

referring to IG Farben's "successful" coal gasification projects in wartime Nazi Germany.

Although continued Congressional opposition has prevented the passage of national Project Independence legislation, Rockefeller is still trying to sneak it through in pilot project form. Recently the Ohio Civilian Conservation Corps bill, HR 12, which would establish a network of slave labor youth camps where workers would "reclaim" land strip-mined to feed coal gasification projects, was prevented from passage only when the USLP mobilized nationally to block it, and Ohio Teamsters lobbied vigorously against the bill.

Recent developments indicate that a majority of the UMW's officials, sensing the disintegration of their union under the Institute's synthetic Miller leadership, are at the point of open revolt. Led by UMW Mike Trbovich, 15 officials of the UMW's 21-member International Executive Board have blasted Miller for hiring "outside radicals" (Institute operatives) onto the union staff whom they charge with "destroying the union." They have also charged Miller with misuse of union funds.

Like the Teamsters leadership, however, these UMW officials have yet to use their strongest weapon — to name publicly the main enemy which has brought them under attack, the Institute for Policy Studies.

What The Socialist Sector Is Really Saying

Soviet Union, White Communists Clash At European CP Summit Conference

July 3 (NSIPS) — Speaking directly to Henry Kissinger's followers in the governments of Western Europe, Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev warned from the Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties in East Berlin June 29 that "the powderkeg into which Europe has been turned today" will be ignited if Kissinger's drive for fascist police-state regimentation of the continent continues. Brezhnev left no room for doubt that the Soviet leadership recognizes the threat of uncontrollable global thermonuclear war posed by current European developments, and sharply informed the European Atlanticists that "they cannot even imagine who else will perish with them in the fire — enemies, friends, allies, or just neighbors — close and distant ones."

As the conference ended after a Soviet call for peace and development was reiterated by each speaker from the Eastern European socialist countries, Kissinger moved boldly toward the final tripwire for direct confrontation with the Soviet Union. Over the past days, the U.S. Secretary of State has manipulated Rockefeller's socialist sector renegades, the agent-led White Communist Parties of Europe, and the stringers of the Atlanticist press in a series of destabilization operations against the Comecon nations — precisely the provocation which the Soviets have repeatedly warned is intolerable and which constitutes the trigger for swift retaliatory military action by Moscow.

Brezhnev's Berlin address underlined the Soviets' political and psychological military preparation for such a contingency. "The very idea of using nuclear weapons in the territory of Europe seems monstrous to the Soviet people," said the General Secretary, "The house of Europe has become extremely small and can easily catch fire. There is no fire brigade capable of extinguishing the fire if it really breaks out...Europe has entered a basically new epoch, which differs radically from everything it had before. To fail

to understand this would be for the Europeans to head for a catastrophe."

The main themes of Brezhnev's speech were forcefully reiterated by Yugoslav President Josef Broz Tito, whom the western press has recently tarred as a White Communist. Tito's vehement denunciation of "imperialist policies of denomination," and his call for a new world economic order was based on "class principles" and support for the developing sector, however, clearly differentiate Tito from NATO-run party leaders in Italy, France, and elsewhere.

Other conference speeches by Comecon sector leaders affirmed the alliance of Eastern European socialist states with the Soviet Union and their commitment to "proletarian internationalism" — a notion which the polycentrists refused to accept in the conference document. "The Communist Party of Bulgaria," said its leader Todor Zhivkov, "resolutely rejects and condemns anti-Sovietism in all of its forms and expressions, from whatever quarters it springs...Anti-Sovietism is tantamount to a crime against the nations of the world."

The fact, however that Brezhnev's speech and the final Conference document conceded autonomy in relations between parties — "the national roads to socialism" scheme manufactured by Anglo-American intelligence — has fueled Rockefeller's destabilization efforts. This "concession" by the Soviets — widely heralded throughout the western press as the "end of Soviet domination" — in fact is not a fundamental change in policy on the issues involved, particularly in regard to the socialist countries themselves. It amounts to the Soviets **writing off** of the Western parties as a useful anti-Atlanticist force. Finding themselves unable to deal effectively with an agent-ridden western "Communist" movement, the Soviets have cut their losses, and shifted their focus to questions of state-to-state rather than party relations.

Tripwire Provocations

Kissinger's destabilization attempts began at the conference itself, where the notorious Enrico Berlinguer of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) and Santiago Carrillo of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE) announced the formation of an anti-Soviet bloc consisting of their own and the French, British and Japanese Communist Parties. Both bluntly stated their commitment to "political and ideological pluralism" and rejected Marx's conception of the "dictatorship of the proletariat." Moreover, Carrillo ridiculed the heritage of the Bolshevik Revolution, saying that the international Communist movement "became a sort of new church, with our martyrs and prophets."

These agents were immediately backed up by Rockefeller's infiltrators. Syndicated columnist James Reston gave the green light in an article July 2, echoing U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger's recent speech in London, announcing that there are no longer "spheres of influence" defined by geographical location and the opening of "an era of creative competition" between East and West. Following his line, the "inside" agents went to work:

*Yugoslav renegade Milovan Djilas announced in an interview in the Washington Post that the era of "monolithic communism" has passed, and the Soviets must choose between isolation and "encouragement of moderate forces."

*Robert Havemann, top German Democratic Republic (GDR) dissident said in an interview on West German radio today that "the Brezhnev doctrine (that the Warsaw Pact countries will use troops if necessary to protect socialism in Eastern Europe -ed.) is over," and the GDR should rise up in revolt against its Soviet oppressors.

*The PCI daily L'Unita today gave favorable coverage to the famous letter of a group of Czech renegades of 1968 vintage who are calling upon the Berlin Conference to support their program — which is identical to that put forward by Carrillo in his conference speech.

Excerpts From Brezhnev Speech

July 2 (NSIPS) — *The following are excerpts from the speech of Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet Union Communist Party General Secretary, delivered at the Conference of European Communist and Workers' Parties this week in East Berlin.*

...The success achieved in the relaxation of international tension inspired and consolidated the forces of peace and progress, and raised their prestige and influence among the masses. It demonstrated how justified were the stands taken by realistically minded representatives of the ruling circles in the bourgeois countries. Yet it also alerted and activated the forces of reaction and militarism, those who would like to pull Europe and the whole world back to the times of the cold war, of balancing on the brink of nuclear disaster. It alarmed all those who grow rich by the manufacture of weapons of death and destruction, those who cannot imagine a political career other than firing up a "crusade" against the countries of socialism, against communists, like the Maoist leaders of China, openly urge to "prepare for a new war," counting on profiting by pitting other states and peoples against each other. The opposition of these diverse forces to relaxation of tension assumes different forms. The main among them, however, is the striving to intensify the arms race, which has already attained unprecedented scope, still more.

To this end the aggressive forces of imperialism and their stooges again resort to the time-worn myth about the notorious "Soviet menace," which allegedly looms over Western countries. Absurd statements grossly distorting the policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are persistently disseminated by both the mass information media and, not infrequently, by figures in prominent position.

Contrary to common sense, the countries of socialism are held "responsible" for internal political events in other states, for civil and national liberation wars. Ordinary citizens are being scared by "hordes of Russian tanks"; they are being told that the USSR and other countries of the Warsaw Treaty are allegedly building up armaments on a huge scale, are preparing for "war against Western Europe."

But as soon as one turns to facts, to reality, then these fabrications collapse like a house of cards.

Speaking of Central Europe, there is no great difference in the size of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries and those of NATO. They exist, and have existed for many years now, on a more or less equal level (with certain differences in specifications on each side). And the Western powers know this just as well as we do.

This is why the socialist countries propose to agree to an equal reduction of each side's armed forces and armaments (at least of the USSR and the USA to begin with) so as not to alter the correlation of forces but to reduce each side's military spending and the risk of a clash. Nothing, it would seem, could be more logical and fair. But no; the NATO countries are stubbornly trying to get an unequal reduction so that the correlation of forces would change to their advantage and to the detriment of the socialist states. It is clear that we cannot agree to this, and our Western partners in the negotiations apparently realize this themselves

Comrades, it is not easy to defuse the powder keg, or to be more exact the atomic keg into which Europe has been turned today. But it is very important to start moving in this direction. In present day conditions, any concrete measures aimed at preserving and strengthening the beginnings of trust that are shaping up in East-West relations, are extremely valuable

Europe has been the source of the most terrible wars in the history of mankind. No less than 100 million human lives lost — such is the bloody balance sheet of European history to this day. This is also the Europeans' contribution to the history of mankind, but what a horrible contribution, a contribution which warns us and places obligations upon us. It obligates us to think over the past for the sake of the future.

Europe has entered a basically new epoch, which differs radically from everything it had before. To fail to understand this would be for the Europeans to head for a catastrophe.

As the old saying goes, "they who take the sword shall perish with the sword." In present-day Europe, they who take the sword will not only perish themselves. They cannot even imagine who else will perish together with them in the fire — enemies, friends, allies, or just neighbors, close and distant ones.

The very idea of using nuclear weapons in the territory of Europe seems monstrous to the Soviet people. The house of Europe has become extremely small and can easily catch fire. There is no and will be no fire brigade capable of extinguishing the fire if it really breaks out

....One sometimes hears the questions: is proletarian in-

ternationalism still relevant, has it not become outdated? there are also those who are apprehensive lest the calls to strengthen internationalist bonds uniting the Communists signify a desire to recreate some organizational center.

Strange apprehensions. So far as is known, no one and nowhere has put forth the idea of creating such a center. As to proletarian internationalism — that is, the solidarity of the working class, of the Communists in the struggle for common goals — their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples for national liberation and social progress, the voluntary cooperation of fraternal parties, while strictly observing the equality and independence of each of them — we believe such comradely solidarity, of which the Communists have been the standard-bearers for more than a 100 years now, preserves all its great significance also in our time. It was and remains the powerful and tested tool of the Communist parties and the working-class movement in general.

Incidentally, our common class adversary, the international bourgeoisie, demonstrates quite a few instances of international coordination of its actions in the struggle against the revolutionary forces. Wherever the exploitative system finds itself threatened, wherever the forces of national and social emancipation, the democratic forces gain the upper hand in the course of the struggle, imperialism makes literally frenzied attempts to coordinate its counterattacks. There are examples of this in our day, both in Europe and Africa, and elsewhere....

We are struggling for peace and security throughout the world. From this rostrum we ardently greet all participants in the national liberation movement and once again pledge our invariable support to their just struggle for the freedom, independence, and progressive development of their countries.

The contribution of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America to peace and progress is doubtlessly growing. Socialism is already deeply rooted in many countries that have cast off the colonial yoke of imperialism and taken the road of free, independent development. A considerable role in international life is laid by the non-alignment movement that is known to all of us.

The document of this conference, on which we have agreed, expresses the readiness of the Communists to promote the establishment of a new equitable economic order in the world. The struggle for equal political and economic relations and cooperation of the developed countries with former colonial and dependent countries — relations such as have long been established with them by the socialist states is an important part of our parties' common internationalist duty.

Excerpts From Tito Speech

The following are excerpts of the speech delivered last week by Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (YCL), to the Conference of Communist and Workers Parties of Europe. The excerpts are from the YCL-authorized translation.

The Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe is being held at a time of significant and dynamic processes on our continent and throughout the world. The present international situation, reflecting the full complexity and contradictoriness of these processes, their interrelated-

ness and interdependence, calls for the greatest efforts to create conditions conducive to solution of crucial problems of the international community....

Present world trends are characterized by the deep crisis of the capitalist system which aggravates old and generates new contradictions. Encompassing socio-economic relations and international relations, that crisis is simultaneously economic, social, political and moral.

The crisis of capitalism and of international political and economic relations necessitates progressive social transformations, deep changes in those relations, further strengthening of socialism and democracy. Understandably, on condition that all progressive forces comprehend the urgency of changing a situation which reflects inequality and exploitation, with the richer becoming ever richer and the poor ever poorer. It is the imperative of the times for the historic aspirations of the working class and working people of every country to be realized: that they dispose of the surplus value they create. At the same time, the national wealth of peoples — which had previously been transferred to the developed countries by capitalist exploitation in its harshest form, and is now being transformed to them through the mechanism of extra profits, multinational companies, and in other ways — must come under the full sovereign control of those peoples.

Peoples and countries, especially developing countries, are intensifying their energetic struggle to bring about radical changes in the existing inequitable international economic relations. Only through such changes is it possible to secure the genuine independence and freedom of all peoples. In this is embodied the class substance of the struggle for the new international economic order, without which the creation of more equitable relations in the world cannot be imagined either....

Conscious socialist forces should find the kind of solutions that will not only embrace but also excel the positive political, economic and spiritual values achieved by democracy. They will thus be able decisively to influence the course of social events and constitute a factor of development and affirmation of socialism as a synonym for democracy, equality, independence, justice and freedom.

The great anti-colonial revolution which precipitated the collapse of the world colonial system, has brought on to the international political scene previously suppressed peoples who have won their political independence. In their countries, social transformations are taking place under complex international circumstances and specific internal conditions. The basic obstacles to more rapid social change are economic backwardness, imperialist pressures, neocolonialism, the forces of domination generally, and above all, economic inequality. The growing gap between developing and developed countries based on the present inequitable international economic order, which continually generates inequalities to the benefit of the developed, is the fundamental source of numerous and dangerous international problems and conflicts; unless that gap is closed, lasting peace and security cannot be achieved. Resolution of the antagonisms traceable to the foregoing system is an essential premise for the economic and political independence of all countries. The fact that a number of developing countries are orienting themselves more and more specifically to the socialist transformation of society is the product of the objective internal needs of development and of ensuring national independence...

The movement of non-alignment has developed into a powerful international factor which autonomously and independently defines its policies and positions and without which

world problems can no longer be solved successfully. The non-aligned countries directly oppose imperialist policies and domination of all kinds. Their struggle reflects the global progressive and revolutionary process characteristic of our epoch. The forthcoming Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Columbia will have exceptional importance for solution of the acute of other complex problems of the present-day world.

The policy of non-alignment is the lasting orientation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and our League of Communists ... It is well-known that in recent years, too, we have extended assistance to the liberation struggles of the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Angola and in general to all national liberation movements and imperiled peoples, and that we are committed to efforts for finding solutions to the Middle East crisis and other foci of tension threatening world peace ...

The relaxation of tension...must be translated into a universal feature of international relations. The interdependence of peace and security in Europe and in the Mediterranean — which was also recognized at Helsinki — should acquire concrete form now primarily through solution of the Middle East

crisis and other problems in that region. Yugoslavia therefore advocates the universality of detente, mindful that European and world peace, security and progress are indivisible. The progressive forces of Europe should make a full contribution to this, relying above all on the United Nations as the most appropriate place for solving international problems and promoting equal cooperation among peoples. Attempts to downgrade the world organization and curtail its role should resolutely be resisted.

Yugoslav Communists have always critically examined both their own practices and the experience of others and thus built up socialist relations of self-management in their own country. I should like to mention two of the Marxist postulates that we have always kept in mind. First, that the building of socialism is identical with the process of emancipation of labour and the working class and the establishment of free associations of direct producers. And second, that socialism is a universal process and that class struggle is waged on a worldwide scale. For, the real emancipation of the working class is closely allied with the struggle of peoples everywhere in the world for political, economic and national liberation.