is only natural, for direct contacts, the exchange of experience and opinion, joint discussions of pressing issues concerning world development enable the fraternal Parties better to understand each other and work out the common policy of the international communist movement. This joint work constitutes a powerful support for all these Parties.

The course of events clearly indicates that broad contacts among the Communist and Workers' Parties, bilateral and regional conferences and the international communist congresses serve the cause of unity of the world socialist system, Marxist-Leninist solidarity of the international communist movement. The 1957 and 1960 Moscow Conferences are vivid proof of that. The international communist forums are an effective form of unity of the communist movement today. The Communists realize with ever greater clarity the need of holding well-prepared international conferences of Communist and Workers' Parties.

Of late a number of the fraternal Parties have expressed the view that conditions are ripening for another international conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties. In raising the question of a new conference the fraternal

Parties believe that it is necessary to have a discussion on crucial problems of world development, to jointly analyze the profound changes that have taken place in the world over the last few years, to elaborate future policy together which will consolidate unity of the communist movement. These views were confirmed once more by representatives of many Parties at the recent 9th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the 9th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union reared by Lenin in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, firmly and consistently works to unite the socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties. It firmly adheres to the general policy of the international communist movement. The Soviet Communist Party considers it extremely important to maintain direct contacts with representatives of the fraternal Parties. As pointed out at the 23rd Congress of the CPSU, meetings took place with over 200 representatives of 60 Parties during the year and a half preceding the Congress. The Congress approved the general line and the practical measures taken by the Central Committee of the CPSU to settle controversies in the international communist movement. It stated that "holding bilateral and multilateral meetings of the fraternal Parties, a constant exchange of opinions and discussion of crucial tasks is useful and justified, being a good way to attain unity of the communist movement."

During the period following the 23rd CPSU Congress the Central Committee has taken a number of fresh steps further to consolidate the unity of the communist movement. Party policy in this issue was again confirmed by L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU CC, in his statements at the 9th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the 9th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

There is a firm and tested Marxist-Leninist foundation for unity of the communist movement—the general line mapped out by the conferences of the fraternal Parties in 1957 and 1960. Adherence to this line is a guarantee of unity and fresh success in the revolutionary movement. Marxism-Leninism has secured great historical victories for the socialist community, the international communist, working-class and liberation movement. This is the only

basis for further victories of the international communist movement in its great struggle for the triumph of socialism and peace, for a radiant future for all of mankind.

Pravda, December 7, 1966

LENINIST POLICY OF OUR PARTY

PRAVDA Leader

A Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party was held on December 12-13, 1966. A report on the first item on the agenda, "On the Foreign Policy of the USSR and the Struggle of the CPSU for Unity of the Communist Movement," was made by L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The draft 1967 State Economic Development Plan and the draft 1967 State Budget were also examined. There was a business-like and principled discussion of key issues concerning our country's foreign and domestic policy. It marked a new, vital stage in the assertion and development of the Leninist approach and methods of the Party's work, the turning point being the CPSU Plenary Meeting held in October 1964.

The initial response to the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on L. I. Brezhnev's report indicates the tremendous significance of the undertakings, defined by the Plenary Meeting, for the further implementation of the 23rd CPSU Congress decisions regarding Soviet foreign policy and the efforts of the CPSU to attain unity of the communist movement.

Foreign policy problems occupy an ever more prominent place in the work of our Party and its Central Committee. The present international situation, which is characterized by a sharp struggle of the forces of socialism, national liberation, peace and democracy against the forces of imperialism and reaction, calls for a profound scientific analysis by our Party of the situation which is shaping up and vigorous steps in the main directions.

In his time, Lenin stressed that the Soviet Republic "wishes to live in peace with all nations and to direct all its efforts towards internal construction." Our Party faithfully abides by the behests of the great Lenin. Its foreign policy, outlined at the 23rd CPSU Congress is aimed at securing the most favourable conditions for building a new society.

There is also another factor that must be taken into consideration—the steadily growing might of the Soviet socialist state and its impact on the course of events in all parts of the world. The question is how to make fuller use, in every way, of our growing possibilities in the interests of universal peace and security, national liberation, democracy and social progress.

The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee resolved:

"To approve fully the political line and practical activities of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee to implement the course with regard to international policy and the world communist movement, worked out by the Party's 23rd Congress."

During the recent period, particularly after the October 1964 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, significant positive results have been achieved in promoting fraternal cooperation and developing all-round friendship with the countries of the socialist system. Our relations with the socialist states and with the Communist and Workers' Parties are becoming closer and more cordial. The policy of the socialist countries in the sphere of international relations is being coordinated on an ever wider scale. Exchange of experience, mutual assistance and co-operation are being extended. The documents of the Warsaw and Bucharest Meetings of the Central Committee Secretaries of the Communist and Workers' Parties and heads of government of the Warsaw Treaty countries are of great political importance.

The Plenary Meeting has pointed out that today, more than ever before, it is necessary to strengthen cohesion and to build up the might of the socialist world system, taking into account the fact that unity of socialist countries is essential for the successful struggle against imperialism, for the triumph of our common revolutionary cause. It is important to promote both political and economic cooperation between the socialist countries. The national interests

of the socialist countries and international interests of the socialist community as a whole constitute the basis for such cooperation. The flourishing of each socialist state should as heretofore be accompanied by the growing might and prosperity of the world system of socialism.

Cooperation with the national liberation movement has been and continues to be a major question in our foreign policy. The USSR's relations with the newly free countries are developing and are becoming more active. Contacts and ties with the young national states which have adopted the path of non-capitalist development are of special importance.

The Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee has pointed to the need for rendering further support to the peoples fighting against colonial oppression and against neo-colonialism, and for pursuing a course strengthening the alliance with the forces of national liberation. The further strengthening of friendly ties with these peoples is a vital condition for effectively furthering the cause of peace and national liberation in the interests of all peoples.

The Leninist course of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems has proved its vitality and has ensured major achievements in Soviet foreign policy. The vile myth about the "aggressive character of Soviet communism" has been exposed and the perfidious plans of the imperialist reactionaries have been seriously impaired. All this has considerably helped the world revolutionary and national liberation movement.

The decision of the Plenary Meeting states that "struggling against the aggressive forces of imperialism, consistently promoting the Leninist course of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have achieved a further strengthening of our country's international positions. The Soviet Union is making a valuable contribution to the cause of defending universal peace and security of the peoples, to the cause of struggle of the working masses for freedom, peace and social progress." This is clearly seen from all measures taken by the Soviet Union to strengthen peace and friendship among nations, relax international tension and avert a thermonuclear war and to promote security in Europe and throughout the world.

The basis of the successes of our international policy

consists primarily in the scientific, Marxist-Leninist realistic approach of the Party to all events of international life. The principled firmness and at the same time flexibility of the line of the CPSU Central Committee makes it possible for our policy to take into account new phenomena in international development, and to respond quickly and ably to the demands that come up.

At the present time the forces of peace are waging a particularly tense struggle against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, primarily American imperialism and FRG revenge-seeking circles.

In its resolution the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee states: "It is necessary to continue giving a firm rebuff to the belligerent forces of imperialism and their policy of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and fanning military conflicts." This is the unshakable and decisive position of the Soviet Union.

The sharpest clash between the forces of socialism and national liberation, and the forces of imperialism is now taking place in Vietnam. The latest reports point to a new stage in the escalation of American aggression against the Vietnamese people, to barbaric bombings by American aircraft of the DRV capital, Hanoi. The Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee has confirmed our principled position on the Vietnamese question. The Soviet people are on the side of the Vietnamese people. The Soviet state will continue to render every support to the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the criminal aggression of the US imperialists. The liberation struggle waged by the Vietnamese people is in the interests of all progressive mankind, the interests of peace throughout the world.

Particularly unseemly in this situation are the actions and position of the leaders of the Communist Party of China and the People's Republic of China who are frustrating the creation of a united front of all anti-imperialist forces repulsing American aggression.

The Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee has fully approved the line and practical activities of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and the Soviet Government concerning relations between the CPSU and the Communist Party of China, between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. The latest developments in China and the decisions of the 11th Plenary Meet-

ing of the CPC Central Committee show that the great-power, anti-Soviet policy of Mao Tse-tung and his group has entered a new, dangerous stage. The course promoted by the present leaders of the CPC in the international arena, their policy in respect to the socialist countries, the hostile campaign against our Party and the Soviet people and the splitting activities in the international communist movement—all this has nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism. This policy and these actions damage the interests of socialism, the international working-class and liberation movements, the socialist gains of the Chinese people themselves and objectively assist imperialism.

The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee confirmed the course of our Party aimed at friendship and international solidarity with the Communist Party of China, with the People's Republic of China. At the same time it pointed to the need of decisively exposing the anti-Leninist views and the great-power, nationalist course of the present Chinese leaders and of intensifying the struggle to uphold Marxism-Leninism, the general line worked out by the Moscow Meetings of 1957 and 1960.

The struggle for the unity of all Communist and Workers' Parties on the principled basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is acquiring special significance in the present-day situation. There are today about 90 Communist Parties in the world with a membership of some 50 million. They selflessly work on all continents. This is an immense force which, provided there is unity of action, can exercise an ever greater influence on the course of world events in the interests of peace and socialism.

The further consolidation of the ranks of Communists the world over is a cardinal task both from the point of view of the present struggle against imperialism, for peace and the freedom of the peoples, and the struggle for the historic goals of the working class, for the victory of communism. Our Party will continue to pay close attention to consolidating the communist ranks. The Party considers it necessary to make use in this respect of all forms and methods stemming from the general line of the international communist movement. The Central Committee of the CPSU has repeatedly stressed its readiness to further dev-

elop contacts with the fraternal Parties both on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

The communist movement is profoundly international in its essence. It started out with the immortal motto: "Workers of all countries, unite!" It carried aloft the banner of internationalism through all trials and tribulations and gained historic victories of world significance. It is quite natural that the Moscow Meeting of 1957 came to the conclusion that, in addition to meetings of leaders and the exchange of information on a bilateral basis, it is expedient in present conditions to hold, as the need arises, broader meetings of Communist and Workers' Parties for discussing topical problems, for exchanging experience, for making known each other's views and positions and for coordinating joint efforts for common goals—peace, democracy and socialism.

This proposition is valid today. The striving for solidarity and unity of action is the most characteristic feature of the present-day communist movement. This feature was clearly revealed at the 23rd Congress of the CPSU. It was stressed at the recent congresses of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party that favourable conditions were ripening for a new international meeting.

The Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee expressed its agreement with the opinion of fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties that favourable conditions are now being created for a new international meeting of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties which should be well prepared in the course of mutual consultations between the Parties.

The tireless activities, profound scientific and principled Leninist approach of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government provide the correct direction for our international policy, determine its active nature and efficiency. It is warmly supported and shared by the entire Party and the entire Soviet people.

The effectiveness of the Soviet Union's international policy is backed by the invincible might of the Soviet state. Along with international problems, the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee discussed new tasks of economic development, approving in the main, the Drafts of the 1967 State Economic Development Plan and the 1967 State

Budget. The Plenary Meeting called on Party organizations, all the working people of the Soviet Union to increase further, by their creative labour, the country's economic and military potential, and to carry out successfully the great plans of communist construction as outlined by the Party Programme and the decisions of the 23rd CPSU Congress.

The economic achievements of our Motherland, the development of its culture and science, the rise in the living standards are an important factor of our country's influence and prestige in the world arena. At the same time the Soviet Union's economic might is the backbone of its defence potential. Our glorious armed forces guard the peaceful life of not only our people but also peace the world over. By strengthening their armed forces the Soviet people make an important contribution to the cause of international security.

The decisions taken by the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee are a militant programme for the activities of our Party and the state in the international sphere. But at the same time this is a programme of comprehensive work in the ideological sphere. Every item and every proposition of the Plenary Meeting's decisions should be brought to the knowledge of all Communists and all Soviet people. Great tasks in this connection have to be tackled by our theoreticians who are urged to improve the study of problems of the present-day world situation, international relations, the working-class, communist and national liberation movements.

The Soviet land is marching toward the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Preparing for the glorious jubilee, the Soviet people gather their creative forces and step up their endeavours to build a communist society. We are marching along the Leninist road confident of the victory of our great cause.

Pravda, December 15, 1966

