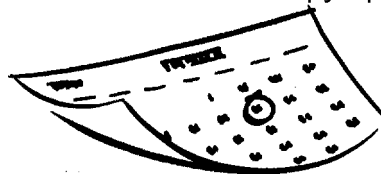


50X1-HUM

Page Denied

SECRET



Significant Dates ▶

[ASTERISK denotes ANNIVERSARIES. All others are CURRENT EVENTS]

OCT

- 24 African seminar on political, social and economic problems, sponsored by communist magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM and AL-AHRAM in Cairo. Some 50 "national and progressive" African political party leaders said to be invited.
- 29 Constituent Council of the Muslim World League. Saudi Arabia.
- International Scientific Session on the International Significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Sponsored by the USSR Academy of Sciences. (presumably in Moscow.)

NOV

- Asian Regional Meeting of GANEFO (Games of the New Emerging Forces) Phnom Penh. GANEFO was conceived mainly by now discredited President Sukarno.
- 1* Hungarian Revolt (1-4). 1956. TENTH ANNIVERSARY.
- 4* Greek Civil War ends with Communists acknowledging defeat. 1949.
- 7* Bolshevik October Revolution. 1917.
- 9* Cambodia declares independence from France. 1953.
- 10* Communist World Youth Day celebrates founding of WFDY. 1945.
- 11 Communist International Student Week celebrated by IUS (11-17).
- 12* Sun Yat-sen, first President China, born. 1866. 100th ANNIVERSARY. (Dies 12 March 1925).
- 12 International Conf. on War-Danger and Disarmament. Sponsored by All India Peace Council, Indian Assoc. for Afro-Asian Solidarity, and World Peace Council (communist). 12-19 Nov in New Delhi.
- 14* (Unequal) Treaty of Peking cedes Chinese "Great Northeast" to Russia. 1860.
- 14* Jawaharlal Nehru born. 1889.
- 15* Bolsheviks proclaim "Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia" affirming principle of self-determination of national minorities. 1917.
- 19* Milovan Djilas arrested. 1956. TENTH ANNIVERSARY. [Sentenced to prison 12 December.]
- 20* U.S. lifts naval quarantine of Cuba. 1962.
- 30* USSR attacks Finland. 1939.

DEC

- 1* Sergey Kirov, Communist leader, assassinated, Leningrad. 1934. [Note that show trials of the "19" (15-16 Jan 1935) and the "16" (19-24 Aug 1936) took place roughly 17 years after communist seizure of power: Red Chinese purges are in same period of CCP rule.]
- 2* U.S. achieves first controlled nuclear reaction, Univ of Chicago. 1942.

SECRET

(Significant Dates.)

SECRET

Media Lines

12 September 1966

SOVIETS RENDER MEDIA SUPPORT TO GUINEA. According to a recent TASS dispatch, the Governments of Guinea and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement calling for Soviet assistance to the Guinean Information Services. A Soviet Embassy official in Conakry was quoted as saying the USSR would supply Guinea with film projectors and also with equipment for making their own films, and at least four automobiles for use by the Information Services. The total amount of the grant is 100,000 rubles. (unclassified)

PEKING PEOPLE'S DAILY CUTS SIZE. Jenmin Jih Pao (People's Daily), Red China's leading newspaper, has announced that effective 1 September its size will be reduced from six to four pages. (unclassified)

FUNCTIONS OF EAST GERMAN NEWS AGENCY (ADN). The legal gazette of East Germany (Gesetzblatt der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik) for 22 July 1966 carried a new decree concerning ADN (the official GDR news agency). It confirms that ADN is the official GDR news and photo service, and that it is subordinate to the Central Committee of the SED (Socialist Unity Party, a euphemism for the East German Communist Party). It also stresses its Communist propaganda functions: "Through its news service in word and picture ADN contributes toward developing and strengthening socialist consciousness..." Another function specifically mentioned is that of assisting the news agencies of new countries by providing them with technical equipment and training. (Unclassified)

[See also Media Lines for 9 May 1966 on Neues Deutschland, attached to

50X1-HUM

CHICOMS AIDING TANZANIAN NATIONAL RADIO SYSTEM. The Chicoms are building a shortwave transmitting station for Radio Tanzania, and are furnishing technicians and equipment for it. The Tanzanian Minister of Information and Tourism recently visited the construction site and commended the Chinese workers and technicians for the speed with which the project is going forward and for the rapid progress made in the training of Tanzanians. (unclassified)

SECRET

(MEDIA LINES CONT.)

SECRET

CHICOMS REPORTED MOVING NCNA EUROPEAN CENTRAL OFFICE TO VIENNA.

According to Die Presse, leading Vienna daily, the Chicoms have been trying since March to purchase a small printing plant and to rent about 60 rooms for editorial personnel in order to transfer the Western European headquarters of New China News Agency (NCNA) from London to Vienna. One reason for the proposed move is thought to be the easier propaganda access from Vienna to the Eastern European Communist regimes. Chicom propaganda operations in Eastern Europe have been largely from Switzerland, but during the past year the Swiss authorities have increasingly restricted Chicom propaganda activities.

Die Presse comments that (a) the Soviets have at their disposal the modern printing and publishing facilities of the Globus Publishing House, which is owned by the pro-Soviet Austrian Communist Party; (b) to date the Chicom efforts to establish their own reproduction facilities have been unsuccessful, but the Soviets and their East European satellites view with apprehension the growing Chicom propaganda already emanating from Vienna, which is directed more against the Soviet Bloc than against the West. (unclassified)

SECRET

12 September 1966

Briefly Noted



Moscow Uses INDICATIONS OF COM-
Public Opin- MUNIST PROPAGANDA
ion Poll CAMPAIGN FOR EAST
Technique GERMAN ADMISSION TO
UNITED NATIONS

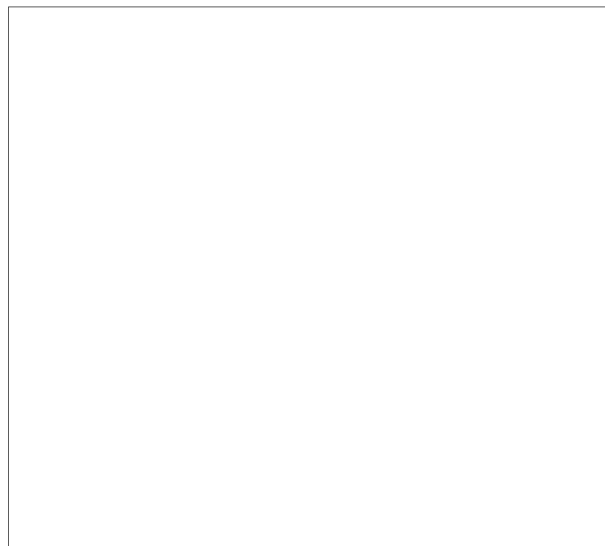
The 27 August issue of PRAVDA published the "first replies" to the Soviet NOVOSTI press agency "world public opinion poll" on East German proposals for ensuring European security, the admission of East Germany to the United Nations (based on its claim of pursuing a policy in line with the U.N. Charter), and the question of West German aspirations to obtain nuclear weapons. The main stress of the article (which quotes replies from the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States, Mexico, India, etc.) is on the admission of East Germany to the UN.

The following day the East German press featured reports on the PRAVDA article, omitting the response of an Indian interviewee who said he didn't know whether East Germany should be admitted to the UN since he wasn't familiar with that regime's policies. The East German press likewise did not report PRAVDA's comment that unfortunately the Indian was not alone and therefore the task of disseminating the truth about East Germany was all the more important.

PRAVDA's admission that not everyone is aware of East Germany's policies must have been difficult for the East Germans to swallow, even in the context of the very

favorable (from the Communist point of view) selection of foreign responses to NOVOSTI.

50X1-HUM



* * *

French Report CZECHS TOLD CHICOMS
Viet Cong COULD ESCALATE WAR.
Atrocities

Czechoslovak Writers Union, in an apparent attempt to overcome wide-spread scepticism about the Vietnam war, reprinted a lengthy article by a "neutral" western witness in the July issues of its official magazine LITERARNI NOVINY. Robert Guillain, whose other writing also shows his French anti-US prejudices (although he stops short in this one of accusing the US of evil intent) first published his report "Second Dirty War" in the Paris paper LE MONDE. It is largely defeatist -- i.e., Americans do not even understand the destructive forces they have set in motion, they have taken over SVN, and they have debased its culture.

SECRET

(Briefly Noted Cont.)

SECRET

50X1-HUM

* * *

Democratic SOCIALIST REUNIFICATION
Movement IN ITALY.

A joint PSI-PSDI committee approved basic accords for merging their parties in late July. If all goes according to plan, a Constituent Assembly will be held 22-23 October to formally ratify the reunification of Pietro Nenni's Socialist Party (PSI) and Giuseppe Saragat's Social Democratic Party (PSDI) which split in 1947 over the problem of cooperation with the Communists.

The combined vote of the two parties in 1963*was 19.9 percent. Their combined strength with the Christian Democrats, to whom both have given increasing support in recent years (Saragat is now President of the Republic and Nenni is Vice Premier), would amount to just about 60 percent of the 1963 vote. Such concerted cooperation would further diminish the relative strength of the CPI and further strengthen democracy in Italy.

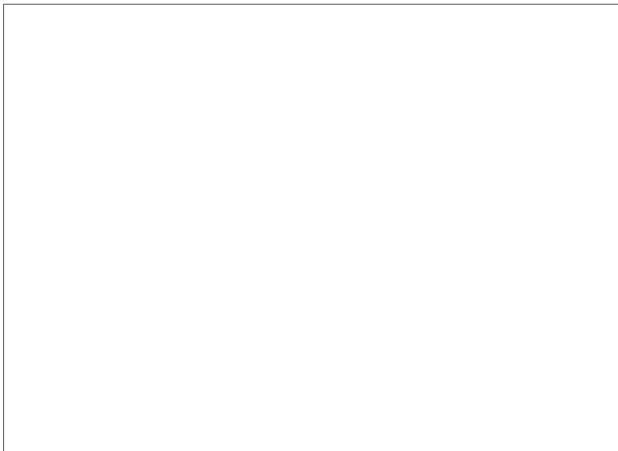
*Parliamentary elections.

SECRET

(Briefly Noted Cont.)

Anniversary of KGB's Arrest SINYAVSKY AND DANIEL

In mid-September 1965 (the exact date is still a mystery) the KGB simultaneously picked up Andrey Sinyavsky in Novosibirsk and Yuli Daniel in Moscow. For the next 5 months Sinyavsky and Daniel were held incommunicado and, assumedly, under constant interrogation and psychological conditioning. Word of the arrest leaked out of the USSR, causing an unprecedentedly high, sustained volume of indignant protest from the entire Free World. At first, Free World intellectuals, then political figures (including CP leaders), then legal experts castigated the Soviet leaders for the Stalinist retrogression in intellectual freedom and in the very elements of justice.



Reports since the trial of Sinyavsky and Daniel indicate that conditions in labor camp have been unduly, harsh, and reduced food rations and solitary confinement have taken physical and psychological toll.

The Soviet regime has shown no regret or sign of amnesty to the imprisoned authors. The regime's acute sensitivity to the Sinyavsky-

Daniel case was recently brought out by Professor Smale, an American mathematician who has been a bitterly outspoken critic of US policy toward Vietnam. At a press conference in Moscow, Prof. Smale noted the enormous difference between his privilege to protest and the treatment meted out to the protesting Sinyavsky and Daniel. Strong-armed Soviet "bystanders" quickly brought the press conference to a halt and took Smale on a "sight-seeing tour."

* * *

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM



[REDACTED]

WORLD COMMUNIST AFFAIRS

[REDACTED]

2-29 August 1966

50X1-HUM

ICM AND "SOCIALIST CAMP" AFFAIRS

1. August brought new escalation of the Sino-Soviet conflict and further self-isolation of China, a strong North Korean "declaration of independence" critical of both CPSU and CCP, further demonstrations of independence by Rumania and the Japanese CP, and a rash of summer visits to the USSR by closely-allied CP leaders: see below.

INTERNATIONAL FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

2. The anniversary of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki atomic bombings is again commemorated by rival groups: the Chinese-favored, JCP-aligned Gensuikyo and the Soviet-favored, JSP-aligned Gensuikin, but the Chinese and their closest supporters walk out of and boycott the Gensuikyo activities after its leaders admitted and refused to expel a representative of the "Soviet-controlled" WFDY. The Chinese also complained that Gensuikyo had deleted the most important part of Chou En-lai's message of greetings, a harsh attack on the Soviet revisionists. (July 30-August 9)

3. The fourth Congress of Latin American Students (CLAE) in Havana moves to create a permanent Havana-based regional student organization and adopts a militant resolution on armed struggle in harmony with Castro's views. NCNA gloats that the revolutionary students dealt a heavy blow to Soviet efforts to impose their line and bring the new organization into the orbit of the "Soviet-controlled IUS." (July 29-August 11)

4. The split factions of Afro-Asian Writers continue to feud [REDACTED] it turns out that the touted Baku "mass meeting" of the Cairo-based faction will be only a modest meeting of the Soviet Committee for Relations with A-A Writers, with some foreign guests, opening on the 30th. (August 15-28)

50X1-HUM

SOVIET AFFAIRS

5. A 2-day Supreme Soviet meeting produces no surprises or changes: Cuba joins China and Albania in not congratulating Kosygin on his "reelection."

6. Continuous, heavy Chinese attacks (see below) draw mounting Soviet reaction, culminating in an official protest note against "Red Guard outrages" in Peking and a CPSU/CC statement denouncing the "slanders" in the CCP/CC plenum communique and the "mass outrages." [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

SECRET

SECRET

7. Unconfirmed press reports state that the N. Vietnamese Premier and Defense Minister met secretly with Brezhnev and Kosygin at a Black Sea resort on the 26th, with no information on what transpired.

50X1-HUM

8. A number of closely-allied CP leaders are "vacationing" in the USSR: Italian Longo [] U.S. Hall [] West German Reimann [] Czech Lenart [] and East German Ulbricht [] Also Moscow-leaning, supposedly "middle of the road," Finnish President Kekkonen []

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

9. A 3-day "peace and friendship festival of the Polar regions of Sweden, Norway, Finland and the USSR" is held in Murmansk. []

50X1-HUM

10. The Norwegians are increasingly concerned over a heavy propaganda campaign directed against them by the Soviets ("the harshest in nearly 20 years"), particularly over NATO activities: the Foreign Ministry issued a formal rebuttal of Soviet charges on the 19th. []

[]

50X1-HUM

12. Six Baptist leaders in the USSR are sentenced to prison for baptizing 40 young people in the Don River. []

50X1-HUM

13. Pravda again notes limits to which "condemnation of the personality cult" may go and rules out any move to rehabilitate Trotsky. [] Volume II of the 6-volume CPSU history appears (far behind schedule): it "will undoubtedly promote better propaganda." []

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

14. The liberal literary monthly Novy Mir, adopting the "straight-face replay" tactics which Soviet media have been using to satirize Chinese extremism, reprints without comment materials from "hard-line" Soviet organs.

COMMUNIST CHINA

15. The "cultural revolution" veers sharply toward street terror extremism with the activation of the "Red Guards," bands of rampaging youth praised by the CCP leadership as "the most active, the bravest and the firmest of the revolutionary students," carrying out a "fierce attack on all old ideas, culture, customs and habits." The street on which the Soviet Embassy is located is re-named "Anti-Revisionism Street." Soviet diplomatic personnel are stopped and derided, and crowds of up to a million demonstrate against Soviet revisionism in 3 days of minutely organized actions. Meanwhile, Peking announces on the 13th that the CCP/CC had met in secret plenum 1-12: the communique fully

SECRET

approves of the brilliant policies of Mao over the past 4 years and the present "very favorable" internal and international situation, and almost half of it is devoted to a reiteration of the CCP's case against the Soviet leadership. Although nothing is said of personnel changes, it becomes clear from press references and public appearances that Lin Piao is now second after Mao, with Chou En-lai slightly behind. The new propaganda chief and the man heading the "cultural revolution," Tao Chu and Chen Po-ta, respectively, have made "great leaps forward" to 4th and 5th positions, and the others are well behind. (See details in Chronology) We have seen approval of the plenum communique by only one Party, the ever-faithful Albanians, who find that it "shows once again the steel-like, infallible, monolithic unity of the Chinese Communists!"

[redacted] 50X1-HUM

16. Chinese media feature the 20th anniversary of Mao's "paper tiger thesis": the anti-Soviet overtones are harshest in Liberation Army Daily. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

17. In addition to numerous anti-Soviet attacks in other contexts, Chinese media keep up a running barrage of denunciations on the theme of U.S.-Soviet collusion [redacted]

50X1-HUM

18. Chinese media again denounce the "Indian ruling clique" and Indira Gandhi [redacted] they also tackle a new adversary, the "Singapore authority serving U.S. imperialism." (6) People's Daily lauds "the growing insurrection in Thailand." [redacted]

50X1-HUM

19. Peking announces the signing of a new agreement on economic and technical assistance to N. Vietnam, but gives no details. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

[redacted]

21. In contrast to the stream of prominent CP visitors to the USSR in this period (para. 8), China is entertaining only Jacques Grippa, founder of the pro-Chinese dissident Belgian CP. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

NORTH KOREA

22. The North Korean Party published a strong "declaration of independence" which implicitly criticizes both the CPSU and CCP. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

EASTERN EUROPE

23. RUMANIA: Party boss Ceausescu speaking publicly in Bulgaria (the 6th Rumanian-Bulgarian summit in the past year) seems to be calling for a regional alignment of all Balkan states, non-Communist as well as Communist. (4-9) Also, Rumanian celebration of its liberation anniversary is strongly nationalistic, with little mention of the role of the Soviet forces. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

3
SECRET

(WCA Cont.)

SECRET

24. YUGOSLAVIA: The Party and state continue to straddle the horns of a dilemma, quietly pushing their police purge and reform, but concurrently jailing restless intellectual Mihajlov to halt his efforts to found a "legal opposition" journal in accordance with rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

25. EAST GERMANY: The regime mounts a huge military parade in East Berlin to mark the 5th anniversary of the notorious "wall" -- in violation of the 4-power pact.

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

26. POLAND: Cardinal Wyszynski assails Communist atheism before 200,000 faithful, charging that the regime makes believers "second-class citizens."

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

JAPAN

27. The Japanese CP vigorously asserts its independence in a series of Akahata articles (one of almost 35,000 words) which criticize both the CPSU (by name) and the CCP (implicitly).

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

THAILAND-MALAYSIA

28. Communist guerrillas in Malaysia kill 10 policemen of a joint Malaysian-Thai border patrol: it is their first offensive operation in a decade and raises the possibility that they may step up terrorism against Malaysia in the north as Indonesian guerrilla activity in the south dies away. It may also be related to the slowly rising guerrilla offensive against Thailand.

LATIN AMERICA

29. The Cubans continue to denounce the Chilean CP for erroneously advising the USSR to consider aid to the Frei regime; and NCNA publicizes a resolution of the "Chilean M-L Communists" condemning the Cubans for "complicity with revisionism."

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

30. Another prominent anti-Communist Guatemalan political figure is murdered, apparently by Communist terrorists.

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

[Large Redacted Block]

SECRET

(WCA Cont.)

~~SECRET~~

50X1-HUM

33. [redacted] the leaderships of the regular CPs in Latin America are increasingly resentful of Castro and his insistence on violent revolution. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

ITALY

34. Italian CP daily L'Unita brands Chinese policies a failure costly to Communism in Asia.

50X1-HUM



~~SECRET~~

(WCA)

#5

2-29 August 1966

WORLD COMMUNIST AFFAIRS

CHRONOLOGY

Events continued from preceding period

The Chinese CP's "cultural revolution" is carried to new extremes and further escalates the Sino-Soviet conflict. Highlights of the period include:

-- The Central Committee on 8 August adopts a 16-point "decision" on rules for carrying forward the "revolution": it indicates that the purge of high-ranking persons will go further by saying that "our aim is to topple those in power who follow the capitalist road...."

-- A Red Flag editorial on the 10th indicates a new upsurge in the drive. Mao reportedly, at a public rally on the same day, urges carrying the revolution through to the end. (Confusion is indicated when the 11 August edition of People's Daily with a picture story of the Mao appearance is unprecedentedly withdrawn from circulation and re-issued hours later without the Mao item.)

-- Also on the 8th, according to NCNA, "10,000 fully armed militiamen make a cross-Yangtze swim," inspired by Mao's great swim of 16 July.

-- On the 13th, NCNA reveals, by publishing its communique, that the CC met in secret plenum August 1-12. It "fully approves the series of brilliant policies of decisive and fundamental importance put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung over the past four years," and describes the present situation as very favorable internally and internationally. Almost half of the relatively short (3500-word) communique repeats the CCP's harshest attacks on "the new leading group of the CPSU" and reiterates the Chinese line in opposition.

"The plenary session severely denounces the Soviet revisionist leading group for its counter-revolutionary, two-faced policy of sham support but real betrayal..." (on Vietnam). The Soviet revisionist leading group is pursuing a policy of Soviet-U.S. collaboration for world domination and has been conducting split-tist, disruptive, and subversive activities within the ICM.... A clear line of demarcation must be drawn.... It is impossible to have 'united action' with them...."

Only one CCP member other than Mao is named: Defense Minister Lin Piao.

-- NCNA's account of a Mao-attended rally of a million Chinese on the 18th to celebrate the revolution lists 22 top Party-State leaders in an order which seems to indicate major shifts in standing. Lin Piao is next to Mao and Chou En-lai just behind (in size of photos as well as

(WCA Chrono Cont.)

order), and these two delivered the principal speeches in that order. Tao Chu, new propaganda chief, and Chen Po-ta, "head of the group in charge of the cultural revolution," are listed next, the latter identified as presiding. Seven former Politburo members are not listed, including Peng Chen and Lu Ting-i, victims of the current purges.

-- NCNA on the 23rd reports that "since 20 August, thousands of 'Red Guards,' in a fierce attack on all old ideas, culture, customs and habits, have been converging on Peking streets, putting up revolutionary notices and posters, and making speeches at street corners. The 'Red Guards,' initiated by students of a Peking middle school, are composed of the most active, the bravest, and the firmest of the revolutionary students. Street names and shop signs expressing feudal, capitalist, or revisionist ideas have been replaced by names and signs with revolutionary meaning...." The street on which the Soviet Embassy is located is changed from "Street of Growing Prestige" to "Anti-Revisionism Street," and another is changed to "Prevent Revisionism Street." People's Daily editorial on same day, entitled "Very Good Indeed!", begins: "Let us hail the young fighters of Peking's 'Red Guards' for their rebellious spirit in the proletarian revolution." The world press follows the rampages of the "Red Guards" through subsequent days: on the 29th, last day of our period, a crowd of some 200,000 demonstrates against revisionism in front of the Soviet Embassy in conjunction with a formal ceremony changing the street name to "Anti-Revisionism Street," parading before foreign diplomats and correspondents, who had received printed invitations. (The crowd demonstrating near the Soviet Embassy on the 30th is reported by Reuters as "more than a million.")

-- Soviet response grows increasingly sharp. On the 12th, Za Rubezhom (Abroad) partially reprints from the August 1 Liberation Army Daily: not content to let the Chinese extremism speak for itself, however, the editor adds a sarcastic note to help the Soviet reader understand his ridicule. On the 21st, Pravda carries its correspondent's report from Peking on the CCP plenum, complaining that "the communique contains a number of gross, slanderous attacks against the Soviet Union and the CPSU." Pravda and Izvestiya on the 26th carry long reports from Peking on latest excesses of the "Red Guards," -- though they make no mention of the remaining of "Anti-Revisionism Street," the demonstrations outside the Soviet Embassy, or the attacks on churches and mosques. Next day TASS releases the text of an August 26 Soviet note to the Chinese Embassy "emphatically" protesting "the acts of hooliganism which recently took place outside the building of the Soviet Embassy in Peking." A Soviet car was stopped, Soviet officials prevented from leaving the Embassy, one was stoned, and hostile leaflets, posters and slogans are displayed. "It is noteworthy that the outrages at the gates of the Soviet Embassy are being committed before the eyes of Chinese policemen, who, however, do not take any measures to cut short such actions." It reveals that the Chinese had refused to accept an August 22 protest by the Soviet Embassy and demands that effective measures to be taken to put an end to these threats to Soviet personnel. (Post-deadline: People's Daily announces

on the 30th that its size would be reduced from 6 to 4 pages beginning Sept. 1. Miao Chen-pai, the 29-year-old former Chinese diplomat who defected from the Chicom Embassy in Damascus July 26, says on arrival at New York's Kennedy airport that the purges of Peng Chen and Lu Ting-i stemmed from positions they took at a meeting last September. Peng had "suggested that everyone is equal in the face of truth" and "should be given freedom to speak," even to criticize Mao if Mao is wrong. Lu had attacked Stalin at the same meeting. CPSU/CC issues a statement on 31st condemning the Chinese "slanders" and "mass outrages" as signifying "a new serious step," the responsibility for which "rests fully with the leadership of the CCP and CPR.")

Chinese-Indonesian political/propaganda warfare continues on a low key. Highlights are:

-- People's Daily Commentator on the 17th, "From Confrontation to Collaboration," denounces the Indonesian-Malaysia agreement as "a big exposure of the Indonesian right-wing generals' clique's betrayal of the national interests and its open entering into the service of U.S. imperialism."

"... It has become a law in international class struggles that one who is pro-U.S. inevitably opposes China, and one who opposes China is bound to go over completely to U.S. imperialism."

-- NCNA on the 22nd publicizes an August 19 Chinese Embassy note to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry which "strongly protests the illegal and unjustifiable occupation by the Indon. Govt of the Chinese Consulate in Medan."

The Yugoslav Party and state continue to straddle both horns of a dilemma in their efforts to modernize and popularize the regime. On the one hand, the country-wide police purge and reform continues with little publicity: NYTimes August 5 carries a round-up of recent minor developments in the provinces. On the other, however, rebel Zadar University instructor Mihajlov is arrested on August 8, two days before a scheduled 3-day meeting of sympathizers intending to found a "legitimate opposition" journal in accordance with rights guaranteed by the Constitution. His friends initially announce their intent to continue with their plans to publish Slobodni Glas (Free Voice), but plans are thrown in doubt as Mihajlov is held for trial. One of the 6, Nikola Colak, flees to Italy for political asylum on the 27th.

New developments in this period

July 29-August 11: The "Fourth Latin American Students Congress" (CLAE), meeting in Havana, moves to create a permanent "Continental Latin American Students Organizations" (OCLAE) with headquarters in

Havana and the Cuban Federation of University Students at the head. It votes to support the First Tri-Continental Conference, and approves a militant resolution on armed struggle: "We must respond to the enemy's violence with revolutionary violence, armed struggle, and with an escalation of the frontal battle which the glorious guerrillas are waging in the mountains of America to an ever-increasing degree.... Revolutionary struggle today is the most effective and consistent way to fight imperialism." (As reported by Havana.) We have seen little world press reportage, and no Soviet comment, but NCNA on August 23 lauds the "representatives of revolutionary LA students" who "dealt a heavy blow at the scheme of the Soviet revisionists and their followers to press for 'united action' at the Congress and their gestures of sham anti-imperialism, sham support, and sham unity." NCNA reports approvingly on speeches by Luis Canales of San Marcos U. in Peru and unnamed delegates of Ecuador, Haiti, Dominican Rep., and French Guiana, -- in addition to the Chinese who "held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought" and "sternly condemned U.S. imperialism for its criminal aggression and the Soviet revisionist leading clique for its betrayal." NCNA says that the Soviets tried unsuccessfully to maneuver the proposed new organization and the meeting "into the orbit of the IUS, which is controlled by Soviet revisionism." Cuban delegates are mildly chided for supporting the Soviets on "united action" and for trying to "obstruct and interrupt the speech of the Chinese delegation."

July 30-August 9: The 12th anniversary of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki A-bombings is again commemorated by rival "World Conferences on the Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs," one by JCP-aligned Gensuikyo, attended by the Chinese, and the other by the JSP-aligned Gensuikin, attended by the Soviets, -- but the Chinese and their most militant allies (32 delegates from 16 countries, NCNA claims) walk out of the Gensuikyo "international preliminary meeting" on August 3 and leave Japan, a handful of them going to Peking to be feted along with the members of the Chinese delegation. Highlights include:

--- NCNA on the 4th (with headlines in all Peking papers on the 5th) reports in detail on the events which compelled the delegates of 16 countries to withdraw: "because some leaders of the Japan Council Against A and H bombs (Gensuikyo) acted in contravention of the tradition of the world conference, worked hand in glove with the Soviet modern revisionists who have all along been sabotaging the conference, and rejected the demand of overseas delegates that the representative of the WFDY controlled by the Soviet modern revisionist clique should not be thrust into the conference." the WFDY representative is "a Soviet national by the name of Vladimir Orel." Oshitaro Hirano, head of the Japanese delegation, used "lame arguments and perverted logic" as he "defended the erroneous stand" of Gensuikyo and "prattled about so-called united action." He "made no mention of the splittist activities of the Soviet modern revisionists, accomplices of U.S. imperialism." A TASS report on the 5th says only that the preparatory meeting "revealed some difference of opinion over the participation of a

delegation of the WFDY" and "a number of delegates who took a hostile attitude to WFDY walked out of the conference."

-- An August 4 Akahata report on the walk-out says that Gensuikyo tried repeatedly to persuade the dissidents to negotiate their differences, but that they had held adamantly to their demand. Akahata on the 6th carries a Gensuikyo statement expressing regret over the unreasonable attitude of the dissidents.

-- At a Gensuikyo press conference in Hiroshima on the 6th, two Chinese reporters, according to Tokyo Shimbun on the 7th, precipitated sharp arguments for an hour by protesting against Gensuikyo's handling of Chou En-lai's July 28 message to the Conference, especially its deletion of "the most important part of the original version": -- the Chou text included harsh denunciations of the Soviet revisionists, "their treacherous features, sham opposition to imperialism, real capitulation, sham support, real betrayal, and sham unity, real splitting."

-- Meanwhile, "9 delegates of 7 countries" who walked out with the Chinese are warmly welcomed in Peking on the 6th and feted at a banquet on the 7th: they are listed as Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Basutoland, Belgium and the Sudan.

August 2: Albanian Party daily Zeri I Popullit carries another devastating attack on the new purges in Yugoslavia (see also #4, July 19 & 21): "Titoite Yugoslavia at the Crossroads."

"... Titoite Yugoslavia is being transformed into a 'power keg.' ... Only an armed proletarian revolution led by a new and true M-L and revolutionary party can save, and will save, Yugoslavia from catastrophe...."

Italian CP SecyGen Longo arrives in the USSR "on a holiday." He is reported conferring with Brezhnev and other leaders on the 19th, and departing for home on the 29th.

August 2-3: A Supreme Soviet meeting "re-elects" Kosygin Chairman of the Council of Ministers and reaffirms basic Soviet policies. Kosygin's speech, harping on unity, not only regrets that Soviet efforts to improve relations with the Chinese remain fruitless, as did Brezhnev at the 23rd Congress, but denounces Chinese "systematic" attacks on the USSR and CPSU. Cuba joins the Chinese and Albanians as the only Communist states who do not congratulate Kosygin on his election.

August 2 & 6: Moscow on the 2nd releases a communique on the visit of Iraqi Premier Al-Bazzaz (see also #4), July 27-August 3: it includes Soviet agreement to assist in dam-building projects and "strengthening the defense potential."

A 4-9: Rumanian Party boss Ceausecu visits Bulgaria, holding talks "in a spirit of understanding and in a cordial, friendly atmosphere," with the Bulgarian Party leadership, including questions of the ICM -- the 6th Rumanian-Bulgarian summit in the past year. At a mass rally on the B. Party's 75th anniversary, the 7th, Ceausecu recalls Rumania's call for "creating a climate of understanding and cooperation among all Balkan peoples, regardless of their social system."

A 6: An NCNA Hong Kong dispatch denounces "the shamelessness of the Singapore authorities in serving U.S. imperialism in its expansion of the war of aggression in Vietnam." It tells how on 15 July the Singapore immigration authorities arrested 16 Chinese seamen of a British ship who refused to load U.S. military supplies bound for Danang and threw them into jail, where "for 12 days they were often beaten up at the whim of their jailors, or exposed to the scorching sun."

A 7-8: NCNA on the 7th and People's Daily on the 8th denounce "the Indian ruling clique" in connection with its "loud anti-China outcries at the current parliamentary session in an attempt to divert the people's strong discontent and to cover up its reactionary policy of hiring itself out to U.S. imperialism and collaborating with the Soviet Union to oppose China." "In this anti-China hullabaloo, Mrs. Indira Gandhi outdid the others in her high pitch."

A 8: Reuters reports from Kuala Lumpur that "Malaysian Communist guerrillas have killed 10 policemen in their first offensive operation for a decade. ... The action raised the possibility that rebels may step up harassment and terrorism in the north as Indonesian guerrilla activity against Malaysia dies away." The joint police border patrol includes Thais, 2 of whom were among the 10 killed.

A 8, 9, 11, 13: Cuban-Chilean Communist-Soviet-Chinese polemical skirmishing flares (see also #4). The Chilean CP continues to bear the brunt of the Cuban attack on Moscow's decision to consider aid to Chile, especially in Radio Havana's program on the 8th and 9th by Chileans resident in Cuba. The August 11 departure of the Soviet mission from Chile is not mentioned by Soviet or Cuban media. On the 13th, NCNA belatedly reports that the "First Congress of Chilean M-L Communists" in May adopted a political resolution which condemns the Cubans for "complicity with revisionism."

A 8, 9, 10, 20: The Japanese CP vigorously asserts its new 'independence line. Akahata on the 8th carries a massive (almost 35,000 words) unsigned article "On Consolidation of International Unified Action and United Front against American Imperialism" which laboriously expands on the Party's "struggle on two fronts" (against the "anti-party revisionists" and the "anti-party dogmatists") and its support of the Soviet call for unity in action. It directly criticizes Soviet policies, but distinguishes between those of the Khrushchev era and the change for the better "after K's release from office." It does not criticize

the Chinese by name, but uses as a whipping boy the "anti-party dogmatists" headed by Shida in Japan. Thus, it says:

"The attitude of the CPSU leadership toward the Vietnam problem is obviously double-faced. However, the interpretation by the Shida faction and other anti-party doctrinarians -- that the Soviet Union's support and aid for the Vietnamese struggles are a complete deception and are aimed solely at selling the Vietnamese to American imperialism -- is not correct at all."

Akahata follows on the 9th with a major denunciation of the "Joint Japan-Soviet Statement" signed by Gromyko during his July visit:

"At this juncture, the Japanese people must tackle the two-faced attitude of the CPSU leadership by applying the revolutionary dual policy of the M-Ls, must further strengthen the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam, must struggle to overthrow the Sato cabinet,... (etc.)"

On the 10th, Akahata features a "thesis" attacking the Shida group in somewhat more specific terms:

"The Shida group unconditionally respects the party of a specific foreign country and believes that continuous support of the line of this foreign party is the stand of M-L. Just like the Yoshio Shiga group which blindly followed K. revisionism, the Shida group has blindly followed a foreign line. It is an anti-party group proposing leftist adventurism...."

Akahata returns to the subject on the 20th, editorially denouncing "some promoters of Japan-Communist bloc friendship movements" on the ground that they are prone to admire blindly the ideologies, histories, and diplomatic policies of Communist countries.

Meanwhile, the JCP semi-monthly Sekai Seiji Shiryo (World Political Data) combined issue appearing on the 10th contains reports and comments on the 23rd CPSU Congress, the 11th Italian CP Congress, "materials on China-Cuba relations" and various foreign data carried in People's Daily.

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun on the 20th, quoting police sources, reports that the JCP suspended 5 members of a local chapter "as a first step in ridding its ranks of pro-Chinese influences before the Party's national convention in October."

A 9: The Governments of the Syrian Arab Republic and North Vietnam agree to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, according to TASS Hanoi.

A 10, 14, 17: Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev in Rio de Janeiro on the 10th signs a Soviet-Brazil trade protocol providing

Brazil with a 100-million-dollar credit for the purchase of Soviet machinery and equipment. Patolichev extolls the agreement in Pravda on the 14th: NCNA on the 17th calls it assistance to a "notorious fascist dictatorship." Havana has thus far failed to comment.

A 12: North Korean Party daily Nodong Sinmun carries a long "declaration of independence" which implicitly criticizes both the Chinese and Soviets while denouncing "flunkeyism," which it defines as "a slavish, submissive idea, worshipping big powers." Key passages include:

-- "There is no special master of M-L ... Lenin pointed out: 'It would be absurd to formulate a recipe or general rule ... to serve all cases. It is important to use one's own brains for the correct handling of all problems on revolution and construction... Communists cannot live ideologically shackled to anyone ... must ... be free ideologically ... should not dance to the tune of others....'"

-- "Revolution can neither be exported nor imported...."

-- "Communists must under no circumstances fall prey to the idea of living well alone, paying no heed to others.... It is tantamount to giving up the revolutionary struggle half way to forget the world revolution...."

-- "If one gets bogged down in the mire of revisionism, he emasculates the revolutionary kernel of M-L ... negates the class struggle and dictatorship of the proletariat... insists on the reform of the old system instead of its revolutionary overthrow...."

-- "A nation which is shackled to another country economically cannot be politically independent from it. Economic dependence inevitably entails political dependence, and economic subjugation is accompanied by political subjugation...."

-- "An international center guiding all parties does not fit the realistic demand of the ICM today, no matter what form it may assume...."

-- "Intolerable instances of imposing one's wrong line and views on other fraternal parties, putting pressure upon those who refuse to accept them, and interfering in others' internal affairs, have not yet been eliminated. We must not tolerate such acts of big-power chauvinism...."

-- "... Anti-imperialist joint action is the foremost and pressing revolutionary task confronting the socialist camp and the ICM ... Common points should be sought ... It will be tested and clarified through actual struggle whether one's opposition to imperialism is true or sham, whether one's support of the Vietnamese

people is true or sham ... Practice ... will draw the demarcation line between M-L and opportunism ... The Communists must unite... Anti-imperialist joint struggle means neither unprincipled compromise nor unconditional unity... Joint action and a united front in the struggle against U.S. imperialism...."

The article cites N. Korean Party boss Kim Il-sung several times, Lenin thrice, Stalin twice, --- and no one else!

August 13: East Germany celebrates the 5th anniversary of the Berlin Wall with a large parade of its Army and armed "Works Militia" in East Berlin --- in violation of the four-power agreement.

A 13-15: The USSR hosts a 3-day "peace and friendship festival of the Polar regions of Sweden, Norway, Finland, and the USSR" in Murmansk.

A 15: Adopting the tactics of Soviet official media, which have been mocking the Chinese by straight-faced replay of some of the most extreme Chinese materials, the liberal Moscow literary journal Novy Mir reprints without comment excerpts from "hard-line" articles in other Soviet media, including Oktyabr, Literaturnaya Gazeta and Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star).

A 15, 16, 22, 28: The split factions of Afro-Asian Writers continue to feud. NCNA on the 15th announces the "official establishment of the Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers Bureau in Peking by SecyGen R. D. Senanayake, with strong denunciation of the "Baku splittist meeting" planned by the "Soviet splittists." Radio Moscow on the 16th and TASS on the 22nd discuss the forthcoming (TASS says "in a few days") Baku session: however, it appears that it will not be a full meeting of the Cairo-based A-A Writers faction but rather a session of the Soviet Committee for Relations with Writers from Afro-Asian Countries, which will be attended by guests from A-A countries. TASS on the 28th describes the arrival of some guests and reveals that the session is to open on the 30th.

A 17: In an editorial review of the magazine Voprosy Istorii KPSS (Questions of History of the CPSU), Pravda defends the Party's against "bourgeois historiographers," decision to undertake collectivization in the twenties and thirties, reiterates that "condemnation of the personality cult does not in the least mean the rehabilitation of anti-Leninist tendencies," and flatly rules out any move to rehabilitate Trotsky.

A 17: CPUSA Chairman Gus Hall arrives in Moscow for a "vacation."

A 18: People's Daily lauds the growing insurrection in Thailand. "In little more than a year, this tiny spark of revolution has indeed spread like a prairie fire...." It concludes: "Let the revolutionary flames of armed struggle burn even higher on the soil of Thailand."

A 19: A Y. Kuznetsov article in Pravda condemns "a number of right-wing Norewegian newspapers" for "printing tendentious articles concerning Soviet-Norwegian relations." Their "prime thesis is the concocted assertion of some 'new Soviet line' aimed at 'deliberate aggravations of relations with Norway.'"

A 19 & 21: Albanian Bashkimi on the 19th denounces the Soviet proposal for a "system of collective European security" as aimed to create a "holy alliance of Western and Eastern Europe" as "part of the joint imperialist-revisionist scheme to strengthen the ring of fire and isolation around the CPR." On the 21st Zeri I Popullit extolls the Chinese Party's 11th plenum, which "shows once again the steel-like, infallible, monolithic unity of the Chinese Communists!"

A 23: Independence and progress are the themes of Rumania's celebration of the 22nd anniversary of its liberation from the Fascists in 1944, with much credit to the Rumanian people and Communists and little mention of the Soviet forces. A meeting of over 1,000 in Peking, is addressed by Chou Wen-lung, Vice President of the China-Rumanian Friendship Association, as well as the Rumanian Ambassador: the former, according to NCNA, "sternly denounced the Soviet revisionist leading clique for its acts of betrayal...."

Moscow's Uchitelskaya Gazeta (Teachers' Gazette) publishes an account of the trial and sentencing to prison of six Baptist leaders who organized the baptism of 40 young Soviet people in the Don River on May 2.

A 24: Pravda editorial greets the publication of the 2nd volume of the new 6-volume History of the CPSU, covering the period 1904- to February 1917. It "will undoubtedly promote better propaganda...."

A 25: All Chinese media feature "the 20th anniversary of the publication of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's thesis that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers." Liberation Army Daily is more militantly anti-Soviet than the others:

"Revisionism, too, is a paper tiger. How harshly arrogant was revisionist big chief Khrushchev in his day. However, did he not collapse quickly in the face of a determined struggle put up by the CCP and M-L forces the world over. The new leadership of the CPSU, weaker than K, is not too terrifying: its day will be more difficult and it will not fare any better than K in the end...."

Finnish President Kekkonen arrives in the USSR for "a holiday."

A 26: NYTimes Moscow correspondent Grose reports that Soviet and N. Vietnamese leaders met for a secret policy conference last week at a

Black Sea resort, "according to information received by Western diplomats," Premier Pham Van Dong and Defense Minister Gen Giap reportedly met Brezhnev and Koysgin, with no communique released, though "experienced analysts" are cited as explaining the meeting as due to "the awkward position of the N. Vietnamese amid the tensions of the Soviet-Chinese dispute." Max Reimann, First Secy of the East-based Communist Party of West Germany (KPD), is reported having talks with Suslov in Moscow while "resting" in the USSR. Czech Premier Josef Lenart is reported "vacationing" in Kiev.

A 27: East German Party boss Ulbricht arrives in Minsk for a friendly visit. NCNA reports that Jacques Grippe, head of the pro-Chinese dissident Belgian CP, is feted in Peking.

A 28: A front-page editorial in Italian CP daily L'Unita brands Chinese policies a failure which has cost Communism deeply in Asia and even weakened the Communist cause in Vietnam.

A Hong Kong round-up of Chinese developments by Washington Post correspondent Karnow includes the charge that the Chinese have fulfilled only one-fourth of their aid commitments to non-Communist countries since 1954.

Polish Cardinal Wyszynski, speaking to some 200,000 faithful in Czestochowa, assails Communist atheism, according to AP:

"We cannot agree that, after 10 centuries linked to Christ and his gospel, Poland should be parted from them... It arouses reservations and anxiety in our souls, all these forms of violence, of limiting freedom, of discrimination, of dividing us as a nation into those who believe and are second-class citizens with inferior rights and those who don't believe and have all rights."

A 29: Peking announces the signing of a new agreement on economic and technical assistance to N. Vietnam. No details are given.

Reuters reports from Guatemala City on the murder of the anti-Communist candidate for Mayor of Zacapa, Daniel Vanegas, apparently by Communist guerrillas.

Page Denied

Next 6 Page(s) In Document Denied